

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Sixth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

18  
3/3/34

*(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOKSABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA\*

Wednesday, May 5, 1993/Vaisakha 15, 1915  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited

+

\*881. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state:

(a) the details of orders placed with the

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited (TAFCO) by the Armed Forces in each of the last five years as compared to the purchases of footwear during the same period from the open market;

(b) whether the decision of the Union Government in regard to Utilisation of TAFCO's full capacity by the Armed Forces has not been followed strictly by the three forces;

(c) whether the Government would now direct the Armed Forces to utilise the installed capacity of TAFCO to the maximum extent; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):  
(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a): The details of the orders for footwear placed on TAFCO as compared to purchases from the open market, during the last five years are:—

TAFCO	Year	Total qty	Total price (in Rs.)
	1988—89	94,400	1,66,51,407
	1989—90	67,260	1,29,11,300
	1990—91	1,19,000	2,51,64,600
	1991—92	1,48,525	2,86,34,750
	1992—93	22,450	42,65,500

OPENING MARKET	Year	Total qty	Total price (in Rs.)
	1988—89	1,19,400	89,11,112.50
	1989—90	1,91,700	2,94,16,396
	1990—91	5,03,395	5,31,41,570
	1991—92	4,38,525	4,33,04,797
	1992—93	25,104	23,33,344

(b) All orders, including those on TAFCO have been placed in accordance with Government orders issued from time to time. The placement of orders is presently governed by the instructions of the deptt. of Public Enterprise dated 13.1.92. According to these instructions, Public Sector Undertakings are not eligible for any price preference. However, if the quoted prices of public enterprise is within 10% of the lowest valid price bid, purchase preference may be granted to the public enterprise concerned. This policy is valid for a period of three years. After booking the capacity of the Ordnance Equipment Factory, Min. of defence places orders for the balance quantities on the basis of the above cited guidelines issued by the Deptt. of Public Enterprises.

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

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I have carefully gone through the statement which has been laid. Now, if you will kindly look at the statement — the question was asked regarding the last five years — it is evident that in the five years from 1988 to 1993, the total quantity of footwear purchased, if you add up the five years, for the defence Forces, which were procured or bought from this TAFCO, that is the public sector, Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, comes to 4,51,635 pairs of shoes or boot whatever they were. Whereas the quantity bought in the same period from the open market comes to 12,78,124. It is about three times more from the open market than from this TAFCO. simi-

larly, if you see the value, the money which was paid out for these boots and shoes, to the TAFCO they have paid during these five years Rs. 8.15 crore and to the open market they have paid Rs. 13.64 crore. It is quite obvious that an attempt is being made here to deny orders to the public sector unit in favour of the small scale sector. But I want to know why the Ministry has not been implementing a clear cut decision, which was given by the committee of secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary to the effect that fifty per cent of the orders must be given to TAFCO. why have this 50 per cent orders not been given for all these years?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, it is not true that the Government has not implemented the directives of the Government itself in relation to the procurement of footwear from the TAFCO. In 1985, the Committee of Secretaries have not only recommended that fifty per cent orders should be placed on the TAFCO but they have also said that the price should be at par of the Ordnance Equipment factory which produces footwear also.

As the hon. Member has rightly mentioned, if you take these five years, TAFCO has been given Rs. 8 crore and odd and open market has been given more than Rs. 12 crore. But the point of reality as such is the question of price, which is coming in the way. When the price at par with Ordnance Factory has been given, there was an objection from the Comptroller and Auditor General. And then, the prices quoted by the

TAFCO were always higher compared to that of DGS&D, whose prices are quite minimum. It is not only the question of encouraging the small scale industry but also it is the question of price variation. Because of the price variation, we were in a difficult position to place the maximum orders on TAFCO.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Sir, I am afraid the hon. Minister is distorting the opinion and decisions of the meeting of the Committee of the Secretaries. The Cabinet Secretary headed this Committee at the time. Very senior people were there on this Committee; finance Secretary, secretary Ministry of Defence, Secretary Department of Industrial Development, Secretary, Department of Defence Production, Secretary, Department of Supply including the Cabinet Secretary. They had quite clearly mentioned and if I may quote from the proceedings of this Committee:

"The Cabinet Secretary observed that when the takeover of the two units of the BIC was contemplated, the Ministry of Defence could not have been unaware of the working results of these units, as also of the possibility of procurement having to be made at relatively higher prices. The take-over was nevertheless recommended to Cabinet for approval; this clearly showed that the defence authorities had tacitly accepted the position, that procurement would have to be made from these units, at prices which might not be competitive."

If I may say, Sir, small scale units which are there in Agra and Kanpur particularly, are not actually small scale units in the sense that behind them there are bigger people operating these small scale units. But, anyway the point that I am trying to make is that there is a deliberate policy here to make a public sector sick. Today, we are told so many public sector units have become sick and they must be wound up or something must be done. When these two units of BIC were taken over, there were 5000 people working in them. Now, there are 1700

people left. The orders that at least up to 50 per cent must be given to TAFCO have never been carried out. It is a deliberate policy of making the public sector sick. Therefore, I would like to know why the Government is following this policy. Do they want these public sector units to be destroyed while they go on saying that they are in favour of the public sector? The Cabinet Secretary and other Secretaries had given this clear cut opinion and it is just being violated by the purchasing Ministries.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** It is not the intention of the Government to make any public sector unit a sick unit. The unit itself on the basis of its performance either becomes sick or becomes a healthy one. So far as the reference to the Cabinet Secretary and Secretaries committee is concerned, I have clearly informed the august house that we wanted to follow it. Today, we have a resource crunch. We cannot afford to give the price of Rs. 196 for a pair of shoes when we get for Rs. 132-30 a pair of shoes. Apart from that, so far as the quality is concerned, it is satisfactory. But, so far as the delivery schedule of TAFCO is concerned, I have just mentioned to you that when the Air Force has placed orders for 24000 pairs with their specifications, the TAFCO could not supply them, and when an order for 60000 pairs was placed, it was actually rejected. Also, so far as the Army is concerned, when order for 47000 and odd pairs was placed, they had taken two years. The order was placed in 1990 and only in 1992 March, they had delivered them. I do not blame it. I appreciate the capability of the unit. But, what am I to do when the BIFR is now concluding that it is a sick unit and an agency has been appointed to go into the details and find out the reasons for the sickness? It is not that the price competitiveness is there.

I am certainly prepared to purchase any quantity. So far as the Government guidelines are concerned, there was a 10 per cent price preference from 1989 onwards.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** How much ?

SHRIMALLIKARJUN : Ten per cent price preference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is that permitted?

SHRIMALLIKARJUN : We have permitted till 13.1.1992 when the Government directive had come from the Bureau of Public Enterprises that there would be no 10 per cent price preference in public sector units, and that there would be only 10 per cent purchase preference. We are following all these guidelines.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I have another question. I am a bit out of practice because normally I never get a question. It is up to you to allow me.

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask one more question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to a large number of pairs of shoes and boots which were ordered by the Air force at Avadi and also for the Army and said that the TAFCO had failed to supply these orders. I would like to know from him whether it is a fact that these large consignments which were purchased from the open market, in two cases, they caught fire and were destroyed and were found to be termite-ridden.

Sir, the Minister avoided talking about quality. I noticed that. He talked only about price preference. Our defence forces should not be supplied with lower quality material just for the sake of saving some money. It is the defence people who require the best quality of footwear and boots. But these large consignments caught fire at Avadi and I think, at Kanpur and they were destroyed. They were found to be termite-ridden. I am referring to the double moulded shoes. Do you want to close down TAFCO? Do you want to make it sick? Do you want to pretend that it is sick, send it to Bureau of Public Enterprises and get it closed down? I would like to know what is the game plan.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, I do not have any game plan so far as TAFCO is concerned. I wish that it will come up, but unfortunately now it is with the BIFR. They should come to its rescue and they should rehabilitate it. The hon Member has mentioned about low cost procurement of things. I believe in it. Sometimes, for the sake of competition, some people quote low cost. But, unfortunately or fortunately, we are taking it from the DGS & D and not directly from any other party. So, specifications are given and on that basis they are supposed to supply the material. If anything happens, it is the responsibility of the DGS&D and the supplier. We do not come into the picture in terms of quality and in terms of quantity.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was studying TAFCO report which shows a deficit of Rs. 140 crores as on 31 March 1992 and the reason for this deficit has been stated that the Ministry of Defence has not given adequate supply order as were expected of it. I have heard the reply order as given by the hon. Minister and he has said that full supply is not being given, but nothing has been said regarding the quality of the supplied items. Just now the hon. Members Shri Indrajit Gupta also said something in this regard. I would just like to know from the hon. Minister about the future planing in respect of TAFCO, the type of relations the Government will have with it and whether the Government would take care of the future of thirty one thousand employees? Would the Government ensure the quality of products prepared by TAFCO so that quality goods are supplied to our defence services?

[English]

SRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, I have not disputed the quality so far as TAFCO is concerned, but only the other parameters which are essentially required in terms of supply of pairs. So far as the future orders are concerned, we will strictly follow the guidelines issued by the Bu-

reau of Public Enterprises.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, from the answer it is seen that during 1990—91 and 1991—92, the quantity purchased from the open market is five lakhs and four lakhs respectively. The amount is also Five crores and Rs. Four crores whereas in the TAFCO, the quantity of the order placed was one lakh and unfortunately, the price comes only to Rs. 21/2 crores, in view of the 10 per cent price preference given.

But it is very unfortunate when the Minister says that the price preference has been taken away and they only give purchase preference of 10 per cent. That does not help any industry. In the cottage industry, small scale industry and small public undertakings of the Government, the general understanding is, 10 per cent price preference shall be given so that these industries will come up, especially at a time when this particular industry is referred to BIFR. When something is referred to BIFR, that is the end of it. No factory is coming out of it successfully afterwards.

May I know from the hon. Minister at least in these particular areas the Government would review their policy to see that 10 per cent preference is always given for public sector undertakings and also for small scale industry sector? If the small scale industry sector is not covered, I think, this may also be given the preference.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : So far as 10 per cent price preference is concerned, I am not saying about it from my side. It is the decision of the bureau of Public Enterprises taken in January, 1992.

SHRI A. C. CHARLES : Sir, I want your protection. The Government should have some policy on this.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not for the Defence Ministry to decide this policy.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : That is the Govern-

ment policy and not my policy.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr., Speaker, Sir, TAFCO does not have much workload because the goods prepared by it is of high prices, that is why the demand for its goods is low. I would like to know whether the Government has made any effort to raise the production? If it increases the production, it would require market, so it should reduce its prices in order to be able to compete in the open market. Secondly I would like to know about small industries. As Shri Indrajit Gupta has stated that large scale industries are working in the disguise of small scale industries, I would like to know whether the Government while purchasing material from small scale industries, ensures that the goods have actually been produced by the small scale industries and no multinational company is working behind the curtain?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, it is up to the Director General of Supplies and Disposal to penetrate whether there is multinational or not, whether there is genuine small industry entrepreneur or not. I am not concerned with that. Because I am a purchaser. I am purchasing from the DGS&D. I am concerned with other things.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are not only the purchaser but you are also the Government. How can you ignore that?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Of course, I am part of the Government. As the Government also, we have laid down business. It is not that I can interfere in somebody's duties entrusted as the Government. But as a part of the Government, I will make a report, if necessary.

As you are all aware, the other day only you have passed our Demands and soon.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Mr., Speaker, Sir, you have been a Minister of Defence? What type of reply is being given?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** My reply is complete. If you want me to say something else in the name of Minister of Defence, I would not yield....(interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI BASUDEBACHARIA :** This TAFCO was in private sector. When it became sick, it was taken over and then subsequently nationalised. There was price preference up to January, 1992. In 1989—90, 1990—91 and 1991—92, in three years also, the order for TAFCO was much less than that of the private sector. Now the purchase preference is there. The Ministry of Defence has to consider it in view of the sickness of this industry. Reference to BIFR does not mean that this industry will be closed down.

It has been referred only to prepare a package for the revival of this sick industry. I would like to know whether the Defence Minister will help to revive this industry by placing order, on this industry direct or purchase even direct from this industry. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Defence will place order in order to help this industry and will give purchase preference so that the number of shoes purchased from this Unit is more than that of the private sector.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** I never mentioned that this TAFCO should be closed down. What all I mentioned is that it is with BIFR. An agency has been appointed to go into detail as to how to rehabilitate it. We all wish it.

So far as this purchase preference is concerned, we will certainly follow it. It is a guideline of the Government, and we will certainly follow that.

So far as the question of what quantity we will place on it is concerned, it all depends upon the particular time.

**SHRI BASUDEBACHARIA :** You have to pay 50 per cent.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** We will pay 50 per cent provided the price is in accordance with the competitiveness.

I have gone through all those instructions. The Secretaries Committee have met in 1989. That was of 1985. There was not only one Secretaries Committee. But there were three or four Secretaries Committees. On and often, after reviewing, they have come to certain conclusions.

**SHRI BASUDEBACHARIA :** What were those conclusions?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** This is what I am telling that at one stage they said that the price of TAFCO must be given on par with the Director General of Ordnance Factory which is producing four lakhs of shoes. Again when the Audit objection has come, then the question of competitiveness has come up because of the objection raised by the Audit. That is how, they have to face the competitive life and we cannot as a Government afford just to support the public sector units, not only TAFCO, but any other. But they have to develop this competitiveness and for that reason, Government has adopted the policy of not giving 10 per cent price preference but to give 10 per cent purchase preference. Suppose, somebody gives at the lowest price, we will call for negotiations and we will try to see how best we can give the order to this public sector in comparison to this bogus tender. We are following this policy.

#### **D. A. P. Fertiliser Units**

882. **SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any memorandum from Members of Parliament regarding closure of D. A. P. units all over the country including those in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table on the House

### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Steps have been taken to help the industry to bring down their cost of production and become more competitive. Government has already abolished customs duty on import of phosphoric acid. Government has also announced a scheme of refund of customs duty paid on capital goods, as also a concession of 3% in interest rate on term loans, provided that the net interest rate after adjustment of this concession remains at a minimum of 12%. These concessions are available to all the fertilizer plants, including revamp projects, commissioned on or after 1. 1. 1991. It is also reported that the phosphoric industry has filed an application for initiating anti-dumping proceedings in respect of imported DAP.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV : Mr. speaker, Sir, DAP fertilisers factories produce DAP which is popular by the name DAP dye among our farmers and the same is used maximum by our farmers. The Minister has given a technical reply to it. He has not highlighted the problems the industry is facing. The basic reasons for the crisis are that the Government has removed the Control imposed on the prices of fertilizers and has also removed all restrictions on its import. Taking benefit of the wrong policies

of the Government, the foreign companies specially the American companies have started dumping the fertilisers and are exporting it to India. They are selling the fertilizers at the rate of 230 dollars per tonne in their own country while they are selling it at the rate of 170 dollars per tonne in this country. So the fertilizers are being dumped in this country on a large scale. As a result, all the factories have given notice to the Government against this move.. The fertiliser industry has been set up in our own country and made self-reliant, but now it is being ruined. Mostly the factories have been closed and they have been forced to go to court in the name of Anti-Dumping Act. Expressing their concern over it, a number of M.Ps have written to the Prime Minister that the self-reliance of our industry will be reduced to nil due to import of fertilisers from abroad and when these factories will be closed, the foreign companies will sell the fertilizers at arbitrary prices. Besides, several factory owners have written to their consortium in the regard. I would like to know from the Government whether it had taken any concrete steps in view of the difficult situation and if so, the details thereof.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that this particular industry is going through a crisis. Let me add this that this is a crisis which is not only prevailing in this country for the Fertilizer Industry but also it is there globally. It is only accentuated as far as the country is concerned. It is accentuated here because the basic raw materials or raw ingredients like, rock phosphates and ammonia are imported in our country while in many other countries the plants themselves have captive mines. so, for our industry, definitely the economics at this point of time are working against the indigenous DAP industry. It is in this context that we have already provided for some relief which I have mentioned there. May I say something about what the hon. Member calls the wrong policies of the Government or the policies endorsed by this parliament or the policies



contained as per the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertiliser Pricing of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Let me add further that if there is dumping and if a case is legitimately made by the industry, then a particular authority is there is the Commerce Ministry. It is not the court which is to take action but an authority in the Ministry of Commerce is acting in its quasi-judicial capacity which will take the action. I understand that the Anti-dumping proceedings have already been initiated by the industry. They informed me to this effect at a meeting which I held with the Fertilizer Association of India representatives hardly a week or so ago.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has realised the crisis. It is true that the Parliament has given its consent to the new economic policies, but if any of these policies is creating a problem then Government can reconsider that policy? As the Government has stated that a week ago, some talks have been held on the issue that our self reliance policy or our industries are facing danger. In view of all this I would like to know from the Government as to what suggestions have been put forth before the Government by the people related to this industry? Secondly, is it correct that there is a conflict between the Department of Agriculture and the department of Petroleum and Fertilisers in view of the imminent crisis before the industry and the crisis of retrenchment before the workers? However, the Cabinet had constituted a committee which is looking into this issue. Alongwith it, the House had also set up a Joint Committee on Fertilizers but no decision has yet been taken on it. In view of all these things, will the hon. Minister please to state whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard so that the affected people need not go to courts, particularly when the affected persons are prepared to withdraw the cases from the courts the Govern-

ment is prepared to change its policies? Has the Government given any sort of assurance to them in this regard?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Of course, when the hon. Member wants to know what were the suggestions of the industry, I would like to say that many of the suggestions made in the memorandum by the hon. Members relating to this question and the suggestions of the industry are common. that is one aspect.

The other aspect is that just yesterday, in this House, The Minister for Agriculture made certain announcements regarding subsidy. We will see how we can dovetail, in that announcement or in that policy, a strategy which is also to help the industry. Basically, that is the thing. I am happy to say that I may mention that about 90 per cent or more than 980 percent of the cost of DAP is determined by the cost of the raw—materials, the raw—ingreaients, namely, phosphoric acid and ammonia.

I am happy to say that to some extent, the prices of the raw materials that we import, they have also come down. that is something which is important for bringing down the price of the finished products. For instance, in the quarter from October to December 1992, the price of phosphoric acid which accounts for two out of three main ingredients, was 336 US dollars per tonne. It has now come down to 295 US dollars per tonne as far as imports from Senegal in April 1993 are concerned. Prices are coming down of raw materials. That is a good sign. These are just some aspects of what is necessary to be done to make our industry really competitive. These are things which are beyond their control. Also there is an aspect on which one can always emphasise. Though our industry is, by and large, an efficient industry compared well with other countries in the world, yet there is always scope for improvement at that is also what the industry wants to do.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV : I would like to know our thing to from the hon. Minister. By and large he says that this is an efficient industry. But my opinion is that the root cause of this dispute is uncontrolled import. Will the Government stop import in the mean time? This is a good and efficient industry, but it is suffering on account of uncontrolled import permitted by the Government. I would like to know whether the Government is considering it or not?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Controls or removal of controls are part of the policy approved by the Parliament. I would like to add that due to removal of controls, the price of DAP has come down. Let us agree on one thing that our main interest is not with the industry, our main interest is of the farmers and our main interest is that people of this country must get cheaper food. Therefore, industry is merely an element or instrument in that direction. We must understand this interest of the industry, the farmers and the people of this country and we must have our priorities there (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV : This is a very basic deviation.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, sir, the hon. Minister has not pointedly answered to the question: What are the points raised by the hon. Members of Parliament in the memorandum? In the question, it has been particularly asked about including Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. But in the answer, nothing has been found. What is the total amount of raw material, ammonia, phosphoric acid, rock phosphate, which is being produced indigenously in our country? What is the quantity.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this kind of questions. you can get it in writing. Come to the question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The question is like this. I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister about the crisis in industries in the State of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh about DAP. What is the total amount of raw material which is being produced indigenously — ammonia, phosphate and phosphoric acid? What is the quantity which we actually require in our country? What type of..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Question disallowed. I am disallowing it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : What is the irrelevancy in disallowing it?

MR. SPEAKER : You will get that information in writing. This is not a kind of question you should ask while putting an oral question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The question is like this, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. These kinds of questions are allowed and information is given in writing and not orally.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is not written here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has expressed his concern that the American companies are dumping the fertilisers in the country and this concern has always been expressed in this House that the foreign companies are monopolizing our essential commodities and...

MR. SPEAKER : Ask question. Only two questions have been taken during half-an-hour.

**SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :** The American companies are dumping and monopolizing on fertilizers and the production is decreasing in indigenous companies. Is the Government formulating any scheme to provide it to the farmers when there is shortage of fertilizers?

[English]

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** It is not for me to say whether there is dumping or not. It is for the concerned authority which acts in quasi-judicial capacity in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to say so. If there is dumping, then certain interim reliefs are provided in terms of duty and finally reliefs are also provided. That is the position. I should not jump to the conclusions. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV :** They have gone to the court against it.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** They have gone to the Court and Mr. Speaker, sir, you will agree with me that precisely because they have gone to the Court, it is not for me to jump to the conclusions one way or the other. However, it is for me to say that if dumping is found, we will definitely see that dumping is discouraged. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Minister has stated that our concern is for the farmers and that is right. But, at the same time, I would like to know whether it is also the main feature of our economic policy according to which we should be self-sufficient and self-reliant in different spheres including this area, that is, production of fertilizers. And that way, when import is being allowed on a large scale, it is affecting the working of our own fertilizer plants.

So I would like to know, in the element of subsidy to keep these fertilizer plants in our country running satisfactorily, whether the price differences will be paid off by way of subsidy to those plants, at least, in public sector. And,

some concessions have been given in this Budget. To what extent these concessions will help this industry to survive and has any study been made about it? Lastly, there is a plant at Paradip.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You have to ask only one question.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Paradip Phosphates is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Nauru. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Nauru Government looking at the situation has withdrawn from this project. In that case, what is going to happen to this project?

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** Sir, it is true that the canned prices of imported DAP have gone down and they have gone down consistently year after year from 1982. That is the earliest year for which I have the figures. Say, for instance, from 213 US dollars for DAP in 1982 it has gone down to 157—160 US dollars today and it is the latest figure. There has been a consistent decrease. As far as Paradip is concerned, it is true that Nauru Government have expressed its unwillingness to share the ownership of Pradipeep Phosphates Ltd. and the Indian Government intends to take over the share of the Government of Nauru.

### Studies on Planets

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to analyse the possibility of sending a scientific module to dock with Russian MIR Space Platform and Planetary Mission to mercury via Venus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ISRO scientists have conducted any studies on Mars, Mercury and Venus; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (d), A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Conceptual studies have been undertaken according to which following are the possibilities:

(i) An Indian scientific module weighing about 8 tons could be launched on-board GSLV into the orbit of the space station to be docked with one of the existing MIR space stations. The scientific experiments package could weigh about two tons and include different experiments for studies in cosmic rays, UV—astronomy, materials processing in space, atmospheric and ionospheric phenomena.

(ii) For the Mercury—Venus planetary mission, GSLV could be used to launch a spacecraft first into a low earth orbit and later boosted to heliocentric orbit. The probe could be sent either as a fly—by or as an orbiter to the planet Mercury using the gravity—assist trajectory of the probe by Venus and Mercury itself. A number of experiments could be carried by the probe which include UV spectrometer (for neutral gas composition) plasma analyser for solar wind particles in the transitional atmosphere of the planet, surface imaging instruments with high resolution CCD cameras, magnetometers etc.

The above studies have been carried out purely for the purpose of making technical assessment and feasibility and there are no plans in the near future to undertake projects in these areas.

(c) and (d). Scientists at Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmadabad of Department of Space, National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi and Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi have carried out investigations about the surface geological features, magnetic fields, atmospheric and ionosphere structure, composition of atmospheric gases and ions using the data obtained from various planetary probes sent to Moon, Venus and Mars by USA and USSR as well as samples of meteoroids. These studies have provided insights to the evolution of solar system, planets, their physical characteristics and aspects of solar wind interaction with the atmosphere and ionosphere of planets.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, sir it is clear from the reply given by the hon Minister that these all things are still in the stage of theoretical study but he has mentioned a lot about possibilities in this field, therefore, through you I would like to know whether the Government has estimated expenditure to be incurred on it and whether the Government has thought about time limit in this regard and particularly about the engine for Geosynchronous? Launch Vehicle or GSLC, which requires Cryogenic engine. There has been a dispute over this issue with Russia because America had imposed ban on it. Recently, when Russian president Mr. Yeltsin visited India, whether the Government discussed the issue of purchasing this cryogenic engine with him and whether there is possibilities to obtain this engine?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : It is a fact that this study has been carried out purely on the theoretical level, but it is also a fact that there is full possibility that we would get the engine from Russia within two years about which talks have been held with Russia.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he has not replied to my supplementary

about the expenditure to be incurred on space programme, therefore, I am laying emphasise on it because I think that we are not considering it as seriously as we should considered have it. United States of America spent Rs. 24 thousand crore in five years for setting up a space station and it requires Rs. 45 thousand crore more, it means an expenditure of Rs. 70—80 thousand crore was to be incurred on setting up of a space station but when Mr. Clinton took over the office of the President he stopped the work on it, in such a situation, we are talking of this space programme and trying to evade this issue merely by saying that it is being carried out purely on theoretical level. I would like to know whether this issue is limited to theoretical stage or conception stage only?

SHRIBHUVANESH CHATURVEDI : Mr. speaker, Sir, it is clear that this programme is carried out on the theoretical level.

MR. SPEAKER : It has come to theoretical stage from conceptional stage.

SHRIBHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : Therefore, it is not possible to say as to what will be expenditure on it our what is proposed to be incurred on it. But as the hon. Member stated that rich countries like America, thought spending money on such programmes, he can well understand that this problem is also more difficult for the developing countries.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, sir, no point has been clarified when the Government is spending so much amount, there will certainly be some estimates about it

SHRIBHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : No, I requested that it is still on theoretical level.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : They have a definite plan and that plan is not as big as the American plan.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, sir, if this programme is at the concep-

tional or theoretical stage and country like America is not in the position to carry out this space research programme with cooperation of other countries and particularly with Russia. Is the Government prepared to take such an initiative so that India may also has participation in joint space programme with Russia, Japan, America and European countries.?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : Sir, it is a fact that discussion was held with Russia in this regard but due to latest development in Russia this thing has lagged behind and did not reach the cooperation stage. But whenever this issue will be raised, it will be considered.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very big issue; a futuristic matter. Let there not be any misconception. They have a definite plan and there are some areas in which they are taking help from outside and they would be doing so in the manner which is suitable to our country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : My point was slightly different. My point was, even a country like the United States of America.....

MR. SPEAKER : There are many aspects. In some aspects they are helping us; in some other aspects they are not.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That is not my point; whether we are willing to be a part of the wider global cooperation in regard to space research and space programme.

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly what we are doing. We are doing the same thing with other countries also.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am clarifying whatever George Saheb has asked. He has given a concrete suggestion that our country is poor and has also said when

country like America is unable to bear such heavy expenditure, is reconsidering its space programme? Then how can our country, which is poor and requires money for other important works, can continue with this programme so it should seek cooperation of others, you want to clarify that the hon. Minister has no reply to it.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Government take up this matter with other countries and seek cooperation in space programme as it was being carried out with Russia...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, with countries like Russia, Germany, Japan, America etc.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Government take up this matter with America and Japan or not? I am asking this thing.

[English]

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I have submitted that it does not come on our national priority because of the huge expenditure. At the conception stage we are thinking about it. At present the priority are Communications, Meteorology and Remote Sensing. That is our submission.

[Translation]

### Technology Transfer

884. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists from India and China have recently held talks regarding mutual cooperation for transfer of modern technology ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries have organised any exhibitions in regard to their technical fields ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) (a) to (d) . A statement is laid on the table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) to (d) . Sir talks relating to transfer of technology between India and China were held between the National Research Development Corporation and officials of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China. As a result of these talks, an International Exhibition—cum—Seminar on selected technologies from India and China was organised in New Delhi on April 1-3, 1993. A number of Chinese and Indian organisations participated. The Exhibition—cum—Seminar focussed attention on the use of new products and technologies in the following areas:

1. Ecological Sustainable Agriculture
2. Agriculture and Food Processing
3. Aquaculture
4. Renewable Energy
5. Building Materials
6. Waste Utilisation/ Recycling
7. Chemicals

## 8. Medicine

[English]

## 9 Energy Saving Technologies

## 10. Environmentally friendly Technologies.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the hon. Minister, please tell us the number of the organisations of both the countries which have participated in this seminar and what are the steps taken to use the technology in India ?

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, there were 25 Chinese and 11 Indian organisations which participated in the Exhibition—cum—Seminar which was held between the 1st and 3rd of April this year. There were also representatives from some other countries like Japan, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc. On a follow up, the Chinese delegation led by one Mr. Sam Jing Hong, President of the China National SPARKS corporation have discussed with NRDC, Various technologies. It appears that two technologies from India are being finalised; they are at the stage of finalisation and it is quite advanced. That is with regard to blood bank and artificial heart valves.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Mr., Speaker, Sir, my question regarding the effective steps taken in this direction has not been answered. He may answer it in the second supplementary. You have said about those ten fields which were taken up in the seminar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details in this regard, the results thereof and the special fields in which we will give our technology to them and what are the fields in which they will provide us their technology ?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, I think, the hon. Member did not really catch on to what I said. As a follow up in the question of implementation only, the Chinese delegation came here and they have discussed with the NRDC, and as a part of that, two technologies have been identified immediately. They are in the process.

With regard to the detailed discussions in the seminar, if the hon. Member wants, I can give it to him; it is a hung book, I will pass it on to him. It will be interesting for him also to read and see the contents. In almost every subject, there is know—how available on both the sides and we could inter—change. It has been identified; I would definitely send copy along with it.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Exhibition—cum—Seminar focussed its attention inter alia on subjects like medicine. China has achieved admirable success in the field of population control. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the strategies that have been adopted in China came up for discussion or were they part of the Seminar, and what has been India's response thereto; what have we gained from that ?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : With regard to population control, China has adopted not so much the medicinal approach in any great revolutionary method. In fact, we have been slightly more advanced in the sense that with regard to vaccines, both female and male, we have reached a stage of clinical trials. But, they have achieved the more disciplined methods of sociological controls; and that has also been looked into. In their system, it is possible; and they have been quite successful. But, considering the fact that even in our system where we have even greater freedom, we have also been substantially successful.

SHRI P C THOMAS : May I ask a question

regarding item no. 9 of his reply, 'energy saving technologies'? China is a country which has gone to a great height with regard to non-conventional energy sources and tapping the sources. I would like to know whether some exchange of technology is done with regard to this aspect; and if so, what has been the result whether we are hopeful continuing, with regard to this aspect?

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** Sir, the most important thing is that after the exhibition between 11th and 21st of April, 1994, the Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of China was here on our invitation. This team had discussions with us. We have had a detailed meeting. The minutes of the third meeting of the India—China Sub—Committee on Science and Technology Cooperation have been signed. Specific areas have been identified. One of the areas which my friend is talking about, that is, energy-saving method, is there where we are having both exchange visits as well as joint projects on this. China has been specialising in biomass beverages.

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY :** Mr. Speaker Sir, it is said that in ten areas there have been discussions. After the seminars and discussions, has the Government of India already considered so far to have cooperation in some areas? If so, which are the areas where the Government of India propose to have cooperation?

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** Sir, I said, we have had India—China third meeting of the sub—Commission on Science and Technology. We have identified the proposed areas. If the hon. Member wants, I can read them out. It is quite a large list. Otherwise, I can send it in writing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Send it in writing.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** But there is additional informa-

tion with regard to non—conventional energy which I would like to give. In fact, that eight—member delegation from China visited CEL for the solar cell. They are particularly interested in the high technology that we have achieved there. We have got world standards.

### **Production/Export by BHEL**

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

(a) the total annual production of the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited;

(b) whether the policy of liberalisation has affected the production and export capacity of BHEL

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total exports made by BHEL during the last three years;

(e) the quantum of export orders (in rupees) with BHEL at present; and

(f) the steps BHEL proposes to take to increase its export business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) : The total provisional production of BHEL during 92—93 was Rs. 3,624 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(f) BHEL proposes to take following steps to boost its export business:



- (i) Intensive marketing efforts abroad.
- (ii) Joint business arrangement with suitable partners both Indian and foreign.
- (iii) Company wide programme to obtain ISO 9000 Quality Certification.

### STATEMENT

The total value of exports, including deemed exports by BHEL during 1990—91, 91—92 and 92—93 are Rs. 490 crores, Rs. 634 crores and Rs. 786 crores (provisional) respectively. Rs. 1300 crores approximately.

[Translation]

SHRIMANJAY LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the management of BHEL has been requesting the Government for the last so many years that the turbine manufacturing machines should not be imported. These machines are being imported due to liberalisation policy of the Government instead of buying these machines from BHEL. The Departments which require these machinery are now importing them. I would like to know from the Government whether it is true that due to above mentioned reason the maximum production capacity of BHEL is not being utilized, whether it is also true that the labour unions of BHEL have also requested the Government to take concrete steps in order to tackle the situation?

SHRIMATI KRISHNASAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a number of questions at a stretch. His first question is regarding production... (Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: The question which is not relevant, will not be recorded.

SHRIMATI KRISHNASAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has probably asked a question about a decline in the production or he may repeat his question as there was some detraction. There is no need of reading out the

question, just repeat it, ask your question, I will answer it... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing him to read out his question. If he asks a question, it may take more time of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANJAY LAL : I am to say that the machines like turbines etc. which are produced by BHEL are being imported but the imported machines are of inferior quality to the machines produced by BHEL. Thus valuable foreign exchange is being wasted. This move makes BHEL's conditions a miserable one and leads to a labour problem there. I, therefore, would like to ask the Government, whether it is going to purchase machinery from BHEL instead of importing them so as to improve the condition of BHEL.

SHRIMATI KRISHNASAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the liberalisation policy has been adopted with a view to bring Indian Industries at par with the international level in the field of production, quality, technology and competition. It will benefit the customers who usually import such machineries from abroad. They will get a technology of high standard at cheaper rates. It will also save the valuable foreign exchange. BHEL has made our country self-sufficient in many a field. Therefore, his question about the loss of foreign exchange does not rise as it does not involve any loss as such. I would like to tell you that BHEL has shown a tremendous performance in the field of export. It is a remarkable point that out of total sale of worth Rs. 3500 crores, the sale of machinery worth Rs. 2400 crores could only be possible due to import, otherwise we would have to spent foreign exchange worth Rs. 2400 crores for purchasing the same machinery. Thus we have saved foreign exchange... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. speaker, Sir, we are not getting the answer. He has simply asked as to why those machineries are imported

which are being made by BHEL in our own country? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I have told you that BHEL is exporting and only raw—material is imported. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir he has not heard it I have already told him that raw material is imported.

SHRI MANJAY LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my next question is that the hon. Minister has told that the provisional production of BHEL was Rs. 3624 crores in 1992—93 and export was of Rs. 634 crores in 1992—93. BHEL has an important place in the public sector units of the country. In spite of all this the Government is encouraging privatisation on the basis of new economic policy and is going to take a decision to sell BHEL to the multinational companies. Its share are being sold to multi—nationals. I would like to know from the Government that keeping in view the national interest and the interest of the labourers, what steps are being taken by the Government to save the BHEL from privatisation?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Sir, the Government has neither any proposal nor any idea to sell it to the multinational companies. But it is a fact that under the liberalisation policy, the entry of a multinational company and foreign investment have been made easy. Why it is so? Its only aim not to harm the Indian industry but to benefit it. It will encourage Indian industry as well as the latest technology. India will be able to participate in the global competition and so far as the question of multinational companies and private sector is concerned, we are already having joint venture with four big multinationals in the field of energy. Our aim in this process is to effect modernisation in our technology and to

get international orders. BHEL is very much under the control of the Government of India. (*Interruptions*)

There is no proposal to sell BHEL to multinational companies.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Agricultural Marketing Bodies

\*886. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted any Committee to review the marketing acts and working of the agricultural marketing bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee have submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government of India set up a High Power Committee on 30th January, 1992 to review the State Market Acts and working of various agricultural Marketing bodies and to recommend appropriate measures for streamlining and strengthening of the set up for marketing of agricultural produce. The Committee had following composition and terms of reference:-

#### (i) COMPOSITION

Shri Shankarlal Guru, Chairman  
Council of State Agricultural Marketing  
Boards, Delhi and Gujarat State Agricultural  
Marketing Board, Gandhinagar.

Chairman,

1	Director General, Centre for Agricultural Marketing Jaipur.	Member
2.	Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Date. of Marketing and Inspection, NH-IV, Faridabad	Member
3.	Chairman, Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board, Chandigarh.	Member
4.	Shri Morey, Chairman, Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board, Bangalore.	Member
5	Chairman, Bihar State Agricultural Marketing Board, Patna	Member
6	Chairman, Meghalaya State Agricultural Board, Shillong	Member
	Administrator, Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board, Jaipur	Member
8	Shri B.D. Pawar, Director of Agricultural Marketing Maharashtra State, Poona.	Member
9.	Dr. G.R. Bhatia, Jt. Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Ministry of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Rural Development, N.H.IV, Faridabad.	Member Secretary.

### Terms of Reference

(a) To study different State Market Acts in India and recommend measures to remove disparities for their effective implementation.

(b) To study the Constitution and working of different State Agricultural Produce Marketing Boards and recommend measures to keep them effective instruments for development of agricultural produce markets.

- (c) To study the reasons for slow coverage of regulated markets in certain areas and for certain commodities, and recommend measures for facilitating the introduction of market regulation.
- (d) To recommend improvements in organisational structure and ways and means for development of agricultural produce markets with a view to giving maximum benefits to farmers.
- (e) To recommend steps to coordinate the working of public purchase agencies, agricultural marketing cooperative societies, consumer organisations, private traders etc., and regulated markets with a view to secure higher returns to producers.
- (f) To recommend agencies and arrangements for making short-run advance payment to farmers for their unsold produce in the market yards.
- (g) To study the impact of central assistance schemes for development of regulated agricultural markets and recommend modifications as warranted.
- (h) To study the existing arrangements for research and development in agricultural marketing sector with specific reference to post-harvest technology and its application for improving marketing efficiency and transfer of benefits to the producers/sellers.
- i) To study and propose streamlining and strengthening of agricultural marketing extension services/programmes in the country.
- j) The Committee may recommend on any related matter which may come to their notice in the course of their

examination of the State Marketing systems over and above the specific points of reference monitored above.

- (c) and (d): - The Committee has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

### Hindustan Machine Tools

\*887. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARARAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools has any proposal for massive restructuring plan;

(b) if so, whether any scheme in this regard has been formulated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total expenditure likely to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) to (c). The restructuring study of HMT by the Japan International Cooperation Agency envisages organisational restructuring, modernising production facilities, export promotion and technology upgradation. This involves an investment of Rs. 929 crores between 1992 and 1997. These recommendations are under active consideration.

### Unauthorised Constructions

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the unauthorised constructions being carried out in various colonies of Delhi without getting

the plans for such constructions approved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check such unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The concerned agencies have reported that instances of unauthorised constructions without approved building plans have come to their notice include additional requirement of housing/space and speculation in real estate.

(c) to (e). No comprehensive survey has been conducted in this regard. However, each of the public agencies, i.e. Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee carry out inspections and checks in their respective jurisdictions. In cases where unauthorised constructions are established, action under relevant provisions of law is taken by the agency in whose jurisdiction the area falls.

### **20-Point Programme**

\*889. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is proposing to spell out measures for involving the weaker sections of society in the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has issued any directions to Ministries for making the Programme result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The scheme included in the present 20-Point Programme (TPP), which was last restructured in 1986, are implemented directly by the State Governments and the Union Territory administrations. There are implementation and monitoring Committees at the Block/Taluka, District and State levels. The Central Ministries/Departments are also required to involve the voluntary agencies at the area levels in the implementation and monitoring of the programme. Recently, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment on revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions has come into force. This is expected to ensure further decentralisation and people's involvement in the planning and implementation of various schemes included in the 20-Point Programme.

In addition, the Eighth Plan document also lays emphasis on the role of 'Voluntary Action' so as to provide for innovation in the approach to integrated rural development, to ensure feedback regarding impact of various schemes and to secure the involvement of local communities.

### **Remote Sensing Centre in Assam**

\*890. SHRI PROBINDEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Remote Sensing Centre in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the National Remote Sensing Agency has conducted any study in the State in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI

BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) (b) (c). A state Remote Sensing Application Centre has been established in Guwahati, Assam under the Assam Science, Technology and Environment Council. This Centre, established in April 1988, has all essential visual interpretation equipment and is manned by a core staff of all scientists. The Department of Space has provided technical guidance and financial support to the extent of Rs. 35 Lakhs for setting up the facilities. The Centre has carried out several application projects relating to land use/cover, groundwater potential, wasteland mapping, Brahmaputra river basin, flood damage assessment, crop acreage and production estimation, soil resources mapping etc.

(d) and (e). Several application projects have been conducted in Assam under the overall coordination of National Remote sensing Agency, Department of Space. Following are the major ones:

- Wasteland mapping of Sonitpur district of Assam in 1:50,000 scale
- Groundwater potential zone mapping on 1:250,000 scale for the entire State.
- Land use/cover mapping on 1:250,000 scale for the entire State.
- Flood damage estimation of Morigaon

district on 1:250,000 scale

Recently, integrated studies using remote sensing data and relevant socio-economic information, have been taken up for Kamrup and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam for generating action plans for sustainable development.

### Electronic Industries

\*891. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic industries have not made the desired progress in the States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps being taken or the schemes drawn up by the Government to promote electronic industry in these States during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The production of electronics in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years is as follows:-

(Rs in crores)

Name of the State	1990 (Estimated)	1991	1992
Orissa	43.24	32.90	37.00
Madhya Pradesh	98.19	150.85	167.00
Bihar	19.71	18.20	21.00

(b) The Government of India encourages the setting up of electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics.

The concerned State Government or agencies like the State Electronics Development Corporation (SEDCs) provides some facilities and

promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the State. The Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and approvals/licenses etc. The Software Technology Parkscheme and the Electronic Hardware Technology Park scheme have been specially designed to encourage the growth of software and hardware sector of Electronics. The Department of Electronics also provides some assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development, quality control, testing and standardisation, R&D in electronics etc.

The infrastructure facilities created/supported by the Department of Electronics in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are given below:

#### ORISSA

- Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC), Bhubaneswar
- VLSI Design Centre, Bhubaneswar
- Soft Technology Park (STP), Bhubaneswar.

#### MADHYA PRADESH

- Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC), Indore
- Microprocessor Application Engineering Programme (MAEP) centre, Jabalpur.

#### BIHAR

- Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC), Patna
- Appropriate Automation Promotion Programme (APP) Centre, Ranchi.

#### National Highways along Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh Borders

\*892. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has taken up the maintenance and construction of some National Highways along the Indo-Nepal and the Indo-Bangladesh borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent on such works during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIMALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b). There is no National Highway with the Border Roads Organisation along the Indo-Nepal Border. However, they have been entrusted the maintenance and construction of N.H.-44 from Jowai at Km. 64 Agartala at Km. 480 along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(c) Approximately Rs. 16 crores per year were spent from 1990-91 to 1992-93

[Translation]

#### Cement Factories in Uttar Pradesh

\*893. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals approved for setting up of cement factories in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years?

(b) the total number of factories which have started production as on date; and

(c) the total quantity of cement produced/likely to be produced in these cement factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). No industrial licence/letter of intent was issued for Uttar Pradesh during the period 1.4.1990 to 24.7.1991. Government has de-licensed the cement industry with effect from 25.7.1991. From this date entrepre-

neurs are required to file only an Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM). 5 IEMs have been filed till 31.3.1993 for setting up mini cement units in Uttar Pradesh which have a productive installed capacity of 2,16,500 tonnes. Out of this, only one unit with an installed capacity of 80,000 tonnes has reported commencement of production.

#### **Per Capita Income and Expenditure**

\*894. SHRIDILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income and expenditure during 1991-92 and 1992-93, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether per capita income and expenditure of Gujarat is less than the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the per capita income and expenditure of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The per capita net state domestic product (NSDP), at current, by States and Union Territories for 1991-92 and 1992-93, as well as monthly per capita rural and urban household consumption expenditure at current prices for the year 1989-90, the latest year for which data/area/available, are given in Statements I and II, respectively. The all India estimates are also indicated.

(b) and (c). The State of Gujarat had higher per capita NSDP than the all India average per capita national income (net national product) during 1991-92, the latest year for which the estimates are available. The per capita household consumption expenditure. The plans include investment for the development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. In addition, programmes to generate direct employment and income to the poor are also under implementation.



## STATEMENT

PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES  
(1991-92 TO 1992-93) AS ON 29.4.1993

(Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	1991-92 (Q)	1992-93 (Q)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5596	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	4230	—
4.	Bihar	2904	—
5.	Goa	8096	—
6.	Gujarat	6425	—
7.	Haryana	8690	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
10.	Karnataka	5555	6073

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	(Rs.)	
		1991-92 (Q)	1992-93 (Q)
11.	Kerala	4618	5116
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4077	—
13.	Maharashtra	8180	—
14.	Manipur	4180	—
15.	Meghalaya	4458	4893
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Orissa	4068	—
19.	Punjab	9643	—
20.	Rajasthan	4361	5230
21.	Sikkim	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
23.	Tripura	—	—

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92 (Q)	1992-93 (Q)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4012	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	5387	—
27.	Delhi	—	—
28.	Pondicherry	7127	—

Source : Not made available by the concerned State Government.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

Note 1 : Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States/UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2 : The UTs of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.  
Q Quick

## STATEMENT - II

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

Monthly Per Capita/Expenditure for States/UTs for NSS Round 45th (July, 1989 - June, 1990)

	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	176.51	278.98
Assam	187.05	278.25
Bihar	150.25	268.54
Gujarat	196.07	327.33
Haryana	252.86	316.59
Karnataka	160.12	279.07
Kerala	227.92	318.12
Madhya Pradesh	181.35	285.99
Maharashtra	189.16	348.83
Orissa	154.12	272.35
Punjab	214.73	332.36
Rajasthan	230.70	302.13
Tamil Nadu	175.11	269.09
Uttar Pradesh	190.25	241.94
West Bengal	188.88	285.24

	Rural	Urban
<div> Arunachal Pradesh  Manipur  Meghalaya  Mizoram  Nagaland  Sikkim  Tripura </div>		Not Compiled
<div> Jammu &amp; Kashmir  Himachal Pradesh  Chandigarh  Delhi  A &amp; N Islands  Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli  Goa, Daman &amp; Diu  Lakshadweep  Pondicherry </div>		Not Compiled
All India	189.46	298.00

Source : NSS 45th (July '89 - June '90); Report No. 381 (Table 3.5 R & 3.5 U)

{English]

**Sick Paper Mills**

\*895. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:  
SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed and installed capacity of the paper industry at present;

(b) whether many paper mills are sick;

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

(d) the reasons for their sickness;

(e) the policy of Government towards these sick mills;

(f) whether Government have provided financial assistance and raw material to these sick paper mills; and

(g) if so, the details of such paper mills particularly in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) The total installed capacity of 340 units in the country is 35.50 lakh MT.

(b) 114 paper units were reported sick by the end of March, 1991.

(c) The number of sick paper mills state-wise are indicated in the given below statement.

(d) The main reasons for sickness in the paper industry are inadequate availability of raw materials, coal and power, out-dated and mis-

matched equipment and management problems.

(e) to (g). The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designed as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitations packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to R.B.I. both in the large and the small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by the amalgamation merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamated sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State	No. of sick units
1.	Assam	2
2.	Bihar	3
3.	West Bengal	12
4.	Orissa	2
5.	Uttar Pradesh	11
6.	Delhi	4
7.	Punjab	5
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Chandigarh	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8
11.	Rajasthan	6
12.	Gujarat	8
13.	Maharashtra	10

S. No.	Name of State	No. of sick units
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5
15.	Andhra Pradesh	5
16.	Karnataka	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	8
18.	Kerala	1
19.	Pondicherry	2
Total		114



[Translation]

### Mig-21 Bis Aircraft

\*896. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to modernise the Mig-21 Bis aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the amount allocated for the purpose during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b). There is a proposal for upgradation of Mig-21 BIS aircraft with a view to uprate its operational capabilities.

(c) and (d). The probable expenditure on the project would be known only after proposals are obtained from vendors and price negotiations are carried out.

[English]

### Employment Potential in Small Scale Sector

\*897. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VAADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Sector has immense potential to generate employment and to reduce regional disparities and economic backwardness;

(b) the steps taken to protect and develop small scale units in the wake of new economic policy;

(c) whether a conference of State Industry Ministers was held in April 1993 to discuss various issues pertaining to small scale sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome of the conference?

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

(b) The steps to protect and develop small scale units relate to:

- (1) Reservation of 836 items for exclusive manufacture in this sector.
- (2) Reservation of items for purchase from this sector.
- (3) Price preference in purchase from the small scale sector.
- (4) Enhancement in the investment limit of plant and machinery in respect of tiny units from Rupees two lakhs to Rupees five lakhs.
- (5) Inclusion of business and industry related services as tiny units.
- (6) Modification in definition of women enterprises, simplification of rules and procedures regarding registration, disbanding of certain committees which existed earlier.
- (7) Enactment of an Act on the Interest on delayed payments to Small scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings, 1992, to expedite timely recoveries of SSI dues.
- (8) Equity participation by other Industrial

Undertakings being permitted in SSI Units upto 24%, to enable infusion of technology, capital managerial expertise and link-up with marketing network of bigger units.

- (9) Exemption of SSI turn-over from excise duty completely upto Rs. 30 lakh and partially between Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs.

- (10) Provision of adequate credit from banks.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant**

\*898. DR. KRUPASINDHU:: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant commissioned so far;

(b) the time by which the last unit is expected to go critical; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the completion of this power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESHCHATURVEDI): (a) The first unit of the Kakrapar Atomic Power Project achieved criticality in September, 1992 and was synchronised to the grid in November, 1992 and is set to go commercial shortly.

(b) The second unit at Kakrapar is scheduled to achieve criticality in December, 1993.

(c) Monthly and quarterly monitoring of

project activities and equipment delivery, phase wise commissioning of different systems, and resequencing/parallelising of erection and commissioning activities are the major taken to expedite completion of the project.

#### **National Wastelands Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

\*899. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of progress of the National Waste land Development Projects, Cuddapah;

(b) the time by which the project is likely to be completed;

(c) the names of other Wasteland Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh pending with the Government; and

(d) the present state of progress and the likely date of completion of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). No proposal titled 'National Wastelands Development Projects, Cuddapah' has been received by the National Wastelands Development Board.

(c) and (d). The list of projects for development of non-forest wastelands in Andhra Pradesh pending at various stages for sanction is at Statement-I and II. The duration of these wasteland development projects and their completion will vary from three to five years depending upon the area coverage and infrastructural facilities available with the project implementing agencies.

## STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency
1.	Social Action Plan Social Development, Hyderabad.
2.	South Indian Energy Plantation Development Society, Guddalur.
3.	Rayala Seema Harijans Girijans Backward Minorities Cuddapah.
4.	Society for Integrated Rural Development Programmes, Kurmool.
5.	Mercy Minority Educational Society, Anantapur.
6.	Society for Social Services and Rural Development, Cuddapah.
7.	Kasthurba Mahila Mandal, Cuddapah.
8.	Lok Sewa Kendram, (3 Projects), Hyderabad.
9.	Rural Development Society, Cuddapah.
10.	Navodaya Integrated Rural Development Society, Anantapur.
11.	Rural Economics and Education Society, Anantapur.
12.	Malikarjuna Sewa Samithi, Chittoor.
13.	Christian Society for Integrated Rural Development Project, Cuddapah.
14.	NESCO (National Educational Social and Cultural Organisation), Anantapur.

*Name of the Agency*

*Sl. No.*

15. Sadhana, Domalguda.
16. Mercy Minority Educational Society, Anantapur.
17. The Anantapur District Farmers Forum, Anantapur.
18. Rural Development Society, Cuddapah.
19. Voluntary Organisation in Community Education, Cuddapah.
20. Rural Education for Development Economic Env't. Motivation (REDEEM), Khhairatabad.
22. The Nellore District Socio Agricultural Development Society, Nellore.
23. Power, People Organisation for Welfare] Education Ratification, Chittoor.
24. Guttur Rural Education and Development Society, Anantapur.
25. Social Action for Social Development, Hyderabad.
26. Ground Water Investigation and Farmers Training Society, Anantapur.
27. Sanjay Memorial Technical Education Society, Chittoor.
28. Jyothi Youth Association, Chittoor.
29. Sri Sita Ramanjaneya Udyana Vana Samiti, Cuddapah.
30. Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Energy Plantation Society, Cuddapah.

## STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Integrated Wasteland Development Project (Project - I) Cuddapah district.
2.	Integrated Wasteland Development Project (Project - II) Cuddapah district.

**Distribution of Surplus  
Land**

\*900. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total area declared surplus under the  
ceiling law as on March 31, 1992, State-wise;

(b) the total area actually taken over by the  
authorities as on that date, State-wise;

(c) the total area distributed among the  
eligible beneficiaries by the authorities as on that  
date; and

(d) the break-up of the surplus land distrib-

uted among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled  
Tribes and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DE-  
PARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)  
(SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b).  
The total area declared surplus and taken pos-  
session of till 31st March, 1992 is 72.62 lakh  
acres and 63.62 lakh acres respectively. The  
State-wise position is given below Statement.

(c) and (d). The total area distributed among  
eligible beneficiaries till that date is 49.56 lakh  
acres. Out of this, an area of 17.12 lakh acres,  
6.90 lakh acres and 25.54 lakh acres have been  
distributed to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled  
Tribes and other beneficiaries respectively.

