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LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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	COLUMNS
Statement by Prime Minister	919—938
Commonwealth Summit in Harare, the G-15 Summit in Caracas and the visit of the Prime Ministers of Nepal and People's Republic of China	
Papers Laid on the Table	939—994
Message from Rajya Sabha	994
Assent to Bills	994—995
Leave of Absence from the Sitting of the House	995— 997
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	998 1035—1036
Minutes— <i>Laid</i> First Report— <i>Adopted</i>	
Public Accounts Committee	998
Sixth and Seventh Reports— <i>Presented</i>	
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	999—1000
Third Report and Reports on Study Tours— <i>Presented</i>	
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	1000
First Report— <i>Presented</i>	
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1000—1020
First Report— <i>Presented</i>	
Betwa river Board (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	1020—1021
Constitution (Seventy Fifth Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of Article 332</i>)— <i>Introduced</i>	1021—1022

(iii)

COLUMNS

Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill

1022

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

1022—1024

Minutes—*Laid*

Matters Under Rule 377

1024—1035

- (i) Need to check discharge of effluents into Godavari river by Aurangabad Paper Mills and M/s. Nath Paper Mills situated at Paithan in Aurangabad district, maharashtra

1024

Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope

- (ii) Need to construct bridge across river Subarnarekha at Khalebadia Ghat in Orissa

1025

Dr. Kartikeswar Patra

- (iii) Need to declare Patna-Sitamarhi Sonbarsa road as National Highway

1027—1028

Shri Nawal Kishore Rai

- (iv) Need to expedite the setting up of gas cracker complex in Assam

1028—1029

Shri Uddab Barman

- (v) Need to look into the growing trend of leakage of question papers in various competitive examinations in the country

1029

Shri Madan Lal Khurana

- (vi) Need to construct broad-gauge line between Madurai and Tuticorin

1029—1030

Shri Chinnasamy Srinivasan

(vii)	Need to review the proposal of Decentralisation of Powers of DGS &D	1030—1032
	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	
(viii)	Need to appoint senior advocates from Himachal Pradesh as judges in Supreme Court	1032
	Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri	
(ix)	Need to provide financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government for raising more battalions of police and for modernisation of the police force to cope up with terrorist menace	1032—1033
	Prof. Prem Dhumal	
(x)	Need to save Sunderban area in West Bangal from the threat posed to its existence by Greenhouse effect	1033—1034
	Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal	
(xi)	Need to review the notification issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests prohibiting location of industries on Konkan Coast in Maharashtra	1034—1035
	Shri Anna Joshi	
Bill Introduced		1036—1040
(1)	Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill by Shri George Fernandes	1036
(2)	Widows' Welfare Bill by Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	1036—1037
(3)	Providing of Free Medical and Technical Education Bill by Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	1037

(4)	Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 29A, etc.) by Shri Shravan Kumar Patel	1038
(5)	Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 2 and 4) by Shri Ram Naik	1038—1039
(6)	Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 30) by Shri J. Chokka Rao	1039
(7)	Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 107, etc.) by dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	1039—1040
	Employment Guarantee Bill by Shri Bhogendra Jha	1040—1087
	Motion to consider— <i>withdrawn</i>	
	Kumari Farida Topno	1040—1045
	Shri Rabi Ray	1045—1049
	Shri Satynarayan Jatiya	1050—1053
	Shri Peter G. Marbaniang	1053—1056
	Shri Surya Narayan Yadav	1056—1058
	Dr. Lai Bahadur Rawal	1058—1060
	Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	1060—1063
	Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak	1064—1065
	Shri Nitish Kumar	1065—1067
	Prof. Prem Dhumal	1067—1069
	Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi	1069—1072
	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	1073—1078

Shri Bhogendra Jha	1078—1087
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 256) by Shri Sudhir Giri	1087—1091
Motion to consider	
Shri Sudhir Giri	1088—1091
Statements by Ministers	1091—1094 1104—1107
(i) Communal disturbances in Palghat in Kerala on 13-15 December, 1991	1091—1093
Shri M.M. Jacob	
(ii) Inclusion of history of post independent India in academic curriculum	1104—1106
Shri Arjun Singh	
(iii) Verification and evaluation of Customs duty to a multi national company by the Government	1106—1107
Shri Rameshwar Thakur	
Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IX and addition of Eleventh Schedule)	1094—1097
Motion to refer to a Joint Committee	
Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IXA and addition of Twelfth Schedule)	1097—1100
Motion to refer to a Joint Committee	

Joint Committee on pre-natal Diagnostic techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991	1100—1101
Motion <i>re.</i> appointment of a member	
<i>Re.</i> Service Doctors	1101—1104 1212—1213
Statutory Resolution <i>Re.</i> Disapproval of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill	1107—1132
Motion to consider	
Shri Rajagopal Naidu Ramaswamy	1108—1110
Shri Bhogendra Jha	1110—1115
Shri Chitta Basu	1115—1120
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	1120—1124
Statutory Resolution <i>Re.</i> Disapproval of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance— <i>Negatived</i> and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill	1125—1131
Clause 2 to 30 and 1	1132
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	
Motion to Pass	
Motion Suspension of Proviso to Rule 66	1132—1133
Government of national Capital Territory Bill	1133—1210

Motion to consider		
	Shri S.B. Chavan	1133—1134 1184—1192
	Shri Madan Lal Khurana	1135—1143
	Shri Sajjan Kumar	1143—1148
	Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal	1148—1151
	Shri Jagdish Tytler	1151—1155
	Shri Chinnaswamy Srinivasan	1155—1157
	Shri E. Ahamed	1157—1158
	Shri Lal K. Advani	1158—1166
	Shri Manoranjan Bhakta	1167—1170
	Shri B.L. Sharma Prem	1170—1171
	Shri Frank Anthony	1171—1174
	Shri Ram Naik	1174—1177
	Shri P.M. Sayeed	1177—1181
	Shri P.C. Thomas	1181—1182
	Shri Anbarasu Era	1182—1184
	Caluses 2 to 55 and 1	1195—1207
Motion to Pass		
	Shri L.K. Advani	1196—1198 1207—1208
	Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	1208—1209
	Shri S.B. Chavan	1209—1210
Family Courts (Amendment) Bill		1210—1212
Motion to consider		
	Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	1210—1211

	COLUMNS
Clauses 2 and 1	1211—1212
Motion to Pass	
Shri Ranagarajan Kumaramanagalam	1212
Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill	1213—1221
As passed by Rajya Sabha	
Motion to Consider	
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	1213—1214
Clause 2 to 4 and 1	1215
Motion to Pass	1220—1221
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	1218—1219
Valedictory References	1221—1226
Relinquishing of office of Secretary General by Shri K.C. Rastogi and Appointment of Shri C.K. Jain as Secretary General	1227—1228

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 20, 1991/ Agrahayana
29, 1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Ramsingh Bhai Varma, H.C. Linga Reddy and K. Kunjambu.

Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma was a Member of the Second and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1957-62 and 1972-77 representing and Indore constituencies of Madhya Pradesh respectively. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Constituent Assembly of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat legislative Assembly during 1949-56.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Varma actively participated in the freedom struggle suffered imprisonment for several years.

A prominent social worker, reformist and trade unionist, Shri Varma actively participated in the movement against feudal and out-dated social practices in the society. He worked hard for upliftment of the working class and promotion of use of khadi. He was associated with various trade unions in dif-

ferent capacities and also authored several publications.

Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma Passed away on 29th October, 1991, at Indore at the age of 79.

Shri H.C. Linga Reddy who was elected to the Third Lok Sabha in bye-election in June, 1965 from Chikballapur constituency of erstwhile State of Mysore remained its member till he resigned from membership of Lok Sabha in February, 1967. He had also been a member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

A prominent political and social worker, Shri Reddy worked hard for the Spread of cooperative movement and highlighted the problems faced by the rural poor.

Shri Linga Reddy passed away on 26 November, 1991, at Bangalore after a prolonged illness.

Shri K. Kunjambu, a sitting member of Kerala Legislative Assembly during 1957-59 and 1960-64. He also served on the State Council of Ministers during 1960-64.

During his long career as a parliamentarian, he actively participated in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contribution thereto particularly relating to matters connected with the upliftment of weaker sections of the society. He also served on the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1985-86.

As an active social and political worker, he was associated with various organisations established by the state Government

for the upliftment of the downtrodden sections of the society.