## STATEMENT

Regarding Distribution of Surplus Land till March, 1992

S. No.	States/UTs	(Area in acres)	
		Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of
1.	Andhra Pradesh	729394	548508
2.	Assam	610370	549364
3.	Bihar	474621	395650
4.	Gujarat	251528	154821
6.	Himachal Pradesh	284053	281462
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4556000	450000
8.	Karnataka	270665	155674
9.	Kerala	135887	93051
10.	Madhya Pradesh	292277	256225
11.	Maharashtra	704329	624140
12.	Manipur	1830	1685

S. No.	States/UTs	(Area in acres)	
		Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of
13.	Orissa	172391	161404
14.	Punjab	138090	104603
15.	Rajasthan	618712	550258
16.	Tamil Nadu	179767	171114
17.	Tripura	1995	1944
18.	Uttar Pradesh	536723	505775
19.	West Bengal	1269125	1200874
20.	D & N Havelli	8953	7934
21.	Delhi	1132	394
22.	Pondicherry	2355	1207
Total		7261606	6332022



### Encroachment on Government Land in Netaji Nagar

7716. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised constructions and encroachments of Government land have taken place in Sector 13, Anant Ram Dairy, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, when these encroached/constructions made and the total number of unauthorised constructions made and encroachments taken place;

(c) whether the action has been taken or proposed to be taken against the NDMC officials responsibilities not to have checked the large scale encroachment and unauthorised construction;

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

(e) the steps taken to demolish the unauthorised constructions and to clear the encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). NDMC have reported that unauthorised constructions encroachments have been detected in Anant Ram Dairy Complex, Sector XIII, R.K. Puram. The encroachments have apparently taken place in stage over the last many years.

(c) to (e). The site was acquired by Delhi Administration for construction of Central Government staff quarters by CPWD. However it was not handed over to CPWD. NDMC have reported that action for sealing of unauthorised constructions was initiated in 13 cases. It has also been reported that the action for sealing has

been completed in these cases in January, 1993. Delhi Administration have also requested CPWD to take over the site from the Land Acquisition Collector without waiting for removal of boundary wall.

### CBI Inquiry in the Maruti Udyog Limited

7717. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has sought permission to register a case against the alleged irregularities in the Maruti Udyog Ltd;

(b) if so, the details of the allegations against the Maruti Udyog Limited;

(c) whether the Government have given the necessary permission in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which permission is likely to be given?

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

(b) to (e). Government have received a number of allegations of mis-conduct, corruption and irregularity in Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) from various MPs. These allegations are listed below:-

- i) Irregular award of contract for transportation of SKD and CKD components from Kandla Port to Gurgaon.
- ii) Irregular award of contract for pur-

chase of air conditioners.

- iii) Award of contract for Renta-Car Scheme.
- iv) Purchase of land at Bhondsi at high price.
- v) Irregular allotment of dealership at Ghaziabad.
- vi) Import of Car Kits and their disposal as scrap.
- vii) Causing loss to the company and foreign exchange loss to the country by deliberately importing components which were not required.
- viii) Corruption in co-operation with Citi Bank of USA.
- ix) Misappropriation of funds by dealer in Hyderabad collected on behalf of Maruti.
- x) Allegations of missing vehicles.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has inquired into three specific allegations mentioned at (i), (ii) and (v) above. As regards the first case relating to the award of transportation contract to M/s. Delhi-Ahmadabad Roadways, CBI has requested for Government's permission to register a regular case against Shri R.C. Bhargava, the then CMD, Maruti Udyog Limited and others under the provision of Prevention of Corruptions Act 1988. As regards (ii) and (v) above, the CBI has requested for Government's permission to conduct preliminary inquiry into the matter.

### **Fake Claims of Bhopal Gas Victims**

7718. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fraudulent claims of

compensation for victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy of 1984 detected in Madhya Pradesh so far and how many persons have been convicted therefor;

(b) the action being taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to prevent such frauds; and

(c) the number of middlemen apprehended and convicted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Welfare Commissioner who is adjudicating the claims and making payments of compensation under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985 has not come across any fraudulent claim of compensation so far.

ble test for detecting Hepatitis-B virus, as compared to the tests already available;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM):  
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The National Institute of Immunology (NII) has developed a clinically useful procedure for detection of Hepatitis caused by Hepatitis-B virus. The procedure consists of an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay using monoclonal antibodies developed at NII. The NII test has high level of sensitivity and specificity, comparable to the testing kits commercially available in Indian market through imports.

(c) and (d). The technology for production of the above kits has been transferred to a leading Pharmaceutical Company in India for manufacture and marketing.

### **Water Meter Readers**

7720. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of water meter readers is much less than the water connections;

(b) if so, the authorisation worked out for appointing water meter readers;

(c) whether these readers give tentative readings thereby causing hardship to the people; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to ensure that the people get accurate water bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that the number of water meter readers in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area are as per yardstick fixed for the same. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that as against the approved norms of one Meter Reader for every 2500 water connections, at present the Revenue Department is having one Meter Reader for every 25759 water connections. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking is considering a proposal for creation of 200 additional posts of Water Meter Readers.

(c) Meter Readers take actual readings except in cases where water meters are defective or the meter is found locked or cannot be read out on account of other reasons. In such cases the bills are sent on provisional basis based on average consumption based on past readings.

(d) In cases where provisional bills are sent, steps are taken to finalise the bills subsequently on the basis of actual consumption for of the corresponding period.

[Translation]

### **Flyover/Subway on Ring Road**

7721. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a flyover/subway on the Ring Road at Rajghat Crossing, New Delhi

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is a proposal for construction of under-pass along Ring Road at Ring Road-J.L. Nehru Marg intersection (i.e. Rajghat Crossing) New Delhi. In addition, a pedestrian subway across Ring Road near Rajghat has also been recommended by a Study Group.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

### **Night Landing Facility at Visakhapatnam Airport**

7722. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide night landing facility at the Visakhapatnam Airport;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The airfield lighting system has been installed and commissioned on 19th April 1993 on the existing runway at Visakhapatnam. The DGQA is to carry out an assessment for suitability of the existing facility to commence night operation of civil aircraft.

### **Allotment of Flats in Chandigarh**

7723. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrator of Chandigarh has allotted some flats of different categories of Housing Board out of the discretionary quota during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the allottees, category of the flats and the grounds of Compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

### **Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme in Assam**

7724. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes received from the Government of Assam under Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation programme;

(b) the number of schemes approved/not approved by the Union Government; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) NO scheme was received from the Government of Assam during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far?

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

### **Poverty Alleviation Plans Assessment**

7725. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made lately of the Government's poverty alleviation plans comprising of Integrated and related schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent upto which the Minimum Needs Programme has directly improved the living standards of the poor through provision of basic amenities;

(d) whether the estimating of the poverty line is being updated to take into account price changes; and

(e) if so, the incidence of poverty estimated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Assessment and monitoring of Integrated Rural Development Programme is being done regularly on the basis of monthly key indicator reports and half yearly and annual reports received from the State Governments. The programme is also monitored and reviewed in consultation with the State Governments. Since 1986, a process of concurrent evaluation has been initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development, involving other reputed organisations. Three rounds of this concurrent

evaluation in 1986, 1987 and 1989 have been completed.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched in 1989 for creating supplementary wage employment in the rural areas. In the last 3 years more than 800 million mandays of employment have been generated per year. The programme is reviewed and monitored in consultation with the State Governments.

Under the Minimum Needs Programmes certain specific schemes in different sectors have been identified with the objective of providing basic amenities to the poor for bringing about an improvement in their quality of life. Rural Water Supply, Rural Housing, Rural Sanitation, Rural Energy, Rural Electrification, Rural Roads, Rural Health, Elementary Education, Adult Education, Public Distribution System, Nutrition and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums are the components of the MNP for which funds are earmarked in the state plans. The progress under each item is reviewed and assessed during the time of the annual plan discussions with the state Governments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The latest estimates of poverty are based on quinquennial survey of household survey consumer expenditure conducted by NSSO in 1987-88. The level of poverty in India was estimated to be 29.9% of population in that year.

### **Rural Sanitation Programme in Orissa**

7726. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent its target proposal for Rural Sanitation Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the date on which the proposals have been received by the Union Government;

(c) the share of Union Government in this project and whether it has been cleared; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to clear the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). No specific proposal for target for 1992-93 and 1993-94 was received from the State Government of Orissa. However Government of Orissa had submitted an action plan on Rural Sanitation in respect of selected villages of Ganjam, Puri and Mayurbhanj districts for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 694.00 lakhs in August, 1992. Government of India had advised the state Government in August, 1992 to approve the scheme under delegated powers. The estimates were however, revised to Rs. 867.73 lakhs by the State Government vide their letter dated 1st January, 1993 received on 6.1.93.

(c) The Share of Central Government is not determined on the basis of each scheme/project. The expenditure on various schemes approved under Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme is met out of annual releases made under CRSP subject to matching provision by the State Government under Minimum Needs Programme. A sum of Rs. 78.62 lakhs has been released under CRSP in 1992-93 and Rs. 110.54 lakhs has been allocated for 1993-94.

(d) The Project for construction of Sanitary latrines and health education/awareness campaigns for Ganjam, Puri and Mayurbhanj districts has been approved by the State Government under delegated powers.

### **Scooters India Limited**

7727. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have neither

yet appointed any Chairman-cum-Managing Director nor any other functional directors for the Scooters India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the company has been executing export orders at present;

(d) whether the payment of arrears due to workers since 1987 has been withheld by the management of the company;

(e) if so, the facts thereof; and

(f) the time by which these are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Due to uncertain future of Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) it was not considered appropriate to fill up the post of full time Chairman-cum-Managing Director. There is an Executive Director who functions as Chief Executive of SIL.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The workers of Scooters

India Ltd. have already been paid the arrears arising out of pay revision w.e.f. 1987.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Industries in Bihar**

7728. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the State Government of Bihar or from some national or foreign companies for setting up of any industry in Bihar during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme formulated by the Union Government for setting up of industries in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b). The number of industrial licence applications/proposals received for setting up of industries in Bihar during the last two years and upto March, 1993 and their disposal position (as on 1/4.93):-

<i>Years</i>	<i>No. of proposals received</i>	<i>LOI granted</i>	<i>Rejected licence not required under policy/withdrawn</i>	<i>Total disposed of</i>
1991	27	5	19	24
1992	7	2	1	3
1993 (Upto March)	1	-	-	-

[*English*]

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

### **Modern Industrial Townships**

7729. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the

(a) whether the Government have finalised the plans for developing modern industrial townships with technical and financial assistance

from Japan;

(b) if so, the identified locations and the anticipated financial investments in developing these townships;

(c) whether any specific time frame has been drawn up for completion of these townships; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) to (d). The Master Plan Study by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is in the conceptual stage.

#### **Power Transmission Schemes Approved by Planning Commission**

7730. SHRI PARASARAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power transmission schemes approved by the Planning Commission for 1992-93 in different States;

(b) the names of power transmission schemes approved for Madhya Pradesh for 1992-93; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Four Power transmission schemes - two in Madhya Pradesh and one each in Karnataka and Maharashtra have been approved by the Planning Commission during 1992-93.

(b) and (c). The details of power transmission schemes approved for Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 are as under:-

<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. Cr)</i>	<i>Date of approval</i>
400 KV Bina-Malanpur double circuit line and 400/200 KV Sub-stations at Malanpur and Indore (Augmentation)	116.00	27.92
Static VAR Compensation (SVC) systems in Madhya Pradesh	144.60	22.3.93

[ Translation ]

ing to its production capacity;

#### **Fertilizer Industry in Madhya Pradesh**

7731. SHRI KHEKLEN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in fertilizer industry in Madhya Pradesh is not taking place accord-

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to increase their production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The production of fertilizers during 1992-93 in 4 out of the 9 units in Madhya Pradesh has been more than 100% of their installed capacity. In the case of 3 single Super phosphate (SSP) units, the capacity utilisation was low and the remaining two were not in production, mainly due to the liquidity problem, as also the increase in the selling price of phosphatic fertilizers following their decontrol w.e.f. 25.8.1992 and reduction in the off-take.

(c) To bring down the cost of production of phosphatic fertilizers, including SSP, railway freight on raw materials and finalised products has been reduced by about Rs. 150/- per tonne per 1,000 kms. Import substitution incentive has also been extended for encouraging use of indigenous rock phosphate for manufacturing phosphatic fertilizers. The pending subsidy claims of SSP units are also being cleared on priority.

[English]

### **Training Programme for Small Entrepreneurs**

7732. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently taken any new measures to strengthen the management training programme for small entrepreneurs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). SIDO (since its inception) has been organising Management Training Programme in a number of Management Subjects for the benefit of small scale entrepreneurs through its network of SISIs. To improve the quality of programmes action has been initiated for developing standard course

material in different Management topics. This is an ongoing and continuous programme.

### **Prices of Life Savings Drugs**

7733. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that price of Actrom-4, a life saving drug used in heart ailment has gone up considerably;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to arrest the prices of Actrom-4?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, Actrom 4 is a non-scheduled formulation, and the manufacturer increased the price in November, 1992. However, on Government intervention, the company has reduced the price recently.

### **Tractors Manufacturing Companies**

87734. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies manufacturing tractors and their components in India;

(b) the annual production of each company; and

(c) the companies out of these which are exporting tractors and the countries to whom tractors are being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI



KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b). A statement is given below:

(c) Tractors are mainly being exported by

M/s Mahindra and Mahindra, Escorts, H.M.T. and TAFE not only to neighboring countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh but also to developed countries like U.S.A.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Tractor Manufacturer	Production (Nos) 1992 - 93
1.	Eicher Tractors Limited	18,591
2.	Escorts Limited	16,002
3.	Escorts Tractors Limited	12,875
4.	H.M.T. Limited	15,253
5.	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	35,454
6.	Punjab Tractors Limited	16,445
7.	Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited	26,957
8.	Pratap Steels Limited	729
9.	Capol Farm Equipment Limited	2,541
10.	Gujarat Tractors Limited	1,544
11.	Kirlskar Pneumatics	—
Total		1,46,391

**Bench of Kerala High Court**

7735. SHRI MULLPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Kerala for setting up of a bench of Kerala High Court at Calicut;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any study has been made by the Kerala High Court to ascertain the necessity of setting up of such a bench at Calicut; and

(d) if so, the details and findings thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

**Foreign Investment in Goa**

7736. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some proposals from NRIs and other agencies for foreign investment in Goa during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, proposal-wise along with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the proposals cleared for implementation, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) to (c). Foreign collaboration approvals are intended only to determine the terms and conditions of collaboration. Therefore, foreign investment approvals do not usually indicate location of the industries and consequently such data are not centrally maintained State-wise.

**Delicensing of items**

7737. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have delicensed the manufacture of motor cars, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, hide and leather goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objective behind delicensing these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On review, the following three industries have been removed from the list of compulsory licensing, under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-

- Raw hides and skins, leather and patent leather.

- Motor cars

- White goods

(c) Motor car and White goods industry have been delicensed as a consequences of the announcement of the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) and Unified Exchange Rate Management System (UERMS). Leather industry has been delicensed to pro-

mote exports, improve productivity, encourage ancillary industries, generate employment particularly in the rural areas.

### **Kaiga Atomic Power Plant**

7738. SHRI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Kaiga Atomic Power Plant has increased sharply;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the latest revised cost of this Power Plant vis-a-vis its original cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). The original cost estimate of Kaiga Atomic Power Project 1&2 (2x220 MWe) was Rs. 730.72 crores as sanctioned in June 1987 and the present anticipated cost estimate is about Rs. 1600 crores excluding the interest during construction. The major reasons for the increase in project cost include escalation during construction, increase in the scope of work due to design improvements and safety requirements, increase in taxes and duties, foreign exchange rate variations and effect of devaluation.

### **Write Petitions in Allahabad High Court**

7739. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Writ Petitions pending in the Allahabad High Court as on March 31, 1993;

(b) the number of Writ Petitions which are more than 10 years old;

(c) the number of vacancies of Judges in the said High Court as on March 31, 1993; and

(d) the efforts being made to fill-up the vacancies and for quick disposal of cases,

particularly Writ Petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The information as on 31st December, 1991, which is readily available is as follows:-

(c) As on 31st March, 1993, 5 posts of permanent Judges were vacant in the Allahabad High Court.

(d) The process of consultation among the concerned constitutional authorities is on for filling up the vacancies of Judges in the Allahabad High Court. The various recommendations made by the Arrears Committee which examined the problem of arrears in Courts, covering various aspects, for expeditious disposal of cases including Writ Petitions in the High Courts have been commended to all the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments/High Courts including Allahabad High Court for necessary follow-up action.

### **Forecast of Monsoon**

7740. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 21, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 6336 regarding forecast of Monsoon and to state in detail each of the sixteen regional, global, ocean, atmospheric parameters used in the Power Regression Model to forecast total quantum of monsoon rainfall?>

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The model for forecast of Southwest monsoon rainfall used by the India Meteorological Department utilises a set of 16 regional and global parameters related to Indian monsoon. These are:

1. 500 hpa. (6.0 Km) ridge position (April)
2. 50 hpa (20 Km) wind pattern (winter)
3. 10 hpa (30 Km) Zonal wind pattern (January)
4. Southern Oscillation Index (March to May)
5. Darwin Surface Pressure (March to May)
6. Argentina Surface Pressure (April)
7. Northern Hemisphere surface pressure anomaly (January to April)
8. Indian Ocean Equatorial pressure (January to May)
9. Himalayan snow cover (January to March)
10. Eurasian Snow Cover (December)
11. Northern India temperature (March)
12. East Coast of India temperature (March)
13. Central India temperature (May)
14. Northern Hemisphere temperature (January and February)
15. El-Nino (Previous year)
16. El-Nino (Same year)

### **New Fertilizer Policy**

7741. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to work out a comprehensive fertilizer policy in tune with the new industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The new industrial policy applies to fertilizer industry also.

(b) In view of reply at (a) above, question does not arise.

### **Theft of Office files from Tis Hazari Court**

7742.. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances when files have been found to be stolen from Tis Hazari Courts in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the cases that have come to the light in each of the last three years;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the measures taken to safeguard the court records adequately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). The Register of the Delhi High Court has reported that only one court file relating to S.C. No. 658/91, FIR No. 399/90, Police Station - Mangolpuri, u/s 21 NDPS Act "State Vs. Mohini w/o Krishan Sudan alias Dama, was found to have been stolen on 6.7.92 in the Court on Addl. District and Sessions Judge, Delhi. An FIR has been lodged with the Police and departmental enquiry is being conducted and the file has already been re-constructed on 12.10.92. The staff has been asked to be vigilant and the Judicial Records are being preserved in Almirhas under lock and key.

### **Small and Micro Hydel Projects**

7743. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has provided funds to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for time bound implementation of various small and micro-hydel projects during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds provided are inadequate; and

(d) if so, the time by which the additional funds are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The approved Plan outlays for small and micro hydel projects in the case of Madhya Pradesh State during the last three years i.e. in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 were Rs. 752 Lakhs, Rs. 982 Lakhs and Rs. 800 Lakhs respectively.

(c) and (d). The outlays are approved in consultation with the State government keeping in view the status of implementation of different projects and the funds required for implementation the projects on schedule.

#### **Loan by CMC Limited**

7744. DR. RAJAGOPALAN:  
DR. R. K.G. RAJULU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CMC Limited or its subsidiary in U.S.A. namely BRI Inc. (U.S.A.) has given any loan to a company under liquidation in Europe;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proce-

dures followed in sanctioning the loan; and"

(c) the resultant financial burden, on the company as a result thereof?

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

(b) As a part of an agreement between Baton Rouge International Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of CMC Ltd. in USA and BRI (Europe) Ltd., Baton Rouge International, Inc. gave a loan of \$ 25,000 and arranged a loan of \$ 75,000 for BRI (Europe) Ltd.

This was arranged in accordance with an agreement between the two companies

CMC Ltd. gave an advance of \$ 20,000 to BRI (Europe) Ltd. as bridge finance for which no specific authorisation appears to be on record.

BRI (Europe) Ltd. has gone under liquidation in March, 1993.

(c) As BRI (Europe) Ltd. is in the process of liquidation, the financial burden would be known only after this process is over.

[Translation]

#### **Relief to Bhopal Gas Victims**

7745. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has recently unearthed any gang involved in the bungling of interim relief being provided to the Bhopal gas victims;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in

this regard and the amount recovered from them; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) raided the residences of a number of employees of the United Commercial Bank, Bhopal. A number of Pass Books have been seized and the matter is under investigation.

[English]

#### Rural Women and Child Development

7746. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals to cover some more new districts in Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Women and Child Development Scheme during the last two years;

(b) if so, the names of the proposed new

districts; and

(c) the names of the districts covered under the Scheme earlier and the extent to which the targets fixed in this regard have been achieved?

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

(b) The names of the proposed and sanctioned new districts are as under:-

1991-92	1992-93
1. Azamgarh	(1) Kanpur Dehat
2. Balia	(2) Unnao
3. Gazipur	(3) Jalaun
4. Hamirpur	(4) Jhansi
5. Mau	(5) Khatwa
6. Fatehpur	

(c) The names of the districts covered from 1983-84 to 1990-91 are as follows.

1983-84.		1988-89	
1.	Basti	14.	Hardoi
2.	Banda	15.	Uttar Kashi
3.	Sultanpur	16.	Badaun
4.	Etawah	17.	Barabanki
5.	Deoria		1989-90
	1986-87	18.	Pratapgarh
6.	Allahabad	19.	Pithoragarh
7.	Gorakhpur	20.	Farukhabad
	1987-88	21.	Dehradun
8.	Nainital		1990—91
9.	Pauri	22.	Jaunpur
10.	Rai Bareilly	23.	Almora
11.	Gonda	24.	Faizabad
12.	Shahjahanpur	25.	Mirzapur
13.	Mainpuri	26.	Varanasi

During 1992-93 the number of groups formed is 1001 against the target of 1140 groups and 11127 women members have been benefited. This progress is as per the month of January, 1993.



[Translation]

### Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

7747. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation claims of the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy are not likely to be settled before 2021 A.D. as reported in the Hindi daily 'Jansatta' dated march 29, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of claims settled so far and the number of claims still pending;

(d) whether the interim relief to victims of 36 wards is being stopped and if so, the reasons there for;

(e) the number of persons who have undergone medical tests to become claimant of interim relief; and

(f) whether any final decision has been taken by the Government to give interim relief to the claimants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) to (f). Government are taking all steps to ensure that the compensation claims of the victims of the Bhopal Gas tragedy are settled as expeditiously as possible. The process of adjudication commenced last year in October and so far around 3000 claims have been finalised. About 6 lakh claims remain to be considered.

The progress of adjudication was slow in the beginning because there were a few established court of Deputy Commissioners. Today 33 court are functioning and Government have decided to increase the sanctioned strength of courts of Deputy Commissioners to 56. The expectation is that compensation claims will be disposed of with greater speed in future.

Government have filed an affidavit in the supreme Court requesting for funds to support the interim relief scheme. This matter is expected to be heard shortly.

[English]

### Scheme for Women in Public Sector Undertakings

7748. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved any scheme for the growth and development of women in public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any national award has been instituted in this regard;

(d) whether counselling centres are likely to be set up within the public sector undertakings to solve the problems of women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b): Under the Articles of Association, the Boards of public sector Undertakings enjoy full autonomy in growth and development of Human resources including women. However, the Government has issued broad policy guidelines of an advisory nature on providing creche facilities, posting of husband and wife at the same place, maintenance of database on women employees, etc.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) and (e) As stated in reply to parts (a) & (b) above, the Boards of Public Sector Undertakings are competent to decide on such issues.

**manufacture of Personal Computer  
and Import of PCs**

7749DRP.R.GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued for manufacture of personal computer and import of Printed Circuit Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these are likely to be imported along with the finished product; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No license is needed to manufacture Personal Computer, Printed Circuit Boards, other than single sided and double sided can be imported without any licence.

(b) As per the information available from office of the director General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, 160 import licences have been issued for import of Printed Circuit Board covered under the negative list of Export Import Policy 1992-97 during the period 1.5.192 to 31.3..93.

(c): No. Sir.

(d): Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Inter-State Bus Terminus at Sarai  
Kale Khan**

7750. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVEL-

OPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct Inter State Bus Terminus at Sarai Kale Khan in Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the project; and

(c) the time by which the work on this terminus is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 4 crores was allocated for the construction of Sarai Kale Khan Inter State Bus Terminus. For the current financial year plan outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs has been earmarked.

(c) Development of the site is in progress. This includes construction of boundary walls, earth-filling, construction of roads etc.

[English]

**National Exit Policy**

7751. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the National Exit Policy for rehabilitation of workers rendered unemployed due to the closure of sick units;

(b) if so, the financial outlays provided, State-wise for the purpose;

(c) the reaction of various labour organisations thereto and the suggestions made by them for successful implementation of the policy; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### Shares of Public Sector undertakings

7752. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment of shares in Public Sector Enterprises has loaded the country's financial institutions and mutual funds with dead assets worth 5000 crores as reported in the 'Hindu' dated February 10, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for loading these financial institutions and mutual funds with such huge financial burden;

(d) whether these shares have little liquidity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e): Government sold PSU shares to the public sector Financial Institutions/Mutual Funds/Banks and realised Rs. 303 crores and Rs. 1861 crores during 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto February 1993) respectively. The shares were sold through auction only, by inviting tenders. The bidders were free to assess the marketability of shares before bidding which they

did. Government did not compel any institution to purchase PSU shares. Further most of the PSU shares disinvested by Government have already been listed in the stock Exchanges.

[Translation]

### Manufacture of Television Sets

7753. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI MARUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of T.V. sets manufactured in the country is much below the international standard;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any suggestions or memorandum from T.V. manufactures in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action being taken thereon;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a): No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

### World Bank suggestion for H.C.L.

7754. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA  
KONATHALA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested any reforms in the functioning of the Hindustan Cables Limited;

(b) the details of such suggestions made by the world bank; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b) The World Bank has suggested restructuring and corporate studies for Hindustan Cables Limited to precede implementation of needed reforms.

(c) The desirability of undertaking such a study is being examined.

### **Energy Generation from Garbage**

7755. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project of the power generation consortium, Gazel has a proposal to extract electricity from garbage at Vypeen Island in Kochi, Kerala;

(b) whether the major part of the garbage is expected to be imported from the western countries making the land as a U.S. garbage dump; and

(c) if so, the details of the project and the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) to (c) The Central Gov-

ernment is aware of a News paper report on the said project. The Government has neither received any proposal on the subject from the Government of Kerala nor it is under consideration. The economic viability and feasibility as well as rationality of import of garbage from generation of power do not seem prima facie acceptable or advantageous.

### **Committee of National Development Council on Education**

7756. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of planning and programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that Lalthanhawal Committee of the national Development Council on Education has suggested to levy an education cess on urban and rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b): The Report of the Committee of the national Development Council Literacy was presented to the NDC at its meeting on April 5, 1993. It is yet to be considered by the Council. The details would be available after the Council has considered the recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

### **Export of Electronic Goods**

7757. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts for bringing electronic industry upto the international level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of electronic goods during each of the last three years

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics has been implementing a quality infrastructure programme called the Standardisation, Testing & Quality Control (STQC) programme to promote the quality of electronic goods. The prime objectives of the STQC are to assist the industries in quality improvement of indigenous electronic products and thereby enhance their market acceptability at domestic and international levels.

The STQC activities are channelised into the following areas:-

- i) Standardisation of electronic products and harmonisation of existing standards with international standards.
- ii) Implementation of National/International Certification Schemes in the area of electronics covering the aspects of performance safety and Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)/Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC).
- iii) Provide comprehensive test and calibration services covering all product areas through a network of laboratories spread all over the country.
- iv) Provide product development assistance, R&D and consultancy services on quality management and software development.
- v) Provide training in specialised areas

related to quality and reliability.

- vi) Create quality awareness among industries and users through seminars/symposia.

(c): The export of electronic goods during each of the last three years is as follows:

Year	Exports Rs. in Crores
1990-91	995.00
1991-92	1337.00
1992-93 (Estimated)	1700.00

[English]

### Project Gazel

7758. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Project Gazel on Vypeen island has been passed by the Government;
- (b) whether it is likely to create environmental hazard; and
- (c) whether the project can be launched without import of waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) to (c): No such proposal has been received by the Central Government.

### Setting up of Industries

7759. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications/proposals

received by the Union Government for setting up of industries in the country during each of the last three years, State - Wise;

(b) the number of applications approved and the number of applications rejected during the period, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not giving approval to the remaining applications; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government for early disposal of pending applications?

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

MENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a): Statement I is enclosed.

(b) Statement II is enclosed.

(c) and (d): All steps are taken for speedy disposal of applications within the stipulated time frame. However, when applications are incomplete in some respect and clarifications are required from the parties, or when the Administrative Ministries have not finalised the policy to be adopted for a particular item or have not decided individual cases, it is not always possible to stick to the time schedule. The pendency of applications is monitored in internal coordination meetings and followed up with the Administrative Ministries.

## STATEMENT - I

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992	1993 (Upto March)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	1	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	187	236	79	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	1	-
4.	Assam	11	6	6	1
5.	Bihar	58	27	7	1
6.	Chandigarh	3	1	-	-
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	5	2	-
8.	Daman & Diu	6	13	-	-
9.	Delhi	5	13	8	1
10.	Goa	11	6	9	2
11.	Gujarat	155	143	138	20
12.	Haryana	101	- 106	32	14

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992	1993 (Upto March)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	34	31	2	-
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	9	1	-
15.	Karnataka	146	117	29	5
16.	Kerala	24	22	17	2
17.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	139	145	34	4
19.	Maharashtra	437	297	88	18
20.	Manipur	1	-	-	-
21.	Meghalaya	1	4	-	-
22.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
23.	Nagaland	2	-	1	-
24.	Orissa	49	37	7	2



Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992	1993 (Upto March)
25.	Pondicherry	7	6	2	-
26.	Punjab	101	60	15	4
27.	Rajasthan	68	105	16	5
28.	Sikkim	2	1	-	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	159	130	83	27
30.	Tripura	-	1	-	-
31.	Uttar Pradesh	495	235	68	7
32.	West Bengal	69	52	22	3
33.	More than One State	25	14	2	1
Total		2316	1824	669	131

\* Including Composite applications

## STATEMENT - II

S. No.	States/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992	1993 (Upto March)
		LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required
1.	Andaman Nicobar Island	-	-	1	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	54	95	30	137
				47	20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	1
4.	Assam	4	7	-	5
5.	Bihar	11	25	5	19
				2	1
6.	Chandigarh	2	1	1	-
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	5	-	5
				1	-
8.	Daman & Diu	-	3	5	4
9.	Delhi	4	1	3	10
				4	3
10.	Goa	3	8	2	4
				8	1

S. No.	States/Union Territory	1990			1991			1992			1993 (Upto March)		
		LOI Rejected Licence not required			LOI Rejected Licence not required			LOI Rejected Licence not required			LOI Rejected Licence not required		
11.	Gujarat	64	87	51	84	91	348	4	2				
12.	Haryana	41	52	19	69	16	7	-	-				
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14	18	6	23	2	-	-	-				
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	7	-	6	-	1	-	-				
15.	Karnataka	50	56	19	69	167	7	-	-				
16.	Kerala	8	16	7	13	13	2	1	-				
17.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
18.	Madhya Pradesh	40	93	22	112	15	12	-	3				
19.	Maharashtra	112	162	64	160	57	19	1	1				
20.	Manipur	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				

S. No.	States/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992	1993 (Upto March)
		LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required
21.	Meghalaya	-	-	4	-
22.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
23.	Nagaland	1	1	-	1
24.	Orissa	14	33	1	29
25.	Pondicherry	1	6	-	6
26.	Punjab	31	49	11	46
27.	Rajasthan	16	47	17	77
28.	Sikkim	1	1	-	1
29.	Tamil Nadu	72	81	44	73
30.	Tripura	-	-	-	1
31.	Uttar Pradesh	107	211	35	141
				29	9
				2	2

S. No.	States/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992	1993 (Upto March)
		LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required	LOI Rejected Licence not required
32.	West Bengal	28	12	6	16
33.	More than one States	10	3	2	-
	Total	693	358	381	21
					13

**Cement production by Jaipur Udyog Limited**

7760. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jaipur Udyog Limited, a Cement Unit at Sawaimadhopur (Rajasthan) has stopped its production for the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to pay the wages due to the employees of this unit;

(d) whether BIFR has sanctioned the revival scheme of this unit to M/s Cannon and Dunkerley Company Limited long back;

(e) if so, the steps taken to start this unit at the earliest; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to commence production?

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

(b): The company stopped production of cement as it was incurring huge losses due to various reasons including mismanagement.

(c) to (f): The BIFR formulated a revival scheme which envisages taking over of management of JUL by M/s. Cannon Dankerley and Co. Ltd (GDCL) along with all assets and liabilities. It also envisages that the workers shall accept the settlement of arrear wages/salary/bonus, including the same during the period the operation of JUL was under suspension (amounting to Rs. 1241/- lakhs approx.), for Rs. 300 lakhs

payable on deferred basis in three equal annual installments and that the employees shall agree for Labour Rationalisation Programme as would be implemented with higher productivity norms.

The revival scheme has not yet come into operation as the new promoter has not deposited the requisite up-front money. Moreover, appeals have been filed by various parties before the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, (AAIFR). As one of the appeals is still pending before AAIFR, which is a quasi-judicial body, the matter is subjudice.

[Translation]

**New computer Centres in Madhya Pradesh**

7761. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new computer centres in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed locations where these centres would be set up;

(c) the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of the already established computer centres in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) It is proposed to set up computer centers at the following places:-

<i>PROPOSED LOCATION</i>	<i>COMPUTER TO BE INSTALLED</i>
A. By National Informatics Centre (NIC), High Court, Jabalpur Satpura Bhavan, Bhopal	Planning commission Super Mini Computer Mini Computer
B. With the technical support of National Informatics Centre By Press Information Bureau Indore	Mini Computer
By Office of Registrars of Company Gwaalior Super Mini Computer	
C. 1. By Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau Computer Centres for State Police at Bhopal	Main frame/Super Mini Computer
Computer Centres for State police in 48 Bistrico Headquarters	Mini/Micro computer
2. By Railways Bhopal	Super Mini Computer

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 128 lakhs has been estimated on capital infrastructure to establish the above Centres.

computer based services to Central Government Department; State Governments and District Administrations, NIC has already established computer Centres in Madhya Pradesh as given below;-

(d) In line with its objective to provide

<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer installed</i>
Vindhyachal Bhavan, Bhopal	Super Mini Commputer and Mini Computer
Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Bhopal	Minicomputer
Chief Minister Seeretariat, Valabh Bhavan, Bhopal	Mini Computer

<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer installed</i>
Office of Commissioner, Sales Tax, Indore	Mini Computer
45 District Centres in the 45 District Headquartes of Madhya Pradesh. This includes Bhopal Districty, Computer for which has been installed at present at Vindhyachal Bhavan, Bhopal due to non-availability of space at the District Headquarters.	Mini Computer in each District
2. Computer Centres set up with the technoical support of NIC	
A. By Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs	
Collectorate of Central Excise Indore & its 10 Divisions	Mini and Super Mini Computer
B. By Press Information Bureau	
Bhopal	Mini Computer

3. Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour has partially funded setting up of Computer Centres in the employment Exchanges at Jabalpur, Indore, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Raipur, Gonda, Durg, Rewa and Sagar. Each Centre has a Mini Computer.

4. Ministry of Rural Development has established 36 DRDA Computer Centres except at Indore, Betul, Mandla, Rewa, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Guna, Shivpuri and Khargone Districts, where these centres are located in the NIC District Centres DRDA Centres have a Personal comoputer.

#### **NRF Scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan**

7762. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such public sector undertakings in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in which the national Renewal Fund scheme has been implemented; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the scheme more effectively in respect of other public sector undertakings of these states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): In the first instance, assistance is provided from the National Renewal Fund for meeting payments of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in Central Public Sector Enterprises including those in



Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Details of such allocations for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the statement Apart from assistance for

VRS payments, funds have been made available to the nationalised textile sector for meeting immediate liquidity requirements.

## Allocation of funds for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of Central Public Sector Undertakings

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/ Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94
1	2	3
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS</b>		
Smith Stainistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	21.60	41.50
Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	1.00	1.00
Indian Immunity Ltd.	2.00	2.50
Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.00	1.50
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	15.00	34.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS</b>	1.60	2.50
Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	62.50	58.50
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd	22.00	15.00
	25.00	25.000

Ministry/ Department	(Rs. in crores)		
	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94	
1	2	3	
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	0.50	0.50	
Projects and Development India Ltd	15.00	18.00	
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM	-	8.73	
Indian Tourism Development Corporation	-	8.73	
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES	-	14.00	
Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	-	14.00	
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE	-	10.00	
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	-	10.00	
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	0.34	2.00	
Modern Food	0.34	2.00	

<i>Ministry/ Department</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY</i>			
Engineering Industries		153.00	136.00
Consumer Industries		141.00	128.00
Other Industries		11.50	3.00
		0.50	
<i>MINISTRY OF MINES</i>			
<i>Ministry of Steel</i>			29.95
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.		41.00	41.00
Bharat Refractories Ltd.		30.00	30.00
Bird Group of companies		3.00	3.00
		8.00	8.000
<i>MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT</i>			
		52.66	85.00

(Rs. in crores)

## Ministry/ Department

Revised  
Estimates:  
1992-93

Budget  
Estimates:  
1993-94

1

2

3

Industrial Shipyard Ltd.

10.00

10.00

Hochty Dock &amp; Port Engineers Ltd.

4.66

5.00

Delhi Transport Corporation

30.00

60.00

Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

8.00

10.00

## MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

488.56

261.32

National Jute Manufacturers Corporation

2.00

2.00

British India Corporation

0.75

0.75

Jute Corporation of India

0.50

0.50

National Textile Corporation\*

440.00

225.00

Elgin Mills\*

35.25

27.15

Ministry/ Department	(Rs. in crores)		
	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94	
1	2	3	
Cawnpore Textile Mills*	10.06	5.92	
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES			
National Projects Construction Ltd.	10.00	12.00	
	10.00	12.00	
Total	829.66	700.00	
* Includes funds for purposes other than VRS as detailed below:-			
National Textile Corporation *			
Elgin Mills *	100.00	50.00	
Cawnpore Textile Mills *	20.00	10.00	
	2.00	1.00	

**Land to Sulabh International  
Shauchalayas**

[English]

7763. SHRICHEEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made available land to the Sulabh International Shauchalaya at the concessional shauchalaya at the concessional rates; and

(b) if so, the rate at which the land has been made available to the Sulabh International Shauchalaya during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIP. K. THUNGON)

(a): No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

**Setting up of Industries**

7764. PROF. K.V. THOMAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Memoranda of Understanding signed by the Government during 1992-93 for setting up of new industries, State-wise; and

(b) the total investment in these units, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b): During 1992-93, Industrial, Entrepreneurs Memoranda have been failed under the New Industrial policy with the secretariat for Industrial Approvals for setting up industries in the country. State-wise break-up of the IEMs filed with the proposed investment is as under:-

S. No.	State	No. of IEMs filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276	6103
2.	Assam	12	47
3.	Bihar	53	1572
4.	Gujarat	669	13867
5.	Haryana	319	3503
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48	2154
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	73
8.	Karnataka	185	5426
9.	Kerala	26	1185
10.	Madhya Pradesh	260	7640
11.	Maharashtra	796	18760
12.	Meghalaya	1	4
13.	Orissa	27	259
14.	Punjab	277	4723



S. No.	State	No. of EMs filed	Proposed Investment ** (Rs. Crores)
15.	Rajasthan	258	4130
16.	Tamil Nadu	338	6630
17.	Tripura	2	677
18.	Uttar Pradesh	442	11451
19.	West Bengal	165	3494
20.	Sikkim	2	5
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	1
22.	Chandigarh	1	7
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	210
24.	Delhi	100	2884
25.	Goa	24	862
26.	Pondicherry	28	232
27.	Daman & Diu	41	332
Total		4411	96231

[Translation]

### Tube wells in Uttar Pradesh with World bank Assistance

7765. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF  
FATMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 125 on November 20, 1991 regarding tube-wells in Uttar Pradesh with World Bank assistance and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON)

(a): Yes, Sir. Reply for fulfilment of the assurance has been given separately.

(b): As per the information furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 59 tubewells had been installed with world Bank assistance in the following districts:-

1.	Allahabad	16
2.	Bareilly	6
3.	Moradabad	3
4.	Gorakhpur	5
5.	Aligarh	7
6.	Saharanpur	8
7.	Ghaziabad	13
8.	Jhansi	1

All the tubewells were reported to be in

working order. Further, 23 tubewells were installed in these districts during 1991-92.

(c): Does not arise.

### Fire in Scope Bhavan

7766. SHRI RAMCHANDRA  
VEERAPPA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire incident took place in the office of the Cement Corporation of India at 'Scope Bhavan' in New Delhi on March 17, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the causes of fire have been looked into;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the repair work of the gutted building is being started by CCI before the completion of the investigation in this regard;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the amount being spent on the reconstruction of CCI office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHNI (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Due to the fire, a part of CCI's Office at 7th floor, was damaged.

(c) and (d): Delhi fire Service have not indicated so far any specific reasons for the fire. However, some samples of burnt wooden parts and cables etc. have been collected by the

Central Forensic Science Laboratory for examination.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. CCI has not received any instructions/advice from Delhi fire Service or Delhi Police against removing debris or carrying out repairs. However general maintenance and repair work of the building is the responsibility of SCOPE, which is the promoter. CCI will be carrying out only wooden partitioning etc. of its premises.

(g) The estimated expenditure on wooden partitioning work etc. is around Rs. 15 lakhs which will be claimed from the Insurance Company, as per the terms of the Insurance policy.

[English]

### **Electronic Policy**

7767 SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a comprehensive Electronic policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b): No, Sir. However, the broad objectives of the Government for this sector are to develop the Indian electronics industry as a major global player and to make the benefits of electronics available to every citizen in the country.

[Translation]

### **Retention of Government quarters on Transfer**

7768 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some quarters under Directorate of Estate in Delhi are still in possession of class I officers even after their transfer outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the position thereof as on March 31, 1993 and the rules under which such quarters are in their possession; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to get these quarters vacated according to rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a0: Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the provisions of the Allotment of Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rule 1963, Government allottees can retain the accommodation allotted to them for a period of two months on transfer to a place out-side Delhi. Further, permission to retain the accommodation for six months can be granted on medical on educational grounds on payment of twice the Standard Licence fee. Besides, officers on opposing to North-East Region and Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands can retain accommodation on type below their entitlement on payment of 1 1/2 times normal licence fee. The all India Service (AIS officers of North-East Region cadres can retain the accommodation on reversion for a period of two years or the balance period of their tenure. As on 31.3.1993, 100 quarters are occupied by class-I Officers beyond the permissible period of retention.

(c) In all such cases action is taken under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to get the Quarters vacated.

### **Additional Funds for Rural Housing in Uttar Pradesh**

7769. SHRI SANTHOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has requested for additional funds under the rural housing scheme during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a): No request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for additional funds under India Awas Yojana has been received during 1993-94.

(b): Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Expenditure Incurred on DWCRA in Maharashtra**

7770. SHRI TEJ SINGH RAO BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred under the Integrated Rural Development programme for Development of Women and Children in the Rural Areas in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the date since when the Scheme is in force in Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of the target achieved under this Scheme in different areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) The details of expenditure incurred under DWCRA in Maharashtra for past three years is as follows.

(Rs. in lakh)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1990-91	36.78
1991-92	32.62
1992-93	19.86 (October, 1992)

(b) The DWCRA scheme is in force in Maharashtra from 1983-84.

(c) District-wise progress report are not obtained by this Ministry. The details of target achieved under DWCRA for the state as a whole is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Groups formed</i>	<i>No. of Women members benefited</i>
1990-91	265	3530
1991-92	385	4501
1992-93	181	1075

(October, 1992)

#### **Supply of Drinking Water**

7771. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drinking water supplied in the capital, particularly in the walled city area, is checked from the quality point of view;

(b) if so, whether the residents in Delhi are getting muddy and filthy water; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide safe drinking water to the residents in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON)

(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There have been complaints of supply of contaminated water. Besides testing for quality at various stages, old pipelines are replaced from time to time to avoid chances of contamination of water. Sewerines are also replaced/ laid from time to time to avoid contamination of water.

[Translation]

**Integrated Development Programme  
in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya  
Pradesh**

7772. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manner in which the schemes launched under Integrated Development programme have been implemented in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh was not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether the funds earmarked for these schemes had been diverted to other schemes;

(c) whether the Government have received any information to this effect; and

(d) if so, the reacting of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) The Planning Commission is not aware of any Integrated Development Programme or schemes launched under it in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

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

**Facilities by National Small Industries  
Corporation Limited**

7773. SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the facilities being provided by the national Small Industries Corporation Limited to encourage the unemployed youth of the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh to set up their own industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) The national Small Inds. Corpn. Ltd. has set up a Sub-Centre at Kashipur in Distt. Nainital to provide technical training to Unemployed Youth. The Centre provides training in Mechanical Trades such as Fitter, Turner and Machinist. The Centre also provides training in Computer Application and in Electronics. during the year 1992-93, 201 Trainees availed of the facilities at the Sub-Centre.

The sub-Centre also provides common Facility Assistance to Small industries situated in the area and had; also taken up development of simple agricultural equipment.

[English]

**Strike by Delhi lawyers**

7774. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have recently imposed certain restrictions on lawyers in regard to their handling of cases before courts and tribunals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lawyers in Delhi went on strike recently to press their demands; and

(d) the details thereof and corrective steps, if any, proposed to be taken to remedy by situation?

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

(b); Does not arise.

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

#### **Alleged payment of Commission for Getting supply Order by IDPL**

7775 DR. AISM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5479 on August 12, 1992 and to Unstarred Question No. 397 on February 24, 1993 and State:

(a) the reasons for not completing the enquiry;

(b) the steps taken to expedite the completion of the enquiry. and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) to (c): Efforts are being made to expedite early completion of the examination of the issues.

#### **Assistance to SCs/STs Assignees of Ceiling Surplus Land**

7776 SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance rendered to the SCs/STs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance to the assignees of ceiling surplus land during the last three years;

(b) the details of assistance rendered to SCs/STs in Uttar Pradesh under the Sachem; and

(c) the progress made in consolidation of land holdings in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) and (b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c): As per the information available from the State Government an area of 441.87 lakh acres has been consolidated in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Urban Water Supply projects**

7777 SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects/schemes for urban water supply from the Government of Orissa have been received for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON)

(a) to (c) HUDCO has reported that it has received Six schemes from Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board with project cost of Rs. 65.96

crores with loan component of Rs. 46.18 crores. Derails of these schemes are given in Statement All these projects are pending with the agency for submission of detailed project report for consideration.

## STATEMENT

Sl. State No.	Date of Sub. of Pep	Date of UIPEC	Date of Clr. Dpr. Recd	Date of AC. Clm	Date of Sanction	Schme Name/ Agency	Project Cost	Req. Loan Amount	Status Code	Remarks
26. Orissa	23.1.91	30.9.91	-	-	-	Inte. Piped Water Supply Sch. to Barsil Mun. and other mining areas around Mun Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	1324.16	926.92	AG	Dpr under prepara- tion
27.	23.1.91	30.9.91	-	-	Aug. of Water Supply to Kavipuryanagar N.A.C. ASKA N.A.C. & Seven ading Vill. Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board.		384.56	269.20	AG	DPR under Prepara- tion remin- der to be Issued to Follow Up.
28.	23.1.91	30.9.91	-	-	Aug. of Water Supply Sch. to Bhawanipatna Town Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board.		1152.79	806.95	AG	-do-
29.	23.1.91	30.9.91	-	-	Aug. of Water Supply Sch to Phulbani Town Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board.		1188.30	831.81	AG	-do-



MAY 5, 1993

St/State No.	Date of Sub. of Pap	Date of UIPEC	Date of Clr.Dpr. Recd	Date of AC. Clm	Date of Sanction	Schme Name/ Agency	Project Cost	Req. Loan Amount	Status Code	Remarks
30.	23.1.91	16.7.91'	-	-	-	Joint Water to Puri Town & Neigber. Village Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	1668.00	1168.00	AG	-do-
31.	23.1.91	16.7.91	-	-	-	Aug. of Water Supply to Rajgangpur Town Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	878.21	614.75	AG	DPR under Preparation.
Total							6596.02	4617.63		

**Indian Delegation to U.S.A for Talks  
on Bio-Technology**

7778 SHRI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation from the Department of Bio-technology visited America during September-October, 1992

(b) if so, details of the delegation with the purpose thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has also been reached during the above visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (\*SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A delegation visited Washington, USA to attend the 4th meeting of the Joint Working Group from 17th-18th September, 1992 for Indo-US collaborative research programme on Contraceptive Development and / Research in Immunology. The composition of this delegation is:

1. Dr. S. Ramachandren, the then Secretary, Deptt. of Biotechnology.
2. Dr. G.P. Talwar, Professor of Eminence, National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi.
3. Dr. Sharat Chandra, Deptt. of Microbiology, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.
4. Dr. M.M. Dhar, Retd. Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
5. Dr. B.N. Saxena, Senior Deputy Director

General, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.

6. Dr. B.M. Gandhi, Principle Scientific Officer, Department of Biotechnology.

7. Dr. Bindu Dey, Senior Scientific Officer, Department of Biotechnology.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. This was a review meeting of the Joint working Group which is held alternately in India and Washington, USA as per the procedure adopted by the two sides.

[Translation]

**Unauthorised possession of DDA  
land by Builders**

7779 SHRI SURAJ BHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big builders who have constructed multi-storey buildings on the land acquired by the Delhi Development authority;

(b) the portion of acquired land under the illegal possession of these builders; and

(c) the details of the builders and the officers against whom action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that a number of commercial plots have been purchased by the builders from it through open auctions in various commercial centres in Delhi and constructed the buildings as per architectural controls prescribed by the DDA after getting the building plans approved by the concerned Department. No Record is maintained in respect of category wise builders big and small who have constructed multi-story build-

ings on land acquired by DDA and since disposed of to different parties.

(b) According to DDA, no portion of its acquired land is under the illegal possession of builders having built multi storied buildings.

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

[English]

### **Urjagram project**

7780 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in each state where Urjagram projects have been taken up for implementation till march 31, 1993;

(b) the extent of progress made so far in each such Urjagram Project;

(c) the amount spent so far on these projects in each state;

(d) the allocation made for the year 1993-94 for these projects; and

(e) the number of Urjagram projects likely to be taken up for implementation during the year

1993-94 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUAMR) (a) to (c): 406 Urjagram projects have been taken up for implementation in 19 states/UTs till march 31, 1993. Non-Conventional Energy Devices identified after conducting energy surveys have been installed in 184 villages and projects have been completed in these villages. Projects are under implementation in 222 additional villages. The total outlay for these projects since commencement in 6th plan is about Rs. 16.70 crores, shared between ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, State/UT and beneficiaries. A State-wise list of Urjagram projects is given below in the statement. The amount spent so far on these projects is approx. 8.5 crores, out of which Rs. 2.98 crores has been spent on operation and maintenance, community television, spares, tools and contingencies.

(d) and (e): Urjagram are proposed to be taken up for implementation during 1993-94. The allocation for these projects will be based on identification of non-conventional energy systems in selected villages of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for operation and maintenance, spares, tools etc. for these projects.

## STATEMENT

State-wise break-up of Urijagram Projects (As on 31.3.93)

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Completed	Under Implementation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1
3.	Assam	-	3
4.	Bihar	9	5
5.	Gujarat	22	11
6.	Haryana	3	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-
9.	Karnataka	3	4
10.	Kerala	-	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22	11
12.	Maharashtra	54	27

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Completed	Under Implementation
13.	Orissa	7	11
14.	Punjab	-	6
15.	Rajasthan	1	25
16.	Tamil Nadu	5	50
17.	Tripura	2	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	50	35
19.	West Bengal	-	11
	Total	184	222

**Production by Nayagaon expansion  
Project of C.C.I.**

7781. MAJ.GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cement produced by the Nayagaon Expansion Project of the Cement Corporation of India during the last two years;

(b) whether Delhi Grinding Unit of the said project is not getting the required clinkers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial steps proposed in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have drawn up any action plan to reduce the transportation charges on these clinkers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a): The Cement produced by Nayagaon Expansion and Delhi Grinding Unit (DGU) during the last two years is given below:-

1991 - 92                      -    3,08,665 MTs

1992 - 93                      -    4,14,855 MTs

(b) to (d): Apart from difficulties caused by conversion of rail tracks at Nayagaon from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge and some problems in getting sufficient railway wagons, no other difficulty was experienced in getting the required clinker for DGU. Railways have been requested from time to time to augment the wagon supply.

(e) to (g): As clinker transportation is done through Railways, there is no scope in reduction of the transport cost as railway freight has to be paid.

**Joint naval Exercises**

7782. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether modalities for the second round of joint Indo-US naval exercises are being worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Navy propose to conduct similar exercises with other Navies also during 1993-94;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plan worked out for these naval exercises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e): Joint naval exercises were held with the British Royal Navy on 26th & 27 April off the coast of Goa in the Arabian Sea. Two Indian ships INS Ganga & INS Ranvir and two anti submarine Seaking Helicopters took part in the exercise. The British Royal navy was represented by HMS Southampton and a helicopter.

**Coordination Between R & D Units**

7783. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed any agency to coordinate all research and development efforts in the field of science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the composition and terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) to (c) Promotion of Research and Development is achieved through various Government Departments / Agencies who also coordinate the efforts through appropriate advisory groups. Apex level structures for purposes of coordination of Science and Technology efforts have been in existence in one form or another.

### production of bicycles

7784. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYAGAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of bicycles in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of bicycles exported during the period indicating the names of the countries to which these exports have been made; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned through these exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) to (c): Production and export of bicycles along with the value of foreign exchange earned during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Production (lakh nos.)	Exports (lakh nos.)	Foreign Exchange earnings (Rs. crore)
1989-90	67.77	Not available	10.07
1990-91	70.00	1.86	12.45
1991-92	71.50	5.79	51.62

The major overseas markets for Indian bicycles are:-

Angola, Chile, Germany, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Peru, Singapore, Tanzania, Uganda, USA, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Turkey and UAE.

[Translation]

**Assistance by Capart to voluntary Organisation in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh**

7785

SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided to the Voluntary Institutions through 'CAPART' in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the institutions provided this assistance during the last three years with the amount of assistance thereof;

(c) whether no review has been made in

regard to the working of these institutions due to which 'CAPART' has not been able to achieve its objectives; and

(d) if So, the action taken by the Government against these institutions?

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

(b) A Statement I and II giving the required

information is given below

(c) and (d); - Review is being made of all the projects by CAPART which has a system of monitoring and evaluation of the projects. Whenever it is observed that voluntary agency has mis-appropriated CAPART's funds, not only the funds are recalled back and voluntary agency is blacklisted, but in some cases, criminal proceedings are also initiated against the Chief Functionary.

PROJECTS SANCTIONED IN GUJARAT IN THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS

#### STATEMENT I

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Agencies</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-91	9	26	0.91
1991-92	7	68	2.62
1992-93	11	54	2.10

PROJECTS SANCTIONED IN UTTAR PRADESH IN THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS

#### STATEMENT II

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Agencies</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-91	101	260	3.08
1991-92	290	580	6.05
1991-92	201	520	8.02

[English]

figures in respect of PALV and GSLV; and

#### Indigenisation of Satellites

7786. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of imported components (value-wise) in the Indian satellites, viz IRS-IB, INSAT-2 and ASLV-D3 and the corresponding

(b) the time by which India would not be required to go to the other countries for launching any of its satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) For the satellites programmes viz., IRS-IB and INSAT-2,



the percentage of value of imported components is about 50%. For the Launch Vehicle Projects, Viz., ASLV-D3, PSLV and GSLV, the percentage is about 25%

(b) India will be able to launch IRS class and INSAT-2 class of satellites on its own once the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), presently under development, are operationalised. The first launch of PSLV is expected to take place in the next three months and the first launch of GSLV in 1995-96. By 1997 after GSLV is operationalised, there will be no need for India to seek launches from abroad.

### **Capacity Utilisation of Madras Atomic Power Project**

7787 SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will

Capacity factor (%)	Unit		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Unit - 1	44	43	62
Unit - 2	56	64	41

(b) and (c) The reasons for the breakdown (Unplanned outages) of the units of Madras Atomic Power Station are equipment failure and grid related problems. The equipment mainly accountable for major losses of availability of the units are generator transformers turbine blades and the inlet manifold in the Calandria. Consequent on the interim solution to solve the problem of calandria inlet manifold, the operating power level of the units has been restricted to 175 MWe per unit by the AERB from end 1989. Efforts for improving the capacity utilisation of these units include strengthening the preventive and predictive maintenance and in service inspection programmes.

### **Rural Employment in Kalahandi District of Orissa**

7788. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the cost and capacity utilisation of Madras Atomic Power Project;

(b) the reasons of the frequent break down of this Atomic Power Plant; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid losses of the Atomic Power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The units of the Madras Atomic Power Station (2x200MW) built at a cost of Rs. 245.87 crores have recorded a capacity Utilisation during the last three financial years as follows:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought any special help/assistance from the Central Government to provide rural employment opportunities for the Starvation-stricken people of the Kalhandi district of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount sanctioned by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are two major rural development programmes of the Central Government for providing employment of Orissa has sought no special help from the central Government to provide rural employment opportunities for the starvation-stricken people of

the Kalahandi district of Orissa. However, following amount was released as Central share

to the Kalahandi district of Orissa during 1992-93 & 1993-94 under IRDP & JRY:-

<i>Scheme</i>		<i>Central Share (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
		<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
1.	IRDP	102.66	111.00
2.	JRY	1104.36	513.00

(+ Includes Rs. 32.00 lakhs as additional funds released on 31.3.93 excluding Million Wells Scheme (MWS)

(\* Refers to first instalment excluding MWS).

(b) Does not arise.

### **power Generation from Waste/ Garbage**

7789 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imported technology/developed technology for power generation from waste/garbage;

(b) if so, the details of such projects launched in the country with location, Project cost and other features of these projects, project-wise and power generated from each of such projects;

(c) the total amount invested so far and achievement recorded; and

(d) the details of proposals under consideration during the Eighth Five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIS KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) to (c): A pilot R & D

project for generation of 3.75 MW power from garbage (Municipal Solid Waste) has been installed at Delhi by a foreign firm. the total cost of the project is about Rs. 25 crores. No power has been generated from the project.

Another pilot project for generation of 10 MW power based on agricultural waste (Rice straw) has been installed at Jalkheri in Patiala district of Punjab. The technology for this project has been mainly developed indigenously by BHEL, who are the turnkey contractor. A small Component concerning the fuel firing system has only been imported from Denmark for this first pilot project. The project installation has been completed and is under final trial stages. Some trouble noticed in the plant are being attended by BHEL. The total cost on this project is about Rs. 36 crores. The project when under regular operation will generate 10 MW of power.

Two pilot projects for development of Cogeneration technology in M.R. Krishnamurthy Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., (Sethiathope), Tamilnadu and The Cheyuar Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Tamil Nadu have been taken up. The project envisages installation of higher pressure & higher efficiency boiler and turbo alternator (3x2.5 MW) for efficient Utilisation of bagasse to produce about 4 MW of surplus power for

export to grid. The project at MRK cooperative Sugar Mills has been commissioned in June 1992. The plant at Cheyyar Cooperative Sugar Mills, Tamil Nadu is under final trial stages. The total cost of these two projects is about Rs. 10 crores. The total cost of these two projects is about Rs. 10 crores. The total amount invested so far on the 4 pilot projects is about Rs. 71 crores.

(d): Two proposals have been received, one each from M/s EID Parry (India) Ltd., Madras and M/s Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., Bangalore for cogeneration of power in sugar factory using bagasse. They have been requested to prepare a Detailed Project Report and submit the same.

### **Licensing of Industries**

7790. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the industries which are subject to licensing as on 1-4-1993;

(b) the estimated investment in those industries at present;

(c) whether there is any demand for delicensing any of these industries in accordance with policy of liberalisation; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not delicensing these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a): 18 industries which were subject to licensing as on 1.4.1993 are included in Annex I and Annex II to the statement on Industrial policy tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991. The non-small scale units would require licence for the items exclusively reserved for small scale.

(b): The estimated investment in the letters

of intent issued during the period August, 1991 to March, 1993 is Rs. 15700.00 crores.

(c) and (d) The industries under compulsory licensing were reviewed to consider further liberalisation and the following 3 industries have been delicensed in April, 1993:

- Raw hides and skins, leather and patent leather
- Motor cars
- White goods

### **Drinking Water Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh**

7791. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special grant has recently been sanctioned by the Government to implement the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) whether the grant was specially earmarked to ensure drinking water to the people in Chhatisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the specific measures taken in that direction particularly to release the funds of grant to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to the usual allocation under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), an amount of Rs. 90.00 crores has been sanctioned for the drought hit areas of Madhya Pradesh for the implementation of JRY during the year 1993-94.

(b) No, Sir. However, construction of drinking water wells for the scheduled Castes/Sched-

uled Tribes and freed-bonded labourers is one of the permissible works that can be taken up under JRY.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

### **Urea production units in Taleher**

7792. SHRI ANNA JOSHI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal based urea production units in Ramagundam and Talcher are economically viable; and

(b) the steps being taken to utilise the inventories and machineries lying idle in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a): No, Sir.

(b): The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), who are operating these units, have reported that the inventories and machineries are being utilised and not lying idle. However, some material for modification of Gasifier Haste heat Boilers in Talcher unit is to be used for the purpose only after a study on the problem of thinning of water wall tubes is completed by BHEL.

### **Encroachment on CPWD land**

7793. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the responsibility of CPWD to keep its land free of encroachment;

(b) if so, the reasons for CPWD land being grabbed and encroached freely;

(c) whether there is any proposal to fix responsibility of CPWD authorities and to make them personally responsible for the encroach-

ments;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the details of CPWD land under encroachment in Delhi and since when and action taken to remove the encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON)

(a) Yes, Sir, so far as the land which comes under the charge of the CPWD.

(b) The land is not being grabbed or encroached freely. However, over the years some encroachments like construction of jhuggies have taken place because of open space around Government colonies which are not secured and no watch and ward staff is deployed at such places.

(c) and (d) Instructions have already been issued to the DG(W), CPWD to fix responsibility on the officers concerned for their failure to take timely action in detecting/reporting/removal of unauthorised construction/encroachment on public land.

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

### **Export of Gas Turbines**

7794. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the Bharat Heavy Electricals limited to export gas turbines;

(b) if so, the total export of gas turbines by BHEL during each of the last three years; and

(c) the countries to which these were exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There is no restriction on export of gas turbines

(b) Nil

(c) Question does not arise

### **Civic Services in Delhi**

7795 SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether there has been great deterioration in the civic services during 1992-93 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the whether civic services continued to worsen and several areas faced a serious shortage of water and besides a deteriorating sewerage systems;

(c) if so, whether any remedial measures have been taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). However, with repaid increase in the population of Delhi, there has been considerable strain on the civic services including water supply and sewerage systems. Steps have been taken to improve the availability of water. Schemes are also under implementation for replacement of old sewer lines as also increasing the capacity of some of the existing sewer lines as well as laying of new sewer lines.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Loans by Khadi and Village Industries Boards**

7796 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASADSINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER

be please to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Boards in the various States have given loans to the entrepreneurs to run their small scale units;

(b) if so, the loans recovered so far from these entrepreneurs during 1991-92 by the Boards, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to recover these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Central Government provides financial assistance to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) by way of grants and loans for the development of KVI Sector in the country. KVIC in turn provide funds to its directly aided institutions throughout the country for starting and continuing KVI work. KVIC also gives funds to 30 Khadi and Village Industries Boards working at the State/U.T. level, for promoting KVI work within their respective jurisdiction through Co-operative Societies and individual entrepreneurs. All details such as loans sanctioned, loans recovered etc. in respect of individual entrepreneurs are maintained at the State Board's level.

[Translation]

### **Assistance through National Renewal Fund in Uttar Pradesh**

7797. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries to which assistance has been provided through the National Renewal Fund in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years; and

(b) the manner in which this assistance has

been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). In the first instances assistance is provided from the Na-

tional Renewal Fund for meeting payments of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in Central Public Sector Enterprises including those in Uttar Pradesh. Details of such allocations for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the Statement. Apart from assistance for VRS payments, funds have been made available to the nationalised textile sector for meeting immediate liquidity requirements.

## STATEMENT

Allocation of funds for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of Central Public Sector Undertakings

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/ Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94
1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS		
Smith Stainistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	1.00	1.00
Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	2.00	2.50
Indian Immunity Ltd.	2.00	1.50
Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	15.00	34.00
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1.60	2.50
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS		
Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	62.50	58.50
Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	22.00	15.00
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd	25.00	25.00

(Rs. in crores)			
Ministry/ Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94	
1	2	3	
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	0.50	0.50	
Projects and Development India Ltd	15.00	18.00	
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM		8.73	
Indian Tourism Development Corporation		8.73	
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES		14.00	
Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.		14.00	
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE		10.00	
Bharat Earth Movers Limited		10.00	
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	0.34	2.00	
Modern Food	0.34	2.00	



(Rs. in crores)

## Ministry/ Department

Budget  
Estimates:  
1993-94Revised  
Estimates:  
1992-93

1

2

3

## DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

Engineering Industries

153.00

136.00

Consumer Industries

141.00

128.00

Other Industries

11.50

3.00

-

## MINISTRY OF MINES

29.95

Ministry of Steel

41.00

41.00

Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.

30.00

30.00

Bharat Refractories Ltd.

3.00

3.00

Bird Group of companies

8.00

8.000

## MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

52.66

85.00

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/ Department	1	2	3
		Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.		10.00	10.00
Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.		4.66	5.00
Delhi Transport Corporation		30.00	60.00
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.		8.00	10.00
<b>MINISTRY OF TEXTILES</b>		488.56	261.32
National Jute Manufacturers Corporation		2.00	2.00
British India Corporation		0.75	0.75
Jute Corporation of India		0.50	0.50
National Textile Corporation*		440.00	225.00
Elgin Mills*		35.25	27.15

(Rs. in crores)			
Ministry/ Department	Revised Estimates: 1992-93	Budget Estimates: 1993-94	
1	2	3	
Cawnpore Textile Mills*	10.06	5.92	
Ministry of Water Resources	10.00	12.00	
National Projects Construction Ltd.	10.00	12.00	
Total	829.66	700.00	
* Includes funds for purposes other than VRS as detailed below:-			
National Textile Corporation *	100.00	50.00	
Elgin Mills *	20.00	10.00	
Cawnpore Textile Mills *	2.00	1.00	

[English]

### Chip System by Semi-Conductor Complex

7798 SHRIBRIBHUSHANSHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGENIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Semiconductor Complex Ltd. is likely to produce such a chip through which all the working system of push button telephone would be operated by a single chip only;

(b) whether SCL has also started production of FAX machines and Mini Telephone Exchange;

(c) if so, the total value of the business undertaken and the profit earned by SCL during 1992-93; and

(d) the time by which production of the chip is likely to start and the estimated production cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUAMARAMANGALAM): (a) Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL) is planning to produce a single chip for push button telephone incorporating the functions of dialing, speech and ringing.

(b) SCL has started production of the MILT 34 mini telephone exchange. SCL has also initiated action to undertake production of the FAX machine.

(c) During 1992-93, the sales turnover of SCL was RS.66.66 crores with profit estimated at Rs. 8.50 crores.

(d) The trial production of the single chip for push button telephone is likely to commence in 1994-95. What will be the production cost at that time cannot be correctly estimated new due to a number of factors. However, the present international production cost is estimated around US \$4.0.

### Land Earmarked by NWDB for Development

7799 SHRI B DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of land earmarked for development by the National Wasteland Development Board during the last two years; State-wise; and

(b) the target achieved so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WATELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) National Wastelands Developments Board has not earmarked any land in the country for development. It has, however, the mandate to develop all the non-forest wasteland in the country which, according to one estimate, are spread over an area of 93-685 million hectares.

(b) Targets for afforestation/tree planting were fixed under print No-16 of 20-Point Programme by NWDB depending upon the availability of funds under Central and State Plan schemes on year to year basis. Accordingly, tree planting/afforestation has been carried over in an area of 10.640 million hectares from 1985-86 to 1991-92 and 268.98 crores seedlings have been distributed for planting on private lands from 1990-91 to 1991-92. State-wise break-up is given below statement I & II.

## STATEMENT - I

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
		Target	Achievement	Target	Target	Achievement	Target	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13000.00	157898.00	15000.00	143707.50	15000.00	152567.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5000.00	5150.00	6250.00	6254.00	6250.00	6352.00			
3.	Assam	20000.00	19800.00	20000.00	31250.00	25000.00	24893.50			
4.	Bihar	75000.00	76150.00	130000.00	135550.00	175000.00	157600.00			
5.	Goa	1600.00	2250.00	3750.00	3396.50	3750.00	3735.00			
6.	Gujarat	127500.00	12452.00	81550.00	113550.00	112500.00	107075.00			
7.	Haryana	47500.00	48820.00	36250.00	37079.00	30000.00	19000.00			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27500.00	33000.00	31250.00	33554.00	30000.00	30754.50			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17500.00	23356.00	26100.00	28526.00	25250.00	2003.00			
10.	Karnataka	125000.00	127300.00	125000.00	115837.00	1250000.00	157610.50			

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1985-86				1986-87		1987-88	
		Target		Achievement		Target		Target	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8
11.	Kerala	30000.00	58100.00	60000.00	75962.00	85000.00	77772.00		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	175000.00	175000.00	185000.00	196000.00	2000000.00	204523.00		
13.	Maharashtra	100000.00	108250.00	120000.00	119085.00	130000.00	153998.00		
14.	Manipur	6000.00	6250.00	8000.00	7400.00	8500.00	9012.50		
15.	Meghalaya	6500.00	6550.00	7500.00	7900.00	7500.00	1878.50		
16.	Mizoram	35000.00	35000.00	58400.00	23902.50	36250.00	13875.00		
17.	Nagaland	9000.00	13450.00	17500.00	27175.00	10000.00	10000.00		
18.	Orissa	157100.00	96500.00	120000.00	11636.00	130000.00	117002.50		
19.	Punjab	26350.00	29500.00	27500.00	28379.00	22500.00	24776.00		
20.	Rajasthan	41000.00	47930.00	55000.00	67051.60	60000.00	58693.00		
21.	Sikkim	4100.00	4100.00	6500.00	5751.50	6000.00	6693.50		

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1985-86				1986-87		1987-88		(Area in hectares)	
		Target		Achievement	Target		Achievement	Target			Achievement
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
22.	Tamil Nadu			55000.00	60750.00	120000.00	99064.00	120000.00	95587.00		
23.	Tripura			7500.00	10000.00	16000.00	13150.00	13000.00	13866.50		
24.	Uttar Pradesh			162500.00	177400.00	225000.00	243250.00	210000.00	221035.50		
25.	West Bengal			162500.00	177400.00	225000.00	243250.00	210000.00	221035.50		
26.	A & N Islands			4750.00	4750.00	6000.00	6116.00	5000.00	5021.50		
27.	Chandigarh			145.00	76.00	170.00	191.50	170.00	179.50		
28.	D & N Haveli			1500.00	1650.00	2500.00	1760.00	2000.00	1561.00		
29.	Daman & Diu			-	-	-	-	1250.00	26.50		
30.	Delhi			1250.00	1250.00	1500.00	3151.50	1500.00	903.00		
31.	Lakshadweep			2.00	22.50	6.00	14.50	10.00	12.00		
32.	Pondicherry			500.00	550.00	500.00	645.50	530.00	516.00		
Total				1454797.00	1510038.50	1714226.00	1761801.00	1801960.00	1775567.50		

## STATEMENT PART - II

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1988-89		1989-90		Cumulative for the 7th five year plan	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160000.00	141747.66	31000.00	131757.50	750000.00	721579.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7000.00	7330.00	7000.00	6470.50	31500.00	31276.50
3.	Assam	30000.00	22193.50	15000.00	16970.00	10000.00	15107.00
4.	Bihar	180000.00	180177.00	140000.00	117483.50	100000.00	566970.50
5.	Goa	3750.00	1886.00	3750.00	3811.00	16600.00	16879.00
6.	Gujarat	130000.00	123000.00	110000.00	194450.00	561550.00	740605.50
7.	Haryana	37500.00	45000.00	27500.00	24780.00	178750.00	740605.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35000.00		35000.00	24780.00	178750.00	159346.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26000.00		17500.00	16190.00	111350.00	113306.00
10.	Karnataka	165000.00		115000.00	111641.50	655000.00	666984.50
11.	Kerala	87500.00	76050.00	25000.00	22743.00	287500.00	310827.50



(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1988-89		1989-90		Cumulative for the 7th five year plan	
		Target <sup>a</sup>	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	220000.00	220800.00	195000.00	195742.00	975000.00	992116.00
13.	Maharashtra	165000.00	285000.00	207500.00	191860.00	722500.00	858193.00
14.	Manipur	10000.00	9948.00	10000.00	11552.00	42500.00	44162.50
15.	Meghalaya	13500.00	16488.50	13750.00	14250.00	48750.00	57067.00
16.	Mizoram	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	157650.00	102777.50
17.	Nagaland	11500.00	11500.00	17500.00	20550.00	65500.00	82675.00
18.	Orissa	150000.00	138108.50	80000.00	84287.50	637100.00	552234.50
19.	Punjab	25000.00	28730.00	20000.00	20915.50	121350.00	132301.00
20.	Rajasthan	65000.00	65500.00	45000.00	45800.00	266000.00	284945.00
21.	Sikkim	7500.00	6307.50	7000.00	7193.00	30100.00	30045.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	90000.00	90278.50	70000.00	83564.00	455000.00	42943.50

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1988-89		1989-90		Cumulative for the 7th five year plan	
		Target		Target		Target	
		9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Tripura	13000.00	13350.00	13000.00	13500.00	62500.00	63355.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	255000.00	272991.00	275000.00	275012.50	1127500.00	189689.00
25.	West Bengal	90000.00	55600.00	50000.00	51700.00	335000.00	303404.00
26.	A & N Islands	5000.00	6379.60	6000.00	5318.50	25750.00	26585.50
27.	Chandigarh	200.00	176.50	125.00	104.00	810.00	727.50
28.	D & N Haveli	1750.00	1500.00	1500.00	1562.50	9250.00	8349.50
29.	Daman & Diu	100.00	63.00	100.00	112.50	1450.00	202.00
30.	Delhi	2500.00	3295.00	2500.00	2150.00	9250.00	10749.00
31.	Lakshadweep	25.00	112.00	125.00	145.50	168.00	296.50
32.	Pondicherry	520.00	523.00	400.00	541.50	2450.00	2777.00
Total		2001345.00	2118308.50	1684250.00	1719824.00	8656578.00	8885539.50

## STATEMENT - II

Area in hectares  
Seedlings in lakhs

Sl.	Name of State/UTs	1990-91				1991-92			
		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
		Seedlings		Seedlings		Seedling		Seedlings	
		Area	Distribution (Public land including in forest lands on pvt. lands	Area	Distribution (Public land including in forest lands on pvt. lands	Area	Distribution (Public land including in forest lands on pvt. lands	Area	Distribution (Public land including in forest lands on pvt. lands
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2400.00	34200.00	1612.00	21500.00	1600.00	30000.00	1775.91	56590.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	4750.00	1.79	5516.00	10.00	10000.00	7.92	7860.00
3.	Assam	77.00	12900.00	18.47	17194.00	100.00	42000.00	837.00	46333.00
4.	Bihar	2150.00	42200.00	242.15	37081.00	700.00	50000.00	837.00	46333.00
5.	Goa	90.00	625.00	24.50	1349.00	50.00	1200.00	22.57	1466.65
6.	Gujarat	2165.00	30600.00	2356.00	48585.00	2400.00	73000.00	2511.88	83460.00
7.	Haryana	1020.00	9050.00	224.30	40094.00	300.00	45000.00	271.30	31551.00

Area in hectares  
Seedlings in lakhs

Sl.	Name of State/UTs	1990-91				1991-92			
		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
		Seedlings	Area	Seedlings	Area	Seedling	Area	Seedlings	Area
		Distribution (For plant on pvt. lands	(Public land including in forest lands	Distribution (For plant on pvt. lands	(Public land including in forest lands	Distribution (Public (For plant including on pvt. lands forest land	Distribution (Public (For plant including on pvt. lands forest land	Distribution (Public land including in forest lands	Distribution (Public land including in forest lands
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	400.00	15500.00	135.57	25370.00	150.00	57500.00	72.70	35784.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	225.00	8200.00	112.45	15773.25	150.00	10000.00	75.00	15170.61
10.	Karnataka	1800.00	42700.00	763.16	30199.00	900.00	50000.00	437.17	34705.54
11.	Kerala	320.00	11000.00	164.11	5974.84	250.00	41000.00	137.38	11593.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2650.00	61650.00	464.40	75042.00	600.00	95000.00	614.60	103151.00
13.	Maharashtra	2750.00	62450.00	1188.86	122955.35	1230.00	125000.00	1101.61	151255.36
14.	Manipur	125.00	4250.00	24.00	9450.00	25.00	13000.00	13.04	8363.00
15.	Meghalaya	175.00	4350.00	25.33	6650.00	150.00	18000.00	75.00	18991.00

Sl.	Name of State/UTs	1990-91				1991-92			
		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
		Seedlings	Area	Seedlings	Area	Seedling	Area	Seedlings	Area
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Mizoram	180.00	4600.00	182.50	8250.00	100.00	11000.00	60.23	11447.00
17.	Nagaland	60.00	4800.00	105.00	15412.00	50.00	11000.00	109.19	7450.00
18.	Orissa	175.00	39760.00	191.96	58401.70	500.00	57000.00	428.52	58389.80
19.	Punjab	100.00	9150.00	143.18	9950.00	150.00	18000.00	151.29	16987.00
20.	Rajasthan	425.00	22500.00	399.11	52147.00	350.00	82500.00	330.59	85050.00
21.	Sikkim	60.00	2500.00	8.40	4275.00	50.00	80000.00	6.00	6163.29
22.	Tamil Nadu	975.00	36800.00	215.10	42493.00	800.00	54000.00	1013.84	68144.00
23.	Tripura	120.00	5550.00	63.00	10950.00	50.00	11000.00	27.68	14074.16

Area in hectares  
Seedlings in lakhs

Sl.	Name of State/UTs	1990-91					1991-92				
		Target		Achievement			Target		Achievement		
		Seedlings	Area	Seedlings	Area		Seedling	Area	Seedlings	Area	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4200.00	51150.00	3122.84	61083.62	3400.00	9000.00	3192.47	89565.11		
25.	West Bengal	650.00	27500.00	847.00	19796.00	850.00	45000.00	846.00	47540.00		
26.	A & N Islands	70.00	1875.00	3.98	3122.25	5.00	3800.00	5.23	2842.00		
27.	Chandigarh	1.70	30.00	0.07	177.00	0.00	800.00	0.04	300.00		
28.	D & N Haveli	20.00	420.00	3.82	868.00	20.00	1000.00	3.00	120.00		
29.	Daman & Diu	1.25	40.00	0.94	187.00	1.00	200.00	0.64	117.00		
30.	Delhi	50.75	825.00	45.65	1650.00	50.00	1500.00	44.89	1632.40		

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1990-91				1991-92			
		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
		Seedlings	Area	Seedlings	Area	Seedling	Area	Seedlings	Area
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Lakshadweep	1.30	35.00	2.86	42.00	5.00	100.00	2.95	50.00
32.	Pondicherry	8.00	150.00	10.95	65.80	4.00	100.00	10.61	88.72
	Total	25000.00	550000.00	12703.81	751714.71	15000.00	1050000.00	14194.81	1015714.10

**Light Combat Aircraft**

7800. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Light Combat Aircraft Originally Scheduled to take off in 1990 is likely to be test flown in 1996;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the production of the aircraft;

(c) whether over five to seven years would be required for induction of the aircraft in the Indian Air Force after initial operational clearance;

(d) the original budgetary provision for the Light Combat Aircraft project;

(e) the expenditure incurred so far on the project;

(f) the total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(g) the amount of foreign exchange expenditure involved on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for delay are:

(i) not having undertaken a frontline indigenous aircraft development programme for more than 25 years, country lacked in infrastructure, technology and facilities. Development of a large number of technologies and facilities had to be taken up de-novo. Now the design capability has been built up.

(ii) non-availability of RB 199 engine, which was originally planned to be used in initial

prototegy. Time taken in locating alternate engine and in getting clearance for GE 404 engine. We have also taken up our own aircraft engine (Kaveri) development.

(iii) non-availability of critical foreign exchange. Conscious decision to change development strategy to enhance indigenous content; and accepting longer time-frame involved in indigenous routes.

(c) No, Sir. All the production problems will be overcome between the first flight of LCA in 1996 to Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) in the year 2002.

(d) Rs. 560 crores (1982-83 price level).

(e) Rs. 547 crores upto 31 March, 1993.

(f) Rs. 2188 crores for phase I of Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) of LCA.

(g) Rs. 873 crores.

**Integrated Coir Development Programme**

7802. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce an Integrated Coir Development Programme (ICDP);

(b): if so, the States where ICDP is likely to be implemented;

(c) the amount earmarked for implementing the programme during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) the allocation likely to be made to different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Keeping in view



the recommendations of the High Powered Committee on Coir Industry, the Government have decided to implement the Kerala Government's Project for Integrated Coir Development during the VIII Plan paired as part of the modernization component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of cooperativisation which will also cover similar schemes when received from other State Governments. The estimated cost of the Integrated Coir Development Project for Kerala is Rs. 44.24 crores, which is to be shared by NCDC (National Cooperatives Development Corporation), Government of India and Cooperative Societies in the following manner.

1. N.C.D.C.: 75% of the cost of the Project (50% of the cost as loan to State Govt. and 25% of the cost to State Govts towards share capital to Cooperative Societies for setting up the Project).
2. Cooperative Societies: 5% of the cost.
3. Government: 20% of the cost.

The Central share of assistance is to be met from funds earmarked for Cooperativisation Scheme.

[Translation]

### **Central Capital Investment Subsidy for Small Scale Units**

7803. SHRIMAHENDRAKUAMRSINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for the small scale industries has been launched;

(b) if so, the details of the small scale industrial units in Madhya Pradesh, which have applied for subsidy under this Scheme;

(c) the details of the Central assistance provided to them so far and the progress made

to start work on these projects; and

(d) the reasons for not making any progress by some of these projects, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Allocation Under 20-Point Programme to Uttar Pradesh**

7804. SHRIL SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under the 20-point programme to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the amount allocated to this State is less than the amount allocated to other States; and

(c) if so, the scheme formulated to increase this amount and the amount proposed to be provided to the State in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRICHAR COMANGO): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission does not allocate funds under the 20-Point Programme. The State Government provide for different items under 20-Point Programme under sectoral heads, in their annual plans. Since the size of the total plan, sectoral outlays and allocation of funds on the basis of requirements and resources, vary from State to State comparisons of the total amount available for implementing 20-Point Programme will not be meaningful.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Training Institutes for Armed Forces Personnel and Ex-Servicemen**

7805. SHRI PROBIN DEKA:  
SHRIM. J. RATHAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new training institutes for the Armed Forces Personnel and the Ex-Servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the locations where these institutes are proposed to be opened in each state; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIMALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Naval Academy is proposed to be set up at Ezhimala in Kerala for training of cadets to be inducted into Indian Navy as officers. joint Amphibious Warfare School is proposed to be set up at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. It is not possible to indicate any time frame for the implementation of these proposals as they are subject to the availability of resources.

[Translation]

### **Development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh**

7806. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reasons of the backwardness of eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Gazipur and Jaunpur districts is shortage of small scale industries, cottage industries including heavy industries;

(b) whether the Patel Commission in 1953-54 laid emphasis in its recommendations on formulation of special programme for the development of the areas by allocating special funds; and

(c) if so, the details of the programmes proposed or proposed to be prepared by the Government for the economic development and prosperity of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN): (a) Absence of industries may be one of reasons for the backwardness of an area.

(b) A Joint Study Team, under the chairmanship of Shri B. P. Patel, studied the economic, social and development problems of four eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh (viz. Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Deoria and Junpur). It submitted a Report in 1964. The report had laid emphasis on formulation of special programmes for the development of the area by allocating special funds.

(c) Development of an area within a State is primarily a responsibility of the concerned State Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken action on the recommendations of the above Joint Study Team and has indicated that most of the recommendations of the Team have been implemented.

### **Violation of Indian Air Space by Pakistan**

7807. SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of violation of Indian airspace by Pakistan reported during the last six months;

(b) whether the Government had conducted any enquiry into such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) to (d). There have been some cases of violation on Indian airspace by Pakistani aircraft during the last six months. Adequate arrangements exist for safeguarding the Indian airspace. Government have conveyed their serious concern over these incidents to the Government of Pakistan.

[English]

### **Defence Projects under Construction**

7808. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defense projects under construction at present;

(b) whether the progress of work is monitored in respect of these projects;

(c) if so, whether there have been considerable delays in the completion of some of these Projects;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the construction of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF THE DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) At present there are 3353 number of ongoing Defence Construction Projects.

(b) All ongoing priority Construction Works costing over Rs.2 cores, are monitored by Ministry/Service HQs on regular basis. Lesser Value Projects are reviewed periodically at Command Headquarters level.

(c) to (e). The execution of Construction Projects is taken up on the basis of inter-se prioritisation and availability of funds. There is no under delays in the completion of priority schemes as adequate budgetary support is provided for the same. However, the bottlenecks, if any are examined during review and remedial action initiated in time.

### **Water Supply Scheme for Chandigarh**

7809. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date of start of the work on the third phase of Water Supply Scheme for Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) the stipulated date for commissioning of the project and the date by which it is now likely to be completed;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the original estimated of expenditure on the said project and the amount that is likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):

(a) The first contract for supply and erection of machinery was award in July, 1991.

(b) the stipulated date for commissioning of the Project was December, 1993 and the likely date of completions June, 1994.

(c) The major reasons for delay in completion are on account of technical problems in contract finalisation and the disturbed conditions in the area.

(d) The original estimate for the project, which was prepared on the 1987 prices for the population and 1939 prices for the machinery was

for Rs. 1369.50 Lacs. the revised cost including escalation is being proposed for sanction.

[Translation]

### **Review of work of Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

7810. SHRIDILEPBHAISANGAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of alleged corruption have come to the notice of the Government while conducting a review of the various development works undertaken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

### **Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited**

7811. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI V. SREEVIASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reimbursement of cash losses rendered to the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited in the past five years;

(b) the details of working capital fund provided to the company during the same period;

(c) whether the company has failed to remit

the provident fund dues of employees to the concerned authorities;

(d) whether for want of working capital the company is unable to achieve production target for the last three years in spite of all cooperation being extended by the Trade Unions and workers; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken to allow the company to function properly without further awaiting the findings of BIFR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) and (b). The amount of Non-Plan funds released to TAFCO towards competing for cash losses during the last 5 years was as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Amount released
1988-89	298.00
1989-90	450.00
1990-91	555.00
1991-92	622.00
1992-93	575.00

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The poor performance for the Company was not due to the shortage of working capital only but also for various other reasons such as lack of orders, in competitive prices, low productivity, high over-heads, surplus man-power etc.

(e) Since 65% of the installed capacity is dedicated to meet the Defence requirements, Defence has been requested to utilise this ca-

ty by placing adequate orders at remunerative prices. With a view to reducing surplus manpower, a Voluntary Retirement Scheme has also been introduced. The Company has also submitted a draft Revival Plan to IFCI which has been appointed as the Operating Agency by the BIFR.

### **Training Infrastructure Under Trysem**

7812. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh for strengthening of training infrastructure under TRYSEM since 1990-91;

(b) the places in U.P. where the training infrastructure under the said Scheme are available or proposed to be made available; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries from the SCs/STs Community under the said Scheme in U.P. during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Cen-

tral share for TRYSEM (straightening of training infrastructure) allocated to Uttar Pradesh from the year 1990-91 are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocation as Central share</i>
1990-91	156.94
1991-92	157.00
1991-93	156.00
1993-94	243.42

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The number of SC/STs youth trained under TRYSEM scheme in Uttar Pradesh State from 1990-91 onwards are given below:-

<i>Period</i>	<i>SC/STs youth trained</i>
1990-91	25317 (44%)
1991-92	30856 (44%)
1992-93 (February, 1993)	15605 (40%)

## STATEMENT

Indicating Institutions which were sanctioned Assistance under Trysem (Strengthening of Infrastructure) during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Name of Institutions	Location
1.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Mirzapur
2.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Barabanki
3.	Bhavan Nirman Kendra, U.P. Grameen Awas Parishad.	Faizabad
4.	Bhavan Nirman Kendra, U.P. Grammen Awas Parishad.	Varanasi.
5.	Kshetriya Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Bulandshehar
6.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Gonda
7.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Jalaun
8.	I.T.I.	Lalitpur
9.	Government ITI	Hamirpur
10.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Hardoi
11.	Saksharta Niketan	Lucknow

S. No.	Name of Institutions	Location
12.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Lakhimpurkheri
13.	Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram	Etawah
14.	Prashikshan Avam Prasar Kendra	Pilibhit
15.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Bahraich
16.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Pithoragarh
17.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Unnao
18.	Khadi Gramudhyog Mandaliya Prashikshan Kendra	Nainital
19.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Rampur
20.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Sitapur
21.	Sahakari Dairy Prashikshan Sansthan	Agra
22.	Sahakari Dairy Prashikshan Sansthan	Kanpur
23.	Kshetriya Gramya Vikas Sansthan Gurukul Kangri	Haridwar
24.	Vinoba Seva Ashram	Shahjahanpur
25.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Aligarh

S. No.	Name of Institutions	Location
26.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Mathura
27.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Banda
28.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Ballia
29.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Muzaffarnagar
30.	Deen Dyal Shodh Sansthan	Gonda
31.	All India Women's Conference	Nainital
32.	Centre for Agrarian Research Training and Education	Ghaziabad
33.	Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti	Varanasi
34.	Bhavan Nirman Kendra, U.P. Grameen Avas Parishad	Aligarh
35.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Pilibhit
36.	Zilla Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Kanpur
37.	Bhavan Nirman Kendra	Nainital
38.	Kshetriya Gramya Vikas Sansthan	Nainital



### Facilities for Judges

7813. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in a writ petition filed by All India judges Association issued sometime back instructions with regard to providing certain facilities to judges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the instructions have since been implemented;

(d) if so, the extent of its implementation, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Information is given in enclosed Statement

(c) to (e), the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 13th November, 1991 in Writ Petition No. 1022/89 in the matter of All India Judges Association Vs. Union of India and others passed a number of directions in regard to improvement in the conditions of service of Subordinate Judiciary. The Government filed a Review Petition on 9.1.1992. The Review Petition came up for final hearing on 19.3.1993 and the Supreme Court, after hearing, has reserved the Judgment.

### STATEMENT

*Directions/instructions issued by Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition No. 1022/89 in All India Judges Association Vs. Union of India and Others.*

(1) An All India Judicial Service should be set up and the Union of India should take

appropriate steps in this regard.

(2) Steps should be taken to bring about uniformity in being designation of office s b oth in Civil and the Criminal side by 31.3.1993

(3) Retirement age of judicial officers be raised to 60 years and appropriate steps are to be taken by 31.12.1992.

(4) As and when the Pay Commissions/Committees are set up in the States and Union Territories; the question of appropriate pay scales of judicial officers be specifically referred and considered.

(5) A working library at the residence of every judicial officer has to be provided by 30.6.1992. Provision for sumptuary allowance as stated has to be made.

(6) Residential accommodation to every judicial officer has to be provided and until State accommodation is available, Government should provide requisitioned accommodation for them in the manner indicated by 31.12.1992. In providing residential accommodation availability of an office room should be kept in view.

(7) Every district Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate should have a State Vehicle, Judicial officers in sets of 5 should have a pool vehicles and others would be entitled to suitable loans to acquire two wheeler automobiles within different time limits as specified.

(8) In-service Institute should be set up within one year at the Central and State or Union Territory level.

[Translation]

### Income From Bio-Technology Sector

7814 SHRI AMTI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the income being earned from the bio-technology sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGARAJAN KUAMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Biotechnological tools have recently been put to use in several spheres of production including vaccines, diagnostics, drugs & Pharmaceuticals, agricultural practices, fermentation based microbial products, effluent management etc. Some demonstration programmes have been launched in the areas of agriculture embryo transfer technology, ailpam, plant tissue culture, biological pest control and biofertilizers to establish the economic viability. The current estimated turnover of biotechnology products including conventional fermentation based microbial products is estimated at Rs. 8.9 billion. The health care area has a share of about 60%; agriculture & animal husbandry products including aquaculture is 15% and the rest is 25%.

[English]

### **Pricing of Fertilisers**

7815. SHR SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries has decided to stop provision of capital-related costs in the retention pricing mechanism for capacity utilisation levels for production of fertilisers beyond 110%; and

(b) if so, its implications on the pricing of fertilisers and the disbursement of pricing incentive for production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The JPC on Fertilizer Pricing has recommended that a cut-off point of 110% in the case of gas-based nitrogenous plants and 125% for phosphoric plants may be fixed, beyond which on every extra tonne produced by the concerned unit the retention price and consequently payment of subsidy may be reduced to the extent of capital related charges.

The above recommendation of the JPC has been examined as a part of the policy parameters for the new pricing period. The views of the Committee of Secretaries have also been obtained. However, no decision has been taken so far in the matter.

(b) In view of the above, does not arise at this stage.

[Translation]

### **Sewage Disposal Scheme of Gujarat**

7816 SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat in regard to the sewage disposal schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accorded approval to such schemes; and

(d) the names of the schemes which have not been accorded approval and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat had submitted the feasibility Report for sewerage and sewage treatment facilities in West Ahmedabad Urban Complex Area with an estimated cost of Rs. 470 crores for possible external assistance.

(c) and (d). The State Government has been advised to revise the schemes from technical and financial angles.

[English]

### **Indo-China Agreement in Civil Service, Personnel and Administration**

7817. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the recent agreement signed in the Republic of China in respect of Civil Services, personnel and administration;

(b) the progress made towards the actual implementation thereof;

(c) the period for which the agreement is likely to remain in force; and

(d) whether a similar agreement has been signed with any other country so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALAVA): (a) and (b). A statement is given before

(c) The MOU will remain in force for a period of 3 years initially unless either side notified, in writing, its intention to modify or terminate it at a date not later than six months before its expiry.

(d) No, Sir.

### **STATEMENT**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by India and China on the 21st February, 1992 at Beijing. It seeks to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of Civil Services, Personnel Management and Public Administration between the two countries. The following broad forms of cooperation are envisaged:-

(a) Exchange of professional study tours

(b) Exchange of experts for delivering lectures on and making comparative studies of the Civil Services, Personnel Management and Public Administration.

(c) Establishment of cooperation between civil services training institution of the two countries

(d) Exchanges of relevant materials

The MOU also leaves room for flexibility in introducing any other form of cooperation that may be mutually agreed upon.

2. In terms of the Action Plan for 1992-93 drawn up for implementation of the MOU, the following activities have been completed:-

- Visit of a 3-member Indian delegation to China in September, 1992 to study the Local Government System there;
- Visit of an Indian expert to China in October, 1992 to deliver lectures on administrative structural reform at Central and local government levels at a training programme;
- Visit of a 6-member Chinese delegation to India in December, 1992 to study the public administration system and administrative reform in India.

**Funds to Maharashtra under NRY**

7818 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sanctioned and the amount of Central subsidy released to Government of Maharashtra during the last three years under the Central sponsored scheme of Nehru Rezgar Yojana for Shelter Upgradation and Night Shelter and sanitation facilities for footpath dwellers; and

(b) the amount of Central subsidy proposed to be provided to Government of Maharashtra for the purpose during the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-I

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

**STATEMENT-I**

*Details of Schemes sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years for centrally sponsored schemes of Shelter Upgradation, \*(NRY Night Shelter and sanitation facilities for footpath dwellers are indicated below.*

*Shelter Upgradation (NRY)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of schemes sanctioned</i>	<i>Subsidy released (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-891	17	0.43
1991-92	6	0.49
1992-93	16	0.52

**Night Shelter and Satiation facilies for footpath dwellers**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of schemes Sanctioned</i>	<i>Subsidy releaeed (Es. in crores)</i>
1990-91	1	0.00
1991-92	9	0.00
1992-93	5*	0.09

\* These are pay & use toilets schemes under shelter and sanitation facilities for the footpath dwellers.

## STATEMENT

*The amount of Central subsidy proposed to be provided to the Government of Maharashtra for the years 1993-94 is as follows:*

*Name of the Scheme Proposed amount*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Amount of subsidy proposed to be provided for up gradation of dwelling units

Rs. 9'1.10

Night Shelter and Sanitation facilities for foot path dwellers

Will depend upon the number of schemes submitted by the State Government and the project cost of such scheme.

### Hutment's in Metro Cities

7819 SHRI MULLAPALLU RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Government regarding the number of people living in the hutment's of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to prevent the setting up of hutment's in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No specific study has been conducted by Central Govt. on hutment dwellers in these four cities. However, a study on the civic and other amenities available in the notified slums of all class I & II Towns excluding Delhi was conducted by the Registrar General of

India in 1988, which revealed that percentage of population living in notified slums in 1991 in the three metropolitan cities were as under:-

<i>Name of the City</i>	<i>Percentage of slum Dwellers</i>
(i) Calcutta	30.26
(ii) Greater Bombay	27.63
(iii) Madras	19.34

As per survey Conducted by the Food & Civil supplies Dept. of the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi & Slum wing of Delhi Development authority (now MCD) in January, 91 there were more than 900 J.J. clusters consisting of about over 2.5 lakh Thuggis in Delhi spread all over Delhi.

With a view to arrest the growth of slums in urban areas, the National Housing Policy has listed out various steps to be pursued by the Central and State Government which inter alia,

include:-

-avoiding forcible relocation of dis housing of slum dwellers

-encouraging in -situ up-gradation , slum renovation and progressive housing development with conferment of occupancy rights wherever feasible, and undertaken selective relocation with community involvement only for cleanse of priority sites in public interest. To ameliorate the living condition of the urban slum dwellers State Sector as well Control Sector Scheme like Environment improvement of Urban Slum EUs and urban basic Services for poor (68SP) are being implemented for providing better civic and infratructural services to the slum dwellers.

### **Import of Machines by Pharmaceutical Industry**

78 MAJ.GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN  
CHADRAKHANDURI:  
SHRI VIYAY KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRILOKANATHCHOUHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reduced the import duty on aseptic From Fill Seal machines used for packing intravenous fluids;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such machines are being produced in the country also;

(d) if so, the justification for liberalising the imports of these machines; and

(e) the details of the companies which have imported these machines during the last three years and the duty concessions given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (b). To encourage production of

highest quality I.V. Fluids (which directly go into the blood stream) through State of Art technology

(c) To the extent information is available, such integrated machines of proven quality for the manufacture of I.V. Fluids under totally aseptic conditions, are not yet being manufactured in the country.

(e) Company-wise imports of such items are not monitored in the Ministry.

### **Power Projects Using wind Power**

7821. SNRI BOLIA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target on establishing power projects using wind power has been proposed for the Eighth Plan Period.

(b) if so, whether any target has been fixed for this purpose; and

(c) if so, in which State these wind power projects are likely to be set up and what is the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRINSHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A target of 100 MW wind power projects, including private sector projects has been fixed for the 8th Five Year Plan and a budget outlay of Rs. 90 crores has been provided for the Wind Energy Programme in the Central Sector. Wind power projects will CONTINUE to be implemented in all the States and Union Territories, wherever adequate wind resources are established through the on-going wind survey programme.

### **Additional Funds to States for Irrigation Projects**

7822. SHRI MANIKARAO HOOLYA  
GAVIT

SHRIB. DEVARAJAN:

(b) Does not arise.

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned additional funds to various States for several irrigation schemes under drought relief programme; and

(b) if so, the addition funds sanctioned in favor of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu for irrigation schemes under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGOD): (a) During 1992-93 and 1993-94 no additional funds have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission to various States for irrigation schemes under drought relief programme

(b) Does not arise.

**Hill Cadre for Government Employees in Uttar Pradesh**

7823. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in the recent past to create a separate hill cadre for the Government Employees in Eight districts of Uttranchal in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the extend to which the decision has been implemented in the State and the time by which it is proposed to be implemented completely?

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

**Employment Generation Thorough Science and Technology**

7824 SHRI GEOGE FERNADES  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKATA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of jobs are likely to be generated during the current financial year under the mission for employment generation through Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGARAJAN KUAMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) in the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has proposed the creation of 50,000 jobs during the current financial year in a mission mode the Mission for Employment Generation through Science and Technology (MEGSAT)

According to the Mission proposal, a total number of 5 lakh jobs would be generated during the course of 5 years, with a target of 50,000 jobs in the 1st year. The proposal aims at creation of sustoinal jobs through the formation of technical sills by exploiting the resources of academic and research institutions and involving district administrations, voluntary agencies, academics, scientists and technologists Collaboration and assistance of various departments and organsastion engaged in employment generation activities is sought to be obtained for the imple-

mentation of the Mission.

The mission proposal has been prepared based on the encouraging results of an experiment carried out by the NSTEDB on employment generation through Science and Technology during the last 2-3 years.

The Proposal is still under the formulation stage and is under the consideration of the Government in consultation with various ministries concerned

#### **District Industries Centres in Maharashtra**

7825. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District Industries Centres in the State of Maharashtra with their locations;

(b) the achievements made in this regard and the aim and objects for which they have been established;

(e) the facilities and incentives being given to the local people for establishment of industries in these Centres; and

(d) the number of such Centres proposed in Maharashtra during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). 29 District Industries Centres were sanctioned by Central Government and all have been set up in the State of Maharashtra. The locations of DICs along with dates of sanction by the Central Government are given in the statement. Centrally sponsored District Industries Centres Programme (DIC) was launched in 1978 with a view to provide integrated administrative framework at district level and help in effective development of Cottage & Small Scale Industries, widely dispersed in rural areas and other small towns in the country. The main aim of launching the DIC programme was that the DIC in each district should provide all assistance under one roof from pre-investment, investment and postinvestment stages of each project. The DIC was conceived as an operational mechanism for according all Concessions and facilities to industries in rural areas, announced by State Govt. & Central Govt. from time to time, and ensuring the viable operation of industries besides providing linkages with other input giving agencies.

(d) Government has not received any proposal from Maharashtra State for setting up of any additional DIC during 93-94.



## STATEMENT

*Location of District Industries Centres in Maharashtra State alongwith the dates of sanction by the Central Government*

Sl. No.	Name of DIC	Date of Sanction
1.	Ahmednagar	
2.	Aurangabad	
3.	Bhandara	
4.	Bhir (Beed)	
5.	Buldhana	14.4.78
6.	Chandrapur	
7.	Colaba (Raigad)	
8.	Dhulia (Dhule)	
9.	Jalgaon	
10.	Nanded	
11.	Osmanabad	
12.	Parbhani	
13.	Ratnagiri	
14.	Wardha	

Sl. No.	Name of DIC	Date of Sanction
15.	Yeotmal	14.4.78
16.	Thane	
17.	Nasik	
18.	Pune	
19.	Satara	
20.	Sangli	
21.	Kolhapur	24.2.79
22.	Sholapur	
23.	Nagpur	
24.	Akola	
25.	Amravati	
26.	Sindhudurg	13.5.82
27.	Jalna	
28.	Gadchiroli	1.4.83
29.	Latur	

**New Drug Policy**

7826. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI N.J. RATHAVA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from public drug manufacturers etc. on the proposed drug policy;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestion offered in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the New Policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Government has not placed any proposed drug policy but only a Background Note on the Review of Drug Policy 1986 on the Tables of both the Houses to elicit the views/ suggestions from Members of Parliament. Various interested groups have written to the Government on this subject.

After discussion in the Parliament Government would decide on the necessary modifications taking into account the views/suggestions of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament that may emerge.

**Wells in Assam**

7827. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells dug in Assam during the last two years under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) the amount spent on it; and

(c) the target for the current year and the

achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) and (b):- The number of irrigation wells constructed in Assam under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), including the wells constructed under its sub-schemes called Million Wells Scheme (MWS), and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last two years are as below:-

Year	No. of wells constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
1991-92	645	177.88
1992-93 (upto December, 1992).	481	202.12

(c) Primary objective of the JRY is to generate additional gainful employment in rural areas. Activities to be undertaken under JRY and the extent of expenditure on each of them are decided by the DRDAS/ZPs and village panchayath on the basis of the available resources and felt needs of the local people. Under MWS, where wells are not feasible, the amount allotted can be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures etc., and also for development of lands belonging to SCs/STs and free bonded labourers, and ceiling surplus and Bhoodan land allottees. Since depending on feasibility/suitability, the funds allotted under MWS/JRY are utilized for various purposes including construction of irrigation wells, no specific targets under MWS/JRY are prescribed in respect of wells.

**Reviewing of 20-Point Programme**

7828. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20 point economic programme is being reviewed from time to time;

(b) if so, when was the last review made;

(c) the performance of different states in the implementation of 20 point programme during the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a): Yes, Sir, on Monthly and Half Yearly Basis.

(b): The latest Monthly Review has been made for the month of February, 1993. The latest Half Yearly Review has been made for the half year ending September, 1992.

(c) and (d): The requisite information is placed in the Library See No. LT 4066/93

#### **Norms for Identification of Beneficiaries Under IRDP**

7829. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is still in force;

(b) if so, the norms fixed for the identification of beneficiaries for IRDP;

(c) how far those norms have been observed in the state of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the number of people benefited in that state during the last three years under IRDP with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI H. PATEL) (a): Yes, sir.

(b): Under Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), beneficiaries are identified on the basis of annual family income. The target group under IRDP consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans etc. Whose annual family income is below the cut off line of Rs. 8500/-. Even among them, families with an annual income below Rs. 6000/- are assisted first. In order to ensure that families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are properly attended to under the program, it has been provided that at least 50% of the assisted families should be drawn from these groups. Further, in order to ensure proper share of development plans to women, it has been laid down that at least 40% of those assisted should be women. 3% of the benefits are earmarked for physically handicapped. Freed bonded labourers are given on over-riding priority.