Shri Kunjambu passed away on 14 December, 1991 at Thiruvananthapuram at the age of 67.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

MR. SPEAKER: Today happens to be the last day of this Session and I think that we do owe some consideration to the Members sitting in the last benches. Let us show some consideration to them.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

World Bank Aided Projects in Maharashtra

[Translation]

*427. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO

GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects being implemented in Maharashtra with the assistance of the World Bank;

(b) whether the work on any of these projects has been discontinued due to the non-availability of funds in time from the World Bank;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have taken up the matter with the World Bank;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A list of projects being implemented in Maharashtra with the assistance of the World Bank is attached as Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

World Bank Assisted Projects in Maharashtra

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Original Loan Credit Amount (\$ Million)</i>
1.	Chandrapur Thermal Power project 16.9.85	300.00
2.	Maharashtra Power Project 11.9.89	400.00
3.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation	35.96

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Original Loan Credit Amount (\$ Million)</i>
4.	Maharashtra Irrigation Project 5.12.85	230.71
5.	Bombay Urban Development Project 1.3.85	186.56
6.	Illrd Bombay Water Supply Project 12.5.85	188.45
7.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Project 30.6.84	109.9
<i>Multistate Projects (With Maharashtra)</i>		
8.	Rainfed Watershed Areas Project 8.2.84	40.98
9.	Water Management Project 12.5.87	131.29
10.	Sardar Sarover Project 1.3.85	200.00
<i>Private Sector Projects</i>		
11.	Fourth Trombay Thermal Power Project	135.40
12.	BSES (Private Power Utilities)	200.00
13.	TEC (Private Power Utilities)	158.00

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to where the rural water supply projects are in progress in Maharashtra. These details have not been

given. The hon. Minister is requested to give the details.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The details of the projects being run with the assistance of World Bank in Maharashtra are as under:

	<i>Original loan (\$ Million)</i>
1. Chandrapur Thermal Power Project	300.00
2. Maharashtra Power Project	400.00
3. Maharashtra Water Utilisation	35.96

	<i>Original loan (\$ Million)</i>
4. Maharashtra Irrigation Project	230.71
5. Bombay Urban Development Project	186.56
6. Illrd Bombay Water Supply Project	188.45
7. Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Project	109.9
<i>Out of these, three are multistate projects annexed with different States-</i>	
1. Rainfed Watershed Areas Project	40.98
2. Water Management Project	131.29
3. Sardar Sarovar Project	200.00
<i>There are three private sector projects</i>	
1. Fourth Trombay Thermal Power Project	135.40
2. B.S.E.S. (Private Power Utilities)	200.00
3. T.E.C. (Private Power Utilities)	158.00

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: How much amount has been allocated to Maharashtra of the 40.98 million dollars for the Rainfed Watershed Areas Project and what is the district wise investment of this amount. Just now I have asked a question related to the Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Project and the hon. Minister has given an answer also but he did not mention as to where the work is in progress on Rural Water Supply Project. Whatsoever has been written in reply it has been spoken out.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: As on 3.11.91, an amount of—Rs. 5.22 crores have already been disbursed for Maharashtra Water Irrigation Project and an amount of Rs. 2.87 crore has yet to be disbursed. The village-wise details are not readily available with me, but the project-wise detail is avail-

able, which I have already stated just now. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question relating to Maharashtra.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is true that the Jayakwadi Water Utilisation Project which is a part of the World Bank assisted Projects, is held up for want of funds. If it is so, what measures the Government is taking to start the same?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: No project is held up for want of World Bank

sanction, among the World Bank Projects. The World Bank Projects are implemented on the basis of reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the State Governments. Whatever things have been submitted for different project they have already been disbursed. To our knowledge, there is no projects which is held up for want of funds on account of disbursement from the Centre out of the foreign assistance from the World Bank.

MR. SPEAKER: Two Members from rural areas in Maharashtra have asked. I will allow two other Members to ask from the urban areas.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Is the amount shown against each project a total cost or part of the total cost that the World Bank has agreed to share? Out of that, how much has been received so far?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I have got all the details for each project about the money disbursed up to 31st March and money disbursed up to 30th November, 1991. The amount shown as undrawn is the money which has not been drawn and is still lying to he credit of this account. That could be drawn by the State Government after submitting the accounts of the money spent by the State Government on a Project. That is what I have given.

So far as Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project is concerned, the balance up to 31st March was Rs. 5.22 crore. Now the balance is Rs. 2.87 crore.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: In the reply, the hon. Minister has given instances of two projects pertaining to Bombay city. One is Bombay Urban Development Project—Rs. 188 crore. The Fourth Phase of the Bombay Water Supply and Bombay Urban Development Projects is pending before the Government. Over \$ 12 billion of World Bank aid is lying unutilised. On the other side, there are several projects which are still pending.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister:

What is the Government doing to streamline the disbursal?

On one side, the World Bank aid is not utilised and on the other side, we are paying the commitment charges. What is the Government doing to disburse the money in time to the beneficiaries?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The system about the World Bank assistance is that the approvals have been given on project to project basis. Each project is being implemented by the project authority - by the State Government primarily. In the case of private projects, which are being implemented, the authority is in the private sector.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is Government of India's role?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: At the moment, whatever amount is received, 70 per cent of it is given to the State Government and 30 per cent of it is being received by the Centre. Whenever the State Government spends the money, they send the disbursement statement to the Finance Ministry and that Ministry releases the amount on that basis.

So far as the two projects of the Bombay city are concerned, the balance left as on 30th November, 1991 regarding Bombay Urban Development Project was Rs. 269.61 crore. And for the Third Bombay Water Supply Project, the balance was Rs. 380.74 crore.

As regards the delay, it is on account of many factors. Primarily, there is delay in implementation of the project by the State Government. The delay is due to evaluation of the project cost and procurement of materials.

Sometimes, even the State governments are not readily able to meet the part which they have to advance and spend and then get the reimbursement. In the successive plans, the experience has been able to match the requirement and spend the money ad-

vanced and then get reimbursement. This is a practical proportion.

There are other reasons also like technical difficulties in the implementation of the project. Sometimes, there are environmental problems where clearance has not been given by the Environment Ministry.

Saudi Arabian Assistance for Indian Projects

*428. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has offered assistance for certain Indian Projects which are likely to be taken up soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Assistance from Saudi Arabia for projects in India has been available from the Saudi Fund for Development since 1976-77. At the recent Indo-Saudi Joint Commission meeting held in New Delhi on 12th-13th November, 1991 a list of projects as in the enclosed statement have been given to the Saudi Fund for Development.

STATEMENT

The list of projects mentioned in the report of the Indo-Saudi Joint commission Working Group is as under:

NAME

Health Sector

1. Expansion of the IRCH Cancer Hospital
2. Construction of 500 bedded hospital at Bareilly, U.P.
3. Establishment of 300 bedded hos-

pital at sitapur, U.P.

4. Cancer Institute, Adyar (Tamil Nadu).

NCDC Projects

- 3 projects relating to poultry, bagasse-based power generation, and cotton spinning.

Agricultural Sector

1. Technology upgradation and increased production of vegetables/flower seeds.
2. Watershed development programme in Gujarat.

Horticulture

1. Strengthening post-harvest infrastructure of horticultural crops.
2. Setting up of plant propagation units.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, India has been offered an opportunity to take up Saudi Arabia's development projects and in their five Year Plan, it amounts to 120 billion US dollars and we have been asked to help them in their projects also.

Another aspect is that the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission had met after six years and it appears that they have taken some important steps to seek our cooperation. We understand from the newspapers that apart from engineering, plastics and food processing, our help is also sought in the field of oil exploration. Now, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the other fields where they have sought our help in their Five Year Plans?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: During the last meeting on the 12th and 13th of November, 1991, Saudi Arabia had agreed to assist five projects in India. They have also requested India's participation in 50 projects worth about 50 billion dollars and handed over a list of projects planned in such

areas like engineering, plastics, food processing, steel production, oil prospecting and petrochemicals. They desired that the Indian entrepreneurs may be informed of the investment opportunities in joint venture projects in Saudi Arabia. The Indian side agreed to disseminate this information and this information has been communicated to FICCI, ASSOCHAM, Exim Bank, EEPC and other organisations. They are supposed to follow up this information and can discuss the specific projects with the Saudi authorities.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, apart from this, Saudi Arabia is offering assistance from their Saudi Fund for Development since 1976-77. There are four projects where they are giving assistance to us. Under health sector, expansion of the IRCH Cancer Hospital, construction of 500 bedded hospital at Bareilly, UP, establishment of 300 bedded hospital at Sitapur, UP, Cancer Institute, Adyar (Tamil Nadu) are there along with NCDC projects, agricultural sector and horticulture. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister, as regards this assistance, the total amount which they have earmarked and the extent we have utilised it on these hospitals, etc. By what time will we be utilising this fund and why has it been delayed so far?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: These projects are at different stages of development and the agreements have been signed on different dates. The first project was Srisailem-Nagar junasagar Hydro Electric Power Project for which SR 353 million dollars was provided at the rate of 4 per cent interest for 20 years. This project has been completed. The amount for Koraput-Rayagada railway line Project was 30 million dollars and we have utilised upto SR 54.307 million dollars. The work is still on and it will take some time to complete. With regard to Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant, out of SR 172 million, we have spent SR 51 million. The work on the project is in progress. Nhava Sheva Port project is also in progress and extension of time has been sought. The Gwalior Hospital Project has not proceeded much.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to point out that today Saudi Arab is supplying 70 per cent *Methnol* to European countries and it is supplying fertilizers to India also. In these circumstances I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether there is any joint venture or programme in both these fields. If not, is there any proposal for a joint venture in future?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: There were three old projects i.e. Madras Metropolitan Area Transmission and Sub Transmission Distribution Improvement Master Plan, Sardar Sarovar Dam Project and Manjira Water Supply Scheme. Recently the team who had visited....(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: This is the matter relating to fertilizers.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I am coming to the point. Recently they have decided to postpone these projects. The directions of new projects have changed. An approval has already been given to the earlier fertilizer and power projects and later on the projects which were in pipeline have not been approved. In the recent meeting it has been decided that further projects should be given in the fields of social and human resources and agriculture. In this connection 4 projects have been given to them and 7 more are to be given.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked about *Methnol*.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It was not related to this question. Yet I allowed it. Please sit down.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: I would like to

know whether any project with the assistance of Saudi Arabia is pending or in progress in Andhra Pradesh. If so, how much amount is allotted for this project?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the statistics, you may give. Otherwise you can send it in writing.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I will send it in writing.

SHRI E. AHAMED: We have a new industrial policy enunciated by this Government. In spite of the fact that Saudi Arabia and the industrialists there, are ready to set up joint ventures in India, we have not made any headway in this respect. In my recent visit to Saudi Arabia, I have been told by some of the industrialists that they are ready for a tie-up in joint sector with IPCL under full arrangement. When the Saudi industrialists are prepared to utilise their finances with our technological know-how, why have the Government not taken any tangible or concrete steps in persuading the industrialists and government-owned companies in India to have more ties with buy back. bilateral arrangement in the joint sector industries?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I have said, the emphasis in the last meeting has been that they have not proposed any assistance from the Saudi funds with regard to our projects in the industrial sector. In fact they have specifically said that further assistance will be given only in the field of human resource and agriculture. But, the Government has an open policy and if any suitable proposal is offered, it will be considered on merit. The Government will welcome such proposals.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the amount received from Saudi Arab for the projects to be under taken in different States, has been spent on any of such projects in Bihar till today. To my infor-

mation, no such amount has been spent in Bihar for any project, and as is being said that the amount to be received from Saudi Arab will be spent on these projects in future. How much amount of those funds will be given to Bihar because there had been a regular mistake in case of Bihar. Will the hon. Minister be please to pay his attention towards Bihar?

MR. SPEAKER: Would the assistance to be received from Saudi Arab be given to the projects of Bihar?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker Sir, it depends on the State Government. I have clarified about the funds received from Saudi Arab and the areas for which it has been made available. If any project or scheme is received from the State Government, the Central Government would think over it and will present before Saudi Arab for its views and co-operation

[*English*]

Withdrawal of Incentives under small Savings Schemes.

*429. **SHRIMATIMALINI BHATACHARYA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the incentives so far allowed under the small savings schemes have been withdrawn recently by the Union Government and the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether these tend to make small savings schemes less attractive than the schemes of the schemes of the Unit Trust of India, Mutual Funds etc;

(c) whether the Union Government have considered the likely effect thereof on resource mobilisation by the State Governments; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to restore the incentives given under small savings schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Government of India have not withdrawn any incentives which have been allowed so far to the various Savings Schemes, recently. There is, however, a drop in the collections during the current financial year which, in turn, has affected the share of States by way of loans against such collections.

In order to improve the collections, the interest rates have been revised upwards in respect of Post Office Time Deposit (1 year, 2 year, 3 year and 5 year), Post Office Recurring Deposit (5 years) and Kisan Vikas Patras. Tax concession under Section 80L of the Income Tax Act has also been extended to interest earned on National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue.)

Government have also constituted a high level Committee to go into the reasons for decline in net small savings collections in the current financial year and to suggest measures to arrest this decline.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATACHARAYA: Sir, You will excuse me for saying so, but what has been laid on the Table of the House is not a statement but it is a master piece in evasion. Government in this statement has denied the withdrawal of incentives to small saving scheme. Of course, there has been no direct withdrawal but there has been a denial to the small saving scheme of benefits granted to commercial banks and mutual funds, Unit Trusts and such other things by way of higher rates of interest and tax concession. I will just give one illustration.

Before October, 1990, interest rate in three years fixed deposit in small savings was 10.5 per cent against 10 per cent in the commercial banks. Now it is 11 per cent against 13 or 14 per cent. Tax concession limits in small savings scheme are up to Rs.

7,000 whereas in other schemes the limit is something like Rs. 13,000.

I want to say that if there has been no direct withdrawal of incentives, it is definitely disincentive to the small savings scheme. The question that I want to put is this. How is it that when higher rates of interest and more tax concession were allowed to commercial banks, Mutual Funds, etc. no comparable fiscal benefit to retain their competitive edge was granted to small savings scheme? Of course,...

MR. SPEAKER: Let your question be not lost in long sentences and words.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATACHARAYA: Sir, in the statement some minimum measures have been mentioned but what I want to ask is whether these tinkering are sufficient to restore the competitive edge of small savings scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, as far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, it is not baseless since we have the authentic data. Specially, the aim of the small saving schemes is that whatever the collection is made in the concerned State, 75 per cent of that collection is given to that State and the State returns it to the Central Government within 25 years in easy instalments. As far as the UTI is concerned, during 1988-89 and 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 337 crores has been invested by the States in U.T.I. If you permit, I would like to inform the hon. Member that what were out gross and net collections from 1980-81 to March 1991. Our gross collection has been 99,946 crore and the net from Public Provident Fund has been 45,487 crore out of it the interest which we pay to the depositors is Rs. 17007 crore. The expenses on management is very high. It is Rs. 2,283 crore. We have given a loan amounting to Rs. 31,805 crore to the States from July 1981 to September 1991. (Interruptions) I am telling it to you that it does not have any baseless thing. Apart from it, I would like to state that the loan which we give to the State

Governments bears a very low rate of interest. Year wise data are available with me, I would like to tell those also to you. Whatever the difference is seen in these figure is due to the rate of interest being fixed every year on the amount given to the State through small scale schemes. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIKANTA JEENA: About U.T. I. ? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The rate of interest on U.T.I. is on mutual basis. It depends upon the market and there is no guarantee for it. On National Savings Scheme the rate of Interest is 11 per cent. I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that there is a burden of Rs. 52476 crore on the Central Government, which it has to bear.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the other question that I want to ask is this. This severe erosion in the Small Savings collection has affected the economy of the different States for which these Small Savings collections are a very important source of resource collection, next, in fact to commercial taxes, at least in West Bengal.

In West Bengal, I can say that, in the last year, this collection had risen to Rs. 1010 crore. Now, between April and September, 1991, within the whole of this country, the Small Savings collection had come to as much as 38 per cent. What is going to happen to the States?

MR. SPEAKER: Maliniji, you are capable of putting the question very briefly.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the revision that has been suggested in the Post Office Time Deposit Scheme and the Post Office Recurring Deposit Scheme is suffice to make up for the losses of the States. When these measures

were taken, certainly, the Government had taken into account, the erosion in the economy of the States. Now, I want to know from the Government whether the State Governments were consulted or whether they have been taken into confidence when these decisions were taken? I also want to know whether since July, 1991, the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of West Bengal have been constantly in correspondence with Finance Minister on this issue and if so, what has been the response of the Government in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: She wants to know whether the State Government has been consulted.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been problems in some States with regard to Small Savings. I have discussed this matter with the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Finance Minister. On a number of occasions remedial measures have been taken, interest rates have been adjusted. Eighty eight benefits have been given through. But I still admit that there is a problem and only day before yesterday, I have set up a Committee under the Member of the Planning Commission to report within three weeks, what more can be done to take care of this problem.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What remedial measures have been taken?...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, you are disturbing all the time.

This is not good.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, if my information is correct, the decline in collections cumulates to approximately Rs. 800 crores. This is partly due to the introduction of a scheme of deduction of tax at source. I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically whether he would consider to scrap this scheme.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: As far as tax deduction at source is concerned, it does not apply to most of the Small Savings Schemes except the National Savings Scheme has done quite well. The tax deduction at source on this will effect from 1st of October. Therefore, the inference is no correct.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERAW: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has told that the amount of savings through U.T.I. is given to the States. I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Rajasthan Government has asked them so many times not to stop it. Despite the severe drought situation in Rajasthan the amount of U.T.I. which we should have got, has been stopped. So, would the hon. Minister think over it. In view of the situation of the famine, Rajasthan should be provided with the amount of U.T.I. savings.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the investments by the Unit Trust were not a normal feature of the Small Savings. During the last two years, the Unit Trust had some surplus money. That was, therefore, invested in Small Savings. The Unit Trust does not have surplus money. And therefore this cannot be a normal pattern.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the total quantum of incentive demanded by Maharashtra Government from the Centre and what is the total collection of the Small Savings during the last year from Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the infor-

mation, give it. Otherwise, send it in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the highest collection under this scheme is that of Maharashtra. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the collection in September, 91 is 6272 lakh Rupees and its percentage has increased by 158.11.

[*English*]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: May I know Sir, whether it is a fact that with the withdrawal of Income Tax Exemption from the Savings invested in U.T.I., N.S.C. etc. has very badly affected the deposit under this scheme. If so, whether the Government will consider the restoration of the *status quo* as on 31st March 1991.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: As I said, I have already appointed a Committee, which will report within three weeks. We will watch the situation and in the light of the recommendations of that Committee, we will take whatever action is necessary.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, it is admitted in the answer given by the hon. Minister that the Small Savings have considerably declined. The deposit climate in the country is very much affected, whether the Government will review the recent decision of this deduction of tax at source?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: As of now, there is no proposal under consideration.

DR. (SHRIMATI)K.S. SOUNDARAM: Sir, our Tamil Nadu Government has introduced prize scheme like offering flats, Maruti Car, etc. to attract investors particularly in Small Savings. Will the Government of India follow the example of Tamil Nadu Government in making the Small Savings Schemes more attractive. Does the Government have any other plan to make the Small Savings Scheme more attractive?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: We have, for the time being, no more plans. We will watch the results of the progress of the scheme and also if the Committee, which I have set up, suggests that such measures are required, those will be considered.