(c): Percentage of coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fulfilled whereas target for coverage of women and physically handicapped was not achieved in 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(d): The number of people benefited in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years under Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) is given below:-

Year	Target (lakh families)	Achievement (lakh families)	achievement
1990-91	2.32	3.45	149
1991-92	2.20	2.95	134
1992-93	1.83	1.58 (provisional)	86

### Launch of Spacecraft

7830. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the spacecraft during the last three years;

(b) the purpose and achievements of each spacecraft; and

(c) the details of schemes under implementation to study cosmology and space exploration through Indian satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Spacecraft launched during the last three years:

(b) the purpose and achievements of each spacecraft; and

(c) the details of schemes under implementation to study cosmology and space exploration through Indian satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Spacecraft launched during the last three years are:

IRS-IB on August 29, 1991

SROSS-C on May 20, 1992

INSAT-ID on June 12, 1990

INSAT-2A on July 10, 1992

(b) IRS-IB for providing remote sensing data for mapping and monitoring of natural resources. Since its launch in August 1991, IRS-IB has covered the country more than 25 times. IRS-IB, along with IRS-1A (launched in March 1988) provide coverage of any part of the country once in 11 days thus facilitating a very effective management of our natural resources.

SROSS-C is the third indigenous satellite in the series of Stretched Rohini Satellite

(SROSS) for space science experiments. It performed well during its life and re-entered earth's atmosphere on July 14, 1992. The satellite carried two Scientific payloads - an aeronomy payload (Retarding Potential Analyser) to investigate the characteristics of the equatorial and low latitudes ionosphere and thermosphere and an astronomy payload (Gamma-Ray Burst Experiment) for detecting celestial gamma-ray bursts in the 20-3000 K.V energy range. These payloads not only performed well but also provided useful scientific data.

The Communication Satellite INSAT-ID replaced INSAT-IB, which had been operating for more than seven years. It carries the National Television channel, regional TV channel and 3174 channels of long distance telephone circuits. INSATID is also used to network all the radio stations in the country. The special disaster warning system is operated through INSAT-ID.

The indigenously built INSAT- 2A augments INSAT-Space Segment capacity. All the circuits carried by ARABSAT transponders on lease were transferred to INSAT-2A. INSAT 2A carries four regional TV programmes. Remote Area Business and Messaging Network and several other captive networks operate through INSAT-2A. Doordarshan's Metro Channel is relayed through INST-2A. The Data Relay Transponder of INSAT-2A is used to collect Meteorological data from remote unattended platforms. The satellite Aided Search and Rescue package on INSAT-2A helps in getting alert messages from ships and aircraft in distress if they carry a 406 MHz emergency beacon.

The imageries from very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) on INSAT-ID and INSAT-2A are used in weather predications.

(c) The Second satellite in the SROSS series i.e. SROSS-C2 is planned to be launched during the current year. SROSS-C2 will carry a complement of experiments similar to SROSS-

C for continuing the investigations of the earth's upper atmosphere and cosmology.

### **Strategy for Housing Policy**

7831 (SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 24, 1993 to Starred Question No. 420 and state:

(a) the break-up of the approved plan outlay for housing during the Eighth Plan in the Central sector state-wise;

(b) the estimated number of housing units to be constructed during the Eighth Five Year Plan under these Schemes, Scheme-wise and state-wise;

(c) the estimated shortage of housing units in terms of families at the beginning of the Eighth plan period, state-wise;

(d) the estimated additional demand for housing units during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) whether the number of homeless families and of persons without shelter shall be higher or lower at the end of the Eightieth plan period as compared to its beginning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) and (b): Housing being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the state Governments to formulate and implement housing schemes according to their priority. There is no centrally sponsored housing project and hence the question of state-wise allocation does not arise. However, HUDCO renders financial assistance to all the state Governments and Union Territories for housing schemes on terms and conditions fixed by the Govt. from time to time.

(c) to (e): Accurate information regarding housing shortage at the beginning of and at the end of the Eighth Five Year plan is not available. However, National Building Organization has estimated the shortage as on 1.3.91 to be of the order of 30.3 million dwelling units. State-wise details are given in

### **STATEMENT**

The estimated shortage as on 31.3.1996 would be 35.9 million dwelling units. The contribution of formal sector during 8th Five Year Plan is expected to be of the order of 13 million dwelling units per year only.

## STATEWISE

(In Million)

Housing Shortage (AS ON 1.3.1991)

State/U.T.	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	3.82	0.25	3.77
Andhra Pradesh	1.81	1.45	3.26
Bihar	4.65	0.58	5.23
Gujarat	0.39	0.37	0.76
Haryana	0.09	0.15	0.24
Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.01	0.04
Jammu & Kashmir	0.11	0.12	0.23
Karnataka	0.64	0.64	1.28
Kerala	0.68	0.43	1.11
Madhya Pradesh	0.72	0.40	1.12
Maharashtra	1.30	1.04	2.34
Manipur	0.13	0.04	0.17

(in Million)

Housing Shortage (AS ON 1.3.1991)

State/U. T.	Rural	Urban	Total
Meghalaya	0.18	0.03	0.21
Nagaland	0.11	0.08	0.11
Orissa	0.92	0.40	1.32
Punjab	0.13	0.21	0.34
Rajasthan	0.32	0.34	0.66
Sikkim	0.03	0.00	0.03
Tamil Nadu	0.53	1.56	2.09
Tripura	0.27	0.03	0.30
Uttar Pradesh	2.43	1.22	3.65
West Bengal	1.34	0.66	2.00
A & N Islands	0.03	0.00	0.03
Arunachal Pradesh	0.13	0.01	0.14



(In Million)

Housing Shortage (AS ON 1.3.1991)

State/U.T.	Rural	Urban	Total
Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.01
D & N Haveli	0.03	0.00	0.03
Delhi	0.00	0.37	0.37
Goa Daman & Diu	0.01	0.01	0.02
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.06	0.01	0.07
Pondicherry	0.01	0.03	0.04
Total	20.61	10.36	30.97
Total (say)	20.60	10.40	31.00

**Note :-** (a) Housing shortage estimates are based on the assumption that growth rate of households and housing stock in all the States is equal to the all India growth rates.

(b) Housing shortage in some States is shown to be zero, which indicates that the shortage is negligible in these States.

**Participation of PVT. and COOP. Sector in  
land Development, Services and Shelter  
Construction**

7832 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to seek private and cooperative sector participation in land Development, services and shelter construction;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) to (c) : Since Housing, Urban development and provision of municipal services are State subjects, a decision in regard to involvement of private sector and cooperatives in these activities, needs to be taken at the state Government level. However, the National Housing Policy stipulates that the private developers and the organized sector will be encouraged to invest in various forms of housing and land development by access to finance, speedier approval of schemes and other forms of support, removal of constraints to assembly and development of land, while they will be induced to devote a significant proportion of investment in housing for the lower and middle income groups at affordable prices and conform to non-exploitative practices. The policy document has been forwarded to state Govts. for action.

**Development of Non-Conventional Energy  
Sources**

7833. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government have negotiated a \$ 200 million world Bank Soft loan for the development of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to extend credit to private entrepreneurs and agencies interested in generating power through solar and wind energy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) : The Government of India have successfully negotiated World Bank (IDA) credit of U.S. \$ 115 million and GEF grant of U.S. \$ 26 million for funding India's Renewable Resources development (RRD) Project and agreements in this regard between the World Bank/I.D.A./G.E.F and the Government of India and IREDA have been made effective from 6th April, 1993. Negotiations are also undergoing with DANIDA for US \$ 50 million (mix credit) and also with Swiss Development corporation for U.S. \$ 4 million grant as co-financing to the above project.

(b) : It is proposed to extend financial assistance under above project in the form of soft loan through IREDA to private entrepreneurs/agencies interested in generating power through sub-projects, viz. Small Hydro (100 MW aggregate), Wind Farms (85 MW) and Solar photo Voltaics (2.5 MW).

(c) : The details of proposed financial assistance are given in the statement

## STATEMENT

## Detailed Terms of Financial Assistance

Name of the Scheme:	Aggregate capacity (approx)	Promoters contribution	Amount of loan	Interest rate	Repayment period (including of moratorium period)	Moratorium period
1. Small Hydro-Energy	100 MW	25% of the project cost	Upto 75% of total cost of project or cost of eligible items under World Bank Loan whichever is less	15.50% Rebate 0.5% for timely repayments	10 Years	3 Years
2. Wind Farm Energy	85 MW	25% of the project cost	Upto 75% of total cost of project or cost of eligible/items under World Bank Loan whichever is less.	15.50% Rebate 0.5% for timely repayments	6 Years	1 Year
3. Solar P.V. Energy	2.5 MW	25% of the project cost	On project to project basis	10.30% Rebate 0.5% for timely repayments	8 Years	2 Years

### Per Capita Income of Rural/Urban People In Andhra Pradesh

7834 SHRI BOLLABULLI RAMAIAH:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of Planning and Program Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of rural as well as urban people in Andhra Pradesh at Present; and

(b) the schemes drawn up to increase the per capita income of these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a): The state-wise estimates of per capita income are made by the state Governments for the total population, and hence, are not available separately for rural and urban areas. The per capita income (per capita net state domestic product at factor cost at current prices) of Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 4722/- in 1990-91 and Rs. 5596/- in 1991-92.

(b): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing development plans to increase the income of the rural people. These plans include investment for the development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. In addition, some programs to generate direct employment and income to the rural poor are also under implementation, such as Integrated Rural Development Program and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

### Crisis in Public Sector Undertakings of West Bengal

7835. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertak-

ings in West Bengal at present are facing financial difficulties to maintain their operations and viability;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has allowed these sick undertakings to sell their excess land to finance their revamp programmes;

(c) whether some of these undertakings have urged the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to sanction the proposals which envisage raising of resources through sale of land;

(d) if so, whether BIFR proposes to sanction the revamp proposals submitted by these undertakings, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (a) to (e): The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

### Reviewing of Jawahar Rozgar yojana in Assam

7836. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Assam has been reviewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target: fixed and achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) to (c): Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is an on-going

plan scheme of wage employment and it is being reviewed continuously by the Central and the state Governments. The review of the programme is done through Monthly/Quarterly/Annual progress Reports received from the state Governments. Besides, Officers at Center, State head quarters and district, sub-division and block levels closely monitor all aspects of the program through visits to work sites. Amount of funds provided for implementation of JRY in Assam, amount utilized therein, target of employment generation fixed and the number of mandays of employment generated under JRY during its implementation period from 1989-90 to 1992-93. are as given below:

Amount provided	Rs. 21226.67 lakhs
Amount utilized	Rs. 19485.16 lakhs
Target of employment generation	498.67 lakh mandays
Employment generated	482.27 lakh mandays.

### **Implementation of New 20-Point Program**

7837. SHRIMANIKRAO HODLYAGAVIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the system evolved by the Planning Commission for monitoring the progress in implementation of New 20-point Program by the states; and

(b) the procedure adopted to cross check the information so supplied by the state Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a): The Department of Program Implementation monitors the progress of implementation of Twenty Point Programme-1986.

The Management Information System for Twenty Point Programme-1986 consists of (a) Monthly Progress Report and (b) Half Yearly Progress Report. Only for Monthly Progress Report, this Department gets data from the state Governments through NICNET and by post.

(b): The Department of Programme Implementation compiles the data received from the states and circulates to the concerned Nodal Officers of the Central Ministries/Departments through NICNET for verification.

### **Relief Supplies to Somalia**

7838. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether Indian Navy vessels had carried to Somalia food and other relief supplies to join 'Operation Restore Hope' launched by the United states under UN aegis in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b): The Indian Navy participated in the UNITAF operations in Somalia. No relief supplies were carried from India. However, as a part of the operations, and on the request of UN relief agencies, Indian Naval ships were tasked to carry relief and medical supplies from Mombassa to Somalia.

### **Slum Colonies In Andhra Pradesh**

7839. SHRI BOLLABULLI RAMAIAH: DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals for development of slum colonies in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total number of slum colonies at present in the state;

(c) whether any foreign assistance for the development of these colonies has been sought;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether the World Bank assistance is also being provided to Andhra Pradesh for these colonies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b): No detailed estimates about the number of slum colonies in Andhra Pradesh state has been worked out.

(c) and (d): The Overseas Development Administration of U.K. is providing financial assistance for the implementation of slum improvement projects in three cities namely, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.

(i) Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project envisages coverage of 30 slums at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.36 crores spread over a period of four years commencing from April 1989. The project period now has been extended upto March, 1995.

ii) Vishakhapatnam Slum Improvement Project envisages coverage of 174 slums at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.79 crores over a period of five years. The water supply improvement project for these slums estimated to cost additional Rs. 4.32 crores has been cleared by DDA.

iii) Vijayawada Slum Improvement Project envisages up gradation of 136 slums at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.15 crores. The project is expected to be completed in a four years period ending June, 1994.

The proposals for Slum Improvement Projects in Tirupathi, Chittoor & Pongalur Municipalities were also received for external assistance, but these proposals could not be considered because three projects mentioned above are already in progress in Andhra Pradesh with external assistance.

(e): No, Sir.

(f): Does not arise.

### **Additions And Alterations in Flats Under SFS**

7840. (SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by the Delhi Development Authority for making additions and alterations in DDA's self-Financing/MIG/LIG/Janta Flats in its colonies by way of construction of additional accommodation in the 1st and 2nd floors jeopardizing the safety of the allotted on the ground floor;

(b) the action taken by DDA for violating its norms against the allottees concerned;

(c) whether such unauthorised constructions are being carried out in DDA Flats in the jurisdiction of DDA engineers deputed to check such unauthorised constructions; and

(d) if so, the action taken against such DDA engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a): The DDA has reported that no such norms have been laid down by them. However certain types of additions and alterations made by the allottees have been made condonable.

(b) : Action against violators are initiated under 29(1) of Delhi Development Act, 1957 and the terms and conditions of allotment.

(c) and (d) : Instance of unauthorised additions and alterations do come to the notice of the DDA from time to time. Suitable action is taken in such cases.

### Development Program In Assam

7841. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development program in Assam and the amount allocated for each of these during each of the last three years under the Rural Development and Planning and Programme Implementation;

(b) the amount sought by the State Government; the amount provided by the Union Government and the amount spent therefrom;

(c) the details of beneficiaries under the Programme;

(d) whether any review of all such development programme is made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) to (c): The details of allocation of funds, utilization/expenditure and physical achievements in respect of major rural development programmes, viz. (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); and (iii) Rural Water Supply (RWS) in the State of Assam during each of the last three years, i.e. 1990-91 to 1992-93 are given below in the statement.

(d) and (e): The various rural development programmes are reviewed from time to time through monthly/quarterly/annual progress reports as well as by inspection/field visits to various states/UTs. by senior officers from the Central Government. To assess the impact of these programmes, concurrent evaluation of major Rural Development programmes is also carried out.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	IRDP			JRY			ARWSP		
	Alloc- ation	Utilis- ation/ Exp.	Physical Achievement (No. of family benefitted)	Alloc- ation	Utilis- ation/ Exp.	Physical Achievement (Lakh Mandays)	Alloc- ation	Utilis- ation/ Exp.	Physical Achievement No. of villages covered)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.									
1990-91	1502.92	1762.26	50,345	5099.69	5648.57	126.02	1370.00	1360.40	779
1991-92	14114.06	1587.04	46,416	4334.33	5000.44	124.02	1370.00	1829.00	739
1882-93	1332.00	1233.98	29,078	6194.14	4034.49	109.72	1370.00	732.00	96
			(upto Feb., 93)					(upto Feb., 93)	



### Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

7842: SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have rejected the bids it had received for sale of shares of public sector undertakings under the third round disinvestment held during March, 1993;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a commission to undertake future disinvestment of public sector shares;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the composition and terms of reference of the commission?

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

(b): Does not arise.

(c): There is no such proposal at present.

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

### Production in Nagaon Paper Mill

7843. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there has been a sharp decline in the production in Nagaon paper Mill, Jagiroad (HPC) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this paper mill is being privatised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b): The production during the last three years at Nagaon Paper Mill, Jagiroad, is as under;—

Year	Production (in MT)	% Production decline over previous year
1990-91	66125	6
1991-92	57544	13
1992-93	55662	3

The decline in production is due to operational problems and mechanical break-down, apart from sluggish market conditions.

(c) and (d): The Nagaon paper Mill is running losses since its inception. The Government has, for some time, been examining

various alternatives for making it viable i.e. restructuring, feasibility of making it over to private sector etc. For its purpose, the assistance of SBI Caps has been sought and a Committee of Experts has been constituted. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited and no final decision has been taken.

### **Performance of Public Sector Undertakings**

7844: SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the follow up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the report of C&AG regarding locking up of more than Rs.9 crore by the public sector undertakings in violation of the RBI guidelines; and

(b) its impact on the performance of these public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b): The C&AG of India's Report No. 3 of 1993 contains a para on investment of surplus funds by some public sector undertakings. The PSEs and the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned look into the specific objections mentioned in the C&AG's report and take suitable remedial measures, keeping in view the losses, if any, incurred by the concerned enterprises of any disadvantageous position to which the PSUs were put in running the enterprises on commercial lines.

[Translation]

### **Small Scale Units**

7845: SHRI SURAJ BHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any limit for capital investment in small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of small scale industrial units at present in the country, state-wise; and

(d) the details of the facilities provided by the Union Government to the small scale industries?

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

(b): In terms of the notification dated 2nd April, 1991 the investment limits for the small scale sector are prescribed as follows:-

(i) For small scale industrial undertaking investment limit in fixed assets in plant and machinery whether held on ownership terms on lease or on hire purchase not exceeding Rs.60 lakhs.

(ii) For ancillary industrial undertakings: investment limit in plant and machinery on the same terms as in (i) above not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs.

(iii) For industrial undertakings that undertake to export at least 30% of their annual production by the end of the third year from the date of its commencing production, an investment limit on the same terms as in (i) above, not exceeding Rs. 75 lakhs.

(c): The state-wise cumulative number of small scale units registered with the state Directorate of Industries as on 31.12.1991 is placed at statement.

The estimates of total number of small scale units (both registered and unregistered) in the country as on 31.12.1992 is 21.80 lakhs.

(d): A number of facilities are provided by the Union Government to the small scale industries under various schemes of incentives, promotion and support. Some of the main facilities given to the small scale industries are:

(i) An Excise Exemption/Concess

Scheme is in operation for small scale industries with turnover upto Rs.200 lakhs.

- (ii) Credit lending to small scale sector is given under priority sector lending by banks.
- (iii) Small industries can avail term loans under the re-finance schemes of the small Industries Development Bank of India through scheduled banks and financial institutions.
- (iv) Working capital loans upto Rs.2 lakhs are provided at concessional rates of interest.
- (v) 836 items are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector.
- (vi) Price and purchase preference is accorded to small scale units in the Government purchase programmes.
- (vii) Technical and information support services are provided through various associate office of the small Industries Development Organisation

such as small Industries Service Institutes, Regional Testing Centres and autonomous bodies.

- (viii) Technology improvement support is provided through specialised autonomous bodies like Tool Rooms, process-cum-Production Development Centres etc.
- (ix) Consultancy and escort service are provided to small industries through preparation and dissemination of project profiles, technical information, market promotion etc.
- (x) Marketing and hire purchase facilities are given by the National Small Industries Corporation. In addition NSIC operates a single point Registration Scheme for promotion of small industries.
- (x) A number of schemes are implemented to provide technical training to workers and also to conduct entrepreneurial Development Programmes in order to upgrade the human resource content in the small scale sector.

## STATEMENT

*Statement showing cumulative number of SIDO Units Registered on permanent basis with the State/UT Directorates of Industries*

Sl. No.	State/Ut	Commulative number of SIDO Units registered as on 31.12.1991
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93281
2.	Assam	12805
3.	Bihar	76553 (P)
4.	Gujarat	86220
5.	Haryana	74036 (P)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11653
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21677
8.	Karnataka	80292
9.	Kerala	65181
10.	Madhya Pradesh	182462 (E)
11.	Maharashtra	59953
12.	Manipur	4059

Sl. No.	State/Ut	Commulative number of SIDO Units registered as on 31.12.1991
13.	Meghalaya	1368
14.	Nagaland	626
15.	Orissa	16004
16.	Punjab	126453
17.	Rajasthan	62393
18.	Tamilnadu	116940
19.	Tripura	4876
20.	Uttar Pradesh	217376
21.	Sikkim	209
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	525
23.	West Bengal	139878
24.	Goa	5146
25.	Mizoram	2478 (P)

Sl. No.	State/Ut	Commulative number of SIDO Units registered as on 31.12.1991
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	795
27.	Chandigarh	2765
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	282
29.	Delhi	26288
30.	Lakshadweep	144
31.	Pondicherry	3203
32.	Daman & Diu	385
Total		1496246

E : Estimated  
P : Provisional

[English]

**Prices of Cars**

7846. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various car manufacturers have taken a decision to hike the prices of their cars during the 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the production made by each of these manufacturers during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 and estimated production in 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STAWTE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNASAHI) (a) and (b): There is no statutory control on the price of cars. Government is not aware of any decision by the car manufacturers to hike prices of their cars during the year 1993-94. However, with the reduction in excise duty on cars in the 1993-94 budget, all the major car manufactures in the country have announced reduction in prices.

(c): The production of major car manufacturers during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 has been:

	1991-92	1992-93
(i) Maruti Udyog	1, 16,697	1,22,105
(ii) Hindustan Motors	16,043	21,848
(iii) Premier Automobiles	32,563	15,342

With the reduction in excise duty on cars, production is expected to improve during 1993-94.

**Unauthorised Shops in R.K. Puram**

7847. SHRI RAJNATH SONKARA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of shops/stalls have been constructed unauthorisedly in the Directorate of Estates markets in various sectors of R.K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for not removing these unauthorised constructions/shops so far; and

(c) the steps taken to remove them at the earliest?

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

(b) and (c): A few cases in R.K. Puram markets under the control of Dte. of Estates have been reported where unauthorised structures have come up on the open land and also some shopkeepers have put up unauthorised structures on the platform allotted to them. Local Bodies who are responsible for removal of the unauthorised structures from the open land have been advised to take appropriate action for removal of unauthorised structures from the public land. Notices have also been issued to the shopkeepers for removing unauthorised structures put by them on the platform allotted to them.

**Misuse of Authority by CPWD Officers**

7848. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of misuse of authority for not following the rules regulations have come to notice during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on each of the matter; and

(d) the details of the officials against whom departmental action has been taken or is pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) to (d): During the three years from 1990-91 to 1992-93, departmental action for not following the rules and regulations has been initiated against 64 officers of the C.P.W.D. Cases against 15 of these 64 officers have been completed.

**Possession of Land to SCs**

7849. (SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the families belonging to Scheduled castes and Backward classes settled in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the coastal areas of Ghagra river of Bahraich and Barabanki districts have been provided the possession of the land on the basis of the lease given by the Government;

(b) whether complaints have been received to this effect that these lease holders have not yet been able to get the possession of the land even after their obtaining large number of lease holds several years back; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Allotment of Government Accommodation on Priority to Ministerial Staff of Delhi Administration**

7850. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of Government accommodation is a measure of welfare or a service condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether there is any provision to allot residential accommodation on priority to the magisterial/executive employees of Delhi Administration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the competent authority to sanction such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) and (b): Allotment of Government accommodation to Govt. employees is a welfare measure.

(c) and (d): The allotment of Govt. accommodation is not normally given on priority basis. But in exceptional cases based on merits such allotments are sanctioned in relaxation of the rules by the competent authority which in case of Delhi Administration is Commissioner and Secretary P.W.D. who is designated as Director



of allotment.

[English]

[Translation]

### World Bank Assistance For Urban Development in Gujarat

7851. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request is pending with the World Bank in respect of providing assistance for the urban development in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this assistance is likely to be provided to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) and (b): the Gujarat Urban Development Project it is already under implementation in Gujarat with World Bank assistance. The revised cost of the Project is Rs. 173.66 crores with a revised IDA credit of SDR 47.50 Million. Up to 31st March, 1993, the state Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 119.33 crores. The expected closing date of the Project was 30th April, 1993. The state Government has requested for further extension of the closing date of the Project, in order to enable it to utilise the balance amount of assistance to the extent possible. The request of the state Government has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank for extension of the credit till the end of 1994. The final decision of the World Bank about the extension of the credit closing date of the Project, in order to enable it to utilise the balance amount of assistance to the extent possible. The request of the state Government has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank for extension of the credit till the end of 1994. The final decision of the World Bank about the extension of the credit closing date has not been received so far.

### Allotment of Land by DSIDC

7852. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has allotted some land at throw out prices as reported in the Hindi Daily Jansatta dated March 25, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the land allotted by DSIDC to small industrial units during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b): DSIDC has allotted one work centre having built up space of about 1200 sq. ft. to a Kashmiri migrant at a monthly license fee of Rs. 1/- per sq. ft. as against normal rate of 80 paise per sq. ft. This allotment is for limited period of 3-years.

(c) to (e): No enquiry is called for as this allotment has been made to a Kashmiri migrant on purely humanitarian grounds.

(f): In the past 3-years allotment of industrial space/land made by Delhi Administration are as under:-

#### (A) Commissioner of Industries

- (i) In Industrial Estate of Patparganj 500 Industrial plots have been allotted.

(iii) 922 work centres have been allotted in resettlement colonies located at Nangloi, Mangalpuri, Sultan Puri, Madipur, Khichripur.

**B) Allotments made by DSIDC**

- i) Community work centres-2296
- ii) Scheme of Industrial sheds on self financing basis-216
- iii) Narela Industrial Estate-1800 plots.

**Layout Plans of Ignou Campus**

7853 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved IGNOU's layout plans of the campus at Maidan Gahi in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the campus has grabbed civilian land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) and (b): The layout plan of Indra Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) at Maidan Garhi, New Delhi has been approved by Municipal Commissioner Delhi exercising the powers of standing Committee vide his decision No. 2905 dt. 1.3. 93 subject to the condition mentioned in the resolution. The layout plan has been approved under section 313 of the DMC Act as per laid down procedure.

(c) and (d) No. Such information is available with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

However IGWOU has submitted an undertaking that no construction will be carried out by them outside the Khasras owned by them and further that in case of any dispute raised by anyone in any court of law regarding the ownership of the land as mentioned above, the University indemnifies Municipal Corpn. of Delhi who shall not be made a party to any such dispute

**Diseases in Honey—Bees**

7854. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from Kerala regarding the spread of a fatal disease affecting honey—bees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has conducted any study in this regard and recommended remedial measures; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the light of the study conducted by ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (a) and (b): The Government has received representations from different organisations in Kerala regarding the problems faced by the beekeepers. The organisations which have addressed the Government in this regard are Mallanadu Development Society, Kanjirapally; Social Welfare Society of Kerala Thodupuzha; The Beekeepers Association Balussery and the Kerala Agricultural University.

(c) The ICAR has instituted an enquiry into the cause of this problem and a number of actions have been proposed on the basis of the

recommendations. These include: -i) The need for further research on the Thai sac brood virus disease which has been identified as the cause of this problem. The disease only affects the Indian honey bee, *Apis Cerana Indica*, ii) The need for better management of the bee stock and bee colonies, iii) Introduction of the European honey bee, *Apis Mellifera* which is resistant to the Thai sac brood virus, wherever appropriate.

(d) : i) A new centre for Kerala Agricultural University has been sanctioned by ICAR under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Honey bee Research and Training in the VIII Plan.

ii) Exploratory introductions of the European Honey Bee Colonies have been made in Kerala to study their adaptability under local conditions.

[Translation]

### **Sale of Agricultural Land in Delhi**

7855. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed ban on the registration on sale of agricultural land less than six acres owned by the farmers in the villages of Union Territory, Delhi; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

### **Revenue Records by Computers**

7856. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether revenue records of farmers are being maintained in the States with the help of imported machines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken a decision to prepare the land records with the help of computers by replacing the previous system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to review the proposed computerised land record system in view of local Indian conditions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) to (f): The lands records in the foundry are being maintained by the traditional manual system at present. However, the Government of India have on an experimental basis, introduced the computerization of land records in 21 districts of the country on selective basis as per the list at statement. Some States are also extending it to other districts themselves. The basic data are being entered into the mostly indigenously manufactured computers in the local language of the State for storage, updating and retrieval. The process of computerization is complementary to the existing revenue system and it not its substitute at present. The results so far have been encouraging and the Government propose to gradually extend the computerisation of land records to the rest of the country. Review and evaluation of the on-going projects are an integral part of any project and are being used in the on-going project of computerization from time to time.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	State	District
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Moréna
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy
3.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj
4.	Assam	Sonitpur
5.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
6.	Bihar	Singhbhum
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
8.	Maharashtra	Wardha
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
10.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
11.	West Bengal	Burdwan
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
13.	Haryana	Rewari

S. No.	State	District
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar & Jammu
15.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
16.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
17.	Punjab	Ropar
18.	Tripura	North District
19.	Manipur	Imphal, Bishanpur & Thoubal
20.	Sikkim	Entire State
21.	Delhi	Entire U.T.

**Computerization of Steel Plants**

7857. SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA  
CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation Pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Information centre has formulated a programme of computerisation for the steel plants in collaboration with the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, the details along with the estimated cost thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) : The National Informatics Centre (NIC) In collaboration with the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) had formulated programme of computerisation and computer communication for the steel plants and their marketing outlets in 1988. In 1988, a foreign Consultant had prepared a computer communication networking plan that would have cost SAIL more than about Rs. 50 crores. However, the joint efforts of SAIL—NIC brought out a low cost plan of creating a network called "SALIENT" as a Close User Group (CUS) of NICENE along with leased lines from the /department of telecommunications. The network based on 30 Satellite earth stations of NICNET links Steel Plants and marketing outlets at Delhi, Calcutta, Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Bombay, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Durgapur, Salem Bhadravati, Vizag, Jalandhar, Madras, Gauhati, Ranchi, Bhanbad Bangalore as well as iron ore Mines at Barsua, Bolani, Kiriburu, Delhi—Rajhara, Lime Stope mine at Satna and Raw Material Directorate (RMD) Head Quarters at Calcutta. In addition, SAIO configured and designed a special digital Ultra High Frequency (UHF) network using the state—of—the—art,

Time Division Multiple Access and Demand and Assignment techniques. The SAIL—NIC Collaboration effort has been accomplished with a capital investment of less than Rs. 10 crores.

(c) The present phase of computerisation and computer communication involving NICNET of NIC has already been completed exrpt the installation of 10 earth stations which has been scheduled to be completed during the current year.

[Translation]

12.00 hrs.

SHRI MANGTAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Delhi Development Authority acquired land in 1986 in Badali village situated in North Delhi and compensation at the rate of Rs. 2 per square yard was paid to the land owners. An assurance was given to the land owners that developed plots would be given to them.

But till now no action has been taken in this regard. Many persons have deposited Rs. 5000 for a 400 yard developed plot but till now no plot has been allotted which is causing mental tension and financial loss to the people. They met DDA officials but even then officials are not paying any attention. It is all because of the arbitrary conduct of the Vice—Chairman of the DDA.

Therefore, I would like to request the Urban Development Minister to make a statement and inform the House about the factual position as to what is being done in this regard.]

(English)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANA (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, men on sentry duty, guarding the hon. Chief Minister's residential complex noticed a glider—type aircraft making two or three sorties over the hon. Chief Minister's residential complex around 3.00 a.m. on 3rd May, 1993.

The Tamil Nadu State police had earlier been informed that there could be threat to the

security of the hon. Chief Minister from the LTTE. They may attack her from microlite aircraft. In view of the increased threat perception due to sighting of a glider — type aircraft, the Tamil Nadu State Government had sought the assistance of the Government of India for providing aerial security, surveillance and anti-aircraft equipment and also manpower for providing necessary security to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The State Government has also requested that the residential complex where hon. Chief Minister is residing may be declared as 'no fly zone' by the Government of India.

In this connection, I had also met the Prime Minister along with Shri Swami Nathan and apprised him of the situation day—before—yesterday. He had assured us that he will take appropriate steps to strengthen security that had been provided for the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He had taken some steps in this regard for which I am very much thankful to him.

I urge upon the Government of India to provide aerial security, surveillance and anti-aircraft equipment as also manpower. In fact, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister is waging a war against the LTTE to wipe them out completely. She had placed her life in danger. Her name is in the top of the hit list of LTTE. She is opposing LTTE not for any personal reasons but for national interest. So, security measures have to be strengthened or tightened, including the aerial security. So, the Government of India must cooperate in her attempt to wipe out LTTE completely.

**SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA** (Kottayam) : At present in traditional rubber growing areas of Kerala and Tamilnadu, cash subsidy for both replanting and new planting is being given to small growers owning a rubber area of upto 5 hectares. In non—traditional areas like Karnataka, Goa north eastern States etc. all categories of growers are entitled for subsidy for planting rubber and there is absolutely no ceiling on area.

But under the proposed World Bank scheme, in traditional areas subsidy will be paid only to replant or new plant upto 2 hectares, while in non—traditional regions subsidy will be paid only to plant upto 5 hectares. This is a new clause brought in by the Expenditure Financed Committee while scrutinising the scheme of putting up before the Cabinet. This will definitely offer better prospects for the rubber cultivation all over the country. The Rubber Board and the Government of India is taking adequate steps to plant rubber in the other areas, non—traditional areas. The traditional areas and the non — traditional areas will definitely suffer by this new decision. The Cabinet is expected to take a decision immediately.

So, I urge upon the Government to take adequate steps to protect cultivators of rubber so that rubber plantation can be extended to all over the country wherever it is possible.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** (Uluberia) : It is reported in some sections of press that the Union Government is planning to integrate two National News Agencies — UNI and PTI from January next and then merge them with International News Agency Reuters. The preparation for such merger has been completed already and an agreement to that effect would be signed in next July of this year.

The foreign agencies earlier mandatory operated through Indian News Agencies with the goal that anti—national campaign by outsiders is filtered and stopped. But now the Government has in principle decided to permit foreign News Agencies to operate independently, thus unleashing an unfair competition in our news agencies.

The Reuters Monitoring Service has already been permitted to operate independently. The Knight Riders Financial Service is also doing it. PTI is losing Rs. 8 crore per year for that.

The liberalisation and free floating of Indian rupee has shot up the cost of news operation for

Indian Agencies; but the Government is not helping our national agencies. On the other hand they are being faced with unfair competition.

The bosses of Reuters and AP are making regular visits to India to make their proposals final. In this situation, in 1956, it was decided that our PTI should be utilised as much as possible for our external publicity work along with collecting information and news. But now the Reuters will not do that work on behalf of our nation. In 1956, the same Cabinet Memo, it was said, "Direct distribution by a foreign news agency of its own version of happenings abroad would soon result in a pronounced bias in one direction or the other, in all Indian Newspapers thus served." So, this old policy is thus given a go-by. So, I demand that UNI and PTI should get full Government help and their nationalistic character should be maintained and that they should not be merged with Reuters and foreign agencies should work through our national agencies. In that way, we should not surrender before the IMF and the World Bank dictate by liberalising our nationalistic news agencies.

12.08 hrs.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: I seek your indulgence to make an announcement. Today, I think, we are going to pass the Finance Bill. The voting shall take place any time after 6.30 p.m.

SHRI LAL K ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): whatever the consequences follow, if the time for the replay is fixed — even if is 6.30 it would be better.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Whatever time you indicate.

MR. SPEAKER: I think let the reply be at 5.30 p.m.

(Translation)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, I would like to know whether the Finance Bill has been referred to the standing Finance Committee or not.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it will not be referred to the Standing Committee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we had discussion on it

MR. SPEAKER: No, there is exception to Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, listen to me. Yesterday some suggestions were given by the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: About what?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Many new things have come up regarding income Tax, excise-duty. Grants were referred to the Standing Finance Committee where they were discussed and reports were prepared within short period. Then new suggestions came from the hon. Finance Minister. We also had a discussion on it but the discussion on the subject is not complete and we could not get the views of the Joint Committee. The Finance Minister has introduced the Bill, so you allow even one day's time to the Committee to have deliberation on it. (Interruptions)

Sofar as I remember, it was discussed and it was decided that the Appropriation and Finance Bills may not be referred to the Standing Committee because there is discussion on the Budget and then the implementation of the Government's proposals come before the House in the form of Finance Bill. Even then I will discuss this matter with you and the Finance Minister. (Interruptions)



SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Do not compare Finance Bill with Appropriation Bill. I remember that when we raised this issue you also favoured it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Discussion was not on these Bills. I had given my opinion on the other Bills. Which are of technical nature and they have to regard to the Standing Committee. The Bills which require changes of comma, fullstop and dash will not be referred to the committee but the Boils of technical nature will be referred to the committee. The Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill have to be exempted, but even then I will discuss this matter with you. *(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : What time is the reply, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : The reply should start at 17.30.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : At 1830 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : O. K. the reply should start at 18.30 hrs.

*(Translation)*

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, I have not been given chance to speak.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You should not stand up to tell that you have given a notice. I have said that you will also be given time. So you please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of daily wage workers, construction labourers and casual labourers are working in Delhi but it is a matter of regret that the interest of these workers are not being protected. Yesterday only, six factory workers were electrocuted in a factory situated at Ram

Road in Shadipur area of West Delhi and now their family members are running from pillar to post for assistance. *(Interruptions)* The names of those workers will not be there in the factory's record and neither the factory owned will be fixed on Electricity department. Who is responsible for this incident?

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, through you, I would like to demand from the Government that besides rich people, the interests of these poor workers, who are engaged in construction and decoration of Delhi, should be protected. But there is none to see their interests. When we were in power, we tried to bring a Construction Labour Bill which sought that the names of workers should be registered with Construction Welfare Board and through this Board they will be sent to factories so that in case of any mishap, the factory owner may be caught and compensation could be paid to the beraved families. But at present no such Bill is under consideration of the Government. It is a serious matter and I think the Government should take it seriously. Who is responsible for electrocution of six workers? The responsibility should be fixed and compensation should be paid to the families of deceased workers. If any worker is killed in a factory and the Labour Commissioner goes to the factory for holding enquiry, the name of the worker is changed in the record.

There are no safety arrangements for labourers. This type of attitude towards the labourers even after 45 years of independence is a very sorry state of affairs in my opinion. Sir, through you, I demand that a high level inquiry may be ordered to look into the incident. If such mishaps do occur, then compensation must be paid to the affected labourers and action must be taken against the person or the administration whosoever is found guilty for this.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 20th of this month

in this very House the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had appealed to the Jharkhand activists to lift the economic blockade. After discussions with the Hon. Prime Minister, economic blockade was suspended for 10 days by the Jharkhand from six O'Clock to midnight, in which the representatives of the Government of Bihar and the Ministry of Home Affairs took part. On 29th agreement was arrived at on one issue and we people appended our signatures to on it. However, the Chief Minister of Bihar took the stand that since the Bill originate in the State, legally signatures could not be appended on it. After reaching Patna on 29th the chief Minister announced that he does not stand by any agreement. Then again on 30th we approached the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs since that was the last day of the suspension of economic blockade. The hon. Minister promised to make the Home Ministry's stand clear by 4th may. Today is 5th and the Centre has not yet apprised us of any decision in this regard and the nature of correspondence that did take place between the Government of India and Bihar State Government. Again on 7th a meeting of the Jharkhand State All party Action Committee was convened at Ranchi. It will be gross injustice to the Jharkhand activities, the august House and the people of India if the Ministry of Home Affairs decision is not made public. I would like to inform all the leaders and the public at large that on the persuasion of the Hon. Prime Minister that at this juncture demand for separate State is difficult to accept we agreed for any agreement, yet no agreement is in sight. For the third time economic blockade has been suspended. I would like to inform the House and the people of India that the Government will again force us to start the economic blockade from 7th. Therefore, the activists need not be held responsible in any manner.

Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of State in the ministry of Home Affairs to make a statement by evening highlighting the nature of talks undertaken to solve the issue. This will

enable us to withdraw the economic blockade totally. If this does not happen, then we will be forced to start the agitation again after having a meeting on 7th. Therefore, I urge the Chair to direct the Ministry of Home Affairs to make a statement. I would like to make only this submission to the House.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will call the names of those hon. Members whose names are listed. Kindly cooperate with me. Now I call Shri Shahabuddin.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It cannot be debate in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would also like to speak on this issue.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pius Tirkey, please hear me. There are some hon. Members who are strongly agitated. Whenever an subject come up, adequate starts. Many people participate in it. And such of those Members who are sitting in the benches and who have feeble voice, are not heard. There is a lot of agitation among the hon. Members. Kindly cooperate. I think, more than twelve Members can speak in the Zero Hour. So, what I say is that it should be a debate. On Jharkhand Morcha, Shri Suraj Mandal has put forth his views on your behalf. It should not be a discussion. There are other Members who want to participate in this. Let us not unnecessarily violate the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Sir, this is a very important issue.

[*Translation*]

This is a must... Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not a simple thing..

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please excuse me. If it is an important issue there are other provisions in the rules. You can invoke such provisions. Zero Hour is not the only way out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us not unnecessarily violate the rules. If you speak, there are also other hon. Members who would like to rebut it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important issue and in whole of the country...(Interruptions) I rarely rise to speak. However, when I want to speak today, you are not allowing me. I would have made my point by now...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why is he not being allowed to speak on this issue?

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a serious issue...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please hear my suggestion. Let the hon. Members who have got intensive problems ventilate first. I will call you after 15 minutes.

Now, Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN

(Kishanganj): Sir, yesterday we have a routines by the Home Minister of the situation in Manipur. That statement spoke of a tense situation, which was under control. However, the reports that we have been receiving since yesterday make out that the situation had further aggravated. There have been fresh bouts of violence and the toll exceeds 200. We do not know what steps have been taken by the Central Government or by the State Government in order to control the situation.

Sir, a larger area has now been affected. More villages and more than one district have come under the shadow of this communal violence. Therefore, I would urge upon the Home Minister to tell us what steps they have taken; what steps the State Government has taken; and the correct situation about the casualties and the steps envisaged for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims, who have suffered in these disturbances.

I would like to point out that his incident has gone against 500 years of history of communal amity and communal harmony in Manipur. Therefore, it is a situation that must be taken note of. Apart from quelling the violence that is happening today, the Central Government and the State Government have to sit together and devise means so that the violence is not repeated and the traditional amity of the Manipuri people is restored. I would, therefore, request the Government to take the situation more seriously and to take the House into confidence about what has been done and what is proposed to be done. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Please direct the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to come out with something on this issue...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri George

Fernandes, the same subject matter has come up for discussion yesterday in the Zero Hour.

can speak then.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Many persons have been kind there. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes, regarding Manipur, the same subject matter had come up for discussion yesterday in the Zero Hour. The killing of the human beings also came up yesterday. Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam also raised this point.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : At present unprecedented situation has developed in Manipur. It is unheard of in the history of last 5000 years. Issue of Hindu-Muslim divide has been raised there. He hon. Minister must say something on this issue. Such callous attitude in regard to North-East is not good. Manipur shares border with Burma. In the State your party is in power. If such a situation develops in Bombay or Delhi a lot of hue and cry is raised, but when such a situation has developed in Manipur, nobody is bothered about it. Such callous attitude towards North-East will do not good.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the end, we can take it up. There must be some decorum in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes, we can take it up afterwards. You

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : After the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made a statement, situation has deteriorated further and many more killings have taken place. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are two issues. One is pertaining to Jharkhand and another pertaining to the killings in Manipur. We can take it up afterwards.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SIRKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay are not the only parts of this country. Manipur is also a part of our country and about 200 people have been killed. The situation over there is very serious. The Government must come forward with a statement as early as possible. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs made a statement regarding the incidents in Manipur. No discussion was held and since then the situation has deteriorated further. It seems that the Government of Manipur has failed to discharge its constitutional obligations. Though we generally are not in favour of the imposition of the President's rule, such a situation has developed in Manipur that the State Government must be dismissed. The Centre must take over the administration in Manipur and all steps should be taken to maintain law and order in the State... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : It was the Chief Minister of the State who demanded to

hand over the State to the Army. Six days ago, I had raised this issue. What action has been taken by the Government in this regard? About two hundred people lost their lives there and the Government is not taking any action.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I want to say something on this. The hon. Home Minister made a statement on this matter yesterday in the House. Today, the Business Advisory Committee of the House is meeting and we will consider this matter in the Business Advisory Committee. If the Committee decides to allot some time, we can have a discussion. At 30' Clock, we will decide what to do about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Army rule was imposed in Manipur a long back. There is nothing new about it... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Culcutta South): The Home Minister should make a comprehensive statement, because what he said yesterday in the House is not the latest position. After the Home Minister made the statement, we got the information that so many people have died and minorities are in trouble.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a very good news for those who truly follow the concept of secularism, and I would like to apprise the House of that news. This news is received when there are vacations in schools and colleges. The Government of Kerala has declared that the Muslim schools and colleges will remain closed on

every Friday in future, likewise, non-Muslim schools and colleges will remain closed from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m. during the day on every Friday to enable the people to offer their prayers. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the decision of the Kerala Government; so I would like to know as to what is the response of the Central Schools and other schools running under the Central Government. At the same time by-elections are going to be held in Ottapalam constituency of Kerala. Therefore, it is totally against the election code to declare holiday in schools and colleges to appease Muslim voters. I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that it totally wrong on the part of the Government (*Interruptions*) I would like to hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take the House into confidence and make a statement in this connection. It is gross injustice. it would create a wrong impression and disappointment all over the country. Thus a new problem will arise. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to make a statement to this effect immediately. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot allow this type of a statement in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, it should not go on record. The BJP wants to create communal disturbance in the State of Kerala.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has made an allegation. If it is not correct, let the Government come forward and make a statement. Now, I am calling Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRICHANDRASHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Ram Naik has said something which is of a very serious nature. It has nothing to do with secularism; it is sheer opportunism that has happened. It is not the secular ideals in which this type of an order should be passed. The Government is duty bound to clarify whether such a position is there or not, encase as the hon. Member Shri Ram Naik has said, if this is the order of the Government of Kerala this cannot be justified for the schools and nobody can justify it in the name of secularism. It is not the minority right or anything of that sort. By this method, you encourage the communalism in the majority and that should be discouraged. This fact should be clarified because it will give a very wrong signal to the whole country. If what Shri Ram Naik says is correct, then the Government should try to know from the Government of Kerala under what circumstances they did it. Otherwise, that should be contradicted by the Government because the whole news will go into the country and it will create a very wrong impression. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMKAPSE (Thane) : Sir, we want a statement from the Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMNAIK : Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should clarify the position. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you expect a reply from the Government immediately  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, I want to clarify the position within one minute. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. I have called Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to speak now. Kindly resume your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Charles, kindly hear me. Are you giving a reply on behalf of the Government? It is not correct. Let the hon. Minister say whatever he wants to say. There cannot be a debate on this. Then the Zero Hour carries no meaning at all. So, kindly take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the system that you have to employ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : As the hon. former Prime Minister has put it rightly, let the Government make a statement.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Charles may be given a chance.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas, can he make a statement in the capacity as a Minister? He cannot. So, let the Government explain if they want.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : It is once again violating the rules. Let the Minister explain if he wants. He has not made any allegation against any individual. It is against the Government. Now the Government can make statement denying it. Let there not be any debate.

SHRICHANDRASHEKHAR (Balla) : If the Minister is not attentive to this serious problem and the hon. Member knows something, he has every right to speak. All of us have spoken. Why should the hon. Member be denied the opportunity to speak on this subject? He should get an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : My difficulty is, this is not a debate.

SHRICHANDRASHEKHAR : I agree with

you. This Minister should have intervened. Unfortunately Ministers are busy in something else. They do not consider it an important matter to be taken care of. So, if one hon. Member from Kerala wants to clarify the position, he should be given the chance.

**SHRI A. CHARLES:** Sir, there is no new procedure in giving holidays. For the last several years, restricted holidays are given to every community for their festivals where State holidays cannot be given. For example, for Money Thursday, restricted holiday is given for Christians. So also for various Hindu festival, restricted holidays are given for them. But here where there are only Muslim students, those schools are given a holiday. This is not a new procedure. This has been here for the last several years. To protect the interests of the minorities and also the Hindus, those restricted holidays are given from years before. This is not a new procedure. Kindly do not give any misinformation to create communal tension.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA** (Jadavpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government particularly the attention of the hon. Minister, Shri V.C. Shulka to continued allegation of irregularities, corruption and bungling which is causing loss of cores of rupees in the National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC) which is with the Ministry of Water Resources. Even before this, I have brought it to the attention of the Minister through a letter and he assured me that he would look into the matter. But so far no further response has come from the Minister.

There are allegations of large scale corruption, misuse of money and mismanagement at the Mahakali Irrigation Project in Nepal in the Hyoerabad Sector of NPCC Ltd., at the Thnghabbadra barrage and at other places as well. While these things are going on, it seems that the very highest officials in the NPCC are involved themselves directly or indirectly in search of transactions. We find also that there has been tampering with tender conditions and

irregular modification of tender conditions and many things have been done under cover which has caused the Government a great loss of money which is lading this Corporation towards sickness.

Under the circumstances, we also find that the workers themselves are suffering because the last memorandum of settlement has expired and no new memorandum has been drawn up by the management and so the workers are losing their dues. On the one hand, we have high-ups just strowing away crores of rupees. and on the other hand, the workers are unable to get their minimum dues. Now, recently we find that while the Government has been inactive on this issue, vindictive measures have been taken against the Officers associations and members of the associations who have tried to draw the attention of the Government to this corruption.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** There are other hon. Members also to participate. Kindly cooperate.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** There have been certain cases of transfer and there have been certain cases of show cause notices which are creating the opposite effect of what should have happened. The people are corrupt and they are becoming encouraged as result of this inaction of the Government. I would earnestly request Shri Vidyacharan Shulka to look into the matter and to order immediate inquiry into these irregularities and charges of corruption and see that no one is victimised who brings these things to the attention of the Government. Thank you.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA** (Bankura): The hon. Minister must assure the House that he will take action.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Let us not violate the rules. We have already taken a decision on one subject. Please implement it. The hon. Members who are sitting in the back benches have raised a very strong objection.

SHRIG.M. C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram)

: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are the back benchers.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When the Hon. Minister is here and when he has heard it, he must assure the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Members who are sitting in the back benches, are very strongly agitating. I do not know whether these matter have come to your notice or not.

SHRIG. M. C. BALAYOGI : Sir, I will take only two or three minutes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The hon. Minister must assure the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the House that the State Bank of Indore is the only bank having its head office in Madhya Pradesh. The proposal of merging the only branch of the State Bank of Indore and the other six subsidiary banks with the State Bank of Hyderabad has been lying pending for consideration with the Bombay branch of the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance.

This proposal was made on the basis of the report prepared by the Managing Director of the State Bank of Hyderabad and on the demand of Officers' Organisation and Association.

The State Bank of Indore was not merged with the State Bank of India in 1959, and its separate identity was maintained. This bank has its own identity and enjoys a significant place in Madhya Pradesh. Its merger will render Madhya Pradesh quite backward.

Therefore, through you, I would like to submit that the State Bank of Indore should not be merged with the State Bank of India.

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri G.M.C. Balayogi is standing there from a long time waiting to speak. He must be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, there is a List before me. Merely because an hon. Member is standing, does he get a right to bypass the existing List before me? I do not think so.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : You must be liberal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot violate the rules. Liberality also invites lot of criticism. You know that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, there is a serious problem of drinking water scarcity. There are 600 revenue mandals. They are severely affected by the drought situation. In thousands of villages, people are going on two or three milimetres to fetch water because of scarcity of drinking water. In spite of that, they are not able to get drinking water facilities and there is no fodder to the animals.

I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister who belongs to Andhra Pradesh to allot at least a special financial assistance of Rs. 500 crores to Andhra Pradesh. And I also appeal to the Prime Minister that he must personally visit the drought affected areas of Telangana and Rayalaseema.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan) : Sir, the universities of India can be rightly proud of their contribution to the development of science and technology. In India, the scientists, engineers or technologists are more or less the product of our universities. But the universities, at present, are



reeling under severe resource crunch. They cannot purchase good books, they cannot contribute to quality international journals, they cannot equip their laboratories. The UGC cannot give them help, as it did in the past.

There is complete chaos and anarchy in the realm of higher education. The universities even cannot meet the salary bills of their teachers and non-teaching employees. The Ministry of science and Technology is the funding agency of the National Research Laboratories. The Ministry's funds are increasing every year. But what about our universities - old and renowned universities such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Delhi, JNU which have produced giants like Shri Meghnad Saha, Prof. Satyen Basu, Shri Jayant Vishnu Narlikar, Shri C.V. Raman etc. I, therefore, urge on the Central Government to render more financial assistance and grants to the UGC so that it may help the universities.