RAO RAM SINGH: The hon. Minister has said that he has appointed a Committee of the Planning Commission to examine the matter. I would like to know what are the terms of reference of this Committee and whether the question of giving incentive for small saving schemes is a part of the terms of reference of his Committee.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The terms of reference of this Committee are precisely to review the trend in small saving collections and suggest in the light of experience any suggestion for improvement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Is it true that payment of maturity amount of short-term deposits is not being done properly in U.P. and whether amounts deposited with Unit Trust of India earns more interest than short term deposits? Will the rate of interest on short-term deposits be increased so that people are encouraged to deposit more in such schemes?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking if the rate of interest will be increased.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the mutual funds have promising rates of interest but these are not guaranteed rates of interest. There is a risk element in it whereas there is no risk element in the small saving schemes. Now, those who want to invest, I think, they have to weigh various considerations. I do not think the Government can undertake to match the rates of interest being offered in small saving schemes with the rates of interest being offered by mutual funds.

SHRI MAHASAMUDRAM GNANENDRA REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is going to abolish 250 posts of District Saving Officers of the National Savings Organisation. The National Savings Organisation has mobilised so far Rs. 8650 crores during the last financial year. But this savings have come only from 10 per cent of the population. The remaining 90 per cent of the population has to be motivated for savings. I would like to know from the Minister how it is possible, if the posts of District Saving Officers are abolished?

SHRIMANMOHAN SINGH: I need some separate question. I do not have the information on that.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the question is related to the basic question of devolution of funds from the Centre to the States. It appears from the answer that there has been a decline in the collection of resources in the States. In view of the above, may I request, through you, the Finance Minister to let us know whether there has been a decline in the transfer of resources to States in real terms. And part-(b) of my question is what are the measures the Government proposes to take to meet the nonmandatory recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: We have no proposal as of now to provide additional assistance to any State to meet their non-plan requirement.

SHRI SHANKARRAO K. KALE: Sir, may I know the progress of small savings campaign and the result thereof in the current year comparing to last year?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I shall provide the figures to the hon. Member.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, savings deposit schemes are run by the Government. Whether these schemes help

the Central or State Government. Savings deposit schemes are for the increase of financial resources of the Government. Will the committee be directed to give short-term deposit holders facilities similar to those given to deposit holders under Central Schemes?

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, this Committee will go into all aspects of the small savings schemes. If the Committee makes any recommendation as to what needs to be done to make them more attractive, the Government will consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: This time Mr. Chatterjee will put a question.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is already said that no committee is necessary to appreciate that the monthly income scheme in the post offices gets quite a low return compared to other monthly income schemes. I would like to know whether the Government is considering that in order to strengthen collections in small savings schemes, the provident funds of GIC employees, LIC employees etc. which have been taken away from the small savings schemes and are being deposited in the Central deposit, will be returned to small savings schemes so that rupees one hundred to two hundred crores from each State are not taken away by the Centre.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, this is not under consideration at the moment.

SHRIBIRSINGH MAHATO: Sir, in order to improve the collections, interest rates have been revised and income-tax concession has been extended. I would like to know whether the Minister has taken any other measures to arrest the decline in small savings and also what is the percentage of drop in the collections during the current financial year in comparison to the previous year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member's question pertains to the period upto September 1991. We can provide the details of the period after that if the need arises.

DR. P. R. GANGWAR: Sir, are there any incentives within the savings deposit schemes in U.P. to attract large investors... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, to encourage the public, the rate of interest on small savings schemes has been increased with effect from 1.10.91 it is 13% in Banks and 13.5% for time-deposits in post offices.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBE: Sir... (*Interruptions*) what the Government is doing to encourage deposit schemes for women on a regional basis. This scheme is incurring a loss. What is the Government doing to popularise this scheme?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, it is not that we are giving no encouragement to schemes for women. All schemes are being encouraged.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Men and women are equal in your eyes.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Sir, a high-powered committee has been constituted for recommending improvements in the small deposit schemes. Have the officials of the Finance Department of the U.P. Government been made members of this Committee and the time by which the Report will be submitted?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, Dr. Srirangarajan, Member of Planning Commission is

a member of this Committee. The report will be submitted in three weeks...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISAN DUTT SULTANPURI: May I know from the hon. Minister the details regarding the number of agents appointed under the small deposit schemes and the amount of commission paid to them?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The State Government does the collection work. As I said earlier, 75% of the amount so collected is given to the States. The State Collectorate also do the collection work.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Rao. You have always been asking so many questions. You should give chance to others also.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I would like to know from the Government that in view of the two factual positions- the expenditure on behalf of the Government will be minimal in respect of collection of the small scale deposits through the post offices located in the rural areas and that the rural people can also take back the amounts they deposit with less expenditure - will the Government take the maximum differential rate of interest to the rural people to encourage more deposits through the post offices? I am sure this will give benefit to the rural people.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the differential rate of interest to the people from rural areas.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: From 1.10.91 a 13.5% rate of interest has been offered on small scale deposit schemes in post offices to attract the investors.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Small scale deposit schemes play an important role in the country's economy. Just now the hon. Minister said that the collection level of small scale deposit schemes is falling. I would like to

know the amount collected under this scheme over the last five years year-wise, and the steps being taken by the Government to make the scheme more attractive.

MR. SPEAKER: You can provide the relevant statistics.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I have the year-wise statistics as asked by the hon. Member. I shall give it to him with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: You may do so.

German Investment in India

[English]

430. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Germany visited India recently;

(b) if so, the broad account of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether an assurance of fresh investments by Germany in India has been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A delegation led by the German Federal Minister for Economics visited India from 17.11.91 to 19.11.91 in connection with the IXth Session of the Indo-FRG Joint Commission on Industrial and Economic Cooperation. Issues pertaining to trade, investment and development cooperation assistance came up for discussion. India's need for enhanced flows of capital transfers and for

enhanced market access of its exports to the markets of the developed countries was recognised by the German delegation. The Indian delegation outlined the recent steps taken by the Government of India for creating conditions conducive to direct foreign investment in India.

As the discussions were a policy dialogue between the two countries, no specific investment proposals were sought by the Indian side. However, interest was shown by the officials of the Federal Government as well as representatives of German Trade and Industry in the emerging investment climate in India.

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, according to the reports, in the recent visit to India the German Minister of Economics with his delegation held discussions with our officials. They seem to have been satisfied with our officials. They seem to have been satisfied with the new economic and industrial policies followed by the Government of India. According to some reports, assurances are seemed to have been given for fresh investments by Germany in India. The German interest in making investment in India was evident from the composition of their delegation which included some of the leading representatives of the German industry and the banks. In view of the above, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the new major projects the Germans are contemplating to finance in India and what are the major projects in India which are financed by Germany so far?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, the Indo-German Joint Commission on Industrial and Economic Cooperation had high level discussions and had broadly discussed about the areas of fresh investments in India and also India's assessability in the European market including German market, in regard to Indian export. There has been a very satisfactory discussion in this regard. The German side also said that the Indian enterprise could also take part in the development and infrastructure and industrial development of eastern Germany. And they

have invited Indian enterprises to participate in that.

(Interruptions)

As regards the participation, year-wise, we have got, right from the beginning, from the year 1957 to 1990, 13,667 foreign collaborations out of which German collaboration accounts for 2476 which constitute 18 per cent of the foreign collaboration which India had. During the recent times also, i.e., during the current year, we have got approval; in the year 1991 upto August, 60 cases of foreign collaboration with German firms involving investment of Rs. 229.1 million have been approved.

DR. C. SILVERA: Some of the projects in different States are financed by German companies. Can State Governments have direct negotiations with these companies to take up pending projects in their respective States?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, normally the projects are dealt from Government to Government level unless it is a private project where a private entrepreneur deals with it. So far as the German assisted projects are concerned, normally they are at the Government level.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, a German delegation had come to Delhi and the Indian Prime Minister had also gone to Germany. He had requested for German investment in India. I would like to know whether any talks were held with regard to the defence and automobile sector. If so, the response thereof?

[English]

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, as I mentioned earlier, there was discussion on specific projects because this was a very high level discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: What about Defence automobile?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: On defence automobile, no specific projects have been discussed so far as the last Meeting is concerned.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: May I know from the hon. Minister the names of the sectors where Germany has shown interest to invest on technology?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Indo-German collaborations have generally taken place in the chemicals and petro-chemicals and electricals, machineries, precision tools and industrial machineries.

There are also other areas of high technology in which we have interest and we have possibility of higher collaboration under the Indo-German Technical Collaboration Agreement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Sir, talks were held with the German delegation regarding Indo-German collaboration in the field of industrial machinery. In this context, does the Government propose to take steps to set up high-technology projects with German collaboration?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Under an agreement between the two countries for transfer of technical know-how, specific projects have been agreed upon. One of these is related to machine tools in Ludhiana, Lucknow and Bhopal. Apart from these, three others are being set up. In this way we seek technical know-how on the basis of need. This may be done in future also.

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Sir, is any German company interested in setting up a two-wheeler industry in India? If so, what type of assistance will the Government provide?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, there is a proposal to have collaboration between Escorts and BMW in this respect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that investment in any particular area was not discussed. May I know from the hon. Minister if there would be a proposal from India's side for German investment in the industrial sector in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already explained that point at length.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: There is co-operation between the two countries in the area of high technology, at the Government and non-Government levels.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

[*English*]

Indian Council of World Affairs

*406. **DR. A.K. PATEL:**
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the question of reintroduction of Bill in Parliament for taking over the management of the Indian Council of World Affairs:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been re-

leased to the Council during the years 1989-90, 1990—91 and the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The question of reintroduction of a Bill in Parliament for taking over the management of the Indian Council of World Affairs is under consideration.

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

Extension of Pipelines from Jagdishpur to Gorakhpur

*407. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corporate plan of the Gas Authority of India Limited in respect of Hajira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur pipeline has a provision for its extension from Jagdishpur to Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken for implementation of the above proposal at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

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

G-15 Summit

*408. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of member countries which participated in the recently concluded G-15 Summit at Caracas in Venezuela;

(b) the subjects discussed at the Summit and the outcome of the deliberations;

(c) the stand taken by the Indian delegation on these subjects;

(d) whether India put forward a number of proposals including North-South dialogue and improvement in the socio-economic conditions of developing countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the stand taken by the other member countries on these proposals;

(f) whether the issue of security to embassies and their diplomats was also discussed during the Summit;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether India propose to host the next Summit in the near future; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) 11 member countries participated in the G-15 Summit at Caracas in Venezuela from 27-29 November, 1991.

(b) to (e). Consultations were carried out by the G-15 leaders and their representatives on issues relating to a new world order, a new international consensus on development and South-South cooperation. The participating Heads of State/Government adopted a Joint Communique putting forward their point of view on major interna-

tional economic and other issues and embodying decisions to promote South-South cooperation. India articulated the position of the G-15 countries on the evolution of a consensus to ensure that development is brought at the centre of international attention and that modalities were found to place the area of international cooperation for economic development at the centre of the multilateral agenda. The other Heads of State/Government endorsed this point of view. The G-15 leaders also expressed their willingness to enter into a dialogue with the industrialised countries. The basic principles of this enhanced cooperation have been spelt out in the Joint Communique.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) and (i). India offered and the Summit approved, the holding of the 1993 G-15 Summit in India.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Assistance for Irrigation Projects

*409. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by various foreign institutions for implementation of irrigation projects in different States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of such assistance proposed to be provided to various States during 1992-93, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Externally Aided Irrigation Projects

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Disbursement during the year (in million dollar)				Source	Estimated disbursement during 1992-93 (in million dollars)
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
			4	5	6	7		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Second Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project	Nil	8.359	5.473	IDA/IBRD	\$ 28	
2.	Bihar	Bihar Public Tubewells	1.533	2.843	3.256	IDA	\$ 17	
3.	Gujarat	*Second Gujarat Irrigation Project	11.062	7.685	—	IDA	39	
		Gujarat Medium Irrigation	15.200	9.909	27.625	IDA	\$ 39	
		Sardar Sarovar Water Delivery & Drainage	8.544	13.997	61.929	IDA	\$ 77	
4.	Haryana	Haryana Irrigation-II	8.697	10.717	12.019	IDA	NIL	
5.	Karnataka	*Karnataka Tank Irrigation	11.200	0.438	—	IDA	\$ 21	
		Upper Krishana Ph. II	—	48.000	11.781	IDA/IBRD		
6.	Kerala	*Kallada Irrigation						

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Disbursement during the year (in million dollar)				Source	Estimated disbursement during 1992-93 (in million dollars)
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
			4	5	6	8		
7.	Madhya Pradesh	& Tree Crop Project *Kallada Irrigation Project	3.540 13.135	— 2.353	— —	IDA IBRD		
		*Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation	21.833	—	—	IDA/IFAD		
		*Madhya Pradesh Major Irrigation	14.200	16.287	28.264	IDA	NIL	
		*Second Chambal Irrigation	5.288	3.140	—	IDA		
		Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation	7.000	2.097	6.231	US AID	NIL	
8.	Maharashtra	*Maharashtra Water Utilisation Maharashtra Composites Irrigation.	7.340 8.570	3.781 6.955	4.357 11.386	IDA/IBRD IDA	NIL 42	
		Maharashtra Minor Irrigation	2.356	3.667	2.604	USAID	10	
		*Maharashtra Irrigation Technology	5.503	0.965	—	USAID		
		Water Control System for Development of crop in Maharashtra			0.541	EEC	1	

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Disbursement during the year (in million dollar)				Source	Estimated disbursement during 1992-93 (in million dollars)
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9.	Orissa	*Mahanadi Barrage *Second Orissa Irrigation Upper Kolab Irrigation (Yen) Upper Indravati Project (Yen)	11.090 4.410 — —	2.045 — 32.751 299.163	— — 510.689 213.185	IDA IDA Japan Japan	4 5	
10.	Rajasthan	*Rajasthan Command Area Rajasthan Minor Irrigation (DM) Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Yen) (Engineering Services)	9.402 — — —	1.019 0.754 — —	— 0.101 — —	IFAD FRD — Japan		
11.	Tamil Nadu	*Modernisation of Tank Irrigation by Ph II in Tamil Nadu Periyar Vaigai Project Tank Irrigation System, Ph. II	3.777 — — —	1.818 — — —	2.367 1.947 1.340 —	EEC IDA EEC —	1 7 7 —	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	*Second Uttar Pradesh Tubewells Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation Project Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells Project.	28.086 10.347 — —	22.273 8.798 — —	20.374 20.434 — —	IDA/IFAD IDA — Netherlands	NIL 30 — 15	

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Disbursement during the year (in million dollar)				Source	Estimated disbursement during 1992-93 (in million dollars)
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
			4	5	6	7		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
13.	West Bengal	West Bengal Minor Irrigation	7.244	2.616	6.452	IDA	15	
14.	Punjab	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage	—	8.000	3.843	IDA/IBRD	15	
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Hill Areas Land and Water Development Project.	—	—	0.143	USAID	6	
	MULTI-STATE	*Subarnarekha Irrigation	39.210	8.202	—	IDA		
		National Water Management Project.	—	6.050	11.582	IDA	17	
		Water Resources Management & Training Project	0.660	1.179	2.376	USAID		
		Sardar Sarovar Project	—	9.559	31.562	IDA	3	
		Dam Safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project	—	—	—	IDA/IBRD	8	

Note 1. IDA and IBRD indicate assistance from the World Bank.

2. IFAD is for the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

3. EEC is for the European Economic Community.

Note: The estimates for reimbursement during 1992-95 tentative.

*Project marked with asterisk have since closed.

Steps to Check Secessionist Activities

*410. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special programme for the Indians living abroad to utilise their services in its efforts to strengthen national integrity and to fight against the secessionist elements in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had sent any cultural troupe and joint sports delegations to Canada, USA, UK and Germany to rebut the false newspaper propaganda against India in those countries;

(d) if so, the details of such visits undertaken during the last three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). Indians living abroad form a very important segment of the local society and it is the continuing endeavour of the Ministry of External affairs to have the closest possible interaction with them and to keep them fully abreast of developments concerning India. Special efforts are made to associate our nationals living abroad, based on their sense of belonging to India, to project the true picture of Indian developments in order to counter secessionist elements and their propaganda.

Our Diplomatic Missions in these countries are in regular contact with a wide cross-section of Indian community leaders and their media and other opinion makers to brief

them on developments in India and our position on various issues.

Cultural delegations which are sent abroad essentially project the variety and richness and the cohesion in plurality of the Indian polity and Indian society. This in itself effectively negates secessionist elements and secessionist tendencies.

[English]

Development of Gasohol as a Substitute for Petrol

*411. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Sugar has developed 'gasohol' blend as a substitute for petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to encourage other sugar units for similar ventures?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND): (a) and (b). According to the State Government of Karnataka, the Mysore Sugar Company has conducted a trial on a vehicle using an admixture of alcohol and petrol.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of India at present.

[Translation]

Iron and Steel Distribution Control Order

*412. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Planning body approves steel decontrol move" appearing in the Times of India of November 22, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination. It is not in public interest to give the details at this stage.

Diversion of Ganga flood waters to Rajasthan

*413. SHRI AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in regard to diversion of flood waters of Ganga to barren areas of Rajasthan; and

(b) the time by which the demand of Rajasthan for a share of Ganga Water is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Rajasthan had submitted a proposal in 1984 envisaging diversion of 1133 Cumec of Ganga Waters near Hardwar for 100 days during monsoon for utilisation in the drought areas of Rajasthan. According to the report submitted by the Central Water Commission in 1989 to the Ganga Flood Control Commission on the basis of the studies carried out by them sufficient water is not available in Ganga at Raiwala and Narora for more than 20-30 days in a year for diverting to Rajasthan at economically acceptable costs. National

Water Development Agency has, under the National Perspective of Water Resources Development, recently taken up a more broad based study of the Himalayan Rivers Development Component which *inter-alia* envisages diversion of surplus water from River Ganga and its eastern tributaries to the water short areas of Rajasthan also. Their report is expected to be available by the end of the 8th Plan.

[English]

Supply of 'Suphala Complex' Fertilizers to Kerala

*414. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to supply "Suphala Complex" fertilizers manufactured by the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) to Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) "Suphala Complex" has two grades namely 20:20:0 and 15:15:15 manufactured by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. The Kerala Government has not asked for allocation of Suphala Complex 15:15:15 to the State during the year 1991-92. With regard to Suphala Complex 20:20:0, since Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) at Cochin, also produces 20:20:0 and has been given allocation of Kerala, giving allocation for RCF's Suphala Complex 20:20:0 in Kerala would involve unnecessary transportation.

Shortage of Coal in Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants

*415. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants are facing acute shortage of coking coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to shortage of coking coal the production of steel in Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants have fallen considerably; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet their demand of coking coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOAHN DEB): (a) Yes, Sir. Shortage of indigenous coal and the resultant operational constraints are being felt in all steel plants of SAIL, including Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.

(b) The shortage in indigenous coal availability is due to inadequate production and Coal Companies' inability to match supplies with the increasing requirements of steel plants.