SHRIDWARKA NATH DAS (Karimganj)  
: Sir, the army of educated rural unemployed youths has posed a serious problem in our country. Thousands of them are running after jobs, but in vain. They are not only the burdens of the families but also of the society, and the frustrated ones ultimately turn to be the anti-social elements. So, I suggest that each and every district of the country should have Industrial Training Institutes and such like training centres including vocationalisation of secondary education so that these youths could profitably be self-employed. Now in my constituency, Karimganj (SC), Assam, there is persistent demand from the public that there should be two Industrial Training Institutes - one in Karimganj and the other in Hailakandi Districts and as such the concerned Ministry is requested to look into the matter urgently and to set up two ITIs in the aforesaid districts as early as possible.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (BERHAMPUR) : Thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I wish to bring to the attention of this august House, a matter of most urgent public

importance concerning the acute drinking water scarcity now prevailing in the Parlakhemundi town and other areas of my Berhampur Parliamentary Constituency. It may not be out of context to highlight that for Kuchinda in Sambalpur having a population of approximately 10,000, nearly 60 tubewells have been sanctioned by the Government of Orissa. However, for one of the oldest municipalities of Parlakhemundi having a population of approximately 45,000, I understand that only one tubewell has been sanctioned as on date. Particularly after Parlakhemundi has been declared as the headquarters of the newly formed district of Gajapati on the 2nd of October, 1992, the above mentioned anomaly has created a glaring regional imbalance with respect to the Southern located areas. The drinking water scarcity for Parlakhemundi town and few other areas of the Berhampur parliamentary Constituency is a perennial problem and warrants solving by the Government of Orissa on a permanent basis. The chairman of the Parlakhemundi Municipality and some prominent citizens have gone on an indefinite hunger strike at Parlakhemundi with effect from 30th April, 1993. I would therefore, request the Central Government for their immediate intervention to solve this burning issue expeditiously as the Government of Orissa in continuing to experience acute paucity of funds for effectively meeting this grave situation.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter. A number of heart patients come to Delhi every year to get Medical treatment. During the last few days Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in Delhi has been turned into a butcher shop. About 40 patients died in this hospital only because the doctors did not use the original balloon while conducting balloon-operation. Just to earn more money, They used the same balloon several times in place of using 40 heart patients during the last few days. A racket

to hospital doctors is involved in this practice during these days. Therefore, there is an urgent need to conduct investigation with regard to that racket. I would like to submit that confidential investigation was conducted, which revealed that these doctors have been charging fee of about Rs. 20,000/- from the poor patients and using the old and used balloons for conducting the operation, causing death of heart patients. However, the report is being suppressed. My submission is that the report with regard to the death of 40 patients during the time of the balloon operation in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and the prevailing corruption and negligence on the part of the doctors should be placed in the House, and the stringent action should be taken against doctors and other personnel found guilty in this connection. The Government should take an immediate action in this regard. The hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare should make a statement and take people into confidence... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jharkhand): Sir, it is a very grave matter. Why the Government has not been taking action on the basis of the results found in the investigation?... *(Interruptions)*\*not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, between 27th and 2nd I toured some of the backward areas of my constituency particularly, Sonbhadra and Mirzapur. Duih Myorpur, Vamani, Robertsganj and Chopan development blocks come under this area. A woman is reported to have died of starvation in the chopan development block. Foodgrains are not being provided there. Similarly, Nagwa,

Chatra and Ghorawal development blocks under Mirzapur and Rajraha and Mahighan development blocks have suffered extensive damage due to hail storms. Besides this, Pahari, Lalganji and Halia development blocks have suffered due to drought. All these natural calamities have caused an alarming situation there. Neither the people have drinking water nor they are being provided foodgrains. Besides, I would like to draw your attention another issue also. In village Chilkadad under Shaktinagar, 20 to 25 houses of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were demolished through bulldozers for the NCL Khadia Project. The Project officers the police officers and the District Magistrate are involved in this incident. I found that none is listening to those hopeless people. Neither any arrangement has been made for providing them with alternate accommodation nor any compensation was given to them. They are not even provided jobs there and outsiders are being employed. I would like to submit to the Government through you that in order to solve the problem of drinking water maximum number of handpumps should be immediately provided to the people there. A woman named Bhagwanika wife of Ramkrishna Chero, died of starvation. *(Interruptions)* They were provided with only 50 kgs of Khudi (rice grains) but it was shown as 60 kgs. In this way, the people of our area have been exploited for long. The Hon. Prime Minister had recently toured Bihar, he should pay attention to our area also and maximum funds should be provided for it and all type of recoveries should be immediately stopped. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It does not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepta) (Bharatpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to high saline content in ground water in Bharatpur district, which is a very backward area. The people there are badly in need of drinking water. I have met the hon. Minister several times in connection with acute drinking water problem in Dholpur, Bharatpur and Alwar districts. I, therefore, would like to have a statement from the hon. Minister regarding Rs. 107 crore worth Chambal Project meant for Bharatpur district which has been sent for approval by the State Government to the Central Government. This scheme should be approved so that drinking water problem of Bharatpur and Dholpur districts could be solved. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sheilaji is sitting here and she should reply. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot expect a reply immediately.

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa) : We want an answer.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there is drinking water problem. People are not getting water.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Government has heard it; it will make all necessary arrangements.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Only Kumari Frida Topno will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh) : I draw the immediate attention of the Government on the ghastly killing of innocent people by the

terrorists in my Parliamentary constituency Sundargarh in Orrisa. Two dreaded terrorists have entered my constituency Sundargarh on 3.5.1993. They looted Rs. 30,000 from a petrol pump at Rourkela and when, chased, they killed Mr. Senapati, the Sub Inspector of Police and his driver at Rajgangpur. Then they took shelter in a tribal village Jambahal and killed four tribals and seriously injured another four whose conditions are reported to be very serious. As reported by Collector Sundargarh on telephone today, the terrorists have one Ak-47 rifle, one revolver and one full gunny bag of ammunitions. They are still hiding in Tileimal Jungle in the midst of tribal villages and there is apprehension of more killing of innocent people. Sir, I appeal to the Government to take immediate steps to arrest these dreaded criminals. I request a statement from the hon. Home Minister on this matter.

13.00 hrs

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram) : I want to draw the attention of the Central Government through you, Sir, to the fact that my State, Andhra Pradesh is facing a lot of problems like severe drought and drinking water problems, particularly in coastal districts like my district East Godavari. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for a sum of Rs. 500 crore to meet the drought and drinking water problems in the State. In this connection I want to state that the Government of India has sanctioned 86 schemes with a total estimated cost of Rs. 567 lakh with instructions to incur an expenditure of Rs. 167 lakh from ARWS grants. So far, Rs. 343 lakhs have been released for works and an amount of Rs. 368.462 lakhs is spent in executing the sanctioned schemes upto January 1993 meeting the excess expenditure i.e. Rs. 25.462 lakhs from ARWS grants. All the sanctioned schemes are grounded and the works are in progress. Hence further grant of Rs. 57 lakhs may kindly be released to the Mini-Mission. East Godavari immediately for completing the works. Further, as the grants released under Arws is not sufficient, the balance

Rs. 167 lakhs also may be released as well, so that the sanctioned works are grounded and are in good progress. A number of times, Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government by way of D.O. letters, but so far, the above amounts were not released for taking up the water schemes in my district; and I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to release the above amount immediately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Pius Tirkey. He is the last speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It cannot go beyond 10 o'clock.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the Question Hour, You have got the respect and you are closing at 12 o'clock. Why is it not there for the Zero Hour?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is the last speaker

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot drag on like this

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can go only as per the list which is before me.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Jharkhand issue has

become a national problem today. The Jharkhandis are spread in every part of the country. They are working in large number in tea gardens in Assam, Daman-Diu and West Bengal. 90 per cent of Jharkhandis work in the tea gardens of West Bengal. They have awakened today. Awakening has been dawned on the Jharkhandis working in big factories in Andaman and Nicobar., The Government is seized of the matter and is seriously thinking on this issue today, but the Chief Minister of Bihar\*\*.. has challenged that Jharkhand can only be formed on his dead body. No tribal wants the death of the Chief Minister of Bihar... Yadan but in the wake of this challenge, all the tribals will lay down their life. No matter if they perish fighting for this cause. (*Interruptions*)

I would request the Union Government to make a statement in this House to the effect that it will take an early one on this issue. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will remove that word from the records.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The allegations against a particular person is removed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very grave issue and the Union Government should make a statement in this regard. It is unfortunate that the people connected with Jharkhand Mukti Morcha are being suppressed. The Government should inform about the action being taken in this regard. I fully agree with Shri Pius Tirkey. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour is over. Shri Satish Kumar to lay the papers on the Table.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very grave issue and the Government should make a statement on it (Interruptions).

13.04 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Suraj Mandal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

13.04 1/2 hrs. \_\_\_\_\_

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review on working of and Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1991-92 along with statement for delaying laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts and of its subsidiary viz. ONGC Videsh Limited, for the year 1991-92 under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the Year 1991-92 and of its subsidiary viz. ONGC Videsh Limited for the year 1991-92.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the library. See No. LT 4004/93]#

**Review on the working of and Annual report of Bhart Leather Corporation Ltd. Agra for 1991-92 along with statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): 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) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bahart Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in the library. See No. LT. 4005/93]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Margaret Alva.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Item No. 4. Shrimati Margaret Alva.

(Interruptions)

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In the accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tezpur University Bill, 1993 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at it sitting held on the 29th April, 1993."

TEZPUR UNIVERSITY BILL

**As passed by Rajya Sabha**

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Tezpur University Bill, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 29th April, 1993.

13.06 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next item- **Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.**

Mr. P.P. Kaliaperumal, not present.

*(Interruptions)*

1306 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

**First, Second and Third Reports**

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on industry:-

(1) First Report on the demands for Grants

(2) Second Report on the Demand for Grant (1993-94) of the Ministry of Steel.

(3) Third Report on the Demand for Grant (1993-94) of the Ministry of Mines.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, statement by Minister, Mr., Sukh Ram.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRINITHISH KUMAR (Barth) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. You called the name of Shrimati Margaret Alva at least ten times, but the paper was not laid. Has she given authorisation to anyone?

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): I could not hear earlier. Now, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table- *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us verify.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITHISH KUMAR: I want to know: is there any authorisation?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is any loophole, we will plug it. Now, let us hear Mr. Sukh Ram.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Goddā): Please ask the hon. Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister also.

At this state Shri Suraj Mandal and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Just now the Minister of state laid the papers on the Table on behalf of the hon. Minister. Did she have the authorisation.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give a ruling about this

*(Interruptions)*

13.09hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Telecom Tariff

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Members are aware that my Department perforce had to revise the Telecom tariff with effect from 1st May, 1993.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Sir, I want to raise a point of order about his statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Naik, let there be the statement.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What state-

ment are you making? Are you aware of it? Have you received a copy of it?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: He is making a statement regarding Telecom Tariff. *(Interruptions)* On this particular issue, he has made a statement some 15 days back. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): He has not made any statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, it is obligatory for the Minister to get a notification issued and to lay that notification on the Table of the House so that we can give some amendments- modifications- to that notification. The Minister made a statement. but so far, he has not given the notification. If he is doing it again by making some statement regarding tariff which he has already announced, the House must have an opportunity to know about it. One day he will come and make a statement; the next day he will come and make another statement. This is taking the House very lightly. I want to know why he has not issued notification so far and unless that is down he cannot make the Statement.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, he is going to reduce the tariff rates. Members should first listen to him.

SHRI RAM NAIK: How do you know that he is going to reduce the tariff rates? Sir, it appears that the information has been leaked by the minister before hand. It is highly objectionable. Please do not take the House so lightly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us run the House according to the rules.

SHRI RAM NAIK: First the Minister should tell us why he has not issued notification. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, you

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have made your point absolutely clear.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the tariff rates were announced. On 31st March, when the people went with Demand Draft at the old rates, those Demand Drafts were not accepted by the Telephone Department. Now, he is doing something else.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised your point of order.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, two weeks ago tariff rates were announced. Not only the Members of Parliament but different organisations also made representations. The Minister in his wisdom has cannot out with a *suo motu* statement. We have to first listen to the Statement and after that if any comment is to be made we can write to the Speaker.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, it is very strange. Some users are getting some relief and my friend sitting on the opposite side is not even repared to hear that.

SHRI RAM NAIK: No, I am not objecting to that. I am objecting to the way you are behaving in the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, what is your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So far as the papers to be laid by Shrimati Margaret Alva are concerned, it is deemed that the papers are not placed on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, if he has any problem, I can relay the papers.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: What about the point of order raised by the hon. Member. No notification has been issued. The Government is stating that it is providing relief to the people but if the tariff rates have not been increased how can it say that relief has been provided. The Government should not take this matter lightly. Relief will be provided when a notification is issued. The Telephone Department is not receiving draft or money. The notification has not been issued so far. Ruling should be given on this and the matter should be made clear.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: It is highly unfair. Let the Minister make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So far as the point raised by Shri Ram Naik is concerned, I reserve my ruling.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with due respect, you have the right to give whatever ruling you wish or reserve your ruling but the point that is important is at the moment from the List of Business you have called the hon. Minister of Communications to make a Statement. Even before the Minister stands up to make the Statement various versions of thoughts and views have been expressed.

None of them have said, under which rule he can be stopped from making a statement. You may have your views, right or wrong, where you may say that what he is doing is not correct in the sense etc, etc. All these things do not matter here. The procedure is that, if the hon. Member have a specific reason under the rule where they can say the Minister should be prohibited from making a statement, let them



[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

[Translation]

say so. With precedents, if they have the authority, let them say so. Otherwise, the Minister should be first permitted to make a statement because he was called to make a statement. Thereafter, you know, Sir that in Lok Sabha, normally, a statement is discussed. You can do it under rule 193 etc., etc. We can have a full-fledged discussion whereupon, all these views can be voiced. Nobody's view is going to be shut out. But this method of giving information and voicing your views and criticising on a ground of point of order, I believe should stop.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Since my name has been taken....

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I never took any name. That must be withdrawn. I am sorry.

SHRI RAM NAIK: You have reserved your ruling in your wisdom, I have nothing to say about it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry. I think the hon. Member should know that taking a name has a meaning. The words "taking a name" has a meaning. I never took the name of any hon. Member. He cannot say that.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, he referred to me.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: How? Where did I refer? I did not refer.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir I raised a point of order. You gave a ruling. Instead of respecting your ruling...

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have not referred to your name.  
(Interruptions)

SHRINITHISHKUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you have reserved your ruling on the point of order raised by Shri Ram Naik. Later when spoke again, under which rule was the point of order raised. Naturally his name has been referred to.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what he is saying. He has not referred to your name.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point is that the Minister was not present in the House. If he would have been present in the House, he would have understood how the House is being taken lightly. Sir, you have called the names of the Ministers. None got up to lay the Statement. When we enquired, whether there is an authority with you, Sir, you were also aware what was the position at that time. None of the Ministers got up. That is why we are worried that they are taking the House very lightly. That is why I have raised this issue. I honour your ruling. You have reserved your ruling and later you will give your ruling. viz. whenever you find time. Let the Minister make the statement. But let them not take the House lightly.

SHRI SUKHRAM: Sir, the House is never taken lightly by any Minister. But sometimes, there is so much noise Sir, that it is not possible to make out anything. No Minister has any intention to show any disrespect to the House. I may make it clear that the Notification has already been published. Now, it is being printed and will be laid on the Table of the House. So, it is not correct to say that notification has not been issued. This is also there in the List of Business. My name was called, but there was so much noise, I could not hear it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It was not laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SUKHRAM: What I say is that it has

already been published and this is being printed. It will be placed on the Table of the House.

Subsequently, I have received numerous suggestions both from hon. Members as well as the general public, asking me to provide relief in the revised tariffs. After considering all the issues and in deference to the sentiments expressed, I am glad to inform the House that I propose to restore the free call limit to 150 calls in a bimonthly period in respect of all Exchange systems. I also propose to give an additional benefit to roughly 55 per cent of all subscribers by introducing a new slab of 151 to 500 calls in a bi-monthly period at a reduced call charge of Rs. 0.80 instead of Rs. 1.00 per call unit. These concessions will benefit all the subscribers of the Measured rate Exchange Systems in general and particularly the low calling subscribers. I am sure that these new concessions which have been arrived at after great deliberations and discussions will be welcomed by one and all. These proposals will entail a reduction of about Rs. 100 crores in the anticipated additional revenue during 1993-94.

In order to comply with legal and administrative requirements, I propose to give effect to the above concessions from 15th May, 1993. The charges for the period between the date 1-5-93, when the revised tariff came into effect and 14-5-93, in respect of these concessions will be given as a special rebate to the subscribers to be adjusted in the bills.

The Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, will be suitably amended to bring into force the above changes under the authority vested in the Central Government under Section 7 of the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885. The relevant Notification in the Official Gazette will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What is this they first increase a little and later decrease it (interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Out of Rs. 740, Rs. 100 crore have been reduced. The important point is that this House must get an opportunity to discuss it. Our Session will be over by the 14th of this month. So, in today's Business Advisory Committee meeting, they should fix time for its discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is meeting today. It can decide about it.

(interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding papers to be laid on the Table, there was some confusion and that paper was not accepted by me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARNAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : I must, at the outset, apologise for not being able to present at a particular point of time. I had assured my colleague. (interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITHISH KUMAR : (Barish) : He is taling the House casually. He should first apologise. Why was he not present when sorn Margret Alva's name was referred to? (interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am sorry. He cannot take an allegation like this. You cannot be casual. Why don't you listen to me?

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : How can he say that you can not be casual? where were you when the Ren. Minister's name was called?

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : He would not listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At the outset, he said, regret it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am saying it with regret and you are stopping. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : (Bombay North) : We are at serial no. 8 of the agenda and the statement by the Minister has been completed. Now, there is no provision under the rules that you can go back to the earlier serial nos. So, these papers which are not laid today must be laid tomorrow. How can you go back to the earlier items on the agenda? (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : At the outset, when you called me, I said, I wish to apologise myself, individually, because, I, as an individual, should have been present at a particular period of time; I was not able to be present. I was held up somewhere. I came little late. My colleague had requested me to lay the paper on the Table of the House on his behalf. I had taken the responsibility to lay it on the Table of the House.

I may kindly be permitted to lay it on the Table of the House. That is all I want to say. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under special circumstances, the Chair has got a right to go back in the interest of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : In that case, you have

declared that you have cancelled all the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not so. Under extraordinary circumstances, it should not be taken like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is our hon. past Deputy Speaker; he has got a right to charge.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I may be permitted to lay the paper on the Table of the House at serial no. 4 on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes.

13.24 1/2 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi for 1st Jan., 1991 to 31st December, 1991 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) ON BEHALF OF SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the period from the 1st January, 1991 to the 31st December, 1991.
- (ii) A copy of the Memorandums (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of

Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the Report.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the library. See No. LT 4006]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up matters under Rule 377.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling) : What are you doing about the statement on Jharkhand?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kumaramangalam, they want the Government to make a statement. Would you like to make a statement? today or any day convenient to you?

SHRI INDER JIT : As the extended period is ending today, we must know what is the position. The Jharkhand leaders suspended their agitation, as a result of a request subsequently they extended the period of suspension for another four days. That four days period ends today unless we know what has happened and what is happening, they may revive their agitation for economic blockade. That is why it is important that some statement is made today because the House is not meeting tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir I appreciate the feeling...

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : I would like to say something in regard to economic blockades.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Can I make a point of order?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will you kindly yield that..

[Translation]

First of all we are all interested in knowing the result of negotiations among Bihar Government, Central Government and Jharkhand agitators but our objection is that the statement should not be issued under any threat of economic blockade. We are all interested in knowing the come negotiations held on 28th. The Government not make statement under any pressure Government should issue a statement indicating the progress made so far in this regard

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, either this matter must stop or from the side of the Parliamentary Affairs we will not guarantee or assure or respond at all because if we are standing up to respond on behalf of Parliamentary Affairs they should listen to it. But I appreciate Shri Nitish kumar when he said, "would you kindly yield?" I yielded it. But if everybody is going to speak while we are standing to respond then it is better that we do not respond. You can all speak and voice your views....

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : No, you please respond.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, if I may submit, it is under no threat. I think, what has happened is the hon. Member shri Inder Jit just brought to the notice of the House that on a request from the Government, the four days suspension or movement proposed by some Organisation is getting over today so it may be advisable for a statement to come. That is his point of view. I also do under-

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

stand Shri Nitish Kumar's point of view that it should not look as if a statement is being made or a response is being given by the Government under any intimidatory situation. Neither it is going to happen. The information that is given to the House, I shall definitely take it to the hon. Minister of State for Internal Security, Shri Rajesh Pilot and I will get back to the House as soon as I have the intimation as to what is the position.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall take up matters under Rule 377.

13.29 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need for early construction of hospital at Mukkudal, Papakudi Union, Nellai, Kottabomman District, Tamil Nadu.**

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur) : Sir, funds have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the construction of a hospital at Mukkudal, Papkudi Union, Nallai Kottabomman District, Tamil Nadu. the proposed full—fledged hospital after construction, will go a long way in providing medical facilities and treatment to several lakhs of bidi workers concentrated in an area of about 50 kms. around Papakudi Union in the above district. The State Government has already placed necessary land at the disposal of the Central Government for the construction of the proposed hospital. The said land had already been acquired but the construction work has not yet been started. The matter has been pending with the Labour ministry for more than five years now.

I urge upon the Central Government to take urgent action to start construction of the hospital and provide modern sophisticated equipments and other facilities in the hospital so that medical services and treatment could be rendered to the

weaker sections and the poor bidi workers as early as possible.

(ii) **Need to protect land in Jalandhar district from degradation.**

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Phillaur) : I draw the attention of the Central Government towards the serious threat to agricultural land in villages Baswa, Mehandpur and Jadpur in Teh. Nawashera of district Jalandhar. There is a venom like substance in the soil which is posing a serious threat to crops. It acts like a death trap/the cattle and also poses similar threats to human beings. If the cattle consume fodder from that land, they fall ill, the colour of their nails changes and their hair splits. Same is the case with human beings. Sir, villagers of my constituency are very much perturbed due to it.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to protect 250 acres of land from the danger of degradation. If timely ameliorative steps are not taken, this problem is likely to snowball and play havoc in the adjoining villages also.

(iii) **Need for integrated tourism development plan with special emphasis is on Idukki, Kerala.**

SHRI PALAK M. MATHEW (Idukki) : As a result of the great dwindling of tourist visits in the North due to the terrorist problems, it is necessary that the tourist traffic be diverted to the South beyond Goa. But this is not being done.

Kerala is described by Gurudev Tagore as the 'Paradise of India'. Idukki in Kerala is the heart of the State. It is indescribably awe—inspiring and wonderful, with its scenic beauty and exquisite charm. It has immense potential for tourism. Its exhilarating hills and valleys, unparalleled flora and fauna, charming reservoirs, mindstring bird sanctuaries like Thattokkad and world famous wild life sanctuaries like Thekkady, beautiful Elaveezhspoomachira and Urumpikkara, Pilgrim and cultural tourist places like Sabarimala and Hangaladevi, tens of rocky

mountains and deep gorges for adventure tourism, facility for development of crafts—tourism, fairs and festivals, picnics, leisure, budget category, conventions and conference tourism make it one of the most suitable places in India for tourism development. Kottayam and Pathanamthitha are also equally important.

I request the Central and State Governments to implement an Integrated Tourism Development Master Plan on a selective basis with special emphasis on development of infrastructural facilities like road transport, service sector diversification and overall development at the earliest.

**(iv) Need to increase the speed of Aurangabad - Bombay train and also to attach one air conditioned coach to it.**

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Since last one year, the Aurangabad - Bombay rail service has started. It has now been extended up to Jalana. But, the speed of the train is not fast enough as compared to other Mal and Express trains. It takes more than 12 hours to cover a distance of about four hundred kilometers. It appears that there is no coordination between the staff of the Central Railway and South Central Railway specially at Manmad Junction. Hence this train is invariably detained for hours at outer signal at Manmad. There is also no air—conditioned coach attached to this train. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to increase the speed of this train and attach one air—conditioned coach to it.

I further request the Government to start rail service between Jalana and Nagpur via Manmad—Bhosawal. By this train Marathwara and Vidharba will be connected to the backward regions of Maharashtra State.

**(v) Need to take over Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai by Central Government and to rename it as "Chhatrapati Shivaji Museum"**

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): The Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai, established in 1905 is one of the premier museums of India.

It is maintained and looked after by the Board of Trustees appointed by the Maharashtra State Government under Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909.

The Museum is a treasure of culture and art of this great ancient country. It must be shown on the tourist map of the city for national as well as foreign tourists. On the all India basis, there are only two museums which are visited by foreign VVIP/ dignitaries, the first being the National Museum at New Delhi, and the second being the Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai. The museum also extends excellent facilities to research scholars. It has also represented in the Festival of India organised by the Government of India in Sweden, Japan and Mauritius.

However, this museum has been starved of financial resources, the Maharashtra State contributing a meager sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs in the annual expenditure of Rs. 70.00 lakhs. There has been therefore a long outstanding demand that this museum be taken over by the Government of India. I am happy that the Government of Maharashtra have offered and the Government of India have accepted the proposal in principle.

I urge upon the Government of India to take over the museum early and to rename it as "Chhatrapati Shivaji Museum" to honour this great national hero and also to dispense with the colonial name of 'Prince of Wales' in keeping with the national dignity.

**(vi) Need to take steps for more production of what and also provide subsidy on fertilizers.**

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is possibility of less production of wheat than the target fixed for the current year due to increase in the prices of chemical fertilizers and other agricultural inputs and due to uncertain weather. Keeping in view

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

the fall in the production of wheat, the Government may have to import wheat this year too.

This year weather is unfavourable for Rabi crops. This year average day temperature in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is 80 to 120 c. This temperature is regarded more than the normal temperature for wheat production.

States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh produce 50 per cent wheat of the total production of country. And these states contribute 78 per cent of wheat in the central pool

Agricultural experts guess that wheat production may fall from 30 to 35 per cent in Haryana due to uncertain weather. There is a possibility of 35 to 40 per cent fall in production in Punjab. The production of wheat may fall in Uttar Pradesh in proportion to that of Haryana. The Union Ministry of Agriculture had fixed target of 560 lakh tonne this year during Rabi campaign but there is little possibility to achieve this target.

The prices of potash phosphate fertilizers have increased 1 1/2-3 times after they have been decontrolled. The farmers discontinued the use of these fertilizers due to increase in their prices and substituted it with nitrogen (urea). It is clear that the use of fertilizers is also not balanced. 30 to 16 °C temperature is an ideal temperature for the cultivation of high yielding varieties of wheat like HD—2285, WH—291, WH—423 and Sonalika. The productivity in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has also decreased during last two—three years, as a result the production is confined to 260 lakh tonne.

Discontentment among the farmers on production and inadequate support price is likely to have adverse impact on wheat.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take concrete steps to check fall in

production. Along with it, subsidy on fertilizers may be restored so that the farmers may be encouraged to produce more wheat.

**(vii) Need for conversion of Katihar-Jogbani metre gauge railway line into broad gauge**

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have requested the hon. Minister of Railways for conversion of Katihar-Jogbani metre gauge line into broad gauge line several times. The demand for conversion of Katihar-Jogbani railway line which is situated on Indo—Nepal border is very important. The Ministry of Railways will get revenue worth crores of rupees after this line is converted into broad gauge line. Goods are transported to Nepal from other parts of the country by thousands of trucks. Workers in large number go to Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka etc. every day. A large number of tourists from Nepal come to India to visit different places.

Therefore, I request that Katihar—Jogbani metre gauge line should be converted into broad gauge line immediately.

**(viii) Need to set up a mini steel plant in Ghazipur district, Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, particularly Ghazipur district is a most backward district. Backwardness of the area is not likely to be removed unless a planned industrial development place there.

The district, that played an important role in the Freedom struggle has not been developed to the expectation during last 43 years. I came to know that the Central Government had consid

ered over petting up a mini steel plant there. Survey has also conducted for the purpose. But I don't know as to what happened to that plant. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take action immediately regarding setting up of the said mini steel plant to add one more link to the chain of development of Ghazipur district.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch and we will meet again at 2.40 P.M.

13.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Forty—seven minutes past fourteen of the clock*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

FINANCE BILL, 1993--Co ntd

[Translation]

SHRI RABIRAY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is an important day in our parliamentary life because we are going to discuss the Finance Bill. The issue we are going to discuss is the Central Budget of such a big country like India. So it is an important thing. Finance Bill is an instrument to implement the Central Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir, with great regret, I am saying that it is the third Budget of the country, budget for year 1991—92, 92—93 and 93—94 after Narasimha Rao Government came to power. About this Budget, my first point is that there is basic difference between the economic thinking of Narsimha Rao Government and the economic thinking prior to it, we have to understand this difference. I would like to remind this House that this Budget is a watershed in our life.

We should not take it lightly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, SIR, I will not be wrong if I say that this Budget is against the basic principles of the constitution and against national thinking. This Budget is not only against our national honour and pride but we have also mortgaged our freedom, economic independence, self—reliance, equality, swadeshi and employment opportunities.

We are unable to understand this thing as to why the Government is doing it against the whole idea of national movement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is something very important for us. That is why I am stressing upon it. Today we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of movement of 1942, which was the last movement of independence led by Mahatma Gandhi. In the beginning of this movement a resolution was passed on 9th August, 1942, through which ideas about economy, Swadeshi, self—reliance and employment have expressed. As I have already said that this is the third connective Budget and a decline in all these values has come about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, I would like to raise some points before the House. The Minister of Finance has not mentioned anything either in his Budget speech or in his reply to the discussion or at the time of speaking on the Finance Bill in favour of common man, consumers, lower and middle class families, farmers, labourers and unemployed peoples while we have been drawing attention of the House to the fact that by inviting multi—nationals they are trying to finish the existing job opportunities, what to talk of providing jobs to unemployed persons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has talked about making consensus in his Budget speech as well as replying to the debate. I am unable to understand that on what basis this Government is talking about the consensus of the nation or Members of Parliament when it is saying good by to Swadeshi, self—reliance and employment and



not making any arrangement for providing employment to 12 crore youth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, sir, the issue regarding multinational companies, foreign companies and Union Carbide has been discussed at length but we have not discussed this very dangerous multinational company to the extent we ought to have discussed I would like to mention it specifically. All the Members of the House have taken oath of loyalty to the constitution, I want to draw their attention to it. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujarat. There is a multinational company, called cargill which is responsible for the 42 per cent grain export in America. This company is backed by the Government of America. This company has been invited by the Government of India, the Narsimha Rao Government, the Central Government and the Congress Government and has been allotted 15,000 acre of land near Kandla Port for producing salt. How the Government dare it.

Gandhi ji had led the Dandi March and used salt as a symbol to fight against the British imperialism so as to get national as well as economic independence. But it appears to me that the cart is being put before the horse. the Government has taken decision in September 1992 to allot 15,000 acre of prime land which is under the Kandla port. The Kandla Port Authority is statutory responsible for Kandla Port. A committee of Kandla Port Authority called a meeting, in which it was decided that no land would be given to anybody. Now I am to inform the House that after 2—3 months the Government gave its directive that they have to approve the Government's decision in their meeting. The Government of India do have its policies but the sovereignty of the country has probably been sold to the World Bank and IMP. The Narsimha Rao Government has successively presented three Budgets. The Government has been pressurising the Port Trust Authority which is still sticking to its own stand. I am not saying it for the sake of any sectional interest but the whole of India is affected by it. Through you, I

would like to tell the country men and believe me, I am not doing it with a partisan spirit. We are self-reliant in the field of salt production, we even export it to other countries, then why this 15,000 acre of land has been allotted to them. They will be free to do anything and will take away a big chunk of profit. Today, while believing in social revolution, the Dandi March has become a symbol of struggle for economic independence of the people, and our countrymen will fight against cargill. The Government is free to take any action what it thinks fit but it is a question of the dignity of the Indian Constitution and the pride of our nation. While replying in the House, the Minister of Finance was talking in respect of industrialisation of the country. This finance Bill has made it possible. Today at 6.30 p. m. when the hon. Minister of Finance will give his reply I will ask him to make an announcement in the House that in consonance with the stand taken by the Port Trust Authority, this 15,000 acre of land will not be allotted to a company like cargill. This is the most important thing. Yesterday, when he was speaking, it seemed to me that he was announcing these concessions quite generously. The members of the Opposition and some of the members on the ruling side might think that there is nothing serious in this matter. This is a principle of equity, the person which has a taxable income should be taxed. On the contrary, you have burdened the poor with taxes, which include farmers and labourers, the number of whom constitutes 95 per cent of the population. All this paraphernalia has been done for the sake of 3 to 5 per cent people of the country who have attained a living standard at par with Americans and cannot go on without washing machine. I know, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are not among those people.

SRIMURLI DEORA (Bombay Southa): He must be having one.

SHRI RABI RAY: You might be having one. The Government does not know A. B. C. of the logic. It means, take money from the haves. Prior to the V. P. Singh Government the Congress Government which had ruled for five

years had also its own logic. That Government did a lot of mismanagement and had worked under the pressure of the World Bank. Now I feel that, ours is an unfortunate country which has taken loan for the well being of the families of 3 to 5 per cent population only, who have attained the living standard like in U. S. A. From 1985 to 1989 the Congress continued to be in power. We are overburdened with the loans of crores of rupees which have been taken for the supply of consumable luxurious goods. Perhaps, these people cannot live with these luxurious goods. We call it consumerism. By promoting consumerism, the Government has annihilated swadeshi, self-reliance and opted for centralisation. Centralisation and consumerism are two enemies of India. I would like to ask the hon. Members to think over it as to where the country is heading to.

I am saying all this with a heavy heart. I had also spoken over the last two Budgets. Our history tells that we have a past of decentralisation, Swadeshi and combating the consumerism. This spirit is no more. The writers of the speech of the Minister of Finance Shri Manmohan Singh have unintentionally mentioned some points in his speech. I will read out those portions for you, that by adopting profligacy and increasing consumption of foreign goods and allowing C. N. N and Star T. V. in the country they are trying to finish our ethos. The Government of India is assisting them but they are trying to attack our ethos. The Minister of Finance wants to run the country on the lines of his economic philosophy and they have mortgaged the country as a whole to the World Bank and I.M.F.

Therefore, I would like to read out the details of the developments that took place from 1985 to 1990 during the rule of the Congress Government, to which Dr. Manmohan Singh has referred to in his Budget speech:

[English]

"In the 1980, we substituted age by hike in

commercial borrowing. But the logic of compound interest rate has shot up and we have reached a situation where large scale commercial borrowing is not a feasible proposition."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, there is a saying—

[English]

Cat is Out of the bag.

[Translation]

Dr. Manmohan Singh has used this expression in his written speech. It proves that it was only due to the profligacy, the policy that led to destruction and encouraged consumerism that the present situation has arisen in the country. Therefore, my submission is that the proposal of equity in taxation referred to in the Budget proposals and Finance Bill has no weight. Actually.

[English]

The basic requirement of the principle of equity in taxation is that those who have capacity to pay must be made to pay and the resources so mobilised should be harnessed for the welfare of the weak and the defenceless.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, as you are aware that the Government of India spent lesser amount than that directed by the World Bank and IMF on the education of the poor, Family Planning Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But this year, they have increased the allocation under their liberalised policy. There must be some conspiracy even behind this. Because the World Bank and IMF have opened their branches in Delhi. as regards to the Fifth Five Year Plan, none of us—whether

Shri Ram Naik, or Shri George Fernandes or Shri Deora—knows anything about it. Rather, it has been prepared under the guidance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. I will give several evidences to this effect while delivering my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, our country has been referred to in the preamble of the constitution of India as a sovereign, Republic, Secular and a democratic nation. Parliament is the supreme in this country. Whenever I refer to democracy I feel distressed that the Government is cheating the people in the name of democracy. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that

[English]

The giveaways in both excise and customs duties speak for themselves. A large chunk of this bonanza has been intended for the affluent in the society. The increase in the railway fare and freight has been so designed that the burden will have to be borne by the average man, irrespective of the fact that his capacity to pay is so limited. There has been no attempt to increase the taxable base for the income and corporation taxes. Not only has the status quo been preserved but clear indications have been given that the rates will be brought down in the following year. It is only the top echelons of this society who will benefit by such lowering of the rates.

There has been absolutely no effort to touch and tap the parallel economy of the rich, the vast amounts of black money that circulate and pollute the economic health of this country. The breakers of the tax laws and the anti-social evaders of the income—tax have been treated with unusual leniency and care. The wealth tax, has been made further toothless and ineffective. The gold bond scheme has further extended the red-carpet treatment to tax evaders which was initiated last year.

The burden that the common man will face

will not be confined to the higher railway fares and the cascading effects of the freight increases. He will soon have to pay much higher prices generally as the oil prices start going up as an inevitable consequence of the convertibility of the rupee on the trade account. He has already been subjected to higher administered prices of sugar, coal and wheat. The statistical jugglery of comparison of the rates of inflation on a point to point basis is no consolation to the common man as he is facing an average rate of inflation of about ten per cent in the current year on top of the average inflation rate of about 14 per cent last year.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, the Government repeatedly claims that inflation is being brought under control. Rather the Members of congress party must have realised that the retail prices have been rising continuously even after the implementation of the Budget proposals for the current year. An increase of about Rs. 740 crore was made by the Post and Telegraph department when the General Budget was being discussed. Prior to this, burden of about Rs. 2000 crore was created while the Railway Budget was being discussed. The Government claimed that no taxes were imposed. My submission is that nothing can be more unjustified than this. Because the Government had already put an extra burden of about Rs. 10,000 crore by means of administered prices, the prices of food grains being supplied through PDS have also been increased. But the Government was not satisfied over it and therefore an additional burden of about Rs. 740 crore was made, which was nothing but a step to increase the inflation. Therefore, we must remember that the Government lacks faith with regard to equities. Customs duty and excise duty have been reduced to help big people and to encourage NRI's multinational companies and millionaires to make investment in the country. Therefore, I would like to point out that the Budget Tarry support required to be given to public sector undertakings was refused by the Government, for which I would never

forgive the Hon. Minister of Finance. Though, the session of the Parliament was going on, but the hon. Minister of Finance—under the pressure of the IMF made an announcement with regard to the disinvestment policy only in Bangkok and not in the House. The public Sector is the property of the society and about 87 crore people of this country are the owner of this sector, it is a social property in which crores of people have invested their money. Therefore, it is very unfortunate that the Union Government is playing on the tune of World Bank and IMF — took the decision to privatise it.

15.03 hrs.

[English]

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

The public sector undertakings have been, like the railways forced to raise their own resources to make both ends meet. The inevitable result will be that their products will have to be reprised at a higher level. The need to raise prices will be even stronger as the effect on convertibility commences seeping in the next few months. Even the Finance Minister has been very cautious in this respect and only said that he does not expect oil prices to rise for the time being.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, it is good that you have arrived. I was saying that the provision of convertibility trade account means that the prices of fertilizers and petroleum are going to be increased. The hon. Minister of Finance has been tactful to say that the prices would not be increased for the time being. It clearly indicates that there would be price hike in the near future. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have been a student of economics and you know that the increase in the prices of fertilizers and petroleum and other commodities used by innumerable people in the daily life ultimately leading to more inflation would prove very harmful. All this happening as

a result of the Government's policy. The outcome of the policies announced in the financial Bill and their implementation would be fatal.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance referred to self reliance. I feel it ironical to use this term with regard to the finance Bill prepared by him. The Congressmen who are strongly in favour of establishment consider self—reliance and self dependence to be the words having same meaning just as it is with regards to the words 'Nijikaran' and privatisation. My submission is that the Central Government seem to have been borrowing some English words from the dictionary of the World Bank. These include the term 'Exit policy' under which labourers would be retrenched, thus rendering them jobless and thus will become homeless. At the same time the Government associates Golden Hand Shake Policy with it. The liberalisation policy of the Government would mean the slavery for about 87 crore people of the country. The globalisation would mean that the people of our country will be deprived of their freedom. But they say that the liberalisation policy would enable this country to rise as a great nation. That is why I am making all these things clear to the hon. Members.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was relating what tactics does the Government has been adopting to mortgage the country in the name of self—reliance. I would like to submit.

[English]

What does this budget do in so far as the other basic principle of self—reliance is concerned? First and foremost the introduction of free convertibility of rupee on the trade account is the most decisive blow in the direction of linking the Indian elite with the international super elite of G—7 countries. While the convertibility at present is supposed to be limited only to trade account, the loopholes systematically provided for feigning private investment in the stock market will extend the convertibility to the capital account and thus provide an easier route for

capital flight. Even as it is, with the exports prospect not improving, not at all, flow of foreign investment not picking up and the prospect of inflation not abating, the expectations about depreciation of rupee will only get strengthened and push the rupee further down. This will also mean greater tendency to under invoicing of exports and thereby ensuring implicit capital flight. All this will only help the affluent classes in India at the cost of the poor majority. It will also weaken the foundation of self—reliance by making internal price—wage structures vulnerable to external impulses as never before.

The steep reductions in custom duties will not help exports because other factors which materially influence export performance will continue to remain adverse. Exports are not the question of pricing alone. The world demand is stagnating. The pull of the internal market is not weakening due to stagflationary tendencies. The liberal import and foreign collaboration policies are encouraging assembly production rather than manufacturing for exports, and trading rather than industrialisation. The Indian entrepreneurs will be progressively more engaged in agency operations for suitable commission rather than establishing their own competitive industries and innovating appropriate technologies. In this situation, the reduction in customs duties and the virtual OGL regime for imports will only lead to import promotion and will help the foreign industry and the traders.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it means that by agreeing to the convertibility clause, the Government has deliberately thrown the people into the lap of consumerism.

[*English*]

The Finance Minister has announced the commencement of denationalisation of the banking system. The raising of equity from the private sector upto 49 per cent will revert the banks virtually to the day prior to their nationalisation

in 1969. It is not clear from the speech whether such participation will be open only to Indian capital. But consistent with the liberalisation philosophy and the virtual repeal of FERA that is on the anvil, foreign capital may also be invited to participate in Indian banking.

There is also an announcement of a high powered committee being set up to improve competitiveness of the insurance sector. Going by the history of such euphemisms, it is clear that the Government of India is now launching the programme of opening the insurance sector to private sector as well as foreigners. Another inroad will be made into the bulwark of self—reliance in this way.

There is also an initiative for bilateral investment treaties with industrialised countries. The history of such treaties shows clearly that foreign investors seek complete freedom of operation unfettered by the national goals and priorities and indeed are interested in securing for themselves a treatment more favorable than the one extended to indigenous invests.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to submit in this regard that during the discussion on the budget, a notice was given by us for raising this point, but the hon. Speaker told that the Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee will give a statement in this regard. But he has not given his statement regarding Super—301 till now. Sir, we had made a forecast 10 days ago that Super—301 is going to be imposed on us. Ms. Carla Hills, who says that Super-301 will be imposed on us, thinks that the Government of India is a bonded about. The President of America, Mr. Bill Clinton, who is also an elected representative, is threatening us that if we work against their intellectual property, we will be watched by their Vigilance Committee. Our country was also included in the list or the countries on whom Super—301 was to be imposed. This is a bi—lateral law. Regarding multi—lateral, the Government says that we

have to close down our small industries. The Government is deceiving the people of this country. It is saying that our industries and agriculture will not be affected. This is all useless. We know that if America starts monitoring our every activity through Super—301, there will be an end to our growth in every field. The American Government is aware of our potentialities and knows that we can become their competitor in future and that is why, they are committed to our destruction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion was held first time on the state of Indian agriculture during the conference on International disciplines in Geneva in 1989. When the discussion on Dunkel proposals was taken up our Government made a compromise and refused to lead the third world countries. As a result, they lost the faith on us and we ourselves are responsible for that. I would like to ask from you whether you are not an Indian? Being an Indian, you must realize as to what our Government is doing. Why our Government is bent upon to lose our independence; why are you going to end the good traditions and self-reliance of our country. Why are you selling the country?

Sir, why are we making efforts to sell our own country? We should not do this. As I have said earlier also, we the National Front and the left Front, do not support this Budget.

[English]

We are not prepared to compromise with the economic policies, with the economic philosophy of the Government of India.

[Translation]

We will not do any compromise and we do not have faith in them. We will fight against the Government and this is the starting. The Government is going to give away 15 thousand acres of land to M/S cargill. It is not only we, the 542 Members of this House, who are making the country's economic development rather the 87

crore population of this country are actually masters of this country and they are making the country's economy sound. 250 years ago, the East India Company had come here as traders, but you are well aware about what happened later. I would like to submit that these three organisations the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Trade and Trade have military and economic backing from G—7, which is a group of 7 rich and developed countries under the leadership of America.

All the hon. Members who are sitting with Sh. Murthy will agree to this fact that the decisions taken here are not final. The Government has brought this Budget under the pressure of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. East India Company was their forefathers and how it occupied our country is known to everyone. 17 years ago, Chile was a republic country. Their President India was a revolutionary leader and was elected to power. He had declared in his election manifesto that he would certainly forfeit the American property located in — Chile. A multinational company and C. I. A. together hatched a conspiracy against him and he was murdered even in the Presidential palace.

No Indian will ever want to convert this country into a second Somalia. If things happen in the way, this Government wants, it will force the country to follow the paths of Somalia and Chile. The programmes and view of this Government are very dangerous for the 87 crore people of this country. They are not supporting this Government. However this Government itself is in minority.

[English]

The days of this Government are numbered.

[Translation]

I, therefore, would like to submit that a people's movement will start outside the Par-

liament.

[English]

Under the eight of the people's movement the Government will collapse.

[Translation]

**With the forecast, I oppose this Finance Bill.**

SHRI MURLI DEORA (South Bombay) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to the forceful speech given by 'Shri Rabi Ray, I will take only 2 minutes. He said that ours is an unfortunate country and large amounts of loan has been taken to help only 3 per cent population. With due respect, I would like to submit that he is totally wrong. Whoever has given him this advice or paper is not aware of the factual position. I would like to give an example. Our country is the most dignified country in the world.

Indian is the largest country in the world today which is borrowing money from the IMF and the World Bank in the form of soft and hard currency loans. Where have we spent this money? Is it spent for the 3 per cent of the elite and the rich people as you are alleging? No. I will give you one hundred examples. Shri George Fernandes is sitting here. The massive waer project of Bombay city has got 200 million dollars. The massive merto project of Calcutta is there. So many dams, bridges and the railways which have helped poorer sections of the country are there. Is it 3 per cent of the population?

[Translation]

He is observed by World Bank and I. M. F. He may please word off this obsession. India is a great and powerful country. (Interruptions)

An hon. Member has said that in the current Budget C.N.N. and Star T.V., etc. have been allowed to function here. It is not merely provid-

ing entertainment but is also enriching the knowledge of our grand children in the fields of science and technology and medicine. Through C.N.N. and State T.V. etc. we have come to know latest techniques of operations and new inventions being made in the field.

[English]

Let everyone come to the country; let everyone see what is happening in our country and let us also see what is happening around the world.

[Translation]

It would not be appropriate to regress to what Shri Rabi Ray has said because he has left the House. That is why I don't want to refer to him. My young colleague Srikant Jena is here. I would like to tell him... (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, shri Rabi Ray referred to privatisation of public sector undertakings. First of all, the Government has not offered P.S.U. shares to Tata, Birla, Singhanian or Ambani. These shares have been given to the Mutual Fund, U.T.I., L.I.C., IDBI, etc. which also belong to public sector. But I would say that these shares should have been offered to the general public. Public sector does not mean public sector of the Government. It means sharing the sector with general public. What has the Orissa Government done. shri Srikant Jena should reply to this. How many crone plants and cooperative sugar mills have been handed over to Tata, Birla and other big companies by the Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik. On the other hand, Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav, the dynamic Chief Minister of Bihar, himself announced while inaugurating the Tata Merlin Company, that foreign companies are welcome in the State. He said that Private Sector should come in the core sector also. He also asserted in Bihar that there was no harm in privatising big public sector undertakings. They will run properly and accrue more profit. You announce one thing in Bihar and the other in Orissa. The people of West Bengal

are peaceful these days Shri Nirmal Chatterjee seems to be tired as he has no point to rake up. Shri Jyoti Basu is criticising the policies of Government. It is not good. There should be a uniform policy for the country, whether it is implemented in Bengal, Orissa or Bihar. These three states are following the directions given by Shri Manmohan Singh and the Prime Minister. I would like to congratulate these State Government for their work.

[English]

In the year which has just gone by, the economic situation—in these 12 months or rather 20 months—has really done very well. The biggest problem before the country for the last 20 months was high rate of inflation which was prevailing in the country.

How much the inflation? In August 1991, the rate of annual inflation was 17 per cent. How much is it today? Nearly 7 per cent or a little less than 7 per cent. How much was the fiscal deficit? Fiscal deficit had gone to the highest level in the history of free India—8.4 per cent of the GDP. Today, thanks to the measures taken by the Government, the net fiscal deficit has come down to nearly five per cent of the GDP. The economic growth which had stagnated at 1.22 per cent in 1991—92 has risen to four per cent and it is on the way to recovery. The investment climate of our foreign investment, etc. improved tremendously. There was a time when we were feeling and asking whether the country will become a defaulter in the international market; and it has stabilised to an extent; I am not saying that we are totally out of woods; but, we have been able to stabilise to a great extent. What was happening in the economy last year? There was a total stagnation; and inflation was there. Now, we have been able to control the inflation. Thanks to the tight money policy which the Government followed. The inflation has gone down from 17 per cent to seven per cent; but the stagnation and the industrial recession continue today.

I would like to offer a few suggestions on

this. I would like to request the Government of India, now that the inflation has come down, that we must see that this stagnation, this recession in the industrial sector is removed. The rate of interest which is prevailing as the highest in the world today, the Government of India has reduced it by one per cent, from 18 per cent to 17 per cent. The SLR, CLR has been reduced by one per cent, which has further pumped nearly Rs. 5000 crores into our economy. It is not enough. Today, the purchasing power of our people has gone down considerably. I would tell my friend Mr. Mukherjee, here, that there was a eleven year or nine year delivery period for Bajaj Scooters. We should give a letter to the Bajaj to give delivery of a scooter. Today 35 per cent of the production is curtailed because you cannot sell the scooter. Why? I am not saying that you give all the credit to Bajaj. I am telling that, at least, you finance the man who is buying the scooter. Even Bank is borrowing the money; bank is giving 11 per cent today from 12 per cent, this come down—for the fixed deposit. How much are they charging?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I buy some money from the bank to purchase one scooter. When the installments come, where from I will borrow the money and pay back?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: That is what I am saying. You create the Purchasing power and allow the people to borrow at a lesser rate of interest. Due to the tight money policy, which was right at that time—last year—today, there is no money available with the banks. You can ask anybody from the rural areas, forgetting the urban areas. The banks do not have enough money. The Finance Minister has said in his speech, at page no. 6 and I quote:

"The Statutory Liquidity Ratio, SLR, of Banks has to be reduced from 36 per cent at present to about 25 per cent in the next three years"

Mr. Minister, please note this. This is his commitment. How much they have reduced? It



[Sh. Murli Deora]

is only one per cent in four equal installments of 1/4 per cent each. That is not enough. I am trying to say that, now that we have been able to control the inflation, more money must be available for the industrial sector. I am talking about the productive purpose of our industry. The rate of interest must be reduced and the SLR, CLR, etc. which are at a very high rate today, must be reduced.

When the Finance Minister was replying to the debate, Shri smooth CHATTERJEE asked him a question about savings. He said that the Government will do something about savings. The gross domestic savings rate today has toggle up from 17 1/2 per cent in six years to 23.67 per cent. Some people may desire that today the savings rate should be 25 per cent or 26 per cent. But, I would say that now the real need is not to encourage more savings; but the real need is to encourage more spending. The people must spend more. If the people do not buy things and if they only save, it is not going to help the economy.

This will not boost the economy. this will not allow people to produce more. I remember a South Korean economist who always said: the rate of interest should be high enough to encourage savings but not so high enough which will discourage investment itself.

Mr. Chairman, if I get 20 per cent or 18 per cent rate of interest in putting the money in the bank, why would I take the chance of putting an industry? why would I create jobs? So, the rate of interest should not be so high which has gone up very high these days. This will not help to create more jobs. This will not help to create more industries in our country.

During the last year, the performance of infrastructural industry, the main industry coal has gone up by 2.5 per cent, electricity generation 4.48 per cent, salable steel 4.5 per cent. But the real setback in the infrastructure industry is

in the production of crude oil. this is where I come go the working of ONGC. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : You can borrow with low saving rate. You have a 3 per cent borrowing from external sources. And this 3 per cent added to your savings rate gives an inflated investment rate.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I was referring to a point raised during the reply of Mr. Manmohan Singh on the Budget by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. But I am sorry if you do not like the name of Petroleum and Oil and the people who are sitting in the ONGC itself are sabotaging them. For the last three years, even though a policy has been announced, hardly any drop of oil is produced by the foreign people who wanted to participate in exploring the oil in our country. So, this policy will not be good unless and until we allow this. Even though the new industrial policy has totally abolished the licensing, they have decentralised several things.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Shri Khosla has already joined Reliance.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You are only worked about that. I am sorry. Your limit is only Reliance, nothing else. But I cannot rely on you.

As per the Annual Report of the Department of Programme Implementation during 1992—93, the cost of 303 projects escalated from Rs. 72 crore to nearly Rs. 1,06,000 crore.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who has given these figures?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You have given! You briefed me yesterday but forgotten anyway. *(Interruptions)*

Due to the delays which are taking place in industrial approvals, in tying—up of the foreign technology, in tying up of the credit and other finalisation, the Government, the Government

is spending very very high amount of money. as per this report, 8 per cent of the cost escalation has taken place due to the delays in our departments. What is suggested is that once the Project Approval Board has cleared a project—small or big—the other permissions must follow which are still not following.

I also understand when we are talking about the credit needs that of the one side, there is the need to go more credit. But over US\$ 12 billion are laying on this. We are inviting more people to invest money—foreign investment. But what is happening now? The existing industries are increasing their equity. What should be really done is that those people who are putting new industries should be allowed to raise their equity rather than allowing the existing industries to raise it from 40 per cent to 80 per cent or 90 per cent, etc.

On this point, I would like to say that the Indian Embassies are supposed to have a Commercial Attach abroad. They have a commercial section in all the big Consulates. They are hardly doing any good job. If a foreigner wants to know what are the new economic policies, what are the investment procedures, what are the licenses which you need to put a new industry, the people in the commercial section or the Commercial attaches can hardly provide him information.

There was an organisation called India Investment Centre earlier. It was in New York and Frankfurt. At least, I remember London. I believe it is closed. With the new economic policies, with the new liberalisation and what we are talking about the globalisation of the Indian economy, there is a need again to start India Investment Centres which would be able to coordinate and communicate with the people.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Where?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : In different parts of the world capitals, in the financial sectors like Frankfurt, London, New York, etc.

In the energy sector which forms the big chunk of our companies, one is oil. It is not doing very well. The second one is generation of electricity.

We all know how efficiently or rather inefficiently our State Electricity Boards are functioning. We have allowed now the investment of private sector and the foreigners in the generation of electricity. What is needed is that they should also be allowed to distribute the electricity. Mr. Ram Naik is sitting with me. The State Electricity Board in Bombay—Maharashtra Electricity Board—is generating electricity. But in some other areas, even other companies, like Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Undertaking are distributing it. What will happen today, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you remember. There will be a total war after five years or ten years between the State Electricity Boards and these new companies which are privately owned or owned by foreign companies—General Electric siemen's or whoever they are.

AN HON. MEMBER : why?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : They will be selling their energy to the Electricity Boards. Electricity Boards will say that we have no money. This is what they are saying to NTPC today. This is what they are saying to Coal India today. (*Interruptions*) The Government of India has guaranteed but from where the Government of India will get the money?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : IMF and World Bank.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : The Government is not having money. Are we going bankrupt?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : In the Government of India, several Departments are not able to pay. You know, the State Electricity Boards are not able to pay. Let us see the honesty and reality. That is what I am trying to say.

[Sh. Murlideora]

The real solution is, let these new private sector electric generation plants also be allowed to have a distribution between the State Electricity Boards. This will give them a little competition. Their performance will improve. I guarantee you, of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, then I withdraw it. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude as the time is limited.

SHRIMURLIDEORA: I would be thankful of you co—operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would co—operate.

[English]

SHRIMURLIDEORA: All right, Sir. I was saying that in the case of infrastructure industry, the performance is well in other industries, like coal, steel, electricity generation, cement, petroleum products but not in ONGC. Ninety per cent of the oil today is produced by the ONGC. Last year, the production was 27.8 millions tonnes. Today, it is less than 24.7 per cent. I am trying to say that something radical should be done about the working of ONGC. It needs a massive which had advocated that the ONGC should be split into two. One, this has become so big, so monolithic that it is not possible for any organisations to run with such a high scale. So, there should be one department to look after the on—shore oil production and the other one for off—shore oil production. Even the Government had invited the tenders from private people as well as the foreign people to explore oil in our country. But unfortunately the people who are sitting in the Ministry.

[English]

Otherwise, there will be a total war. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dumdum): Distribution should start from IMF.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur)  
: Why doesn't he start from Malabar Hills in Bombay?

SHRIMURLIDEORA: We have distribution. In Bombay city, we have two separate agencies. In Malabar Hills, Bombay Electricity Supply Undertaking is distributing. While the other one is distributing in the suburbs of Bombay. Production is done by Tatas and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. It is working very well.

Sir, the policy of Government on foreign investment should be very very clear. Even though we have allowed foreigners to come and invest in the power generation sector, will the Central Electricity Act has not been amended. I understand that when Shri Scindia was the Minister, he allowed the private airlines like the Gulf Air and so on but even today the Air Corporation Act has not been amended. Some people have even gone to the courts. So, the Government must immediately amend the Central Electricity Act and the Air Corporation Act

The policies of Government must be backed by the Acts and legislation's, otherwise people will not believe them. Reforms are primarily there in the financial sector but two other major sectors of our economy have not been touched. I am talking about housing and urban land ceiling. If we see Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, there is massive shortage of house in these cities. It is because the Urban Land Ceiling Act is still there. Not even half per cent of the targeted land has been acquired. I am sorry to say that the Government has notice to hold even one meeting to see whether this Act can be abolished. If a certain land is laying in Calcutta or Bombay, it will be incumbent by other illegal things. So, it is better if the construction activity starts there. In the housing sector with minimum investment maximum employment can be gen-

erated. So, this aspect must be looked into by the Government.

I would say that we should at least have a specific Drug Policy. I am not in favour of giving high price to the drug industry. All the pharmaceutical companies in Bombay are losing money and you will see that major life-saving drugs are not available in India. They will not be available in the near future because there is delay in announcing a Drug Policy. It is time that the Government announce a Drug Policy quickly.

A point was made about raising the resources and about the fertilizer subsidy. I would like to share with the House what the U. S. President has advocated. He has advocated a new tax called the Sin Tax. That is, the tax will be levied on liquor, gambling, cigarette and all that. I support that. What is wrong in supporting more tax on cigarette and liquor? You see what is happening in the Central Excise and State Excise of liquor. There is so much of corruption in tax collection of one single item, that is the liquor. So, there is an area from where the Government can get more revenue.

SHRISRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Then why did not the Government ask the Chairman of the Chaliaha committee not to recommend that the value added tax will not be imposed on tea and cigarette?

SHRIMURLI DEORA: That is a different thing. I am talking about the excise loopholes. On such an item if people can pay Rs. 120, they can as well pay Rs. 180. But we all know very well that even out of this Rs. 120, Rs. 20 is stolen and it does not reach to the State.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Then ask your Government to do it.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am not talking about this or that Government I am not here defending any Government. Even if our Government is wrong we must bring them to book.

Due to reforms several Departments have become obsolete and redundant. For example what is happening to DGTD and Ministry of Commerce. Working of several Departments of Government has become redundant. Thousands of people are there without any work and they just sit on the files, which results in the delay. I request that the time and energy of these people must be utilised properly. I am not saying that they may be offered Golden Hand sake or they may be retrenched. There are other Departments like the Tourism and Export where there is massive need of manpower. Tourism and Export where there is massive need of manpower. Their services can be utilised in these departments otherwise these people will not make any productive contribution to the economy of our country and they will continue to harass the public by sitting on the files.

There was a time when the total population in the city was less than one-fourth of the total population of the country. Very soon one out of three persons will be living in the big cities. Delhi has now come under the list of Union Territory. But what is happening to the needs of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras? There was a suggestion by the Deputy Chairman of the planning Commission, when he came to Bombay, that separate banks be created for financing the infrastructural projects of the cities. Where from the cities get money for bridges, roads, overbridge and soon? Calcutta corporation or Bombay Corporation cannot afford to have Rs. 100—Rs. 200 cores massive water project. I have told this to the Finance Minister when he visited the Bombay Corporation.

Last year while speaking on the Budget everybody suffered from the phobia of World Bank and IMF. But what the Finance Minister at that said has come to be true today. He said that we cannot be dictated by the policies of World Bank and IMF. When there is need, we will borrow money from them. When some suggestion came from them which was good for the economy of our country, we accepted that suggestion. We did not accept their suggestion

[Sh. Murli Deora]

regarding the fertilizer subsidy. So, there is nothing wrong and we need not worry about the suggestions of world Bank or IMF. If a suggestion is good for our country we must accept it and implement it and if it is not good we must reject it.

I would like to say one thing to my friends in the BJP. while addressing the meeting of CCI, FICCI, the BJP leaders praised the Budget and they praised the economic policy of the Government. They will even say that we have borrowed their manifesto. But when they speak here in the House they speak in a different voice. They should be honest enough; straightforward enough and if they want to support the policy they should say it openly.

I would like to compliment my Left Front Friends. At least they are honest in their opposition and in their disagreement. In one year Shri Jyoti Basu has educated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri N. K. Chatterjee. The only dairy in India which has been put in the joint sector or private sector has been put in West Bengal. Shri Ram Naik may be knowing that even we were not able to do this in Maharashtra. The first license to a private sector dairy has been given in West Bengal. Shri Basu knows that in order to improve our economy we must tap the skills and resources of private sector people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why don't you follow Shri Basu in other matters?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Yes, we are following him.

16.00 hrs.

The capital formation in India 12 years ago was less than Rs. 100 crore. Today, thanks to the skill and entrepreneurship of our people around our country, it is Rs. 250,000 crore. This must be given a further boost. I am not trying to say that

the stock exchange should go up; I am not trying to talk that. I am trying to say that there should be enough protection, enough help should be given to the stock exchange.

Of late, the War going on between SEBI; SEBI and the Bombay Stock Exchange, should come to an end. This is vitiating an atmosphere of investors in Bombay city. The Bombay Stock Exchange first filed a suits against SEBI may be right. I do not want to go into details.

These are the two vital organisations of our economy; they must cooperate, coordinate and communicate effectively with each other. Otherwise, the economy will suffer.

16.02 hrs

[SHRI PETER G MARBANIANG — *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. chairman, Sir, Shri Murli Deora, my hon. friend from Bombay, perhaps is not aware that Budget and Finance Bill are two separate things. He Delivered a speech on the Budget and Demand for Grants whereas we are discussing Finance Bill. In the Finance Bill, we discuss how to mobilise funds. The Demands for Grants were quillotined yesterday.

I do not want to go into further details. But he has referred to a dangerous thing. He said that the persons who have been granted new licenses for electricity generation should be assigned distribution work also. he asserted that this was the practice in Bombay city. It means that he has recommended it. I would like to oppose his viewpoint. There are four agencies in Bombay city which are supplying electricity. One is Tata which is generating as well as supplying electricity. The second is the maharashtra Electricity Board. The third is the BEST Undertaking which run under Bombay metropolitan Corporation. It also supplies elec-

tricity. The third is the BEST Undertaking which run under Bombay Metropolitan Corporation. It also supplies electricity. The fourth one is the Bombay Suburban Electricity Agency. It also supplies electricity. It means that there are four agencies in Bombay city which supply electricity.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** I have said that the foreign companies, private sector companies which have been granted licence for electricity generation should be assigned distribution work also to create a parallel agency against the State Electricity Board.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** That is the point I am opposing. When there are already four agencies to supply electricity, there is no need to create a new agency for the same work. It will be a waste of resources. At present four agencies are running there. Then from where the fifth one will generate electricity, it is a different thing that they want to be fit those who can make profit, they are not bothered about genuine supply of electricity to general consumers. I would not like to speak further on it.

First of all it is a matter of regret that a copy of the statement on Finance Bill made by the Minister of Finance here yesterday was to be supplied to us in the night. Yesterday, the hon. Speaker who was in the chair had directed that it should be made available at the earliest. Had given our amendments to it. But I am sorry to say that we received it at 8.30 A.M. today. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are the custodian of our rights. You protect us. If we receive amendments made by the Minister of Finance today in the morning, when we will be able to complete the process of giving notice of amendments I would like to urge upon you that it should make necessary arrangements in this regard. In addition to it, the Government should accept our amendments on amendments made by the Minister of Finance. it is our first and foremost demand.

Without hesitation, I would like to tell Shri

MurlI Deora that we would always appreciate the achievements of the Government and we would prevent it from moving in the wrong direction. I would like to congratulate the Government for taking the right decision in regard to small scale industries. A provision has been made in the Finance Bill to treat units from Rs. 7.5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh capacity of production as small scale units. Many institutions relating to small scale industries throughout the country had been demanding it. If we want to promote small scale industries in the country properly and create employment opportunity for the maximum people, the Government should extend the limit of Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh. We had also made such request to the Government. The Government has acceded to it to some extent for which I thank the Minister of Finance. If it is done, it will reduce the burden of Excise Inspectors. They could utilise their space time to look into excise and custom irregularities by factory owners and capitalists. Consequently, it will increase the revenue of excise and customs of the Government. It is obvious that if revenue increases there would be no need to impose more tax on an ordinary man. That is why I would like to thank the Government for the facility being given to small scale industries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request that the Government should provide some facilities to industrially backward States. All the Members had demanded to provide special facilities on the basis of district level. The Government should identify and declare the names of those districts which are industrially backward. many people had made such a request. Though the Government has not acceded to it it has decided to set up study groups which would finalise a definite policy in this regard.

I have given a notice of amendment in regard to providing facilities to backward States of U.P. The Minister of Finance has said that study groups would be set up. it means that the Government wants to keep the matter pending

I would like that while replying the hon.

(Sh. Ram Naik)

Minister should clarify how this proposed study group will function. Besides, a time-bound programme should be made so that the report of the study group can be reviewed by the Government by the 30th June and it could work for its implementation. The hon. Finance Minister should make categorical announcement regarding it otherwise the setting up of study group will be treated as a delaying tactic. So please fix a target of 30th June for this.

I am disappointed on several points but the main point is that Shri Murlidhar Deora has not mentioned anything except the stock exchange in Bombay. He did not say anything about common people, middle class with limited income who are also living in Bombay. I, therefore, demand that the ceiling of income tax limit which has been increased by the Government from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,000 should be increased upto Rs. 50,000. Yesterday hon. Members from Congress were thumping the desks when this announcement was made. Later, when I asked some of them outside the House why they were thumping the desk for a rebate of Rs. 2000 they said that they thought that the Finance Minister had accepted the demand to raise ceiling of income tax limit to Rs. 50,000. So I urge upon the Government to raise the ceiling of income tax limit to Rs. 50,000 for the welfare of salaried middle class people who are worst affected by price hike and inflation. Raising the limit by Rs. two thousand is like adding insult to injury.

Similarly, the deduction allowed under Section 80L has been raised from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10,000. It is also not in accordance with the Amendment but I will point this out during discussion on it. It should be raised to Rs. 12,000 for encouraging investment and small savings. If one cannot save Rs. one thousand per month what is the use of raising this limit. So I urge upon the Government to raise the deduction under 80L to Rs. 12,000.

Last year the hon. Finance Minister as-

sured the House that the surcharge of income tax would be abolished. The assurance given in the House has sanctity. I regret that the sanctity was not maintained. I hope that you will make statement to abolish this surcharge of income tax in your reply. I also have given an amendment in this regard.

Now I would like to congratulate you for the measures taken for the promotion of agriculture and poultry industry. The import duty on poultry industry has been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. This is an occupation which has a large scope for contributing to the country's development. We have not made desired achievement in this field. Poultry products worth Rs. 4000 crore are exported to the whole eastern global group out of which India's contribution is only Rs. one crore. This reveals the importance given to this industry in our country.

The import duty has been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. I fail to understand why this reduction was done. Last year the total import duty earned, was Rs 5-6 lakh. Quality poultry breeds and grand parent poultry should be attracted in our country. I urge upon the Government to abolish import duty for proper development of poultry industry in the country.

The Finance Bill has abolished the excise duty on manufacturing the bodies of buses. This will reduce the price of passenger buses. The local transport undertakings would now get the buses cheap. But there is a discrepancy which has led to injustice also. There is no matador chassis but one has to pay full excise duty for manufacturing the body of Jeep. matadors and buses ply in cities only and jeeps are utilised in rural areas. A Jeep consists maximum eight seats so the manufacture of Jeep bodies comes under small scale industry and this is an injustice to small sector. For removing this injustice I would like to demand for the removal of excise duty on manufacturing the jeep bodies, in the same way as you have abolished excise duty on manufacturing bus and matador bodies. This will provide proper transacturation on in rural

areas. I would say that you are encouraging the import of automobile components as you have reduced the import duty on it from 85 per cent to 50 per cent. So, I urge upon the government to abolish excise duty on manufacturing the body of jeeps and other small vehicles as these are made in small sector industries, in graces by carpenters who need encouragement from the Government.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. Dividend given by companies to their Share holders should not be taxable. The companies pay income tax on the profit. When that profit is divided among share holders as dividend why is it taxed again. This is contradictory to basic principle of taxation. There should not be double taxation. Chelliah Committee has also recommended it, but double taxation on the dividend has not been abolished. Last year the same problem of double taxation arose for partnership companies and you allowed concession to these companies in this regard. In this House you had assured several times to take action for solving the problem of double taxation in every field. Now therefore dividend should be free from double taxation.

Sir, I would like to demand that the ceiling for the purpose of bonus to employees has been Rs. 2500 for a long time. It should be raised to Rs 5000 view of price hike and inflation.

Sir, now I would like to say something regarding ministeel industries. This industry had flourished some time back but today ministeel industries are on the verge of closure in every State, for one or other reason. You have raised the import duty on scrap from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. (Interruptions) I am referring to the problems of mini steel industries and the problem of unemployment which will arise due to their closure. Sir, you have reduced import duty in every field, but what are the reasons for increasing the import duty on scrap used by mini steel industries. It is my submission to the Government that the import duty on scrap should

be abolished for encouraging ministeel industries. By this you can generate more employment in the country.

Before concluding, I would like to remind two points to the hon. Minister. First, please raise the income tax exemption limit to Rs. 50,000 and abolish the surcharge on it. Besides, please constitute the study group for survey of backward districts before the 30th June.

I conclude and thank you for providing me opportunity to speak.

\*SHRIB.N.REDDY (MIRYALGUDA): Mr . Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill, 1993 introduced by our Hon. Finance Minister do not take into cognisance the prevailing situation in the country. Not only it is not meant to cater to the needs of the common people, what is more, it strikes a body blow to the very economic sovereignty of the country itself. The country's economy has now been completely thrown open to the Multi-nationals companies. Once these Multi-nationals get their returns back, they would try to dominate our economy and start dictating our policies. In spite of our drive to boost exports and reduce imports, the quantum of our exports continue to be much lower than the quantum of imports. In 1992, during the period between April to December, while our exports registered a marginal growth of 3 to 4%, our imports shot up by 16.5%. The very fact that our exports had been hovering around 3.4% and our imports are shooting up, makes it very clear that slowly but surely we are becoming more and more dependent on foreign goods. Thus, it is striking at the very roots of our sovereignty. Now, India has become synonymous with debts. We have already caught up in the debt trap. The country owes more than 2 lakh and 3 thousands of crores of rupees to others. Our economic survey indicates that this loan burden is going to cross 3 lakh thousand crores in the days to come. At a time when our debts both internal and external are mounting up, the present Finance Bill has not show any solution to this serious problem.



[Sh. B.N.Reddy]

With our ever increasing debts, with the domination of Multinational companies and ever increasing trade gap, our sovereignty has become very vulnerable at the moment. It is quite unfortunate that even in such a grim situation, the Finance Minister, is still pursuing a policy which encourages only imports. Let me remind this august House what he has said while replying to the debate on Budget. When Hon. Fernandez observed that the Indian farmers are paying less for the fertilisers imported from America while the American farmers themselves are paying more for it, the Finance Minister replied that his sole concern was that the fertilizers should be available to Indian farmers at cheaper rates and it matters not who is paying what price outside. But, sir, the Hon. Finance Minister is forgetting one single and simple truth. Our country is an agricultural country. Hence we depend more and more on fertilisers. It should be our endeavor to see that we produce the required quantities of fertilizers within the country itself, so that we need not be at the mercy of any one in the future. But, instead of pursuing such a long term policy with a definite strategy to make the country self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers, our Finance Minister has chosen a policy which is self destructive to allow more and more imports of fertilizers. That will adversely affect our domestic production. Even the fertilizers factories may have to pull their shutters down in a very near future. Our policy should be to encourage

Our own industries. Importing fertilizers from others because they are cheaper is not good. If we do not pursue a long term policy which can meet the future requirements, then we are doomed. We have to keep our agricultural needs and future requirements in view. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister has ignored this vital aspect. I am afraid the whole of our agricultural economy is going to suffer in near future in account of this short-sighted policy of the Finance Minister. Where has gone our slogan 'Self-reliance'? late lamented leader Shrimati India Gandhi used to remind us about self-

reliance day in day out. Has this Govt. forgotten the word so soon? we have no other go but becoming self-reliant. Our industries should develop and prosper. We should be able to produce necessary goods within the country itself. Then only the country can progress and prosper. But it seems the Govt. is no more interested in self-reliance. It is the self-reliance that decides the progress of our country. Let me remind the Govt. that the policies which make us dependent more and more on other countries and the policies which are capitalist in nature are very dangerous to the very survival of the country. All the policies which are announced in this Budget will only make us totally dependent on other countries. Not a single policy is there in this Budget which can strengthen our independence. The present Finance Bill has totally ignored our self-reliance.

Another major problem that our society confronts today is the social justice. the land reforms have been forgotten. Social justice is possible only when the millions of poor, who are landless get the land of their own. It is the only panacea for all our ills. In an answer given today to a starred question, it has been stated that the available surplus land ready for distribution is around 72 lakhs of acres. Earlier it was estimated that surplus land available for distribution was around 6 crores of acres. Now the surplus land which can be distributed has been reduced to 72 lakhs of acres. And what is more, even out of these 72 lakhs acres, only 49 lakhs of acres were distributed. Even this distributing is faulty. The surplus land is not distributed among the needy, landless poor. The land is not going to the real beneficiaries for whom the land reforms are meant. The landlords are trying their best to scuttle reforms by 'creating unnecessary litigation's. Hence, in actual terms, it is doubtful whether the real beneficiaries have derived any benefit out of the distribution of surplus land at all. Out of 72 lakh of acres only 49 lakh of acres were distributed. In all the States except West Bengal two thirds of land is yet to be distributed. Only 1/3 of the available surplus land has been distributed so far. The achievement of the West Bengal

Govt. is remarkable in this regard. The west Bengal Govt. has distributed all the 12 lakh acres of surplus land. the entire of formation is available in the answer given to a Starred Question today only. The surplus land was distributed to the tillers who were landless and poor in West Bengal. That is the reason why the agricultural production has also gone up in that State. In the absence of land reforms how can anyone in the country can expect social justice.

Another major problem that the country is facing today is the ever increasing unemployment. Is there any solution in this Finance Bill for the unemployment. Is there any solution in this Finance Bill for the unemployment? No. Our Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh says that with rapid industrialisation, we can wipe of the unemployment. With rapid industrialisation, we can wipe of the unemployment. With rapid industrialisation, we can wipe of the unemployment. With rapid industrialisation the employment potential increases, he says. But what is the reality? Privaatisation of Public Sector Units is taking place rapidly. With the weakening of public sector Units, the industrial base of the country has already started shrinking. many private industries have already been closed down and many are on the verge of closure. As result, thousands and lakhs of workers are becoming unemployed. Instead of decreasing the unemployment, the present policies of the Govt. are contributing to the manifold increase of the problem. Job opportunities have almost become nil. The number of unemployed has increased fin 3 crores to 6 crores and later on to 10 crores what is the use of the Finance Bill which provide any employment, which cannot show any livelihood for the millions and millions of starving jobless?

Basic Income Tax limit has now been raised to Rs. 30,000 from Rs. 28,000. But was there any announcement providing any concession or relief to the deprived sections of the society? Even subsidy food grains at cheaper rates to the poor and needy has been mercilessly slashed down. As a result a Kg. of ricde

which used to be sold at Rs. 2/- a Kg. is now being sold at Rs. 5/- per Kg. With gradual examination of subsidy the social justice is also being gradually wiped out. Only capitalists are getting concessions and reliefs. These concessions and reliefs are not available to the poor and needy. Now the basic limit for Income Tax has gone up to Rs. 30,000 and in addition, the limit for deduction under Section 80L for Bank interests and dividends has been raised to Rs. 10,000/- from 7,000/-. These concessions and reliefs are applicable only to the capitalists, rich and well-to-do people. An ordinary man, who is struggling to survive has no place in the present Budget or Finance Bill. We cannot think of achieving the goal of social justice without providing concessions and reliefs to the workers and the poor landless labour etc. The only solution to the elimination of poverty is the achievement of socialist pattern society as advocated by late Pt. Nahru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. But instead of socialism only Capitalism was encouraged in the country. By giving the slogan 'Garibi Hatao', the Smt. Indira Gandhi also tried to confuse socialism. This Budget is the exit point for socialism. This Budget is a way out for socialism. With this Budget we can say that the socialism will no more be there to be seen in the country. The objective of achieving socialistic pattern of society has been completely abandoned.

I oppose the Budget and the finance Bill which do not provide for social justice, for reduction and elimination of unemployment and which weaken our sovereignty both political and economic.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Muiondapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak of Finance Bill. This chance is precious for me because I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by Shri Manmohan Singhji, who is to me , the backbone of hon. Prime minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in many sences The Finance Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

1993-94 and upon that reason itself it is the moral duty of us-parliamentarians support the Bill.

In this context, let me quote a Malayalam Poem:

KAVYAM SUGEYAM, KATHA  
RAGHAVEEYAM

KARTHAVU THUNCHATHULAVAYA  
DIVYAN

CHOLLUNNATHO, BHAKTHI-  
MAYASWARATHIL

ANANDALABDHIKINIYENTHU  
VENAM?

which means the poetry is fit to be sung, the story is that of Raghava, the Author is the great Acharya of Thunohathezhuthachn. It is sung in the most devotful and sweetest voice. What else, for the reception of delight and joy?

Likewise, the Finance Bill is the best of its character. It deals with the overall benefits of our nation. The Author is the greatest economist of this country. It is presented in the most delightful manner it could. What else, for the reception of delight and joy?

I am not exaggerating. Our country was facing an economic crisis 23 months back. But the new sense of direction and dynamism forwarded by Shri Manmohan Singh, under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister led this country to rapid developments. All credit goes to the new economic policy of the Government in 1991. People responded to it positively. The door to the quick and prompt stages of advancements of the world is now opened to us. Now, we can have a comfortable sing. With pride we could talk about the flow of foreign investments. If we could raise the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) from 3.5 to 4 per cent last year, we will definitely be able to increase the same with this

Finance Bill. So leaving behind all political indifference, we should join hands together to save our nation from the economic break-down.

Sir, let me have a glimpse through the economic growth we had achieved through the last 23 months of challenges and the same growth with we are more intensely looking into the coming prosperous year in the background of the same challenges in new forms like the old one in new bottle. We are receiving international confidence in our economic management. Fiscal deficit steadily coming down shows the dynamic capacity of a brilliant economist in power. Last year, the income-tax exemption limit was raised to Rs. 28,000 from Rs. 22,000. Now, it is again raised from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,000. The monetary ceiling for deduction under Section 80L also is enhanced from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10,000. A tax-payer is now relieved by Rs. 400 at least. The enhancement in monetary ceiling for deduction from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10,000 under Section 80L would provide an added incentive to savings and it would definitely be a heaping hand to the retired persons. The stock markets are supporting the amendments of our hon. finance Minister like anything. Life saving drugs and equipment's cross the basic customs duty by a reduction from 85% to 10%. The fast developing Department of Telecommunications will be at an ease considering the reduction of import duty of some modules and assemblies for the manufacture of telecom equipment from 85 per cent to 60 per cent. Automobile components also will be getting the benefits of the reduction in import duty from 85 per cent to 60 per cent. The reduction in import duty on industrial diamonds in the form of power or dust, grand parent poultry stock, steel melting scrap etc. are also highly appreciable. The excise duty on ceramic sanitaryware of on porcelain or China gets a reduction from 45 per cent to 30 per cent. By enhancing the limit for exemption from excise duty in respect of uregdsyrrf small scale units from the proposed Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs will place Shri Manmohan Singh in the minds of lakhs of small scale unit holders as the real Manmohan in its very literary sense.

Those people working in the agricultural sector, tax payers, parents of handicapped persons, industrialists, whom to add, Sir each and every person in this country including the hon. members of Opposition who oppose the Bill only because of the reason they are in the other side of the treasury benches, will be benefited by the attempts of the Government, which is trying triumphantly to bring back our economy in its own rails. With whole hearted overflowing supreme joy of this country, let me congratulate the Government for the full convertibility of rupees for, I am from a smaller State where the NRIs are larger in number. I am sure that it would add drops of honey to the earnest efforts made by my Chief Minister, hon. Karunakaranji, who in spite of all of his personal grievances due to the sad demise of his wife recently, is fighting for the recovery of this country from a grim economic situation pointing towards the helping hands rendered by the non-residential citizens of India including those turned towards the construction of even an international quality airport at Nedumbassery in my Constituency which got its project proposal approved one month back.

Sir, I know the time constraint. So, at this juncture let me have only a bird's eye view on the overall improvement made through the different Ministers depending upon the intelligent directions given through the Finance Ministry.

Sir, by introducing national Policy on Agriculture, by finalising the national Policy on Cooperatives, by passing the Central Agricultural University Act by parliament to provide the first Central Agricultural University for North Eastern Hills region etc., more agricultural credits had been discoursed during 1992-93, more agricultural products had been exported and as a woman Member of parliament, I am most satisfied by the establishment of a national Center for Training of Women in Agriculture. Our fertiliser stock is comfortable and congratulations for the increase in the production of phosphoric fertilisers. The revamped public distribution system in January, 1992 enables special attention on 1700 blocks in identified backward areas

and consumer protection machinery also is strengthened.

Sir, two-thirds of the total commercial energy is contributed by coal adding laurels to the Ministry of Coal. The Ministry of Commerce is in an era of liberalised Trade Policy. There is a quantum jump in exports. The Ministry of Communications is bridging the distances. A special mention may be made on the sanction for freedom fighters to get connection on out of turn priority and on congressional rates. More than two thousand post offices were opened in rural areas. For protecting environment, the national Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on the abatement of pollution which was announced recently helps a lot. India's credibility in multi-lateral for went up with new working relationship with other nations including Pakistan. New orientation to economic diplomacy needs special mention. Availability of rice, wheat, sugar at reasonable prices is really a relief to the common man. The new deep-seas fishing policy enriches our country.

Building up the nation's man power is safe in the Department of Human Resource Development. The Department of Heavy Industry and that of Industrial Development are doing their best to strengthen our country's industrial base. The major breakthrough in commercial exploitation of solar energy by BHEL the setting up of the National Renewal Fund etc., paved the path of progress. To inform, to educate and to entertain in so many languages including Urdu, there provisions in Information and Broadcasting. Legal aid to the poor is highly appreciated by all. The real force behind the wheels of progress is undoubtedly the Ministry of labour which took decisions including the setting up of a Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour Court at Jaipur. we are very well exploring the wealth underground and thus increasing foreign exchange. For the first time, Hindustan Zinc Limited entered the international market by exporting zinc.

Asia's biggest wind farm project of 10 MW

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

capacity which was set up at Limba in Gujarat and the pilot plant for the production of amorphous silicon cell and modules at Syatwal Pahon in Haryana which was inaugurated by our hon. Prime Minister establish the facts that the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources could meet the nation's energy needs. The backlogs in the reserved vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are being filled up by Special Recruitment Drive and the Union Public Service Commission for the first time is headed by a woman. And the wheels of progress are ever moving with the liberalisation and privatisation of petroleum sector. We are eagerly looking forward for the Southern Gas Grid. Devolution of power to people's organisations is ensuring the planned growth.

The Ministry of Power is holding the motto 'Light for every house' which really enlightens every human being. Even though my State is neglected a lot, the Ministry of Railways places the nation on the move. The quality of life of the poor in rural areas has been improved a lot with safe drinking water and generation of employment opportunities. The 150 KV. Wave Energy Plant at Vizhinjam in Kerala is the first of its kind in India and the second in the world itself. Steel is strengthening our nation after the completion of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Thanks to the Ministry of Surface Transport that it does not forget that the roads are the life-line of our nation. Group Insurance Scheme, modified workshed-cum-Housing scheme etc., are restructuring our country. Tourism is earning foreign exchange by the advance steps taken to open five islands in the Andaman and three islands in the Lakshadweep to tourists etc.

The Ministry of Urban Development is keen on shelter for all. Effective use of water resources are being ensured. The sovereignty of our nation is being safeguarded by the bold steps taken by the Ministry of Defence including

the induction of women officers in the Armed Forces.

Bringing forward the Bill to prevent female foeticides and other steps, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is conquering against all types of AIDS in the society. Overall improvement in law and order situation including anti terrorist operations brings laurels to the Government. By liberating and rehabilitating even scavengers the Ministry of welfare is uplifting the downtrodden. And the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is coordinating all legislative processes by taking a further step in constituting departmental Standing Committees.

So, Sir, the firm stem for all these branches is the Finance Ministry which its intelligent calculations, is doing a lot of magic and I strongly appreciate the brain behind it and give my full support to the Finance Bill, 1993 as moved by the hon. Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

16.48 hrs

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Finance Bill on account of the following reasons. I would like to make a brief remarks on my amendments to the Finance Bill at the same times.

The reasons for opposing are confined not only to the proposals made by the hon. Finance Minister in this Budget, but also on some amendments and concessions which have been announced by him yesterday in regard to the taxation, because we know that the taxes imposed would have a direct effect on the poor people of the country.

Sir, we are living in a society where the differentials between the income and the living standard of its people are vast. There is massive unemployment which has already played havoc in the society. There is not even a slightest indication in the Budget speech of the Finance

Minister that the burden of the reforms is going to fall squarely on the persons who are minting black money, who are smuggling money out of the country, keeping secret accounts in foreign banks, on the black markets or on the persons who are the habitual tax-evaders.

The argument that the customs and excise duty concessions would, by reducing costs and prices, dampen inflation, was completely misleading and Taking into account the pre-budget hikes in the prices of sugar, coal and rail fares and freights, it would itself neutralise part of the cost reduction, if any.

The proposals would definitely make capitalists and industrialists happy, but in course of time they would pass their burdens to consumers and salaried class.

The Finance Minister's much promised concessions for the salaried class turned out to be deamp squib. Despite tremendous pressure from Members of parliament belonging to all parties, our reluctant Finance Minister raised the exemption limit for personal income-tax only by Rs. 2,000/- from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,000/-. The Minister himself has admitted that the relief is only Rs. 400 to all tax-payers; the fixed income group was definitely expecting as they expected that one of the poll promises made by one of the Congress(I) member would be redeemed to some extent. He assured the electorate that he would fight for raising the exemption limit to Rs. 60,000/- The Minister should have given the salaried class much more relief, particularly in view of the back-breeding inflation and increase in the administered prices of various essential commodities several times in a year. Hence, I have given an amendment to Clause 3 in the First Schedule of the Finance Bill, 1993.

As regards my other amendment relating to the fee for an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal in the case of an appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, the fee is two hundred and fifty rupees. My submission is that the fee for the right

to appeal is Rs. 250/- up to Rs. one lakh, it will not be justifiable to pay a fee of Rs. 1,500/- for more than one lakh. Hence, I have given an amendment that it should be Rs. 1,000/- instead of Rs. 1,500/-. I, therefore, urge upon the Government, hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Members to consider and accept my amendments to the Finance Bill in the interest of the common man of our country.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words regarding the notification issued in exercise of powers under Section 5A(1) of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 read with Section 3(3) of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. In this regard, I had given a Notice of motion for modifications of the above notification and the same has been admitted and circulated vide Lok Sabha Bulletin part II S.No. 1985 dated 16 April, 1993. Since there was no indication in the list of Business of Lok Sabha for taking up the above motion before the Finance Bill is passed and the purpose for which the notice was given will be defeated if the notion is not discussed before the Finance Bill is passed. I have given an amendment to the Finance Bill, 1993 under Chapter IV relating to excise duties. It is understood that the amendment has been regatived.

I would therefore like to make brief remarks on the modifications suggested to the Notification 6/93-Central Excise dated 28 February, 1993. This has been moved mainly from the point of view of increasing Government revenue and also keeping in mind the public interest at large.

many representations have been made to the Government over the last several months by the Members of parliament pointing out that the present central excise tariff dispensation has discriminated against the Indian segment of the cigarette industry and blatantly favored the multinational ITC Group, which has made huge profits at the cost of national exchequer which the Indian industry has been pushed out the cigarette market resulting in closure of factories

[Sh. P. G. Narayanan]

and unemployment and misery to large number of workers.

Before presentation of General Budget for 1993-94, the cigarette industry made several suggestions, but as a result of Government not accepting the suggestions and as per a result of government not accepting the suggestions and as per unjustified benefits given to the ITC group at the cost of others, there has been a loss of more than approximate Rs. 327 crores. Besides, the Government has also further undergone loss of about Rs. 400 crores which could have been mopped up if the Government adopted the pattern suggested by the cigarette industry, that is the specific-cum-ad-valorem pattern of central excise duty or ad valorem pattern of central excise duty. This is the view of Raja Chelliah also. I urge upon the Government to accept the recommendations of Raja Chelliah Committee in respect of levying tax on cigarettes.

You are aware that our country is the second or the third largest tobacco producer in the world and it is felt that instead of exporting tobacco, taking advantage of the low labour cost, we cancel in value added products. This would be beneficial to the country not only because of higher foreign exchange earning but also for providing of employment opportunities. When the Government is at pains to emphasise that it is keen to mobilise every available revenue resource to the last penny, then there is no justification to ignore a health hazard high profit making industry like cigarettes whose profits have gone up to Rs. 400 crores in the last few years.

I would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government to reconsider the basic objective of the proposal, that is to restore equity to the central excise tariff by relating the incidence of duty to the price of cigarettes.

With these words, I would like to request the Government and the hon. Members to con-

sider and accept all the modifications suggested to the Government's notification in the interest of the public and mainly to increase the Government's revenue.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Thank you, Sir. I rise to support the Finance bill. I would like to recall that I would decide about whether I would support or not the Finance Bill after hearing the Finance Minister. Yesterday, I heard him. I have got the amendment that is made to his proposal. Now I have decided to support the Bill.

I welcome the proposal of the Finance Minister of amending some of his earlier proposals.

17.00 hrs

As a result of this it will cost the center Rs. 125 crore and the States Rs. 304 crore. Although it is costly, still it is tolerable because the return in the form of benefit to the States will be considerable. So, with this view, I support the Bill.

But, Sir, I have to give my observations on certain proposals made here by the hon. Finance Minister and also by our hon. Prime Minister. They committed to a Five year Tax holiday policy. It is a welcome step. It has been mentioned that it is meant for the backward States. In the eastern regions which include Manipur, Nagaland, Assam and some other States where law and order situation is so alarming, there is no normal condition there, how the investors will be prepared to invest in those industries in this region? Therefore, without bringing law and order situation to normalcy and without our maintaining peace in the region, no investors will come forward to take advantage of this Five year tax holiday policy. This is a welcome step but it is meaningless until normal law and order situation is maintained in that region.

As you know, in Assam, there have been

abductions and extractions in manipur, you have learnt about the clashes and chaos on account of the riots. So, this tax free policy, even it is good, there is still a risk, it may not be so much helpful in those regions.

So, my proposal would be that to remove this backwardness, there must be a special Provision in the Budget or a special budget, as you have the Railway Budget. There must be a separate budget for assisting these backward States. The fund for assistance can be pooled and it can be distributed in the backward areas to remove the backwardness. that is my proposal.

Sir, there are so many other proposals mentioned in the list. I need not cover all those because of time constraints. In short, I would say that the exemption to income-tax upto Rs. 30,000/- is a welcome step. There are so many other exemptions and they are all welcome.

As regards this law and order in manipur, yesterday also I have mentioned it. Now taking advantage of the time given to me, I will raise it again. The situation in manipur is very alarming. There is a tense situation there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: All right, Sir, I will shorten it. I have to say that because I understand that during the general discussion we can cover all aspects.

Under that I can cover the law and order situation in Manipur also. I may not repeat them again. Although the number of deaths is given as 75, the actual figure is more than one hundred. There are so many dead bodies not still recovered. The most unfortunate and tragic happening is that school children studying in KG in the age group of eight to eleven were burnt alive in the vehicle. It is a pity and shocking. why has this happened? It is because, as you know, you also belong to that region....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please meet the Home Minister and explain to him.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am the only representative here in this House who will place it before you. Otherwise who will come forward for this job? Yesterday also I was not allowed to speak even though I am the only member. If you curb me like this, how can we raise the problem of remote places in this house? The time of neglecting lone voices on the happenings in remote corners is gone. Please do not ignore what happened there because it would affect the whole country. So I have brought it time and again in this House. The situation is very alarming there. Since you do not like me to speak much on this, I would only say that the people of this area will come out with extreme step of demanding equal representation in the council of states.

Representation from every State to the Council of States must be equal. One State one representative should be there in the Council of States. We are going to demand that much because we want to make the federal structure very effective. Otherwise we feel that we are going to be ignored.

So many things have happened because of the frustration prevailing there in manipur. Works are not done in the State. Works are not taken up because that is financial problem. So much so that in relation to the announcement made by the Chief Minister of the State for the ex-gratia, there is no confidence in him because although it is announced Rs. 20,000 per head in the case of death and Rs. 5000 for the injured persons; but there is confidence in him because people know that there is no fund to make payment of even such ex-gratia amounts. Please examine how bad is the situation there. No development works are taken up. Works are held up and no contractor comes forward because they know that there is no fund; they know that the Government has no capacity to play for the development works. Only the executive is working to make payment of the salaries and allowances. The Ministers



[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

and officers have spent almost all the funds at their disposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not in the manipur Assembly.

This Finance Bill covers even the Budget provisions of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Here, I am placing before you, Sir, that this House was pleased enough to sanction recognition of Manipuri language as a language under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This helps much to pacify the feelings of the youth, the youngsters. But, still the Lok Sabha Secretariat is not able to appoint even an interpreter. I want to speak in my language, manipuri because recognition has been given to it. But, I am not allowed to speak. Why? It is because there is no interpreter. Please arrange one part-time interpreter so that I can speak in my own language. that is my demand, which is coming under this Bill; so, I am raising this.

We have been asking, at this juncture, for Governor exclusively for manipur. We do not have a Governor, exclusively for manipur. Why? The Governor of Tripura is asked to look after manipur also. Please imagine the condition, when the situation in manipur is like this and the Governor of Tripura is looking after manipur. Why do you not appoint exclusively a Governor for manipur so that he can help the administration?

I will speak in manipuri \* the time of ignoring the smaller States like Manipur is now gone the central Govt. stats required to understand that the effect caused the affect.

Manipur will affect the country also. So, I urge upon the Central Government to consider it seriously so that what has been happening in Manipur can be taken up immediately in the interest of India. Thank You.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, I was not in the house when you called my name. I believe, I had gone to attend the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. So, I am thankful for giving me a few minutes now, to mention a few points regarding the Finance Bill.

During the past two years, the Finance Minister has been following, with a vengeance I should say, his proclaimed policy of liberalisation and also integration of our economy with the global economy. I do not exactly understand eight whom we are supposed to integrate, because if we look at the economy of the advanced countries, richer countries, whether it be the countries of the proposed European Economic Union or Japan or the U.S.A., we will find that these seven or eight countries are definitely at a much higher standard than we are. They are much more prosperous; they have much higher living standards, no, doubt; but all of them are suffering from acute recession in their own countries. they have got rising levels of unemployment; they are suffering from considerable inflation. In those countries also, many industrial enterprises are having to close down. Naturally, they are now looking for markets abroad. To get over their own recession, they require foreign markets. Where they can dispose of their surplus products. This is commonsense. And where could we have a better market, a more attractive market and a bigger market to offer to these people than India, the Indian market, which is in a position to supply cheap labour, cheap, certainly in relation to labour costs in those countries?

There is no comparison at all for foreign investors who wish to enter the Indian market and take advantage of the lower labour costs and cheaper raw materials. This is an ideal moment for them to try and penetrate into our market

I would have expected the Finance Min-

ister, whatever his economic philosophy may be, at least to administer this policy in such a way that this obvious initiative on the part of the richer countries to try and capture the Indian that they impinge upon the interests of our own Indian industries and our own indigenous materials. That, I am afraid, the Finance Minister is not doing at all. That is why so many people cutting across political opinions and party lines are very much disturbed in the country today as to what is likely to happen to our own goals of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

The fall-out of this policy of Dr. Manmohan Singh is evident from the fact that so many people are now becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that we have a mixed economy - we always had a mixed economy from the dawn of independence. The leaders of our country from Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru always had pledged themselves to mixed economy. But a mixed economy only means that private sector and public sector should co-exist. But within that framework of the mixed economy, the weightage, the balance which is to be given to one or the other sector is something which the Government has to determine from time to time keeping various social objectives in view and economic objectives in view.

Today, of course, the public sector has become a dirty one and everyday attempts are being made to discredit and denigrate the public sector to the extent that it is possible to do so within the existing framework of the mixed economy. Now the tendency is to say that the real engine for future growth lies only with the private sector, the public sector is a dead loss.

We do not adhere to this doctrine and this philosophy at all. Admittedly, the public sector or many units in the public sector have been inefficient, have a low productivity or suffer from losses. But what about the private sector? Are the private sector people all very efficient and having high rates of productivity and high profits? Not at all. In fact, they are not even subjected to that amount of public scrutiny and control as

the public undertakings have to be subjected to the scrutiny of the Parliament and to various other committees and organs which we have set up. But now the whole balance within the framework of the mixed economy is being changed consciously by Dr. Manmohan Singh in the direction of the private sector both domestic and foreign. That according to him, is a magic wand, the shibboleth, which is going to take our economy of its backwardness and to raise us very quickly to a level which will put us in the front rank of modern nations of the world.

It is in keeping with this policy that all these various measures are being spelt out. I cannot go into all that now because there is no time. A much more comprehensive discussion is required. I agree for these things. But I would say now, for example, he has presented the budget this year which in the beginning, at the first glance, impressed everybody due to the fact that there were no new additional taxes in this budget. Everybody was surprised. Everybody was waiting for a heavier dose of additional taxation and was surprised to find that there was no such thing. But this is all camouflage. There is a clever camouflage behind all this. But this is all camouflage. There is a clever camouflage behind all this. For example, I would like to know why this year also surcharge on income tax is being continued. Surcharge on income tax is an immoral thing. If the Government wants to increase the income tax rate, the Government has power to do it. But what did the Government do? Last year when the Gulf war was going on this new thing of surcharge was brought in saying that because of certain new burdens which are being imposed by the war situation in the Gulf area, we are temporarily introducing a surcharge on the income tax rates. The Government said that this is a temporary measure which will later on be removed. That was done in the year 1992. Now I find in this year's Budget the same rates of surcharge on income tax; that is 15 per cent on domestic companies, 12 per cent on all other things; is being continued and it given no indication as to how long this surcharge will be allowed to go on. So, I should say, this

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is not a very honest way of taking money out of the pockets of the tax payers who are in any case subjected to pay the income tax which Shri Manmohan Singh decides. Why there is subterfuge; Why you first decide the rates of income tax and they say that added to this will be surcharge of 12 or 15 percent? I strongly protest against this and think the Government is going back on the assurance which it gave in the House that it is only a temporary measure necessitated by the exigencies of Gulf war and it will not be allowed to continue beyond the emergency situation? Now it seems that it has been made an integral part of the entire tax structure.

So many commentators, analysts and experts are writing that the country is moving in exorably towards a debt trap whether we like it or not. And, Shri Manmohan Singh is every day giving us figures to show how the fiscal deficit has been reduced and how he is reducing the rate of inflation, etc. etc. But even the balance of payment, the trade deficit between exports and imports has been increasing and is bound to increase because our export performance, I should say, is not only disappointing it is miserable. Whereas a sweeping range of reduction in customs, tariffs has been put forward in this year's Budget allowing so many components, so many articles, so many finished goods, so many raw materials to be imported at much lower rates of customs. That means the import bill will go up but exports are not going up. The gap in the trade deficit will increase further. We will have to pay out more money in hard currency in order to pay for all these imports. Apart from that, I do not think the Finance Minister has studied it meticulously as to what is its impact on our own indigenous economy and what is its impact on the manufacture of capital goods. We have build some machine building industries in this country at great cost and great sufferings, which should be the pride of any country let alone the developing country. We have built industries here which are capable of manufacturing the entire range of power equipments of various

types of machineries and capital goods.

The policy that is now being followed is an open door policy, I do not wish at all to suggest that we should not import anything from abroad or that we should try to prohibit all foreign investment but what we object to is the open door policy without any regard for the interest of our own economy. If you permit the foreign investment and foreign multinational companies, to which a reference has been made, to come in wherever they like and whenever they like and give them repeated assurances that there will be no restriction placed on them on the profits which they earn in this country, they can very well repatriate this is a policy which will eventually lead to real havoc as far as our economy is concerned.

So, Sir, this year, he has reduced Excise Duties on various goods with the date held out that the prices of these goods will come down considerably. I am not referring to those luxury goods on which Excise Duties had been slashed, whether they are refrigerators or washing machines or motorcars or Airconditioners or Video machines and all that. How many people in this country can afford those thing? We know this very well. But even on other goods like soaps or toothpastes some such thing, they have cut down the Excise Duty. But, everybody is now complaining everyday in the Press that the benefits of this actually are not being passed on to the consumers at all. Who is going to look into this?

Sir, I had received a Post Card today from somebody who is not known to me. He had written from Ahmedabad. in that, he says in one place-I cannot vouch for the truth of this- that" he had announced that it will see that the price will be reduced accordingly. However, after the Budget, the price if Red Label Brooke Bond Tea, a popular variety, which was selling at Rs. 64 per kg. for the last two years, has within one month, gone up to Rs. 76 per kg. on lower Excise Duty." If this is a fact his figures may not be entirely accurate- then what is the purpose of giving this

concession? But this is a common experience, we are all having that despite lower Excise Duties, the benefits are not being passed on to the consumers. He is suffering a revenue loss. He has calculated as to how many crores of rupees he will lose by way of revenue. So, it is very good to pass certain thing sitting within this comfort of airconditioned Chamber. But the people for whom the benefit is intended, down below by the time, these things percolate down to them, the end result may be something quite opposite. Because, the administration in this country, the traders, the business circles, the big merchants and the police who are in league with them see to it that these benefits do not accrue to the common people.

So, on paper, of course Dr. Manmohan Singh may take credit for some things which in actual are not beneficial at all.

Then, Sir I will come to reduction in Customs tariff on domestic mineral by way of magnesite. What has happened is that, they have reduced the import duty from 70 per cent absolutely down to 30 per cent with the result that the imported magnesite which is a refractory material, used for the lining of furnaces in tea plants—Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev ought to have interested in that—its price has become cheaper. It is imported from China. But, we have got an industry. It employs about 15,000 workers mainly in Salem in Tamil Nadu and also in hilly part of Almora. New projects are coming up to improve the quality and all that. Therefore, while the mines from where these magnesites are brought out are in danger of being closed down. The projects which are under way or in which some hundreds of crores of rupees have already been spent are threatened with complete disruption and dislocation. Therefore, we have pleaded with the Finance Minister that in this particular case, the customs rates, instead of being lowered should be maintained at the previous figure of 70 per cent and not brought down to 30 per cent to give some protection to the indigenous materials.

They go about this away in such a niggardly way. In principle, he accepted it. But from 30 per cent, he has brought it back to 15 per cent; but he will not take a second look at all the data, all the papers, and memoranda that have been submitted to him in the case of this magnesite. There may be many other such cases also and not go in for one end to the other one sweeping reductions in import duty irrespective of what its impact may be. This is a wrong policy.

I am glad about one thing. We have also pleaded that, apart from backward States which are industrially backward for which he is offering some tax incentives and tax holiday and all that, there are States, which there are certain districts within those States, which are terribly backward, hopelessly backward, subject to chronic conditions of famine, drought, flood and all that.

We had heard, the other day in this House, when an uproar was created here, about three-four districts, for example in Orissa—Bolangir, Koraput and Kalahandi where mothers were selling their children in the market in order to get some food. There was no drop of water to drink. I went to Orissa. You had to pay Rs. 12 in order to buy one bucket of water. This is a condition there. There is no water for drinking let alone irrigation or cultivation. For such area, you may argue that the whole of Orissa cannot be called backward because there are pockets of industries here and there. There is a Rourkela Steel Plant. There is something else also. But what about these districts within the State, which for historical reasons, are so terribly backward that people are leading a struggle for mere physical existence. Therefore, I pleaded that please do not put the whole thing into one formula about the entire State having to be backward before you help it, but consider these pockets, these districts also which are in a very bad condition. He has said that he will consider this matter. I am thankful to him for that. He says, we will explore a method for enhancing fiscal support to new industrial undertakings in industrially backward districts of States which are not as a whole

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classified as backward. I propose to appoint a group to look into this matter. Of course, I am a bit chary about these groups because sometimes they are never heard again. But, anyway, he is on paper now; he has given a commitment. I hope that something will be done about it.

There are many other points. But I say that we are heading for a trouble. May I just say, for example, Mr. Lewis Preston, who is no less than the President of the World Bank. He has said that holding back assistance to developing nations carries a negative consequence for everyone. He may have his own reasoning and motivation. Mr. Preston told the Foreign Policy Association in New York that the potential problem include rising unemployment, increasing the number of refugees crowding across international border, the spread of drugs and diseases and irresistible damage to the global environment. These things are happening in the world wherever we will look now.

The economy with which Mr. Manmohan Singh wants us to integrate ourselves is suffering from all these evils. Therefore, we cannot just give up all attempts at safeguarding the interest our own industry, and of our own market and our own science and technology, our indigenous science and technology simply in the name of what is being prescribed for us by the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

Take another gentleman, who does not belong to any left party. You know him very well - Mr. K.C. Pant, who now happens to be the Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission. He says a liberal exit policy and market driven economic growth are likely to add to degrading poverty unless the Government intervenes effectively. We are all for market now. Market has become the magical truth, the mantra for everybody. I am not against the market and of course we have also got this Exit Policy which is supposed to get rid of the so called surplus workers and employees. Even get rid of indus-

tries and units which are supposed to be unprofitable.

Shri Pant says:

"Failure to remove poverty and to check black-money would jeopardise the liberalisation process and would unleash social and political, unrest which could endanger the stability of democracy. The Government must not only monitor the process if reforms but also keep in the social fall out within manageable limits."

I do not know what is the mechanism by which the Government has any intention of doing these thing. At the moment we find there is neither monitoring, nor control, nor any direction to the whole trend in which the economy is being taken.

Therefore, all I would say at the end, I cannot accept or support this Finance because the measures which are contained in it should not be considered piecemeal. They are all part and parcel of a general policy and that policy, if you see it over the period of last two years, so driving us towards the situation where this country will become a happy hunting ground or become a market place for those who are richer and more powerful than us and who in the old days used to be called the colonial power. We do not have these colonial powers of that kind now in the sense that they are not going to descend upon us with the Navys and Armys, we know that. But these are some subtle means, some subtle methods and more penetrating and more dangerous methods of economic and fiscal penetration by which the economy of the countries like ours can again enter into forms of, if not colonial, at least neo-colonial bondage.