(c) No, Sir. Shortfall in availability of indigenous coking coal is being overcome by SAIL through higher usage of imported coal and drawal from stocks.

(d) Regular and intensive monitoring of the coking coal availability at the Government level is being done and close interaction with Coal India Limited and Railways maintained to step up the production and movement of coking coal to match the steel plant requirements. Balance required quantities of coking coal are also being imported.

[*Translation*]

Incentives to Farmers growing Sugarcane

*416. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any scheme to provide incentives to the sugarcane growers to increase their output as the domestic consumption of sugar is increasing annually;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up; and

(c) the assistance provided to each State for the research and development of sugarcane during the last two years and the amount actually utilised by those States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). Loans are provided to sugar factories both for development and research from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF). Development assistance available include incentive to cultivators to switch over to improved varieties, irrigation schemes, nurseries, pest control measures and setting up of Heat Treatment Plants.

A Sugarcane Adaptive Research Project (SARP) is also being implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under which improved seed material and crop husbandry practices are popularised among sugarcane growers.

(c) Details of the funds allotted to the States for research and development of sugarcane and the amount disbursed during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are in enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing funds/loan provided to the states for development and research of Sugarcane and the amount disbursed to/incurred by the states

State	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	Sugarcane Development (Loan under Sugar Development Fund)			Sugarcane Research (Funds provided by ICAR to the States and amount incurred by them)			
	1989-90		1990-91	1989-90		1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed			
1. Andhra Pradesh	536.99	759.87	—	418.98	5.44162	3.7942	
2. Assam	—	20.79	—	26.99	0.1024	—	
3. Bihar	198.64	105.20	102.12	33.34	2.046	7.1314	
4. Gujarat	130.48	82.49	—	25.09	—	—	
5. Haryana	334.62	526.49	—	104.51	1.093	4.3427	
6. Karnataka	1273.14	314.61	—	—	0.8115	2.4683	

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Sugarcane Development (Loan under Sugar Development Fund)				Sugarcane Research (Funds provided by ICAR to the States and amount incurred by them)	
	1989-90		1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Kerala	—	—	—	—	0.71	2.624
8. Madhya Pradesh	362.77	94.22	—	90.74	2.2395	6.64679
9. Maharashtra	2365.80	1447.94	615.68	1011.065	3.955	13.1113
10. Orissa	—	—	—	—	0.86025	2.2694
11. Punjab	692.08	399.57	—	424.27	4.518	7.759
12. Tamil Nadu	612.62	1212.83	—	650.41	187.339	192.0115
13. Uttar Pradesh	1886.86	1503.32	1936.87	1794.34	210.957	215.7789
14. Pondicherry	85.94	—	—	40.13	—	—
Total	8479.54	6467.33	2654.67	4619.865	420.07327	457.93689

[English]

Training to ULFA Militants in Bangladesh and Burma

*417. SHRI LOKANATH COUDHRY:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the ULFA and NSCN militants are being given training in Bangladesh and Burma;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have taken up this matter with the Governments of Bangladesh and Burma; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government are aware that ULFA and other militants are being given training in Bangladesh and Myanmar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Bangladesh have categorically denied that ULFA and other militants are receiving training or other assistance in Bangladesh. Government of Myanmar conveyed to us that they were not giving training to Indian insurgents. However, Government of India are pursuing this matter with the Government of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Haj Pilgrimage

*418. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made

any special arrangements with Saudi Arabia to reserve accommodation for the Indian pilgrims going for Haj;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely number of Indian Haj pilgrims during the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to tackle other problems being faced by the Indian pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Arrangements are being made by the Haj Committee to reserve accommodation in Saudi Arabia for the Indian pilgrims for Haj 1992. A delegation will visit Saudi Arabia in early January to negotiate and finalize rent contracts. This will be followed by a Building Selection Team comprising of the representatives of various State Haj Committees; the team will select accommodation for our pilgrims in Makkah and Madina.

(c) About 24,000 Indian pilgrims are expected to proceed for Haj 1992 under arrangements made through Haj Committee.

(d) Apart from accommodation, arrangements are on hand to provide transportation and transit halts, medical care and Haj volunteers.

Steps to tackle other problems faced by the pilgrims include: special care of the elderly and infirm especially in the selection of accommodation; the pilgrims on arrival in Jeddah are received, helped in regard to immigration formalities and escorted to their lodging; and thereafter during the pilgrimage; a special monitoring system has been established so that any problem faced by any pilgrim is attended to urgently.

Safety award to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

*419. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'safety award' has been given to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for best safety performance during 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to encourage other Steel Plants to achieve the same level of safety performance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOAHN DEB): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has been awarded the "Steel Minister's Trophy" jointly with Bokaro Steel Plant by the Standing Committee on Safety, Health and Environment in the Steel Industry for its best safety performance during 1990;

(c) and (d). Steel plant managements lay special emphasis on safety measures during the operations. With a view to bringing about wider awareness of this important aspect, the scheme for safety award has been in operation since 1977. Various steel plants have also qualified for safety awards in the past. Details are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

List of Winners of SAIL Safety Awards in the Past

Year	Steel Minister's Safety Shield for the best Safety performance	Chairman SAIL's Plaque for No fatal Accident during the year
1	2	3
1977	Alloy Steel Plant	Alloy Steel Plant
1978	Durgapur Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant
1979	Rourkela Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant and Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited
1980	Rourkela Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant
1981	Durgapur Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant, Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited and Salem Steel Plant
1983	Rourkela Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant, Salem Steel Plant and Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited
1984	Durgapur Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant & Salem Steel Plant
1985	Durgapur Steel Plant	Rourkela Steel Plant, Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Salem Steel Plant and Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited
1986	Durgapur Steel Plant	Durgapur Steel Plant, Salem Steel Plant and Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited

Year	Steel Minister's Safety Shield for the best Safety performance	Chairman SAIL's Plaque for No fatal Accident during the year
1	2	3
1987	Bhilai Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant, Salem Steel Plant, Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited, Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and maharashtra Elektrosmeit Ltd.
1988	Maharashtra Elektrosmeit Ltd. & Fourkela Steel Plant	Salem Steel Plant, Maharashtra Elektrosmeit Ltd. and Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited.
1989	Salem Steel Plant & Bokaro Steel Plant & Bokaro Steel Plant	Alloy Steels Plant, Salem Steel Plant, Maharashtra Elektrosmeit Ltd. and Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
1990	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant & Bokaro Steel Plant	Maharashtra Elektrosmeit Limited.

[*Translation*]

Exploration of Oil and Gas in Orissa

*420. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Orissa where the oil and gas reserves are being explored by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether the latest technology is being used by ONGC;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the proposed schemes to expedite the exploration work during the current year with the assistance of foreign and Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND): (a) ONGC is not carrying out any exploration in Orissa. However Oil India Limited is exploring in Orissa offshore.

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

(d) 5 blocks, i.e. 3 offshore and 2 on-shore, in Mahanadi Basin have been offered in the Fourth Round of Bidding for oil and gas exploration.

Shifting of some minerals from control of states

*421. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government sought the opinion of the State Governments for shifting some of the minerals from the control of the States;

(b) if so, the details of the minerals

proposed to be removed from the control of the States;

(c) whether the Union Government have since received the opinions of various State Governments;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto particularly in the case of Rajasthan;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to make amendment in the MMR&D Act, 1957;

(f) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). Grant and renewal of prospecting licence and mining lease for minor minerals are governed by the Minor Mineral Concession Rules of respective State Governments whereas grant and renewal of prospecting licence and mining lease for minerals other than minor minerals are governed by Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, both formulated under the Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, 1957. There is a proposal to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act in order to exclude building stones except those used locally in an unpolished state for house building and other purposes from the purview of minor minerals. After such an amendment is carried out the Mineral Concession Rules will be applicable for grant and renewal of prospecting licence/mining lease in respect of such minerals.

The opinion of the State Governments and Union Territories on the proposed amendment has been sought.

(c) and (d). While views of some State

Governments and Union Territories have been received, views of some more State Governments and Union Territories are still awaited. Government of Rajasthan have disagreed with the proposal and a reference to that effect has also been received from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The points raised in his letter are under examination.

(e) to (g). No decision has been taken by the Government on the proposed amendment. The views of various State Governments, Union Territories including those of the Government of Rajasthan will be given due consideration while finalising the proposed amendment.

[English]

Loading of Wagons from Coalfields

*422. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of wagons loaded (FWW) per day from each Coalfield during 1990-91 and 1991-92 till date;

(b) whether less number of wagons were loaded during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the loading of wagons?

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

(a) The details of daily average wagon loading in the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. during the year 1990-91 and during April-November, 1991 (Provisional) are given as under:-

(In Four Wheeler Wagons per day)

<i>Name of Coal Company</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>(April to Nov., 1991)</i>
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1978	1901
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	2129	2317
Central Coalfields Ltd.	2503	2570
Northern Coalfields Ltd	1345	1301
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	3791	4207
Western Coalfields Ltd.	1493	1500
North Eastern Coalfields	90	101
Total Coal India Limited	13329	13897
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1236	1201
Total (CIL + SCCL)	14565	15098

(b) to (d). There has been perceptible improvement in overall daily average loading performance during the current year. Steps are being taken to further improve rail loading by closely monitoring daily performance of despatch in coordination with Railways.

Danger Zones in Asansol-Raniganj area

*423. SHIR CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places which are prone to caving in and as such have been identified as 'danger zone' in Asansol-Raniganj area;

(b) the number of families likely to be affected thereby; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for their rehabilitation?