Therefore, we should continue the struggle for self-sufficiency, self-reliance, protection of our indigenous industries and our own science and talent with which this country has prospered so long. Therefore, I hope that Dr. Manmohan Singh will try to extricate himself, though it is very difficult, I know, from the shackles which the IMF and the world Bank have put on him and

which he has willingly put around his won neck fir the sake of getting some loans. That is the whole trouble, that is the fix we are in now. You have to go by the lender's dictates, you have no other way. Where is he leading the country, we should study that and see why it is only the big business sector, the big private corporate sector which is going gaga over Dr. Manmohan Singh's policies and nobody else in this country, not the majority of people, the millions of cores of poorer people, the working people of ordinary middle class people.

They are now beginning to feel the real pinch of this policy which is reducing them to a state of indebtedness penury and of privation of various kinds. Therefore, I oppose this Finance Bill and the measure which it contains.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this Finance Bill.

I rise to support the Finance Bill brought by our hon. Finance Minister. Dr. Manmohan Singh. I do not want to speak in detail because I know the time constraint, that is why I want to concentrate... (*Interruptions*).... Sir, what is this? Whenever I rise (to speak, they) always interrupt me. I think they are afraid of me... (*Interruptions*).....

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members Shri Murli Deora and Prof. Savithri Laxmanan have stated about the achievement of the Government. I do not want to speak in details on that.

I want to concentrate only on two or three issue. Especially the House will appreciate that we are passing through a crucial time at this juncture. We have seen communal riots recently, we have seen bomb blasts, and we have also seen the demolition of the Babri Masjid. The situation is very serious. At this situation, I must congratulating the Finance Minister for managing the economy well. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make me

utter something. She is on her feet. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): How the Babri Masjid is concerned with the Finance Bill? ..... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Do you want me to speak in Hindi, I can speak in Hindi too. (*Interruptions*) All Right; if the hon. Members want to hear me in Hindi, I would speak in Hindi Although Hindi is not my mother-tongue, yet I would try to speak in that language.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak in any language.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: All Right. Mr. Chairman Sir, the economic condition so the country is not sound. Whatever the hon. Finance Minister has done to improve the economy of the country. I would like to congratulate him for it. I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister for raising the loan limit from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh for small scale industries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister for increasing the income tax limit from Rs. 28 thousand to Rs. 30 thousand but I would demand that it should be raised to Rs. 35 thousand... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are not taking this matter seriously and disturbing me in between. In order to provide relief to the public sector and the private sector employees, it is very much essential to increase this limit from thirty thousand to thirty five thousand.

Mr. Chairman Sir, because of paucity of

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

time, I would like to highlight only two-three points. Firstly I would like to mention about the educated unemployed who can pose a serious problem to the country so the Government should pay its attention to it. There are about three crores of registered unemployed youths, however, I do not have the figures regarding the number of educated among them. But I would like to submit that their number is also quite large so the Government should think over it. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to urge the Government to think over the pardon of educated unemployed. I would suggest that a meeting of NDC should be called to discuss this issue alone and no other topic in that meeting should be discussed. If we are unable to do anything for this class, we cannot save our country. Unless we provide some facilities to this class, we cannot make progress.

Mr. Chairman Sir, today the smugglers, terrorists and other groups are involved in misleading the youths of our country and for their selfish motives, they force the youths to indulge in disruptive, terrorist and smuggling activities which cause heavy damage to the nation. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government that something must be done for these class of people so that we may stop them from moving on the wrong paths and engage them in constructive works. Without their co-operate no constructive work is possible. So, a separate meeting is essential to have thorough deliberations on the subject do educated unemployed youths. The Government has started a special recruitment drive for the recruitment of physically handicapped, minorities, SC/ST candidates for filling up the required quota but the work has not still been completed. I would like to draw your attention to the case of Samar Gangulee. He is a deaf and dumb boy and belongs to my constituency. He has stood first in the examination conducted by the Public Service Commission but even after the passage of two years, he had not been given appointment letter. He came to see me. He said that he is going to commit

suicide because in spite of securing first position in the examination conducted by the Public Service Commission and receiving the nomination letter for the Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation, he has not got any appointment as yet. I talked in this regard to Shri Sitaram Kesri, Shrimti Margaret Alva and Shri Thangkabalu and today I would like to bring this fact to the notice of the Minister of Finance that if the Government does not do anything in such cases, then it is a matter of high regret on the part of the Government. A fifteen-point programme has been launched for the benefit of minorities but it is not being implemented by many states. The Government should pay attention to this matter.

I would like to draw your attention to the condition of Banks. After the scam, the banking system has totally collapsed. It is the duty of the J.P.C. as to what action should be taken against the persons responsible for the scam but in this scam process, the unemployed youth is being ignored and nobody is paying any attention to his miserable condition. Previously, under the Self-Employment Scheme the unemployed youth used to get a loan of Rs. 35000/- but it has also been stopped for the last one year. The banks do not now provide a usual loan of Rs. 5000/- to a rickshaw pulled. I would like to request the Minister of Finance that he should take action as soon as possible in this regard. It would be a matter of regret if the general public do not get the benefit of Bank loans. Whatever injustice and corruption have taken place, has no concern with the general people. It is the duty of the Government to rectify this error, but the common man should not suffer.

Now I would like to draw your attention to BIFR. During this tenure, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had set up this Board to revive the sick and closed industries. Now this Board is being called as the Board for closing down of all the units. It is not working effectively since it does not have any financial authority. I would like to quote the example of Metal Box Company, Calcutta. It had been registered with BIFR in 1987. It has 2100 workers. Six years have passed since then but

no decision has yet been taken. Sixty seven employees died due to starvation. NTC, Bengal Potteries and Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation have also been registered in B.I.F.R. but no work is done because it is not an effective institution. I would like to request the Minister of Finance to constitute a monitoring cell which should frame a time-bound performance for the revival of industries. If workers of a closed industry do not get anything, then what will they do. There is a couplet in Hindi:-

"Dhanwan Khajana Bharte Hain Kanoon  
Hifajat Karte Hain, Majdoor Bechara Ro-rkar  
Takdir Ka Shaheed Hota Hai".

The worker has to suffer in our country because B.I.F.R. is not successful here. On behalf of all workers, I would like to request that if BIFR closes the industry, where will our workers go. I do not have complete date with me about the unemployed youths in the country. We should think over this. I can cite a number of examples of the companies like Metal Box etc. but due to time constraint I would not like to go in to details on this issue. Much attention needs to be paid to this aspect. I would like to know the number of companies registered with the BIFR? We would conclude from this fact whether BIFR is successful or not.

Now, agitations have started in the tribal and isolated areas. Shri Pius Turkey, Suraj Mandal, Manoranjan Bhakt and Inderjit have also expressed their views on this issue in the morning. Our country is a very vast country. There are number of backward areas in the country where development activities have not taken place. The Government should pay attention to these areas. No progress has since been made in North Bengal. I would like to request the Government to pay attention to the tribal areas, backward areas and neglected areas before any movement starts there. The funds allocated for the development of these areas should be utilised properly.

Now, I would like to say a few words about

the problems of women. Status of women should be raised in the society because had of the population is women. Women should get maximum economic opportunities. It is necessary to involve women at grassroots level. A number of women are ready to content election for Panchayats. I would like to congratulate them for this 30 per cent women of villages will take part at decision-making level. (*interruptions*)

17.52hrs.

[MR. SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

If credit for giving place to women is Panchayati Raj system goes to anyone, it is to Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It was only his idea to give 30 per cent reservation to women. Women should be given more economic opportunities to enjoy better status. I would like to request the Government to consider this request.

The hon. Minister has already said in the House yesterday about providing subsidy on fertilisers. Again, I would like to request him to increase subsidy on fertilizers.

With these words I would like to say that this country does not belong to a particular person. It belongs to all. There should be no party politics in the development of the country and all the parties should extend their support Government to development. The people of country will never forgive to those persons who create hindrances in the development works of the country to get political mileage. The country will proceed on the path of progress if there is no discrimination on the grounds of person, religions, and caste. In the end I would like to say: "Khudi Ko Kar Buland Itana, Khuda Bande Se Poochhe Bata Teri Raja Kya Hai".

SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would have been better if Finance Minister were present in the House at this moment because during presentation of the Budget, replying to the debate on the Budget, and now presenting this Finance Bill he has tried so much



[Sh. George Fernandes]

to mislead the country and the House that if had replied after considering all aspects, it would have helped him to face the country. Because once again, while presenting the Budget he had started his speech from that very point as to how a huge amount of money of the country was wasted during 11 months. While replying to the debate on the Budget he tried to project the entire Opposition sinner but also he mentioned names of certain parties because they had supported such a Government which had sent the entire foreign exchange reserves and these are his words. (*Interruptions*)

As the hon. Finance Minister has come in the House, I would like to read out an extract of his speech, which he delivered here, while concluding the debate on the 26th April.

[*English*]

"if you look at the amount of money that came from the IMF during the period when the Opposition was in power with the support of the Members of the BJP, they brought in from the IMF 2.5 billion dollars in a short period of about 15 months.. Our Government has roughly borrowed the same amount, 2.8 billion dollars from the IMF in the last about 24 months. What did they do when they came into office? They had a reserve of 3 billion dollars; they borrowed from the IMF 2.5 billion dollars; that money was wasted."

Where was it wasted?

[*Translation*]

We would like to have its reply from him.

[*English*]

"The reserve at the end of the period, when they left, was no more than 11 billion dollars; the accumulated loss of roughly 4 billion dollars. What did we do when we came into office? With

foreign exchange reserve of 1 billion dollars. today you will be glad to know our reserve is as high as 7 billion dollars; this is the highest level of foreign exchange reserve in the history of India in the last 20 years."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I challenge the hon. Finance Minister that this issue does not come to an end with his replies only. We would like that he should be prepared to hold debate on this issue in the House as well as outside the House. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister if the Government has a huge amount of money and is earning more foreign exchange, then why is it increasing foreign debt on the country. The members of this Government do not go through Economic Survey but I hope that at least he does so because it is brought out by his Ministry. It has been said in the Economic Survey that external debt of the country moved up to 27.3 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product in 1991-92, where it was 19.17 per cent in 1988-89. You have accepted that your Government is responsible for it and then you say that-

[*English*]

"India's external debt moved up to US dollars 71.11 billion, that is, Rs. 2.03,000 crores at the end of September, 1992."

[*Translation*]

The hon. Finance Minister has come back recently from Washington after concluding negotiations in this regard and still the Government is to get loan from Asian Development Bank. If the Government provides us all these data, there is no doubt in my mind that the hon'ble Minister will have to say that India's external debt has moved up to U.S. dollars 80 billion.

**18.00 hrs.**

You have increased the foreign debt burden on the country. Now you will be able to give the

latest statistics of the GDP.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister has given the figures about foreign debt and for that purpose I do not want to use the word untruth but I would definitely say that he is misleading the country. We want to expose their deeds. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the document in which it has been stated that the country did not have so much foreign exchange reserves in the last 20 years. On page 73 it has been stated that the Government has gold reserves worth Rs. 8936 crore and a foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 14297 crore. Now you give the figures of foreign exchange reserves in rupees while on page 75 it has been stated that it was 8885 million U.S. dollar as on December. You have made it by adding 3420 million US dollar of gold reserves and 5461 million US dollar of foreign exchange reserves and telling us that the total Foreign Exchange reserves is 8885 million U.S. dollar and India did not have such a big foreign exchange reserves in the last 20 years.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : I think, you are misquoting. I did not refer to the Gold reserves. The Gold reserves remain roughly unchanged. I was only referring to foreign exchange reserves.

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: You have a foreign exchange reserves of 5461 million U.S. dollar only.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It proves the point.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: It proves nothing.

You do not tell the country about the actual foreign exchange reserves but you give a consolidated figure after adding the cost of gold reserves. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should be a discussion on this issue. It is an important matter and it must be discussed. You will find that in 1989-90 foreign exchange reserves of the Government was 3.368 billion US dollar and gold reserves worth 487 million U.S. dollar. In the same year in October, the price of gold was increased. But in Economic Survey and in the Budget, you have shown the earlier price of the gold. There is no increase in the gold reserves and you are assessing the cost of gold reserves as 480 million U.S. dollars. You have shown it as 487 million U.S. dollar for the year 1989-90. In this way you are misleading the country. I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister not to initiate such debate in the country otherwise they would have to pay heavy price for that and they will not be able to save the credibility of the Government.... (Interruptions). It has to be discussed. The Minister cannot escape from it. We will not spare the Government— (Interruptions). The Finance Minister says that through this Budget he has saved the interests of the nation as well as the interests of the people. I would like to know as to what national interest or public interest he has saved by this Budget. In what sphere the Government is going to save the public interest. I once again would like to repeat the allegation that the Government is working to save the interests of three per cent people only. The government saving the interests of big nations and their multi-national companies through the Budget of this poor country. We can prove this allegation. Last week, on 26th April we had a discussion on the import of DAP. Today again the issue came up in the morning. It was said by the hon. Minister that he did not bother about the rates at which U.S.A. sells it in its domestic markets but our farmers should get it at cheaper rates. It means if you find something cheap for a particular section of the people you will mortgage the interests of the entire country. You admitted this fact in your reply... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Are you saying that the farmers should be given much higher prices and that the farmers are not part of India? You are taking of one per cent. I am speaking for 70 per cent of India's population.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to tell the Finance Minister that if he thinks that he can destroy the country in the name of farmers, the farmers will not spare him for his act. The Government is destroying the country in the name of farmers. Under a well planned move they have closed 12 DAP factories in the country. Today fertilizer is being imported to our country which is being sold by the USA at the rate of 207 dollar per tonne in its own country. If it is being sold to India at the rate of 160 dollar per tonne, there must be some conspiracy in it. You have rendered 1.5 lakh employees jobless. They are also sons of the farmers. The works who work in the factories are also sons of farmers. They are about 1.5 lakh including tractor driver and transport workers who have become jobless. You are closing our own industries for the sake of U.S Industries. It is not correct to say that we are doing all this for the benefits of our farmers. Your politics is limited to the reply of one question only.

So far as dumping is concerned I had written a letter to the Commerce Minister on 30th March in which attention was drawn towards the import of fertilizers. Our factories have been closed and USA is dumping its stock here in our country. Their intention is clear that at first they could dump their stock in our country and would force closure of our factories. Once our won factories are closed, they will increase their prices and at that stage it would not be possible for us to re-start our factories.

The main complaint which I have from the Finance Minister is that he has stated here that he is not aware of the dumping and there are laws

existed to deal with the dumping. But the Commerce Minister stated in his letter dated 19th April that-

[English]

The complaint of dumping on which the designated authority could act has not been received in this Ministry.

[Translation]

The commerce Minister says that he has not received any complaint. The Government is colluding with the multinational companies and U.S. Industrialists to the extent that our 12 factories including Government factories are at the verge of closure. This issue is being discussed all over the country. Big Industrialists like Tatas and J.J. Irani, who is also the Chairman, have said about the dumping of iron. People all over the country are saying about the dumping of fertilizer but the hon. Minister says in the House that he has not received any complaint about dumping.

Our colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta raised the issue of magnesite industry. It is related to our own industries in which thousands of workers are engaged. You have reduced its capacity and allowed the imports of foreign goods which will ultimately lead to the closure of our industries and will render our workers jobless. In every sphere same thing is being done. Just now Shri Rabi Ray was raising the matter of Cargil. It is the biggest multinational company in the world which has an annual turn over of 60 billion U.S. dollar which means rupees two lakh core which is about 1/3rd of the total income of our country. The Satsaida Bet' just 500 yard from Kandla port in Gujarat, the land of Gandhiji, is spread in 60,000 acre land- out of which 15,000 acre of land was immediately allotted by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board, which directly comes under Prime Minister's office, to this multinational company for producing salt... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : It is absolutely wrong. This concerns my Ministry. I have contradicted this. You are misleading this House. \*\* (*Interruptions*) \*\*

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Mr., Chairman, Sir, I do not see any reason for getting engaged in a wordy duel with Shri Jagdish Tytler. The decision of his Ministry has been challenged in the Ahmedabad Court. A letter was issued by this Ministry on 11th February and telephonic instructions were also issued....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Please listen Why do you present everything in the distorted from in the House... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You mentioned all these things...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, definitely not.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: I submitted that I do not want to get engaged in wordy duel because the move at Kandla port is going to be strongly opposed. Even the Government of Gujarat does not approve your proposal but the Centre is pressurising it to accept it. The former Minister of External Affairs is also not in favour of the move and it is being strongly opposed by the opposition leader. Not only this, a senior leader of the Congress, Shri Jena Bhai Darji, in a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister has expressed his displeasure at the decision. MPs of the Congress have expressed their strong reservations in a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister and even then the hon. Minister of Surface Transport issuing that the House is being misled. What else shall we accept from him? I would like to submit one more thing that on 19th the land

will be acquired there and the multinational company is being favoured for awarding the contract..

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You are distorting the fact to attract attention. I fail to understand....

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was dwelling on how the multinational companies are being favoured by liberalising import and excise rules. I would like to make one more submission. In Gurgaon, 29 kms from Delhi, Maruti Udyog is located and since 1980-81 CISF was looking after the security of the company. However, from 1-4-93 a British Company, Group Four Securities Hindustan Ltd. - a wholly owned company of Group Four Securities of United Kingdom - had been appointed to take care of the security aspect of Maruti Udyog. CMD of the company \*\* publically stated that CISF is being removed as its full of thieves. Many hon. Members have questioned the stand of the CMD of the Company for removing the CISF because CISF is doing a great service to the nation in many parts of the country like Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Since 1st April a British Company has been entrusted with the work of security arrangements of the company.

Mr Chairman, Sir, what else should I tell him. This Government has signed contracts with a number of foreign companies while the hon. Minister of Finance is emphasising on the need to boost exports for the development of the country. The hon. Minister of Finance is underlining the need to boost exports but of what exports? The hon. Minister is well aware of all the statistics because he had been associated closely with all these things throughout his life. I had been associated closely with common man throughout my life. Throughout his life the hon. Minister of Finance remained a teacher. It is not clear whether he taught or misled students but now he is saying that the exports of India will increase. Have the exports really picked up?

\*\* Expunged as order by the Chair.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

The hon. Minister of Finance has presented the latest statistics upto 1991-92 and I would like to draw his attention to page S-91. Statistics are surprising. At least I am not very happy with the statistics. Our exports in 1990-91 were to the tune of 86,000 tonnes and the country earned \$ 141 million in foreign exchange. In 1991-92 exports increased to 98,000 tonnes i.e. 13,000 tonnes more than the previous year while the country earned \$ 135 million in foreign exchange. I will not read out the complete statistics under all heads but I think the hon. Minister of Finance will support my contention. I do not want to take the time of the house in all this. India is not exporting anyone single primary commodity, whose export can be increased. Last year India earned 2/3 in foreign exchange in comparison to the preceding year and now the foreign exchange earning has come down to half of that level. This is the saga of exports. By boosting exports foreign exchange crisis of the country could be solved. Only exports can make India competitive in the world. Export policy of the Government makes available Indian exports at cheaper rates in America and other Western countries. Similarly export of foodgrains was made at cheaper rates. The hon. Minister is present in the House. Even fish exports were undertaken at lower rates. On comparison it is clear that exports of primary produce quantitatively were less in 1990-91 than in 1991-92 while in terms of value it was vice-versa. It is the stand of the Government that the new export policy will solve the foreign exchange crunch and make India competitive in the world. In which field India wants to become competitive? What is the total cloth export of India? Last year total export of agricultural and allied products was of the order of 300 million tonnes. Export of Mica and Iron Ore fetched us \$ 823 million. Export of textile fabrics earned us \$ 45 billion. Leather and handicrafts fetched U.S \$ 4500 million. Of the total exports, share of primary products is 80-85 percent. These goods face no competition in the world market. The hon. Minister of Finance will mention that the export of manufactured articles

is of the value of \$ 13000 million. Which are these articles? Also disclose the total import of raw materials and intermediate products from the point of view of exporting goods? Therefore, the question of income does not arise at all. Why the House and the country are being misled to believe that the problems of the nation are going to be solved soon? Sir, this is the reason why I have expressed my reservations on the Budget in the house.

Secondly, after going through the Budget and the Budget speech I do not see any hope of the situation improving under the Congress rule. This is not possible. The Congress is following the principle of doing whatever it feels like... (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Budget speech the hon. Minister mentioned that the banks are in a bad shape. The hon. Minister promised to allocate Rs. 10,000 crore for improving the position of banks and Rs. 5700 crore has already been provided in the Budget. It has been mentioned that bonds of this much value will be issued and no clear provision has been made. However, interest burden will be passed on to posterity. Next year again Rs. 5,000 crore will be paid to the banks. This is the state of our banks. At this juncture I am not going to dwell on the 'Scam' as there is no need to speak on it. However, till date, even in the Budget speech, the hon. Minister of Finance has not disclosed the action taken or being taken against the persons responsible for the 'Scam' and the steps taken or being taken for the benefit of those who suffered in the scam. The Government is tight-tipped on this scrope. Therefore, the situation will not change. In the Budget it has been stated that-

[English]

"This is the price we have to pay for having long tolerated management practices in the banks and types of lending which paid inadequate attention to portfolio quality and recoveries".

[Translation]

Further it dwells on the portfolio management practices that-

[English]

"We must ensure a high level of portfolio quality".

[Translation]

Means no questions will be raised about the guilty in the past for it.

In this How nor only I, but many other hon. Members also asked the question about it from the hon. Minister of Finance. That question was regarding 'Progressive Construction Company' and it was debated for a long time. I do not want to mention the names but simply would like to raise the issue of the company in the House. Audit of the company was promised in the House by the hon. Minister. Audit was completed but the report has not been made public. We were compelled to raise the issue for making the report public. Only after lot of hulla-baloo the report was made public. As per the report, the company has the paid up capital of just Rs. 70 lakh. The company's present loss, that is, the negative network and not the operational loss is to the tune of Rs. 16 crore? Despite this financial state of the company, loans were given to it by banks. The company managed to get Rs. 108 crore as loans from the banks and another 42 crore from other institutions. So the total loans comes to Rs. 150 crore. If tomorrow the company becomes bankrupt, then banks will be losing Rs. 108 crore and the total loss will be of Rs. 150 crores. What is the Government going to do? What does the Government propose to do? Why is it not taking any action against progressive Construction Group. There is a Member of the Congress Party, an ex M.P. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you permit me, I can mention his name also. His name is- \*\* he hails from

Hyderabad and is associated with the Progressive Construction Group. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to know what action the hon. Minister of Finance would take? Does the Government propose to take any action in time or does it want that the people come on roads to fight the case? What is then the utility of the Budget? What power does the Government have to allocate a sum of Rs. 10,000 crore? What power does the Government have to allocate Rs. 5,700 crore in the Budget of the current year. When it is not prepared to set the banks right? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that when the Government cannot dare take any action against the persons who indulge in such activities, it has no right to continue to play the game it has hitherto been playing by depositing money of such people once again in Banks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to banking, I would also like to add that the hon. Minister of Finance has clearly stated in his Budget speech that the banks will be privatised, he may refute his statement now but I have no doubt about it. Because the hon. Minister has stated.

[English]

"The Government has decided that the State Bank of India as well as other nationalised banks which are in a position to do so, will be allowed access to capital markets to raise fresh equity to meet their shortfall in capital requirements. Necessary legislation to give effect to this decision will be introduced later in the year."

[Translation]

In other words, the Government has prepared ground for privatisation of banks through this Budget, though there was no need of it because the Government has latest figures with it and by giving a look to these figures, it will come to know that last year up to October the money deposited in banks rose to 22% while deposits in foreign banks rose to 56% the money

[Sh. George Fernandes]

[Translation]

deposited in Public Sector banks was just 14%. it was so because the Government had announced in January 1992 that the Government money will not only be deposited in private banks but it will be deposited in foreign banks also. In this way, the Government has prepared ground for privatisation of banks. Now, it is going to give it a legal approval.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying this here because the privatisation move in the name of public sector running in loss is not in the interest of the nation. The Government is engaged in making a propaganda that the public sector is running in loss for the last tow years. Moreover, the World Bank directs our country to curb such loss in public sector. Mr. Finance Minister, you have recently paid a visit to the U.S.A. Do you know how much is the loss of General Motors this year? Should I tell? General Motors is the biggest company in the world... (Interruptions) First of all, we have to see what does our enemy do. America does not want the welfare of this country. I am not at all prepared to agree to it. It is our enemy. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the General Motors, which happens to be the biggest US, Company in the world has recently suffered a net loss of about twenty three billion four hundred ninety eight million US, dollars. Is it believable? The International Business Machine or I.B.M. is there which has also suffered a loss of four billion four hundred sixty five million US dollars. Next comes Ford. It has suffered a loss of seven billion-nine hundred eighty five million US dollars and Shavron has suffered a loss of three billion- nine hundred and twenty seven million US dollars.

[English]

They are the largest ten manufacturing and industrial corporations in the world. The total loss last year was US \$ 40 billion and 375 million.

That means the total loss in Indian currency comes to Rs. 1,25,162 crore at the rate of Rs. 31 per dollar. This is the loss suffered by four companies of the USA. The IMF comes to India and asks the Government to privatise its public sector because it is running in loss. And the Government accepts what they say because they want to close down our public sector industries. They want to close down IFFCO, BHEL. They want to come here and establish themselves in order to solve the problems of their own country.

18.36 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

Mr Speaker, Sir, you have come I would not take much time now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I hope it is not a breach of privilege.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I won't take much time,

A decision has been taken to close down NTC. A few days ago, the hon. Minister of Textile had announced that he would solve the problems of weavers with a huge amount of rupees one thousand crore and something. The scheme has yet not been formulated. It has not been decided as to what measures have to be taken.. I think the proposal does not have the clearance from the Ministry of Finance. Funds have also not been allocated. But the scheme has certainly been prepared. Object to it because such projects are announced again and again but no concrete measures are taken to solve the problems of weavers I am referring to this matter

because Shri Venkat Swamy has sated that arrangement for buy back will be made. If the Government propose to do so it should announce that policy, it should also announce how much capital will be invested in handloom industry. It should also direct all the State Government and Central Government offices including Rest Houses, Guest Houses and other places where mill cloth is used, to purchase only handloom cloth manufactured by weavers with the yarn supplied by NTC. Then we would say that the Government has done a good deed during the last two years. But the Government will not do that. It is inclining towards privatisation to which I have to raise my strong objection. My objection relates to the reservation issue. I fear that on one hand Americans, Europeans and others are conspiring against our country and on the other hand, some elements in our country itself are involved in the same conspiracy. Since the provision of reservation for SC/ST and Backwards applies only to Public Sector and Government jobs, they conspire to abolish this system and restrict the number of Government employees, that would automatically do away with reservation. We may advocate the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and backward classes but if there are no employment opportunities, there would be no reservation. After all this facility is not available in private sector. Mr. Speaker, Sir you may understand how serious the matter is.

By the end of March last year, the total employment opportunities were one crore forty four lakh and one crore out of the total were there in manufacturing, mining, transport, communication, electricity, gas and water construction. It means when the Government adopts the policy of privatisation, lakhs of people getting employment on the basis of reservation at present, will be deprived of such opportunity. I find a big conspiracy in it. Some international forces and some big people in the country seems to have joined their hands to fulfill their own motives and work against the policies of social justice. I have a strong objection to it. I would not take very long time, however, in the end I would like to submit

that the hon. Minister frequently talks of globalisation. It makes our position awkward in the world. It should not be referred to. As I have already submitted that we cannot come at par with other countries in industrial sector. Neither today nor in 10-15 or 25 years. We should not talk about things which give an impression that we are not at all aware as to what does the globalisation mean. GNP of America last year was five billion eight hundred million US dollars. It means that the per capita annual income in that country was twenty six thousands US dollars which comes to about Rs. 8 lakh. The highest rate of per capita income in the world is in Switzerland. The rate of per capita income in that country is 30,000 US dollars per annum which comes to about Rs. 9 lakh per annum. The per capita income in the U.K. is the lowest. That is Rs. 6 lakh per annum. We are the people having annual per capita income between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000. Then how can we come at par with them? In which field we will do so? We have been able to understand this and we wish we are enlightened by you so that we can convince to people. How will we do globalisation of our economy. It may be that the hon. Minister of Finance may say that the situation in China is very much akin to that of ours. By comparing China with our country, he is misleading the country. He may not do so. It is a conspiracy of the Americans. Americans and the Britishers are making an extensive use of media to convince us that China is adopting this policy. There is development in China but the concentration is in Guangdong where the rate of growth is 18 per cent. The American newspapers call it the fastest growing economic area in the world. China is attracting foreign investment. The hon. Finance Minister should give the details in the House in this regard. It is attracting this foreign investment from Taiwan, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia and there are four big Chinese Industrialists in South East Asia, who are investing in the small industries of China. This is a fact. The hon. Minister should take the House in confidence regarding these things. I would only request that the country should not be forced into the trap laid by Americans.



[Sh. George Fernandes]

In the end, I would like to submit about a very grave issue. The work of GATT completed. I do not know when it was completed. But the Finance Minister has not informed the House in this regard. There should be a national debate on this House. The debate of GATT-II is a debate on Multilateral Trade Organisation. The country needs to be forewarned about it. Americans call it GATT-II and Europeans call it multilateral Trade Organisation. What actions the Government going to take on this issue? I would like to read out their demands, which are given in four small paragraphs. They are in English and will also read them in English. They have given several proposals.

[English]

- “(i) An agreement on services, which is likely to open up the services sectors, such as banking, insurance, tourism, professions, culture of the third world countries to foreign companies and operators. It will be difficult for local companies and professionalsto compete successfully in many areas

[Translation]

These are the observations

[English]

- (ii) An agreement on intellectual property rights in which third world countries will have to introduce patent and copyright laws that protect the interest of the transitional companies and hinder the local development of technology.

[Translation]

No. 3 is very important

[English]

- (iii) An investment on agreement measures that would prohibit countries from

disallowing the entry of foreign investors...

[Translation]

It means that foreign companies will have to be allowed

[English]

Once established in a country...

[Translation]

This is most important

[English]

the foreign firm should be accorded national treatment in code and court, that is treated not differently from a local company. Thus...

[Translation]

And this observation-

[English]

...Policies favouring local companies would be prohibited. Moreover, conditions now imposed by many third world countries on foreign companies, for example, some of their equity should be owned by locals, specific portions of their materials should be locally supplied and the ratio of their output should be extended, would be disallowed.

- (iv) An agreement on agriculture, that would force countries to stop restricting the import of foreign food and other agricultural products and to reduce import duty as well...

[English]

...Farmers in countries where agriculture is

[Sh. George Fernandes]

protected will be adversely affected."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the economic policy of the Government. I have said it earlier also that we have very little time left to save our country from a no return position. This is an overwhelming apprehension. But when the Multilateral Trade Organisation is set up here within next 3, to 9 months, after that the foreigners would succeed once again in enslaving our country. We would like that this Budget is not passed this Finance Bill is not passed and the Government is default, so that they do not get the opportunity to force the country into slavery again.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRINIMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Mr. Speaker Sir, it is good that you are in the Chair because I want to begin with one of the difficulties that we have already faced.

Our understanding was that the Finance Bill will be scrutinised in the newly established department/related committees. Unfortunately, this time we could not get that opportunity and therefore the kind of intensive review of the Finance Bill which would have been possible this year, is not there.

You have promised in the clarification that it shall be referred to. Unfortunately you could not find time and it is not referred to.

There is a second difficulty about the Finance Bill. Along with the presentation of the Finance Bill, you notified certain thing, modification of either excise duties or customs duties. Despite the recent understanding about transparency after all the affairs of Harshad Mehta and Hiten P. Dalal and others the practice of

mixing up the Finance Bill with the notifications prevents us from discussing and understanding it in a transparent manner.

I will suggest, it should be part of the study of the department related Committees as to how to modify this system. The Finance Minister will be able to conquer over that.

The Finance Bill has a notification. The Excise Duty notification is there. The Memorandum of Understanding mentions that. Part of that is in the Finance Bill and another part is in the notifications.

For the rest, whenever I will say, I will not make the assumption that the Finance Minister does not understand it; because, after all, the Finance Minister is not any other Minister in the Cabinet. I will not mention any names. I will not assume also, that the motivation is unpatriotic. That also I will avoid. I will only ask, despite that, why is it that he is harming the interests of the people in the country, harming the interests of the States, harming the interests of the smallscale sector, harming the interests of the indigenous, even medium, sector industries? This is a puzzle which we have to unravel.

One of the very interesting things which he has introduced is his style of mobilisation of resources, apart from the fact that he would go down in history as one Finance Minister who, through the Finance Bill in India threw away resources instead of mobilising them. He will go down in history for that. He has thrown away some Rs. 5,000 crore of resources, collections which would have been possible otherwise and he has offered them to some people.

That is only one part of it. Apparently, even if it seems to be mind, there is a method in this. He mobilises resources in other methods also, but sacrifices resources only at the cost of others, in this case at the cost of the States. This is the method in the madness. We know it. Some of us may have friends of that kind also, who are very generous at other people's cost!

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

Even the recent amendment, which he is introducing, sacrifices resources to the extent of slightly more than Rs. 400 crore, of which Rs. 100 crores is sacrificed by the Centre and Rs. 300 crore by the States. But he is mobilising additional resources! Wherefrom is he doing it? Which part is he trying? It is from the Railways. He does not have to share it with the States. Again from Telecommunications he is getting Rs. 740 crore which he does not have to share with the States. He is raising the administered prices, which also he does not have to share with the States. That is the method that has been adopted in this approach of Dr. Manmohan Singh to Finance.

This does not exhaust. A senior comrade of mine, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the surcharge on income-tax. I will refer to it from a different point of view. He says, that there was a promise to the big business people, because surcharge is above 40 per cent, or on richer sections of the people, and that he had failed them in their promise. I care a hand for that. Really, it is a betrayal of a different sort. A surcharge on income-tax is a device to deprive the States. It is levied specifically to deprive the States of their share /from the income-tax. Therefore, he continues with this device and deprive the States.

We have proposed some amendments.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Have you? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Everybody knows including.

Shri Murlid Deora, which is a revelation. He also understands!

We have, therefore, proposed an amendment that the Government should eliminate the surcharge and increase the rate at the top slab from 40 per cent of 45 per cent, so that the States

can benefit out of it. I will come to the explanations later.

Now, I will come to the reductions in customs duty. Let me deal with the States. We are again and again referring to the deprivation of the States. Even the Chelliah Committee - we had mentioned this earlier - has referred to the imposition of consignment tax. I am told that privately he said that it was not to his taste precisely, because consignment tax benefits the States and not the Centre.

Sir, a few years ago - we had drawn this to his attention - certain types of provident funds have been taken away from the small savings. They have now opened a special deposits scheme, which annually collects a sum of Rs. 8,000 crore. By taking away the provident fund of GICs and LICs, etc. by taking over funds and expropriating them in the special deposit, this sum of Rs. 8,000 crore has been taken away from the States. This is not of course something special that Dr. Singh has introduced. It was introduced before him. But he continues with that despite our reference to it.

There was a longstanding proposal. This was another trick perpetrated on the States when Corporation Tax was separated from the Income-tax. It was one income-tax. As soon as the devolution to the States was agreed to at a higher level, they tried to separate out and give it a separate name calling it 'Corporation Tax'. This is the approach that the Centre has despite all our pleadings.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : When was this done? .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Whenever this was done, injustice had been done to the States. Your approach to the States, as your approach to indebtedness also, is a culmination of some years of history. I do not say that you are the starting point. You are only finishing the closing chapter of the entire drama.

Sir, I just repeat, as they are repeating once again, what I had said during the Budget speech. The Finance Minister takes credit. Shri George Fernandes mentioned about the foreign exchange reserve. The Finance Minister tried to point out that Shri George Fernandes has mistaken. That is not the point at all. Every time he takes credit, he takes pride in the fact that have build up foreign exchange reserve of 7 billion dollars, our heads hang in shame because every bit of it is a symptom of our indebtedness and nothing else. It is not an asset. It is a symbol of our indebtedness. Every bit of the foreign exchange is borrowed fund. He takes credit for that. We are all ashamed about it. Sir, what I want to say is this. He says that we are on an excellent path once again. The Government goes on borrowing. There is no explanation for that. Who authorised not only Dr. Manmohan Singh but also the Congress Government of the yester year to import more than we can pay through our exports? I want to know who authorised them, which section of the people in our country allowed them to drown us in this kind of indebtedness.

Sir, in the name of correction, in the name of striking a new path for rejuvenation of the Indian economy, he is leading us to once again to that position. Once again our indebtedness are increasing at a fast pace. Once again, the same force- deficit in the balance of trade - is on the horizon.

19.00 hrs

That was the problem with we are all grappling. He has very kindly led us to that path once again. We are once again having a tremendously high deficit in the balance of trade and to meet that in terms of current balance of payment, they cannot meet it excepting via capital receipts, that is further borrowing. This is the path. This was the source of our problem and this is the source which has failed to tackle.

On the question of deficit financing, I will not say that Shri Singh does not understand it.

Everybody knows this story of competition. When our classical economist talk about competition, two things inevitably would follow, that also I have indicated. One was that there will a trade cycle; and there will be ups and downs in the economy and the other is through inevitably competition these smaller fries will die and monopolies will emerge. That is the story all over the world. The more you say there will be competition, basically and inherently you are strengthening the growth process of the monopoly in the economy. This is what he means by saying, 'Let us pen up the economy.' I will not refer to globalisation what it means has been indicated by other speakers- Shri George Fernandes, Shri Indrit Gupta, Shri Rabi Ray and others. Integration with them means nothing else but subservient, to the large monopolies of the world. This is the story and because this was understood and because this was pointed out at least 150 years ago by a world economist, whose name also is at times uttered. His name is Karl Marx. He pointed out that inevitably this is what happens. Therefore, it was proposed that the answer to this is planning and State intervention. Then what happens? Because of the successes of Russia and because of what they proved what planning means, they also wanted to borrow funds at that time both when Lenin was alive and also when Stalin was at the helm of affairs. Nobody offered them gains. On the contrary today's picture is IMF is hell bent in providing loan to you. But the biggest lesson that was learnt in the world which was not led by working class, why was the great depression of 1928 and through the economics of John Maynard Keynes whom they have loved that State intervention is necessary; that law and order function of the Government is a function which cannot save the economy. They move on to State intervention, public sector investment. The first proponent in this world was not India but Franklin Roosevelt of the United States. We learnt it so much so that our big industrialists also propose through the Bombay plan that State interventions is a must, and they re prophetic. They say for 15 years, let the State do this; after 15 years we shall open the doors for the private sector and no longer State

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

intervention will be called for. He/nearly following that understanding. This time the problem is somewhat more accentuate. What is the problem? The Problem is that this time even if he wants to get out of the market economy, he is unable to get out of it. There is a depression once again all over the world. The advanced countries are moving towards protection unlike the advise which is followed by Shri Manmohan Singh here. The advanced countries of the world, be it the Japan, be it the Germany, be it the United States are raising their custom tariffs. They are imposing non-tariff obstacles also against imports from outside.

But their advice to Dr. Manmohan Singh is "Liberalise your economy so that we can integrate our economy with yours." What is their problem? It is very simple. They have unemployment there. They are unable to sell whatever they are producing. Therefore, they want that their goods should be sold outside. Therefore, what they want? From all these countries, they say, 'You create conditions wherein we can sell our goods'. What is that condition? Withdraw non-tariff barriers and reduce your customs duty. This is what the World Bank paper also says.

What is the second thing that they want. Because of recession within their own country, they have surplus of capital within their country. They want avenues of investment for their surplus. Therefore, they say, "You must withdraw all restrictions that you have against import of capital within your country." This is advice to all those countries which are trying to develop themselves so that their good can be sold and their capital can flow. Do you want to deny that? Do you want to oppose that. If Dr. Manmohan Singh with his patriotic movement in his life thinks he will try to oppose this, he will not be allowed to do that because the IMF is there which is binding him completely like a money lender. To open up the gates of capital, gets of their commodities and goods, we are forced to indebt-

edness. We do not have to seek funds more from them. They will force us into indebtedness. This is the situation as it stands. He is trying to withdraw the State intervention in the economy. He will create a condition gradually when the Government of India will not and need not handle anything else law and order. That is the scenario he is trying to develop.

Therefore, he does not require any fund. Therefore, he does not require any fiscal deficit. Therefore, he does not require any Budget deficit. He will not touch on the private savings of the market and collect them for the Government expenditure. He wants to cut down the Government expenditure. That is his whole drive.

At least in monozyte, one of the things I referred to, look at the confusion, utter confusion because of pressure from abroad in the minds of such an excellent intellect like Dr. Manmohan Singh. He says he has reduced the tariff - very much referred to to item monozyte from abroad from 70 per cent to 30 per cent. What is his response? While referring the Bill for discussion, his response was are reviewing it. The understanding seems to be that it was 70 per cent at that time. I have reduced it to 30 per cent. Now let us through all these pressures, moving into the arithmetic, it means just 15 per cent. Is that the approach which any national being who loves the country would adopt? He himself has proposed in his earlier Budget speech that for all these things - nobody wants this license raj. Nobody wants the corrupt atmosphere of the country. But what is that level of customs duty which will not provide excessive production but at the same time we will not destroy the indigenous initiative. Who can decide - the corrupt corridors of North Block? People will come and try to influence and decision will be taken! He himself proposed for the Tariff Commission. Why is he going back from that position? Let there be an independent authority who will decide at what level to protect without over-protecting. Why is he heisting to do that? He is unable to get rid of the corrupt influences that prevail there, because IMF has become too powerful in

image. Therefore, this is just an illustration. I will not go into details. I have started by saying that he has harmed the small scale sector also.

Let me illustrate by only one example. He has appeared to be giving concessions to the small-scale sector. The concession will be a very minor concession. That the debate will be reduced for all kind of people to a particular level. The small-scale sector will be given the facility of a duty of 10 per cent than that amount, subject to a minimum of five per cent. It is very satisfying apparently. But if the reduced level is five per cent itself, what happens to the small-scale sector? They are placed on the same footing as the large-scale sector because he has reduced duties in that manner. In he is a position to consider small-scale sector people? They have made representations also. In such cases, what alternative have you got? Reduce the minimum five per cent to something like one per cent or zero. Otherwise, what happens is the separate treatment, the preferential treatment that the small-scale sector is apparently entitled to, is given by one hand and denied by the other.

Therefore, even as last as today, not only in terms of the debate but in terms of the total tensure of this Government and his Ministry, I suggest that he regains the sanity which he deserves and accommodate these proposals that they are making. He take a turn from the route which IMF is inevitably almost forcing him to, almost because if he wants to turn back, the people will be behind him and however powerful the IMF and the World Bank maybe, Indian people are much more powerful than all of them out together.

Therefore, I welcome him to the new path by rejecting this Bill today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate even though some have tried to introduce more heat than was necessary.

I have dealt with most of the issues of general philosophy of this Budget only yesterday and I do not propose to waste the time of the House on these issues on which I dealt in my reply yesterday to the general debate..

All I can say is to repeat that the aspersions that have been cast by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee that ours is a strategy to sell-out, that we are destroying Indian industry, that multi-nationals are going to take over this country, I think these are figments of his imagination. If the experience of the last 22 months is any guide, the same very gentlemen who spoke in this House said that inflation would rise to 40 per cent to 50 per cent, that Indian industry would go down and that unemployment would rise to astronomical figures. All that has turned out to be against something which was a figment of their imagination, as I have said earlier also.

Therefore, if there is any truth, if there are any facts, I hope that in due course of time the facts will speak for themselves.

I also say that there is a ray of hope. When I listened to the hon. Members of the CPI (M) in this House and when I also talked sometimes to their colleagues in the West Bengal Government, I do feel that there is a ray of hope because when I go abroad, every time I am asked to carry one project or the other. If it is only got getting foreign aid and getting into debt, why am asked, for example, to go for and beg the Japanese for a project in West Bengal?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: West Bengal is part of India. There is no other reasons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have hope you will kindly yield for a second. The economic policy of the country as a whole is decided by the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

This is your trouble. You will never become

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

major. (*Interruptions*) This is a very important matter. I am glad the hon. Prime Minister has also come. The economic policy is decided by the Government of India as also the industrial policy, the trade policy, the licensing policy and everything. So far as the availability of resources is concerned, that is also decided by the Central Government. Therefore, for purpose of setting up a power project if the Government of India does not condescend to provide money, if the financial institutions are asked not to give money to State Governments for the purpose of setting up industries, does the Finance Minister of India what that the State Government and the State should remain in darkness for lack of supply of electricity because money is not made available by the Centre. Is this the policy of the Central Government? (*Interruptions*)

Let him not indulge in gimmicks. This is not a place for gimmicks. It is as if the West Bengal Government is the Government of India. I wish it were. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not my intention to indulge in polemics. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have heard about below the belt attack. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have listened to all the abuses that have been showered. And if I state the fact the hon. gentleman will get angry. I do not want to pursue this thing. But facts speak for themselves.

In the context of the Finance Bill, there are a few matters which have been raised and I will limit myself only to those. In various amendments, the hon. Members who have spoken have said that the exemption limit should be raised. When I introduced the Finance Bill yesterday, I did make some modification in my original proposal in deference to the wishes of the

Members of this House. I do recognise that inflation has hurt people particularly people in lower income groups. But there are also compulsions of resources including resources for the States. And at this moment, I do not feel that may further increase in exemption limit would be justified taking into account the acute resource constraint that our country faces including the States.

The second point that has been raised in the debate is about the extension of the benefit of tax holiday to more States and backward regions. I do feel that there is merit in this proposal. I said yesterday that in order to further examine this matter, I do propose to appoint a group to look into the various ramifications of this proposal. Also, I do wish to point out to the hon. Members that already since 1991, limited partial tax holiday exists for new industrial units in those parts of our country. But I will have this matter further examined in detail.

The third matter which has been raised in the debate is the issue of surcharge on personal and corporate tax. I have said that it is my intention in due course of time to implement the Report and the major recommendations of the Chelliah Committee. But I also mentioned in the Budget speech that there is such a thing as constraint of resources. I did not want to take the risks with the Budget deficit this year. Therefore, I am unable to accept this suggestion that the surcharge on persons' income as well as surcharge on corporate tax income should be done away with or should be reduced. But I do hope that if the economic situation improves next year, we can come back to some of these issues next time.

The fourth suggestion that has been made is with regard to the concessions for savings under Section 80L. There has been demand that these concessions should be raised from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 13,000. I have, in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, yesterday, in my speech, mentioned that I propose to move an amendment raising this limit from Rs. 7,000 to

Rs. 10, 000. There have been other suggestions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum): Why do you not introduce Section 88 instead of Section 80L? They will be denied forty per cent of the advantage.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: With regard to the general approach to the Chellaiah Committee, I have already mentioned in my opening Budget speech, that it is our intention to implement this report in a phased manner, taking into account the revenue considerations. Therefore, I will not say more at this stage.

Several Members have referred to the customs duties. I am convinced, as I stated in my opening Budget speech, that India does need, over period of time, a phased reduction in customs duties to emerge as competitive economy, a low-cost economy. We are diluting ourselves that by jacking up the customs to 200 per cent, 300 per cent, we are raising resources for investment. I submit in all humility to Professor Chatterjee, who is a distinguished Statistician, if you look at the history of the last twenty years, one cardinal fact about India is that the relative prices of capital goods in this country have risen much faster than the prices of all other goods. So, therefore, the figures in current terms that you get of investment are grossly exaggerated. And one reasons for that excessive raise in the prices of capital goods has been the steep increase in duties year after year which is serving no particular purpose. It does not mobilise resources for the country, it only adds to the cost of production. It makes our economy a high cost economy. So, therefore, ours is a strategy, not of the industrialisation but of more efficient industrialisation, an industrialisation which will be employment-oriented, an industrialisation which will integrate agriculture and industry, will reduce the gap between the urban India and rural India.

These are the major points that were raised.

As regards the Tariff Commission, I did say that it is our intention to move to a system of Tariff Commission but only we have completed the transitional prices of adjustment in customs duties. At this stage it will be too premature to have a Tariff Commission.

Sir, with these words, I command the Finance Bill to House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, may I ask you a question

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES (Mujaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the purpose of this discussion? If he does not want to reply why is the discussion being prolonged? *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, on the floor of the House, an assurance was given by the Minister of State that there will be a budgetary allocation to provide interim relief for the Bhopal Gas victims. Where is that budgetary allocation? I want to know about it from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, an assurance was given on the floor of the House by the Minister of State. I want to know, where is that budgetary allocation.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hocghly): This was an assurance given by the Minister of State on the floor of the House.



MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRINIRMALKANTICATTERJEE: At least let him say whether he did assure or not and if he did assure, then, why is he retrieving and why can he not accommodate it?

SRIBASUDEBACHARIA (Bankura): Why is he not responding? The Minister should respond. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA: Why can you not respond on this (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: This has to be taken very seriously (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has not given satisfactory reply to any of the issues. The discussion was held for 9 hours, but the reply was given only in 20 minutes. Several questions have been ignored. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHANDRA PAL: The Minister of State for Finance has given this assurance on the floor of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We do appreciate the concern you feel. You can discuss this matter with the Finance Minister. If the debate has taken place for seven hours, you cannot expect the Finance Minister to reply each and every point.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantiji, you made a very good speech; now do not spoil it.

I shall now put the Consideration Motion to the vote of the House

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a division Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you serious about this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94, be taken into consideration.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now the lobbies have been cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposal of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94, be taken into consideration”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Dr. Laxminaryan Pandeya.

Clause 2 Income Tax

DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 1,-

omit lines 13 to 16 (1)

Page 2, -

*omit* lines 36 to 48. (2)

Page 2, -

*omit* lines 57 and 58. (3)

Page 3, -

*omit* lines 1 to 2 (4)

Page 3, -

*omit* lines 7 to 9. (5)

Page 3, line 18, -

*forty-eight thousand rupees*"*substitute* fifty "thousand and rupees" (6)

SHRIMATI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum); I beg to move:

Page 2 and 3, -

*Omit* line 58 and 59 and 1 and 2 respectively (108)

THE MINISTER OF Finance (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 3, in line, 18,

for "Twenty-eight"  
*substitute* "thirty". (162)

Page 3, in line 26.

for "twenty-eight"  
*Substitute* "thirty" (163)

Page 3, in line 40,

for "twenty-eight"  
*substitute* "thirty". (164)**Clause 3** *Amendment to section 10*SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dum dum): I beg to move

Page 5,

*after* lines 31, *insert* "(fa) after the existing provision to (Clause 230) the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from 1st day of April, 1994:-

"Provided also that the exemption under sub-clauses (iv) and (v) shall not be available to the institutions which are not engaged in research work"; (109)

**Clause- Amendment of Section 16**SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA  
(Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 5, -

for "fifteen thousand rupees" *substitute*  
"eighteen thousand rupees" (29)Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava (Saipur): I  
beg to move:-

Page 6, -

*after* line 56, *insert*-"(iii) Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital  
and Research Centre, Jaipur" (30)**Clause 15- Amendment of Section 80- 1A**SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA  
(Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page 7, line 16, -

for "the initial five assessment years"  
*substitute* "any five assessment years with  
in the

period of initial eight years at the option of tax payer" (31)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 7, for lines 9 to 23,

*substitute*

15. In section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994,-

(1) in sub-section (2) for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

'(iv) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking not specified in sub-clause (b), it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of March 1995, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking located in an industrially backward State specified in the Eighth schedule or set up in any part of India for the generation, or generation and distribution, of power, it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or to generate power at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993; "

(2) in sub-section (5), for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

(i) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (iv) of subsection (2), twenty-five per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertakings;

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause 9b) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2), hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertakings for the initial five assessment years and thereafter twenty-five per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertakings;

Provided that where the assessee is a company, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "twenty-five per cent", the words "thirty per cent" had been substituted; (165)

### **New Clause 15 A**

MR. SPEAKER, New, the New Clause 15A. Shri Manmohan Singh.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): of beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 166 to the Finance Bill, 1993 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved". (183)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 166 to the Finance Bill, 1993 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Manmohan Singh may move his amendment No. 166.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 23, insert

"15a. In section 801 of the Income-tax Act, in subsection (1), in clauses (i) and (2), for the words "Seven thousand", the words "ten thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994." (166)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page 7, line 29,-

for "four-fifth" substitute-  
"ninety per cent" (32)

Page 7, line 31,

for "two-fifth" substitute-  
"eighty per cent". (33)

Page 7,-

omit line 33 and 34 (34)

#### Clause 21-Amendment to Section 115 K

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 8, for lines 34 to 36, substitute-

'(a) in sub-section (i),-

(i) in clause (a), for the words, brackets and figure "equal to seven per cent to the amount specified in sub-section (5)", the words "of thirty-seven thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(ii) in clause (b),-

(a) after the words "eating place", the words "of perishing, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxi-cab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(b) for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (167)

Page 8, for lines 38 to 40, substitute-

'(i) in clause (b),-

(a) in sub-clause (i), for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(b) in sub-clause (ii),-

(i) after the words "eating place," the words "or from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a MexicaB or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(2) for the words "thirty-five 2, the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (168)

Page 8 for lines 45 to 47, substitute-

'(i) in clause (a),-

(A) for the words "thirty-five", at both the place where they occur, the words "thirty seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994:

(B) after the words "eating place, the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a Mexican or a three wheeled motor vehicle"

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

shall be inserted; '(169)

Page 8, *after* line 52, *insert*

(d) sub-section (5) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (170)

Page 8, in line 53 for "(d) ", substitute "(e)". (171)

**Clause 23- Amendment of Section 143**

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move;

Page 9, -

*for* line 26 and 27, *substitute*-  
“(ii) the Explanation shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.” (35)

**Clause 30- Insertion of New Chapter xix- B**

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHAGVA (Jaipur): I beg to move

Page 9 *for* line 7,

*substitute* (b) “applicant” means a person making an application whose transactions have exceeded Rs. one lakh; (184)

**Clause 31- Amendment to Section- 253**

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move

Page 11, *for* lines 45 to 48, *substitute*-

“(a) where the total income of the assessee before being assessed by Assessing Officer is one lakh rupees or less, two

hundred and fifty rupees;

(b) where the total income of the assessee before being assessed by Assessing Officer is more than one lakh rupees, five hundred rupees; “(36)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANA (Gobichettipalayam): I beg to move:

Page 11, line 48,

*for* “one thousand and five hundred rupees” substitute “one thousands rupees” (93)

**Clause 33- Amendment to Section 269**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 12, *for* lines 16 to 19, *substitute*-

“Provided also that the period of limitation referred to in the second proviso shall be reckoned, where any stay has been granted by any court against the passing of an order for the purchase of the immovable property under this Chapter, with reference to the date of vacation of the said stay.” (12)

**Clause 35- Amendment of Section 273 A**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 12, in line 54, *after* ‘Chief Commissioner’ *insert* “or Director-General, as the case may be”. (173)

Page - 12, in line 59, *after* Chief Commissioner “, *insert* “or Director-General, as the case may be”. (174)

**Clause 36- Insertion of Eighth Schedule**

SHRI MANABAENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I beg to move:

Page 13,

*Afterline 16, insert*

"(AIIA) Uttar Pradesh (Garhal and Kumaon Mandals)" (23)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE  
(Panskura): I beg to move:

Page 13,-

*afterline 7, insert-*

"(2A) Bihar (Northern parts and tribal Districts)" (25)

SHRIGIRIDHARILALBHARGAVA (Jaipur):  
I beg to move:

Page 13,-

*afterline 14 insert-*

"(9A) Rajasthan" (37)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I beg to  
move:

Page 13, -

*afterline 14, insert*

"(9A) Orissa (Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir and Ganjam districts)" (148)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:-

Page 13, in line 4, for "(5)", substitute "(2) (iv)  
(b)", (175)

#### **Clause 38- Amendment Section 5**

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDAYA  
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 28,-

for 1st day of April, 1994",

substitute "1st day of April, 1993". (.)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE  
(Panskura): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 29,-

*afterhouse insert.*

"not exceeding 100 sq. yard" (26)

#### **Clause 39- Amendment of Section 18 B**

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to  
move:

Page 13, in line 34, after "Chief Commissioner", insert "or Director-General, as the case may be". (176)

#### **Clause 40- Amendment of Section**

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA  
(Jadavpur): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 45, -

for "thirty thousand" (185)

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 41.. there is no  
amendment.

#### **Clause 42- Amendment of Act 52 of 1962**

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to  
move:

Page 16,-

omit lines 50 to 53. (159)

Page 17, -

omit lines 1 to 10. (160)

[English]

Page 17, -

**Clause 43- Amendment of Act 5 of 1975***omit* lines 32 to 45. (161)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEJEE (Bolpur):  
I beg to move;

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA  
(Jadavpur): I beg to move:

Page 17, -

Page 17, -

*for* lines 11 and 12, -*omit* lines 16 and 17. (186)

*substitute* "The Customs Tariff Act, 1975, (herein after referred to as the 'Customs Tariff Act') shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Scheduled save that there would be no reduction in the effective rates of import duty on any item which is produced or indigenously available in India and the effective rates of import duty in respects thereof will continue to be the same as prior to the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993." (49)

[English]

Page 17,

*after* line 29, insert-

"Provided further that there shall be a fee of two hundred rupees where the appeal is made by SSI units." (187)

**First Schedule**

Shri Saifuddin Choudhury (Katwa): I beg to move:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA  
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 17, -

Page, - 18

*for* lines 11 and 12, -*omit* lines 19 to 28 (8)

*Substitute* "The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Customs Tariff Act') shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Scheduled save that there would be no reduction in the effective rates of import duty on any item which will harm the interests of the indigenous industry/engaged in the production of the same items and effective rates of import duty in respect thereof will continue to be the same as prior to; the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993." (149)

Page 18, -

*omit* lines 38 to 43 (9)

Page 18, -

*omit* lines 52 to 55 (10)

Page 19 -

*omit* lines 5 to 8 (11)

Page 19, -

*omit* lines 13 to 16 (12)**Clause 44- Amendment of Act 1 of 1944**

Page 19, -

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

*omit* lines 35 to 38 (13)

Page 21,

Page 22,-

omit lines 41 to 46 (14)

for lines 1 to 8 substitute

*"Rates of Income - tax*


---

(1) Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Nil;
(2) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000,00	20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000
(3) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,000.00 but does not exceed Rs. 2.00,000	Rs. 10,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000
(4) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 40,000 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 (15)

---

Page 23

Page 22,-

omit lines 9 to 18 (16)

omit lines 42 to 45 (18)

Page 22

Page 22

omit line 28 to 33 (17)

For lines 48 and 49, Substitute-

*"Rates of income - tax*


---

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 (19)

---



[Sh. Laxminārayan Pandeya]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur):

Page 23,-

I beg to move:

omit lines 1 to 4 (20)

Page 18, line 31

Page 23,-

for "Rs. 28,000" substitute

omit lines 9 to 12 (21)

"Rs. 35,000" (38)

Page 23,-

Page 18

omit lines 31 to 34 (22)

for lines 33 to 37 substitute

"(1) where the total income does not  
exceed Rs. 35,000

Nil

(2) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 35,000 but does not exceed  
Rs. 1,00,000

20 per cent of the  
amount by which  
the total income  
exceeds Rs. 35,000

(3) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000

Rs. 13,000 plus 30  
per cent of the  
amount by which the  
total income  
exceed 1,00,000," (39)

Page 19, line 44.

Page 22,-

for "40 per cent" substitute

for lines 2 to 8, substituted

"27 per cent." (41)

"(1) where the total income does  
not exceeds Rs. 35,000

Nil

(2) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 35,000 but does not exceeds  
Rs. 60,000

20 per cent of the  
amount by which the  
total income  
exceeds Rs. 35,000

(3) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 60,00 but does not  
exceed Rs. 1,00,000

Rs. 5,000 plus 20  
per cent of the  
amount by which the  
total income exceeds  
Rs. 60,000

(4) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000

Rs. 15,000 *plus* 30  
percent of the  
amount by which the  
total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000" (43)

Page 22, line 49

Page 23, -

for "40 per cent " *substitute-*

for lines 16 to 20 *substitute*

"27 per cent " (45)

"1. In the case of a domestic company

(1) where the company is a company  
in which the public are substantially interrupted

30 per cent of the  
total income;

(2) where the company is not  
a company in which the  
public are substantially  
interested

35 per cent of the  
total income" (47)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN  
(Gobichettipalayam): I beg to move:

Page 18,

for lines 12 to 18. *substitute-*

"(1) where the total income does not  
exceed Rs. 48,000

Nil;

(2) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 48,000 but does not  
exceed Rs. 75,000  
Rs. 48,000;

20 per cent of the  
amount by which the  
total income exceeds.

(3) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 65,000 but does not  
exceed Rs. 1,00,000.

Rs. 5400 *plus* 30 per  
cent of the amount  
by which the total  
income exceeds Rs.  
75,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000.

Rs. 12,900 *plus* 40  
percent of the  
amount by which the  
total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000." (94)

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

Page 18,-

Page 18,

omit lines 29 to 43 (96)

after line 28, insert-

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): I beg to

move:

"Provided further that surcharge on income tax shall be computed on additional income tax payable on total income exceeding Rs. 1,00,000." (95)

Page 22,-

For lines 1 to 8, substitute

*"Rate of income-tax"*

---

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 32,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds 32,000 but does not exceed 75,000	20 per cent of the amount Rs. by which the total income Rs. exceeds Rs. 32,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 75,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,600 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 75,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,100 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000; (97)

---

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I beg to move:

Page 22, line 7,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (121)

Page 18, line 17,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (110)

Page 22, line 26,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (123)

Page 18, line 36,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (112)

Page 22,-

Page 19, line 4,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (115)

omit lines 26 to 31. (124)

Page 22, line 49.

Page 19, line 21,-

for "45 per cent" substitute "50 per cent" (118)

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (126)

SHRIJITENDRANATHDAS (Jalpaiguri):

Page 23, line 19,

I beg to move:

for "45 per cent" substitute "50 per cent" (128)

Page 22,

For lines 1 to 8, *substitute-*

*Rates of income-tax"*

- |                                                                                   |                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 40,000/-                           | Nil;                                                                                  |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 70,000/-  | 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000/-              |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,00/- but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- | Rs. 3,000/- plus 20 per cent of the amount by which total income exceeds Rs. 70,000/- |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000/-                                 | Rs. 9,000/- plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds          |

Rs. 1,00,000/-" (144)

SHRIMANIMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

Page 22, in line 2, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". (172)

Page 22, in line 3, for "28,000", substitute "30,000" (178)

Page 22, in line 4, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". (179)

Page 22, in line 4, for "4,400", substitute "4,000". (180)

Page 22, in line 7, for "19,400", substitute

"19,000". (181)

Page 22, in line 21, for "28,000", substitute

"30,000". (182)

SHRIMATI MALINI BAHTTACHARAYA  
(Jadavpur); I beg to move:

Page 18, line 17, -

for "40 per cent"

substitute "50 per cent" (188)

**Second Schedule**

Page 30,-

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur):  
I beg to move:

omit lines 1 and 2. (145)

Page 26, line 4, -

Page 30, -

for "85%" substitute "100%" (50)

omit lines 19 to 33. (146)

**Third Schedule**

SHRINIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dumdum); I beg to move:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE

(Raniganj); I beg to move:

Page 26, -

Page 33

omit lines 4 to 52. (137)

omit line 22. (27)

Page 27 and 28, -

Page 33, -

omit lines 1 to 55 and 1 to 35  
respectively (138)

omit line 29. (28)

Page 28, -

SHRINIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dumdum); I beg to move:

omit lines 37 to 39. (139)

Page 33,

Page 28, -

omit line 24. (131)

omit lines 42 to 55. (140)

Page 35, -

Page 29, -

omit lines 32 to 43 (132)

omit lines 4 to 9. (141)

Page 29, -

MR. SPEAKER: Now, all the amend-  
ments to the various clauses have been  
moved. We will take up consideration of the  
amendments to the various clauses.

omit lines 11 and 12. (142)

Page 29, -

**Clause 2 - Income Tax**

omit lines 14 to 55. (143)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ments 1 to 5 to clause 2 to the vote of the  
House.

SHRIRUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I beg  
to move:

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a divi-  
sion.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the lobbies  
have been cleared.

I shall now put amendments number 1  
to 5, moved by Shri Laxmi Narain Pandey,  
to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 1,-

Omit lilnes 1-3 to 16. (1)-

Page 2,-

omit lines 36 ot 48 (2)-

Page 2,

omit lines 57 to 58 (3)-

Page 3,

omit lines 1 and 2 (4)-

Page 3,

omit lineS 7 to 9." (5)-

**The lok sabha divided**

**19.40 hrs.**

**Division No. 7**

**A YES**

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhlia, Shrimati Bhavna

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Punlik

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Jai Prakash, Shri

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Jaswani, Dr. K.D.

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Joshi, Shri Anna

Mishra, Shri Janardan

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Kalka Das, Shri

Munda, Shri Kariya

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Naik, Shri Ram

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Kapra, Shri Ram

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Passi, Shri Balraj

Katheria, Shri Pradhu Dayal

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Patel, Shri Haribhai (Porbandar)

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan  
Chandra

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Pathak, Shri Harin

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

\* Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Raj Narain, Shri

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R

Ram Singh, Shri	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S
Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu	Sreenivaasan, Shri C.
Ramdew Ram, Shri	Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur	Swami, Shri Sureshanand
Rawat, Sjri Bhagwan Shankar	Tandel, Shri D.J.
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji
Sakshiji, Dr.	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Saraswati, Shri Yoganand	Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani
Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain
Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje	Trivedi, Shri Arvind
Shah, Shri Manabendra	Uma Bharti, Kumari
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Sharma, Shri Jeewan	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar	Varma, Shri Ratilal
Sharma, Shri V.N	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra
Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das	Vekaria, Shri Shivilal Nagjibhai
Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad	Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Dr. Chattrapal	Verma, Shri Sushil Chand
Singh, Shri Devi Bux	Vifendra Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Rajveer	
Singh, Shri Rampal	

## Noes

Adaikalaraj, Shri L



Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Charles, Shri A.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Ayub Khan, Shri

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Banerjee, Kyumari Memata

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Deka, Shri Probin

V. D.

Birbal, Sh.

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

R.

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Dennis, Shri N.

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Deora, Shri Murl

Buta Singh

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

513	<i>Finance Bill, 1993</i>	VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)	<i>Finance Bill, 1993</i>	514
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan		Imchalemba, Shri		
Devarajan, Shri B.		Inder Jit, Shri		
Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari		Islam, Shri Nurul		
Dighe, Shri Sharad		Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.		
Digvijaya Singh, Shri		Jakhar, Shri Balram		
Diwan, Shri Pawan		Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram		
Faleiro, Shri Edurado		Jatav, Shri Bare Lal		
Farook, Shri M.O.H.		Jawali, Dr. B.G.		
Fernandes, Shri Oscar		Jayamohan, Shri A.		
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao		Jeevarathinam, Shri R.		
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath		Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal		
Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Kahandole, Shri Z.M.		
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai		Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh		
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.		
Gehlot, Shri Ashok		Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.		
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		Kamal Nath, Shri		
Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala		Kamat, Shri Gurudas		
Gogoi, Shri Tarun		Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram		
Gomango, Shri Giridhar		Kamson, Prof.M.		
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.		Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham		
Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao		Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari		
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna		Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy		
Harchand Singh, Shri		Kaul, Shrimati Sheila		
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh		Kewal Singh, Shri		

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

\*Murugesan, Dr. N.

Krishnawamy, Shri M.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Naik Shri G. Devaraya

Kuli, Shri Balin

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Netam, Shri Arvind

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Mallikarjun, Shri

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Mallu, Dr. R.

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Manphool Singh, Shri

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Pandian, Shri D.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Panja, Shri Ajit

Meghe, Shri Datta

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Patel, Shri Praful

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Ram Badan, Shri

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Ramchandran, Shri Mullapally

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Ramsagar, Shri

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti

Raddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Prabhu, Shri R.

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Pradhani, Shri K.

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Reddy, Shri R. Surrender

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Roshan Lal, Shri

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Selja Kumari

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Tara Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Thangakabalu, Shri K.V.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Thomas, Prof. K.V

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Silvera, Dr. C.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Singh, Shri Arjun

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Topno, Kumari Frida

Singh, Shri Motilal

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Singh, Shri S.B.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Page 3, Line 18,-

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

For 'twenty-eight thousand rupees'  
substitute "fifty thousand rupees"(6)

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Let the lobbies be cleared-

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amend-  
ment No. 6 to clause 2 to the vote of the  
House.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

The question is:

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

page 3, line 18,-

Williams, Shri R.G.

for "twenty-eight thousand rupees"  
substitute "fifty thousand rupees"(6)

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

**The Lok Sabha divided**

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

**Division No. 8**

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

**19.50 hrs.**

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the  
result of the division is:

**Ayes**

Ayes : 122

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Noes: 253

Advani, Shri Lal K.

*The motion was negatived.*

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ment no. 6 moved by Dr. Laxminarain Pan-

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

---

\*The following Members also recorded their votes .

- Ayes : 1. Shi B. Rajaravivarma  
2. Shrimati Kairshnendra Kaur (Deepa)  
3. Dr. N. Murugesan

- Noes: 1. Shri G. Moda Gowada  
2. Shri Raj Kishore Mahato  
3. Shri Dalbir Singh  
4. Shi Vijay Naval Patil



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Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)  
Sakshiji, Dr.

*Finance Bill, 1993* 526

Misra, Shri Janardan

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Munda, Shri Kariya

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Nalik, Shri Ram

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Passi, Shri Balraj

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Pathak, Shri Harin

Singh, Dr. Chattrapal

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Singh, Shri Rampal

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Singh, Shri Satya Deo

Raj Narain, Shri

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Ram Singh, Shri

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Trivedi, Shri Arvind



**Noes**

529	<i>Finance Bill, 1993</i>	VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)	<i>Finance Bill, 1993</i>	530
	Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R		Gehlot, Shri Ashok	
	Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh (Phillaur)		Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	
	Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Giriyappa, Shri C.P. Mudala	
	Damor, Shri Somjibhai		Gogoi, Shri Tarun	
	Das, Shri Anandi Charan		Gomango, Shri Girildhar	
	Das, Shri Ram Sunder		Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	
	Deka, Shri Probin		Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao (Hingoli)	
	Delkar, Shri Mohan S.		Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna	
	Dennis, Shri N.		Harchand Singh, Shri	
	Deora, Shri Murli		Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	
	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao		Imchalemba, Shri	
	Devarajan, Shri B.		Inderjit, Shri	
	Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari		Islam, Shri Nurul	
	Dighe, Shri Sharad		Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	
	Digvijaya Singh, Shri		Jakhar, Shri Balram	
	Diwan, Shri Pawan		Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	
	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo		Jatav, Shri Bare Lal	
	Farook, Shri M.O.H.		Jawali, Dr. B.G.	
	Fernandes, Shri Oscar		Jayamohan, Shri A.	
	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao		Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	
	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath		Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal	
	Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Kahandole, Shri Z.M.	
	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai		Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh	
	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodliya		Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.	

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamson, Prof. M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Karredula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kewal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Manphool Singh, Shri

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Prabhu, Shri R.

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Pradhani, Shri K.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Pandian, Shri D.

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Panja, Shri Ajit

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel, Shri Praful

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Sh୍ରavan Kumar

Ram Badan, Shri

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patil, Shri Anwar Basavaraj

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Rathva. Shri N.J.

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruiti

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri. K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Roshan Lal. Shri

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Saijan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Selja, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal

Sharma, Capt.. Satish Kumar

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Sindal, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singla, Shril Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solankli, Shri Surajbhanu

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundraraj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangakabalu, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Prof.K.V.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Thungon, Shri P.K. Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamuerthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction,  
 the result \* of the division is:

Topno, Kumari Frida Ayes : 110

Noes : 253

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Laeta *The motion was negatived.*

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amend-  
 ment No. 108 moved by Shril Nirmal Kanti  
 Upadhyay, Shri Swarup Chatterjee to the vote of the house.

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah *Amendment, (No.6) was put and  
 negatived.*

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumari Vimla MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amend-  
 ment No. 162 to 164 moved by Shri Manmo-  
 han Singh to the vote of the house.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija The question is:

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna "Page 3, in line 18,

Willaims, Shri R.G. for "twenty-eight",  
 substitute 'thirty'. (162)

Yadav, Shri Arun Singh Page 3, in line 26,

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh for "twenty-eight",

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The following members also recorded their votes:

Noes:- 1. Shri. Datta Meghe  
 2. Shri Dalbir singh

Ayes: 1. Kumari Uma Bharti  
 2. Shri Mangal Ram Premi  
 3. Shri Chimayanand Swami

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substitute "thirty". (163)

Page 3, in line 40,

for "twenty-eight",  
substitute "thirty". (164)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Clause  
2, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand  
part of the bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, as added to the Bill*

### **Clause 3**

*Amendment of section 10*

MR SPEAKER: Now Clause 3

I shall now put amendment No 109  
moved by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to  
the vote of the House.

*[Amendment N 109 was put and  
negated]]*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is.\*\*\*

"That clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6 stand part  
of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6 were added to the  
Bill.*

### **Clause 7 - Amendment of Section 16**

MR. SPEAKER: Now clause 7.

MAY 5, 1993

*Finance Bill, 1993* 540

I shall now put amendment No 29, moved  
by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, to the vote of  
the House.

*Amendment No 29 was put and  
negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 7, and 8 to 12 stand part  
of the Bill."

*he motion was adopted*

*Clauses 7 and 8 to 12 were added to  
the Bill.*

### **Clause 13 - Amendment 2 Section 80** G

Mr. Speaker: Now, Clause 13/ I shall  
now put amendment No. 30 to vote of the  
House.

*Amendment No. 30 was put and  
negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 13 and 14 stand part of  
the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 13, and 14 were added to the  
Bill*

### **Clause 15 - Amendment of Section 80** - 1 A

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Clause 15. I  
shall now put amendment No 31 to the  
vote of the House.

*Amendment No 31 was put and  
negated*

MR SPEAKER: I shall now put

The question is: Page 7 for lines 9" to 23" *substitute*

15 In section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1984—

(1) in sub-section (2), for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

Amendment  
 of  
 section  
 80-IA

"(iv) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking not specified in sub-clause (b), it begins to manufacture of produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1991 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1995, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking located in an industrially backward State specified in the Eighth Schedule on set up in any part of India for the generation, or generation and distribution, of power, it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or to generate power at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1988;;

(2) in sub-section (5), for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

(i) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2), twenty-five per cent,

of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking;

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2), hundred per cent, of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking for the initial five assessment years and thereafter twenty-five per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking;

Provided that where the assessee is a company, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words : "twenty-five per cent, the words "thirty per cent", had been substituted;" 165.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause 15, as amended, to the vote of the house

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Tha Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, New Clause 15A.

Shri Manmohan Singh has moved amendment No 166.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What is the reason?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: This is because: I have already stated : we propose to raise the limit in Section 80L from the present Rs 7,000 to Rs 10,000.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you are not going to oppose it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am oppoing I am opposing only because I wanted to move an amendment to the amendment he is moving.



MR. SPEAKER: I will allow that amendment.

SHRI RAM NAIK: No. You cannot allow that because I understand that the President's sanction has to be secured for that ; because if there is any further change, reduction or increase, for that the President's sanction is required.

MR. SPEAKER: For reduction no sanction is required. If you are giving relief to the people you do not have to come to the house. If you are increasing the tax, then you have to come to the house.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Even then, if you are allowing my amendment, then I do not have any objection. Otherwise, yesterday I had raised on basic objection; that we do not get the amendments proposed to be moved by the Finance Minister in time.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand the basic principle of the parliamentary system. You cannot take the money from the people without getting the sanction from the house. But if you want to give some relief to the people, then the government can do it even without coming to the house.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The government wants to give relief to the rich. That is why this amendment is coming now.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My only point is that we should be allowed to have amendment to the amendment which he has moved.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your amendment?

SHRI RAM NAIK: My amendment is that the concession which has been given upto Rs. 10,000 is to be increased to Rs. 12,000.

That is my amendment to the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you serious about it?

SHRI RAM NAIK : Yes, Sir, ( *interruptions* )

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Sir, Shri Ram Naik has not moved the motion formally or even orally. How can he move an amendment now? He kept on planning...( *Interruptions* ) He never got up and said that he has an amendment to the motion itself. Therefore, he cannot move....( *Interruptions* ).

SHRI RAM NAIK: When the amendment come up for discussion, then only amendment to the amendment can be moved ( *Interruptions* )

MR. SPEAKER: I respect your understanding of rules and everything. Let us not complicate, if you are not serious.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am serious, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion for suspension has already been adopted and amendment no. 166 has been moved by Shri Manmohan Singh. You may now move your amendment to the amendment.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Manmohan Singh, printed as No. 166 in List No. 16 of amendments,-

(i) for "ten thousand"  
substitute "twelve thousand"

(ii) for "1994" substitute "1993" 192.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 192, to the amendment no. 166

545 *Finance Bill, 1993* VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)  
moved by Shri Manmohan Singh, to the vote  
of the house.

*Finance Bill, 1993* 546  
**Clause 21—Amendment of section 115**  
K

*Amendment No. 192 was put and  
negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put amend-  
ment no. 166 to the vote of the house. The  
question is:

*"Page 7, after line 23, insert*

'15 A. In section 80L of the Income-tax  
act, in sub-section (1), in clauses (1) and (2),  
for the words "seven thousand", the words  
"ten thousand" shall be substituted with ef-  
fect from the 1st day of April, 1994.' (166)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That New Clause 15A be added to the  
bill."*

*The motion was adopted.*

New Clause 15A was added to the Bill.

**Clause 16** *Amendment of section 80M*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ments numbers 32, 33 and 34 moved by Shri  
Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the  
house.

*Amendments Nos 32, 33 and 34 were  
put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That Clauses 16 and 17 to 20 stand part  
of the bill."*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16 was added to the bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not put amend-  
ment numbers 167, 168, 169, 170 and 171  
moved by Shri Manmohan Singh to the vote  
of the house.

The question is:

*Page 8, for lines 34 to 36, substitute*

(a) in sub-section (1),-

(i) in clause (a), for the words, brack-  
ets and figure "equal to seven per cent, of the  
amount specified in sub-section (5)", the  
words " of thirty-seven thousand rupees"  
shall be substituted with effect from the 1st  
day of April, 1994:

(ii) in clause (b),-

(A) after the words "eating place" the  
words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a  
goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab  
or a three wheeled motor vehicle" shall be  
inserted:

(B) for the words "thirty-five", the words  
"thirty-seven" shall be substituted with  
effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (167)

*Page 8, for lines 38 to 40, substitute-*

(i) in clause (b),-

(A) in sub-clause (i), for the words "thirty-  
five", the words "thirty-seven", shall be  
substituted with effect from the 1st day of  
April, 1984 ;

(B) in sub-clause (ii),-

(1) after the words "eating place",  
the words "or from the business of oper-  
ating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage,  
a motor cab, maxicab or a three-wheeled

motor vehicle shall be inserted:

(2) for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994 (68)

Page 8, for 45 to 47, substitute-

(i) in clause (a),-

(A) for the words "thirty-five", at both the places where they occur, the words "thirty-seven", shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(B) after the words "eating place, the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted: (169)

Page 8, after line 52, insert

'(d) sub-section (5) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (170)

Page 8, in line 53, for "(D)", substitute "(e)".

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 21, as amended, and Clause 22 stand part of the bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 21, as amended and Clause 22 were added to the bill.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, the doors of the outer lobbies are closed although no Division Bell is there. Please instruct them so that people are not stranded there.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this is the rule that immediately after the Division, it should be open so that others can come in.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Unfortunately, they are not educated.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is exactly why I waited for some time. You are right. I am asking them to open the doors.

*(Interruptions)*

Clause 23- Amendment of section 143

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment number 35 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 35 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 23 to 29 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

Cause 23 to 29 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 30 - Insertion of new chapter XIX B**

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment number 184 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 184 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 30 was added to the Bill*

CLAUSE 31-*Amendment of section*  
253

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment number 36, moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 36 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 98 moved by Shri P.G. Narayanan to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 93 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clauses 31 and 32 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 31 and 32 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 32 was added to the bill*

**Clause 33 :** *Amendment of Section*  
269 UD

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 12, for lines 16 to 19, substitute-

"Provided also that the period of limitation referred to in the second proviso shall be reckoned where any stay has been granted by any court against the passing of an order for the purchase of the immovable property under the chapter, with reference to the date of vacation of said stay". (172)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 33, as amended, and clause 34 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 33, as amended, and clause 34 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 35 - Amendment of section**  
273-A

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 12, in line 54, after "Chief Commissioner", insert "or Director-General as the case may be". (173)

Page 12, in line 59, after "Chief Commissioner", insert "or Director General, as the case may be". (174)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 36-Insertion of eighth schedule**

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): Sir, my amendment is for inclusion of Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh in the Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting the amendment No. 23 moved by Shri Manabendra Shah to the vote of the House

The question is

after line 16, insert

"(AllA) Uttar Pradesh (Garhwal and Kumaon Mandals)" (23)

Let the Lobbies be cleared

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"Page 13,  
after line 16, insert

"(AllA) Uttar Pradesh (Garhwal and Kumaon Mandals)" (23)

*The Lok Sabha divided*

## Division No. 9

20.15 hrs

## Ayes

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Baradar, Shri Dattatraya

Barman, Shri Ujjwal

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwal, shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Datta, Shri Amal

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Ketheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Fernandes, Shri George

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan  
Chandra

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Jai Prakash, Shri

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Jeswani, Dr. K.D.

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Joshi, Shri Anna

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Kalka Das, Shri

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Mandal, Shri Suraj

Manjay Lal, Shri

Pathak, Shri Harin

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

\* Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Misra, Shri Janardan

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

\* Wrongly voted for Ayes

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Munda, Shri Kariya

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Raj Narain, Shri

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Rajesh Kumar, Shri .

Passi, Shri Balraj

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Ram Singh, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

\*Wrongly voted for ,

Ray, Shri Rabi

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Soren, Shri Shibu

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Sakshiji, Dr.

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Uma Bharti, Kumari

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Sukhla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Singh, Dr. Chattrapal

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

Singh, Shri Mohan

Vekaria, Shri Shivtal Nagjibhai

Singh, Shri Pratap

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Verma, Prof. Rita

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra



Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Zainal Abedin Shri

**Division No. 9****NOES**

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Ayub Khan, Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamta

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Buta Singh, Shri

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Deka, Shri Probin

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Dennis, Shri N.

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Deora, Shri Murli

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Imchalemba, Shri

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Inder Jit, Shri

Devarajan, Shri B.

Islam, Shri Nurul

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jhikra, Shri Mohanlal

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Mallu, Dr. R.

Kamble, Shri Arvind

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Kamson, Prof. M.

Manphool Singh, Shri

Kaniithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

\* Meghe, Shri Datta

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekar

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Mutterwar, Shri Vilas

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Kudumula, Kumari Padarnasree

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Kuli, Shri Balin

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nawale, Shri Vidwa Vithoba

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Netam, Shri Arvind

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Malikarjun, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

---

 \*Wrongly voted for Noes.

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Pradhani, Shri K.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Pandian, Shri D.

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Rajeshwaran, Dr.V.

Panja, Shri Ajit

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Praful

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Ramchandran, Shri Mullapally

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rethva, Shri N.J.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Raddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruiti

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Prabhu, Shri R.

Reddy, Shri R. Surender



Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Ayes : 186

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Noes : 249

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

*The motion was negatived.*

Urs, Shriati Chandra Prabha

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put the amendment no. 25 moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the house.

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

The question is :

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

Page 13-

Verma, Kumari Vimla

after line 7 insert

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

"(2A) Bihar (Northern parts and tribal districts)". (25)

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

MR. SPEAKER: Now I think, after the first division, we have not opened the door. If you agree, lobbies are cleared.

Williams, Shri R.G.

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

The question is:

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

"Page 13,

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

after line 7, insert

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh

"(2A) Bihar (Northern parts and tribal districts)"(25)

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correc-

*The Lok Sabha divided*

---

The Following members also reco9rded their votes :-

**AYES:-**

Shri Vishveshwar Bhagat  
Shri Lokanath choudhury  
Shri Surya Narayan Singh  
Shri Samnath Chatterjee  
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav  
Shri Ram Naik

**NOES :-**

Shri Kewal Singh  
Shri Kripchaliha  
Shri Dalbir Singh  
Shri Harchand Singh  
Shri Bheru Lal Meena

**20.22 hrs****AYES**

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Datta, Shri Amal

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Devegowda, Shri H.D.

\* Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Dharmabiksham, Shri

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Fatmi, Shri Mohamad Ali Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri George

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Berwa, Shri Ra Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof Susanta

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

573	<i>Finance Bill, 1993</i>	VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)	<i>Finance Bill, 1993</i>	574
	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kuar		Khurana, Shri Madan Lal	
	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela		Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad	
	Giri, Shri Sudhir		Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati	
	Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji (Bhavnagar)		Kumar, Shri Nitish	
	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela		Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	
	Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri		Kunjee Lal, Shri	
	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal		Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.	
	Jai Prakash, Shri		Lodha, Shri Guman Mal	
	Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur		Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra	
	Jaswant Singh, Shri		Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	
	Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan		Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	
	Jena, Shri Srikanta		Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.	
	Jeswani, Dr. K.D.		Mandal, Shri Brahmanand	
	Joshi, Shri Anna		Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	
	Kalka Das,		Mandal, Shri Suraj	
	Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.		Manjay Lal, Shri	
	Kanodia, Shri Mahesh		Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna	
	Kapse, Shri Ram		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal		Misra, Shri Janardan	
	Katiyar, Shri Vinay		Misra, Shri Satyagopal	
	Khan, Shri Sukhendu		Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari	
	Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand		Mollah, Shri Hannan	
	Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra		Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	
	Khanoria, Major D.D.		Mukherjee, Shri Subrata	



Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Munda, Shri Kariya

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Naik, Shri Ram

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Pathak, Shri Harin

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pr

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Raj Narain, Shri

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ram Singh, Shri

Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli

Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Ray, Shri Rabi

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Soren, Shri Shibu

Sakshiji, Dr.

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Sreenivaasan, Shri C.

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Manga,

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Singh, Dr. Chattrapal

\* Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Singh, Shri Mohan

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Singh, Shri Pratap

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Uma Bharti, Kuttan

Singh, Shri Rampal

Wrongly boted for Ayes.

Singh, Shri Satya Deo

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof. (Tenali)

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Vekaria, Shri Shivilal Nagjbhai

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Verma, Prof. Rita

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

# **Division No. 10**

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## **NOES**

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Birbal, Shri

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Buta Singh, Shri

Chako, Shri. P.C.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Anthony, Shri Frank

Charles, Shri A.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

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	Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari		Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	
	Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai		Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath	
	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh		Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh	
	Chidambaram, Shri P.		Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai	
	Chinta Mohan, Dr.		Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	
	Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.		Gehlot, Shri Ashok	
	Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	
	Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala	
	Damor, Shri Somjibhai		Gogoi, Shri Tarun	
	Das, Shri Anadi Charan		Gomango, Shri Giridhar	
	Das, Shri Ram Sunder		Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	
	Deka, Shri Probin		Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao	
	Delkar, Shri Mohan S.		Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna	
	Dennis, Shri N.		Harchand Singh, Shri	
	Deora, Shri Murl		Imchalemba, Shri	
	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao		Inder Jit, Shri	
	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan		Islam, Shri Nurul	
	Devarajan, Shri B.		Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	
	Dighe, Shri Sharad		Jakhar, Shri Balram	
	Digvijaya Singh, Shri		Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	
	Diwan, Shri Pawan		Jatav, Shri Bare Lal	
	Felerio, Shri Edurado		Jawali, Dr. B.G.	
	Farook, Shri M.O.H.		Jayamohan, Shri A.	
	Fernandes, Shri Oscar		Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kahandole, Shri Z.M

Mallik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Malu, Dr. R.

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Kamal Nath, Shri

Manphool Singh, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Kamble, Shri Arvind

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Kamson, Prof. M.

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Karreddula Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Meghe, Shri Datta

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kewal Singh, Shri

Majahid, Shri B.M.

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Muttamwar, Shri Vilas

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kuli, Shri Balin

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Prabhu, Shri R.

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayar

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Pradhani, Shri K.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Pandian, Shri D.

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Panja, Shri Ajit

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel, Shri Praful

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Ramachandran, Shri Mullupally

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavara

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasim.

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Ram Sing Col.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruutti

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Silvera, Dr. C.

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Singh, Shri Arjun

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Singh, Shri Motilal

Roshan Lal, Shri

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Singh, Shri S.B.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Selja, Kumari

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Tara Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Thangabalu, Shri K.V.

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Thomas, Prof. K.V

Siddharatha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

*Amendment No. 37 was put and  
 negated*

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Topno, Kumari Frida

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put amend-  
 ment number 148 moved by Shri Srikanta  
 Jena to the vote of the house.

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

*Amendment No. 148 was put and  
 negated*

Umbrey, Shri Lata

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

MR. SPEAKER: Now Government  
 amendment No. 175 moved by Shri Manmo-  
 han Singh. The question is:

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Page 13, in line 4, for "(5)", substitute  
 "(2) (iv (b))". (175)

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

*The motion was adopted*

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

Verma, Kumari Vimla

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

"That Clause 36, as amended, and  
 clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

Vyas, Dr. Girija

*The motion was adopted*

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

*Clause 36 as amended and clause  
 37 were added to the Bill*

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

**Clause 38-Amendment of Section 5**

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
 ment number 7 moved by Shri Laxminarain  
 Pandey to the vote of the house.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,  
 the result \* of the division is as follows:

*Amendment No. 7 was put and  
 negated*

Ayes 199

Noes 243

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
 ment number 26 moved by Shrimati Geeta  
 Mukherjee to the vote of the house.

*The motion was negated*

*Amendment No. 26 was put and  
 negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put  
 amendment number 37 moved by Shri  
 Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause



The question is:

*The motion was adopted.*

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

*Clause 39, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 38 was added to the Bill*

**Clause 40-Amendment of Section 5**

**Clause 39-Amendment of section 18**  
**B**

MR. SPEAKER: Now clause 40.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Clause 39.

I will put amendment No. 185, moved by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya to the vote of the House.

I shall now put amendment No. 176, moved by Shri Manmohan Singh, to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 185 was put and negatived.*

The question is:

*[Interruptions]*

"Page 13, in line 34, *after* "Chief Commissioner",  
"*insert*" or Director-General, as the case may be." (176)

*[Translation]*

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister is not the member of this house, but he is saying "No" or "Yes" (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put Clause 39 to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many other amendments. If you disturb me, then there will be trouble for you.

The question is:

"That clause 39, as amended, stand

The question is:

---

The Following members also recorded their votes:

**AYES**

**NOES:-**

1. Shrimati Sajoj Dby
2. Shri Virendra Singh
3. Shri Ram Chandra
4. Shri Da Dayal Joshi
5. Shri Singh Kashwan
6. Shri Ganga Ram Koli
7. Shri Shyam Lal Kawal

1. Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs
2. Shri G. Made Gowda
3. Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma
4. Shri Bhupendera Singh Hooda
5. Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams
6. Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan
7. Shri Rajesh Khanna
8. Shrimati B. Bhu Kumari Devi
9. Shri Ankurshrao Raogihab Tope

593 Finance Bill, 1993 VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA) Finance Bill, 1993 594  
 "That Clause 40 and Clause 41 stand please allow me for a minute. I will be very  
 part of the Bill." brief. My amendment is:

*The motion was adopted.*

"Page 17,-

*Clause 40 and clause 41 were added  
 to the Bill.*

for lines 11 and 12,

**Clause 42-Amendment of Act 52 of  
 1962**

MR. SPEAKER: Now Clause 42.

I shall now put amendment No. 159 and  
 160 moved by Shri Manmohan Singh to the  
 vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 16,-

*omit lines 50 to 53. (159)*

Page 17,-

*omit lines 1 to 10." (160)*

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put Clause  
 42. as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 42, as amended, stand  
 part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 42, as amended, was added  
 to the Bill.*

**Clause 43-Amendment of act 51 of  
 1975**

MR. SPEAKER : Now Clause 43.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir,

*Substitute* "The Customs Tariff Act, 1975,  
 (hereinafter referred to as the "Customs Tariff  
 Act") shall be amended in the manner speci-  
 fied in the Second Schedule save that there  
 would be no reduction in the effective rates  
 of import duty on any item which is produced  
 or indigenously available in India and the  
 effective rates of import duty in respect thereof  
 will continue to be the same as prior to the  
 introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993" (49)

This amendment is very simple to save  
 the Indian industry and the things manufac-  
 tured by the Indian industry. It has already  
 been raised several times on the floor of the  
 house as also we have been forced to go to  
 the hon. Finance Minister and also the hon.  
 Prime Minister saying that several Indian  
 manufactured goods are going out of circula-  
 tion, going out of market : the production is  
 stopping; the factories are being closed down;  
 our products cannot be sold because the  
 imported goods are cheaper. I shall be  
 supported by no less a person than Shri P.R.  
 Kumaramangalam because in his consti-  
 tutency one factory is being closed down;  
 there is already a lay-off of employees. It is  
 because the imported goods are cheaper.  
 We cannot understand this. We are being  
 told of global competition. We do not know  
 what sort of competition our Government is  
 contemplating. If I am asking to race with  
 young boys in a 100 metres race, I do not  
 know what sort of race you are thinking.

In the name of globalisation you are  
 putting our industry to the greatest of jeop-  
 ardy. Today the imported raw materials are  
 becoming cheaper. Therefore indigenous  
 raw materials are not being utilised by the  
 industry. Some of our products cannot be

sold because you have reduced the imported duty and similar foreign goods are available at cheaper rates. I would tell the hon. Prime Minister and all my friends there - I am sure they are all patriotic - that all right-thinking Indians will admit the position that it will be suicidal in the name of globalisation and liberalisation if we create a situation where the Indian industries have to face the most unequal competition which today we are not able to stand up.

*(Interruptions)*

The principle of self-reliance is being given a go by totally. The hon. Finance Minister today also said that we have to be efficiency-based. That is his language. How does overnight we get efficient? This is not import of capital goods. I could have understood their reducing the import duty for capital goods which are not available in this country or manufactured in this country. One could have understood reduction of duty for import of knowhow or for transfer of technology which is not available in this country because R&D has not been given any importance so far as the present policy is concerned. We have said, we are not against import of such things as are not available, not indigenously produced and which will not put an Indian industry out of circulation.

This is a very serious matter. This should not be treated as a mere party matter. This is a question of the future of the Indian industry. I have written to the hon. Finance Minister. People have come to us and given representations. Mini-steel people are facing difficulty. The hon. Finance Minister has understood it and given some petty relief. So far as the rolling mill people are concerned they are facing difficulty; iron and steel people are facing difficulty; magesite

people are facing difficulty; people of so many items are facing difficulty. In the name of some consideration you have given a pittance.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You do not go through rules. You speak whatever you wish. Should I go through the Rules and tell you?

*[English]*

I cannot take classes here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In these circumstances, I appeal to the Government; I will request the hon. Prime Minister not to take it as a matter of confrontation. It is a matter of survival of this country, as a nation. Therefore, I request the government to respond favourably. Otherwise, we shall be constrained to do it.

*[Interruption]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing. This is not going on record. Shri Nirmal Ji, why are you spoiling your reputation?

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that if the Speaker wants, he can allow a very very brief statement; and everybody is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, as they say, the proof of the pudding lies in its eating; and the very fact that the Indian industry is

not thinking along the lines in which Shri Somnath Chatterjee is thinking is proof of the statements of all the apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry in our country.

All of them have welcomed the fact that we want to move towards the competitive economy. I was surprised when Shri Chatterjee quoted the case of mini-steel plants; they are wanting the lower duty and not higher duty. So, I think it clearly shows that the type of atmosphere that Shri Chatterjee want to create is something not based on the facts of the case. Our country's industry is today fully prepared to meet the challenge of international competition.

Secondly, we have not done anything which will hurt our industry. I have looked into that particular case which Shri Chatterjee has claimed; there has been no import of any of that particular commodity in our country. Therefore, the closure of that particular mill does not arise. I think the facts are sacred, opinions can differ. But, unfortunately, our friends on that side, I think, confused both the facts and the opinion; and that is why the trouble arises. There is not basis for that.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Finance Bill will not be passed today. If this is the approach of the Finance Minister, the Finance Bill will not be passed tomorrow. If he deals with matters of such importance in this manner, then, Sir, they will have to face the other way. He thinks that everybody is national, except himself. That is what he says.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have not said anything like that.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER. I can vouch safe that

the Members expressing their views differently are as nationalist and as concerned in the dignity and the sovereignty of the country, as everybody else is.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He thinks that he is the only intelligent person in this world

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have not said anything.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I should now put the amendment no. 49 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want division.

Let the lobbies be cleared

MR. SPEAKER: Now the lobbies have been cleared.

I shall now put amendment number 49 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, to the vote of the house.

The question is:

for lines 11 and 12,

substitute "The Customs Tariff Act 1975, (hereinafter referred to as the "Customs Tariff Act") shall be amended in the manner specified in the second schedule save that the proposed reductions in rates of import duty would not apply to any item which is produced or indigenously available in India and the effective rates of import duty in respect thereof

will continue to be the same as prior to the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993."(49)

*The Lok Sabha Divided)*

## Division No.11

20.41 hrs.

## AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Datta, Shri Amal

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Alil Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri George

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Khan, Shri Sukendu

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mandal, Shri Suraj

Manjay Lal, Shri

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

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Murugesan, Dr.-N.

VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)

*Finance Bill, 1993* 602

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Singh, Shri Mohan

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Singh, Shri Pratap

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Soren, Shri Shibu

Prakash, Shri Sashi

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Pramanik, Shri Radhika

Sreenivaasan, Shri C.

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Sur, Shri Manoranjan

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Syed Shahuddin, Shri

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Ray, Shri Rabi

Yadav, Shri Devendra prasad

Saychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Zainal Abedin, Shri

**NOES**

Adikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Ayub Khan, Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Buita Singh, Shri

Chacho, Shri P.C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Deka, Shri Probin

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Deora, Shri Murlī

Harchand Singh, Shri

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan

Imchalemba, Shri

Devarajan, Shri B.

Inder Jit, Shri

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Islam, Shri Nurul

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Feleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kaliaparumal, Shri P.P.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kamal Nath, Shri

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Gagoi, Shri Tarun

Kamson, Prof. M.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kanliithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kuma

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy



Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Kewal Singh, Shri

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Meghe, Shri Datta

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Majahid, Shri B.M.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrasekara

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Muttamwar, Shri Vilas

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri A Venkatesh

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Kuli, Shri Balin

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Kurien, Prof. P.J

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Netam, Shri Arvind

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Malikarjun, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Malik, Dr. R.

Padma, Dr (Shrimati)

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Manphool Singh, Shri

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Mandapang, Shri Peter G.

Pandian, Shri D.

Masood Shrifasheed

Pangrahi, Shri Sripalav

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel Shri Harilal Nanji

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Praful

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Ramchandran, Shri Mullapally

Patel, Shri Uttambhali Harjibhai

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shri Anwaril Basavaraj

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Desingh

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rath, Shri Ram Chandra

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rathva. Shri N.J.

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruuti

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Prabhu, Shri R.

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Pradhani, Shri K.

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rejasekhar

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Roshan Rai, Shri

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Selja, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpyur, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangabalu, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Lata

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumari Vimla

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

"That clause 43 stand part of the Bill."

Vyas, Dr. Girija

*The motion was adopted.*

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

*Clause 43 was added to the Bill.*

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

**Clause 44-** *Amendment of act 1 of 1944*

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 161 moved by Shri Manmohan Singh to the vote of the house. The question is:

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Yamnam, Shri Yaima Singh

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, \*  
the result of the division is:

Page 17, -

Ayes: 90

omit lines 32 to 45 (161)

Noes: 80

*The motion was adopted.*

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 149 moved by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments nos. 186 and 187 moved by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 186 and 187 were  
put and negatived.*

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\* The Following members also recorded their votes

## **AYES**

1. Shri P.C. Thomas
2. Dr. Faiyazul Azam

## **NOES:-**

1. Shrimati Krishna Sahi
2. Shri R. Jeevarathinam
3. Shri P.G. Narayanan
4. Shri Datbir Singh
5. Shri Dharmann Mondayya Sadul
6. Maj Gen. R.G. Williams

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 44, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 44, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clause 45. The question is:

*"That Clause 45 stand part of the Bill."*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 45 was added to the Bill.*

*First Scheduled*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos 8,9,10,11,12,13 and 14 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 8 to 14 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 15 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 15 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 16 to 22 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 16 to 22 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos 38, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 39,41,43,45,47 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 94 to 96 moved by Shri P G Narayanan to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 94 to 96 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 97 moved by Shri Anna Joshi to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 97 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 110, 112, 115, 118, 121, 123, 124, 126, and 128 moved by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos 110, 112, 115, 118, 121, 123, 124, 126 and 128 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 144 moved by Shri Jitendra Nath Das to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 144 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 177 to 182 moved by Shri Manmohan Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is

"Page 22, In line 2, for "28,000", substitute "30,000" First Schedule (171)

Page 22, in line 3, for "28,000", substitute "30,000" First Schedule (178)

Page 22, in line 4, for "28,000", substitute "30,000", First Schedule (179)

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Page 22, in line 5, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". First Schedule (180) *Amendments No. 137 to 143 were put and negatived.*

Page 22, in line 7, for "19,4000, substitute "19,000", First Schedule (181)

Page 22, in line 21, for "28,000, substitute "30,000" First Schedule." (182)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: I Shall now put amendment Nos. 188 and 190 moved By Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 188 and 190 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I Shall now put First Schedule as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*The First schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill*

### **Second Schedule**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Second Schedule.

I shall now put amendment No. 50 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 50 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 137 to 143 moved by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 145 and 146 moved by Shri Rupchand Pal to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 145 and 146 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Third Schedule. I shall now put amendments Nos. 27 and 28 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 27-28 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 131 and 132 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 131 and 132 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Ayub Khan, Shri

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.*

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Bhagat, Shri Vishwashwar

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

**21.00 hrs.**

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

The question is:

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

**21.00 hrs**

Birbal, Shri

**Division No. 12**

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

**AYES**

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Buta Singh, Shri

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Chacho, Shri P.C.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Chailha, Shri Kirip

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Chanderasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Charles, Shri A.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Atithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh
Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Gavit, Shri Manlikrao Hodliya
Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Gahlot, Shri Ashok
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Das, Shri Ram Sunder	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Deka, Shri Probin	Gudadinni, Shri B.K.
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao
Dennis, Shri N.	Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Deora, Shri Murli	Harchand Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Imchalemba, Shri
Devarajan, Shri B.	Inder Jit, Shri
Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari	Islam, Shri Nurul
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Jakhar, Shri Balram
Diwan, Shri Pawan	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Jatav, Shri Bare Lal
Farook, Shri M.O.H.	*Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan



Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Kahondole, Shri Z.M.

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Kaliperumal, Shri P.P.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamson, Prof. M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Karrendula, Shrimati Kamala Kuma.

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kewal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kshrisagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sona

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Manphool Singh, Shri

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Meghe, Shri Datta.

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Muirthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhra

Mutterwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti

Netam, Shri Arvind

Peruman, Dr. P. Valial

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Nyamagouda, Shri S.S.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaran

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Prabhu, Shri R.

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Rahli, Shri Ram Lal

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath;

Pandian, Shri D.

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava

Panja, Shri Ajit

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patel, Shri Praful

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shri Anwar Basavaraj

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devsingh

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rathva, Shri N. J.

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Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Reddy, Shri Y.s. Rajesekhar

Roshan Lal, Shri

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sela, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

MAY 5, 1993

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Taradevi

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pashpa Devi

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

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Thomas, Prof. K.V.		Acharia, Shri Basudeb		
Thomas, Shri P.C.		Advani, Shri Lal K.		
Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan		Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra		
Thungon, Shri P.K.		Bala, Dr. Asim		
Tindivanam Shri K. Ramamurthee		Baliyan, Shri N.K.		
Tope, Shri Ankushrao Racsahab		Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya		
Topno, Kumari Frida		Barman, Shri Uddhab		
Tytler, Shri Jagdish		Basu, Shri Anil		
Umbrey, Shri Lacta		Basu, Shri Chitta		
Upadhyay, Shri Swarup		Berwa, Shri Ram Narain		
Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha		Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal		
Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah		Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini		
Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal		Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta		
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan		Chandra Shekhar, Shri		
Verma, Kumari Vimla		Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti		
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.		Chatterjee, Shri Somnath		
Vyas, Dr. Girija		Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen		
Wasnilk, Shri Mukul Balkrishna		Chauhan, Shri Chetan P S		
Willaiams, Shri R.G.		Chavda, Shri Harisinh		
Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh		Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh		
Yadav, Shri Ram Saran		Chhotey Lal, Shri		
Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan		Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna		
<b>Noes</b>		Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal		
Abedya Nath, Mahant		Choudhury, Shri Lokanath		

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Datta, Shri Amal

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Devegowda, Shri H.D.

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Bharmabhiksham, Shri

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri George

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Jena, Shri Sirkanta

Jeswani, Dr. K.D.

Joshi, Shri Anna

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Kalka Das, Shri

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Konodia, Shri Mahesh

Kapse, Shri Ram

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Kori, Shri Gaye Prasad

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Manjay Lal, Shri

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Pathak, Shri Harin

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Misra, Shri Janardan

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

\*Pralnai Shri K.

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Munda, Shri Kariya

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Naik, Shri Ram

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Raj Narain, Shri

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Passi, Shri Balraj

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

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 Wrongly voted for Noes.

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Ram Singh, Shri

Singh, Dr. Chattrapal

Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Singh, Shri Mohan

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Singh, Shri Pratap

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Singh, Shri Rampal

Ray, Shri Rabi

Singh, Shri Satya Deo

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Sreenivaasan, Shri C.

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Sakshiji, Dr.

Sur, Shri Monoranjana

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

\* Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Shlastrri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Yadav, Shri Chùn Chun Prasad

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Uma Bharti, Kumari

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,  
the result of \*the division is:

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Ayes: 248

Veghela, Shri Shankersinh

Noes: 193

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

*The motion was adopted.*

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

**21.02 hrs.**

Vekaria, Shri Shivilal Nagjibhai

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

**Twenty-eighth Report**

Verma, Prof. Rita

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
Ministry of Science and Technology (DE-  
PARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND  
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Virendra Singh, Shri

\*The following members also recorded their votes:-

### **Ayes**

1. Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur
2. Shri K.V. ThagkabaJu
3. Shri K. Pradhani

### **Noes**

1. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan
2. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav
3. Dr. Faiyazul Azam
4. Dr. Mahavirsinh Hari Sirhji Gohil
5. Shri Satye Narayan Jatiya



MENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to present the Twenty-eight report of the Business Advisory Committee.

*Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again on 7th May, 1993 at 11.00 hours.*

**21.03 hrs.**

MR. SPEAKER: I congratulate you all for the debate on Finance Bill and thank you for the cooperation.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 7, 1993/  
Vaisakha 17, 1915 (Saka)*

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