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

(a) 45 locations in Asansol-Raniganj area of West Bengal have been identified as unsafe areas based on the declaration of Director General of Mines Safety, Govt. of West Bengal and the areas listed by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., in

the Master Plan of Raniganj Coalfield. Details of these locations are given attached statement.

(b) and (c). In the recent times, some cases of subsidence in the Raniganj area have been reported causing damage to some houses and affecting the persons. Due to subsidence which occurred in Dhandadih village on 5th July, '90, 15 houses developed to cracks. These houses have been repaired by Management of ECL. In April, '91 due to subsidence in Bahula Colliery of Kenda area, 30 temporary houses were damaged. 32 of 54 persons affected have been rehabilitated.

With a view to checking the growth of habitation over unsafe areas, the Govt. of West Bengal had passed legislation, in 1979 prohibiting the construction over such unsafe areas. In spite of enactment of legislation the growth of settlement over the subsidence prone areas has not been contained and has been growing on unabated. The management of ECL could demolish houses and shift its employees to safe places whenever the situation so warranted. However, its efforts to do so for out-siders did not have the desired effects. Necessary remedial measures are taken by ECL to shift the affected persons due to subsidence as and when required.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Area	Location
1	2	3
1.	Barakar Town, Plasdanga Village Bengunia town.	Church Victoria Area, BCCL.
2.	Mahabir Colliery excluding Gowal Bastee	Kunustoria Area, ECL (Mahabir Colliery)
3.	Fatehpur village and past C.I. Road	Sitarampur Area, ECL (Dhemomain Colliery)
4.	Janakpur Village, Konda bazar Kulti Foundary, Kulti Workshop.	Ramnagar Colliery (IISCO)
5.	Kenda village	Kenda Area, ECL (New Kenda Colliery)
6.	Soabpur village.	Sripur Area.
7.	Chotdhama & Pankiari village.	Seetalpur Colliery Sodepur Area.
8.	Aluthia & other villages.	patmahana Colliery, Sitarampur.
9.	Private Houses near Hindustan Pilkington Glass Factory.	Ushagram, Asansol.
10.	Bhutdoba/Kalipahari under Road.	Kalipahari Colliery Sripur Area.
11.	Borachak, Raghunathbati, E. Rly,j East Baraboni Loop two santal Bastees.	Ramjibanpur Colliery, Sirarampur Area.

Sl.No.	Area	Location
1	2	3
12.	Mahabir Colliery Excluding Gowala Bastee.	Mahabir Colliery, KNT Area.
13.	Raniganj Town.	Raniganj Town, KNT Area.
14.	Gorpari & Reckitt & Colmen Blue Factory.	Dhappa West Block, Sripur Area.
15.	Janakpur Village, Kendua Bazar Kulti Foundary, Kulti town.	Ramnagar Colliery (IISCO).
16.	Kenda village.	New Kenda Colliery, Kenda Area.
17.	Kuldanga village.	Parasea Colliery, KNT Area.
18.	Sanctoria village.	Seetaipur Colliery, Sodepur Area.
19.	Senth Bastee.	Balbaid Colliery, KNT Area.
20.	Sodapur village.	Poidih Colliery, Sodepur Area.
21.	Monoherbahal.	Monoherbahal Colliery, Sitarampur Area.
22.	Aluthia & other village.	Petmolhana Colliery, Sitarampur Area.
23.	Bahia (Motibazar)/including Kajora-Haripur D.B. Road & Bastee.	Bahula Colliery, Kunda Area.

Sl.No.	Area	Location
1	2	3
24.	Balsukh ceramics.	Salanpur Area.
25.	Barakar town, Palasdanga village, Beguina town.	Chanch Victoria Area (BCCL).
26.	Borachak, Ragunath Baste, E. Rly. East Baronobi Loop, two Santhal Baste.	Ramjibanpur Colliery, Sitarampur Area.
27.	Mahabir Colliery excluding Gowala Baste.	Mahabir Colliery, KNT Area.
28.	Raniganj Town.	Kunustoria.
29.	Chatrisdanga village.	Sripur Colliery, Sripur Area.
30.	Dangarpatti.	Khas Kajors Colliery, Kajora.
31.	Sikarpukur village	—do—
32.	Dhasal village	Krishnanagar Colliery, Kenda.
33.	Fathepur village & part of G.T. Road.	Dhemomain Colliery, Sitarampur Area.
34.	Haripur village, Raniganj Suri Road.	Haripur Colliery, Kenda Area.
35.	Humadanga village	Jamuria Colliery, Sripur Area.

Sl.No.	Area	Location
1	2	3
36.	Jamuria Bazar.	—do—
37.	Janakpur village, Kendua Bazar, Kulti Foundary, Kulti Town.	Ramnagar Colliery (IISCO)
38.	Kenda village.	New Kenda Colliery, Kenda Area.
39.	Kuardih village	Kuardih Colliery, Satgram Area.
40.	Palsbon village.	Ghanasshyam Colliery, Kajora Area.
41.	Sanctoria village.	Seetalpur Colliery, Sadepur Area.
42.	Santhal Baste.	Belbaid Colliery, KNT Area.
43.	Seebpur village.	Sripur Area.
44.	Sodepur village.	Poidih Colliery, Sodepur Area.
45.	Baste and part of village, Ushagram North of G.T. Road, Asansol.	New Ghusick Colliery Sripur Area.

Pak interference in Kashmir

*424. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Community have asked Pakistan to stop interference in Kashmir;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The European Community has both directly to Pakistan and in public urged the Government of Pakistan to take effective steps to prevent interference in Kashmir.

(c) The Government of India welcomes the understanding shown by the European Community of the facts. It is our hope that Pakistan will immediately take effective measures to stop all such interference in our internal affairs.

Review of Increase in Visa Fee

*425. SHRI R. SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the recent increase in the visa fee for foreign tourists visiting India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The visa fee for foreign tourists visiting India has been reviewed.

(b) The revised visa fee for foreign tourists effective from 12th December, 1991 is as follows:

- | | |
|------|---|
| i) | Tourist visa valid for one month
..... Rs. 125/- |
| ii) | Tourist visa valid upto six months
..... Rs. 625/- |
| iii) | Tourist visa valid upto one year
..... Rs. 1300/- |
| iv) | Tourist visa valid upto 5-years
..... Rs. 2600/- |

Uniform pricing policy for Agricultural Commodities

*426. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-
ATHALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to bring about a uniform pricing policy for agricultural commodities in all States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). The Government announces uniform support prices for the whole country for major agricultural commodities and organises purchase operations through public, cooperative agencies, etc. The Government decides on the uniform support price for various agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, the views of the State

Governments concerned Central Ministries, etc.

Allotment of L.P.G. Distributorships

*306. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints from Eastern Region regarding the allotment of LPG distributorships by the Oil Selection Board;

(b) whether, in spite of the Government directive, priority of well-run co-operatives in getting such distributorships has not been maintained; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair allotment of such distributorships?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND): (a) In a few cases some persons went to court against the selection made by the Oil Selection Boards. In some others, certain representations were made.

(b) and (c). There is no separate quota for cooperative societies. Other things being equal, preference is to be given to cooperative societies over other candidates who apply in the 'open' category.

Import of Ship-Building Material

*431. SHRIMATI DIPIKACHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on import of ship building material and equipments during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to

encourage indigenous production of these items; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The amount spent on import of ship-building material and equipments by Public Sector Shipyards during each of the last three years is given below:-

1988-89	-	Rs. 93.66 crores
1989-90	-	Rs. 102.46 crores
1990-91	-	Rs. 83.21 crores

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Surface Transport has a scheme of providing Grant-in-Aid to the entrepreneurs who develop import substitution items indigenously. Grant-in-Aid upto 70% of the total development cost is made available for this purpose.

Simplification of Baggage Clearance Procedures

432. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs has simplified the baggage clearance procedure at the international airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scale of checks at green channel has been considerably reduced, Customs officers have been told to be polite and

prompt in clearance of passengers. Separate Customs Counters have been opened to facilitate clearance of senior citizens, women, children, handicapped persons and Non-Resident Indians.

Loans advanced by Financial Institutions in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat

*433. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-
DARU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by the public sector financial institutions in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat during 1990 and 1991 so far;

(b) the amount actually released by these institutions during the above period in these States; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to release the

remaining amount of sanctioned loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The All India Financial Institutions do not maintain data on a calendar year basis and as such it is not possible to indicate sanctions and disbursements during 1990 and 1991. However, assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the All India Financial Institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation (GIC), Unit Trust of India (UTI), Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI), Risk Capital & Technology Finance Corporation (RCTC), Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) and Technology Development & Information Company of India Ltd. (TDICI) in the State of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh during the years 1989-90 (April-March), 1990-91 (April-March) and April to September, 1991 is given below.

(Rs. in crores)

	1989-90 (April-March)		1990-91 (April-March)		1991 (April-September)	
	<i>Sanc- tions</i>	<i>Disbur- sements</i>	<i>Sanc- tions</i>	<i>Disbur- sements</i>	<i>Sanc- tions</i>	<i>Disburse- ments</i>
Gujarat	1587.8	935.7	2557.8	1397.3	695.8	707.2
Andhra Pradesh	997.2	671.1	1569.1	965.3	354.2	518.4

(c) Disbursements are made over a period of time against specific requests of the units and actual needs of the projects subject to compliance of essential documentation and fulfilment of various conditions

stipulated by the institutions. Therefore, there is a time lag between sanctions and disbursements. Efforts are, however, continuously made by the institutions to expedite disbursements in order to minimise the gap

between sanctions and disbursements.

Losses in BIC Units

*434. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production in various units of the British India Corporation Limited during the last one year;

(b) the loss incurred by these units during

the same period and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to restructure the Board of Directors of the Company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The value of production in the units of the British India Corporation Ltd during 1990-91 and during the period April, 1991 to November, 1991 was as under:-

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Value of Production (Rs. in crores)</i>	
	1990-91	Apr. '91-Nov. '91
Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch (Lalimli), Kanpur, U.P.	16.10	9.25
New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch (Dhariwal), Punjab	14.19	7.02

(b) The loss incurred by these units during the afore said period was as under:-

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Loss incurred (Rs. in crores)</i>	
	1990-91	Apr. '91 -Nov. '91
Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch (Lalimli), Kanpur, U.P.	15.58	10.30
New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch (Dhariwal), Punjab	6.65	4.42

The main reasons for the loss have been severe working capital constraints, obsolete plant and machinery, non-availability of essential raw material, heavy interest burden, high cost of production, etc.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration at present, as the inter-

ests of the Governments are adequately represented.

Financial Aid to Neighbouring Countries

*435. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been providing financial aid to some neighbouring counties;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to ensure that the financial aid is utilised for the purposes for which it has been given;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The bulk of financial aid extended by the Government of India whether as credit or grant is project linked. The aid is disbursed either on reimbursement basis or on the physical progress of the project with constant monitoring by both sides.

Extension of Janata Cloth Scheme to Handloom Sector

*436. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Janata Cloth Scheme to lungies, towels, napkins etc. in order to provide some relief to handloom weavers who are in a miserable conditions;

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

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Lungies have already been

allowed for production under the Janata Cloth Scheme. The Scheme provides for a great amount of flexibility in determining the items to be produced. Central Government from time to time reviews the list of items allowed for production on the basis of identified consumer preferences of the target group and on the recommendations of the State Level Implementation Committees (SLIC). The items like towels and napkins can also be included if specific proposals to this effect are received from SLIC of the concerned State.

(b) and (c). The Janata Cloth Scheme which originally envisaged production of cotton sarees, dhoties and lungies only in counts upto 40 s has been suitably revised allowing production of cotton items such as sarees, dhoties, lungies, shirting and long cloth in counts upto and including 60s. Production of woollen items such as shoddy blankets, shoddy shawl, pure wool shawl, lio/pattu or gents shawl and woollen cloth in running length have also been allowed from 1.4.1989 on popular demand from the weavers in hill areas and areas of woollen production with view to providing sustained employment to these weavers. In addition to these, items of regional and area specific consumer preference like Adivasi Saree, Ghagra, Lugudi, Pchara, Odhni, Mekhala, Dekhana, Chrihti, Phenk etc. have also been approved for production under the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Jute by JCI

*437. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAM SHARN YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of raw jute during last year and the quantity purchased by the Jute

Corporation of India in each state;

(b) whether the purchase made was only one third of the raw jute produced in that year and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES(SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The estimated production of raw jute and the quantity purchase by JCI during the 1990-91 jute season is given below:

(in lakh bales)

<i>State</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Procurement by JCI & Cooperatives</i>
Assam	10.7	1.01
Bihar	10.0	0.72
Meghalaya	0.6	0.02
Orissa	4.3	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	-
Tripura	0.9	0.01
West Bengal	55.0	6.40
Andhra Pradesh	6.0	0.28
Other States	1.5	-
All India	90.0	8.52

(b) JCI and Cooperatives purchased about one tenth of the total production of raw jute in the 1990-91 jute season and have, till 11-12-91, purchased 8.53 lakh quintals of raw jute during the 1991-92 jute season.

(c) JCI was not required to undertake price support operations during the 1990-91 jute season because the prices of raw jute ruled at levels higher than the minimum support prices. regards the 1991-92 jute season, JCI has directed its purchase centres to purchase all the raw jute that is offered for sale at minimum support prices. JCI has not

been able to increase commercial purchases of raw jute for want of indents from jute mills. However, JCI is still in the market and is continuing purchases of raw jute to prevent distress Sales and to protect the interests of the jute farmers.

[English]

Value of Rupee Vis-a-Vis Pound Sterling

*438. SHRI VIJAYANAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of the Indian rupee has been continuously declining since July 3, 1991 against the Pound sterling;

(b) if so, the reasons for the all time low value of the Indian Rupee against the British currency in the first week of November this year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to give stability to the value of the Rupee against the Pound Sterling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAMUR): (a) to (c). There has been a decline in the value of Indian Rupee vis-à-vis Pound Sterling since July 3, 1991. However, it needs to be kept in view that the exchange rate of the Rupee is fixed with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. In a regime of floating exchange rates, upward or downward movements of the value of the rupee, which depend on fluctuations in the value of these currencies is a normal phenomenon. The Government has already undertaken a package of macro-economic stabilisation measures such as exchange rate adjustment, restoration of fiscal discipline and a tight monetary policy along with a structural reforms in the spheres of trade, industrial and public sectors. These policies are expected to increase efficiency and productivity, impart dynamism to the growth process and

thereby provide a solid foundation for higher exports and overall growth. The recent trends in the levels of foreign exchange reserves and decline in the rate of inflation from the peak level of 16.7 in August to 13.7 per cent indicate that the overall impact of these policies have been favorable. Further measures may be taken as and when demanded by the emerging economic trends.

Development of Inland Water Transport

439*. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new schemes to develop Inland Water transport in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of West Bengal for development of waterways in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have sanctioned or propose to sanction the new scheme of the state; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) The Central Government is responsible for development of National Waterways. The State Governments are responsible for development of National Waterways. The State Governments are responsible for Island Waterways other than National Waterways. However, for the development of selected waterways which are not National Waterways, the Central Government gives loan assistance to the States to the extent of 50% of the sanctioned cost. Details of new schemes as included in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for development of inland water transport, State-wise are given below:—

Sl.No.	Details of Scheme	Provision in the Annual Plan 1991-92 (Rupees in crores)	States to be benefited
1	2	3	4
<i>Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Scheme.</i>			
(i)	Acquisition of Hovercraft.	3.00	West Bengal
(ii)	Acquisition of two oil tankers.	4.00	West Bengal/Assam
<i>Inland Waterways Authority of India Schemes.</i>			
(iii)	Terminal facilities between Haldia and Patna on National Waterway No. 1 (Ganga).	1.50	West Bengal/Bihar
(iv)	Infrastructural facilities between Patna and Allahabad on National Waterway No. (Ganga)	0.25	U.P./Bihar

Sl.No.	Details of Scheme	Provision in the Annual Plan 1991-92 (Rupees in crores)	States to be benefitted
1	2	3	4
(v)	Navigational aids on National Waterway No. (Ganga) Between Patna and Calcutta.	2.00	Bihar/West Bengal
(vi)	Acquisition of Dredger.	1.00	U.P./Bihar/West Bengal/ Assam
(vii)	Night Navigation facilities on Waterway No. 2 (Brahmaputra)	0.30	Assam
(viii)	Terminal Facilities on National Waterway (Brahmaputra)	0.70	Assam
(ix)	River Conservancy on Sunderbans	0.10	West Bengal
(x)	Development of West Coast Canal	0.50	Kerala
(xi)	Hydrographic surveys, technical studies, training, Research & Development etc. for other Waterways.	0.93	Various riverine States

Sl.No.	Details of Scheme	Provision in the Annual Plan 1991-92 (Rupees in crores)	States to be benefitted
1	2	3	4
Centrally Sponsored Scheme.			
(xii)	Improvement of canal between Madras and Kakinada Ports	0.20	Tamil Nadu/ Andhra Pradesh
(xiii)	Modernisation of jetties in Kerala	0.11	Kerala
(xiv)	Terminal facilities for ferry services across Hooghly.	0.25	West Bengal
Total :		15.84	

The Union Government received a proposal from the Govt. of West Bengal for construction of five terminals for ferry services across river Hooghly at a cost of Rs. 2.25 crores under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme has since been sanctioned on 25th November, 1991.

Exports to Soviet Union

*440. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the recent developments in USSR, any of the export commitments with them have to be replaced by corresponding agreements either with the private parties concerned or with the federal units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which committed exports to USSR are likely to fall this year as compared to last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The process of economic and commercial decentralisation in the USSR has implied that direct agreements for exports and imports may have to be forged with Republics and Enterprises in the Soviet Union. This process is likely to gain further momentum in the future.

(c) the 1991 Trade Plan provides for Indian Exports to USSR of Rs. 5080 crores as against the provision of Rs. 5300 crores in 1990. Actual exports during the period Jan.-Sept. 1991 amounted to Rs. 2849 crores as against Rs. 4097 crores during the same period in 1990.

[*Translation*]

Report of world Bank Team on working of Calcutta and Halda Docks

*441. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5929 on September, 6 1991 and state;

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of the World Bank team on the working of Calcutta and Haldia docks;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A World Bank Team has undertaken a "Port Sector Modernisation Study" of selected Indian Major Ports including Calcutta and Halda Docks. The Team is yet to submit its Report.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Survey of Customer Services by Nationalised Banks

*442. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had directed all the nationalised banks in September 1991 to conduct a survey of their customer services;

(b) if so, whether all the nationalised banks have submitted their evaluation reports in this regard to the Government/Reserve Bank of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the names of the nationalised banks which are yet to submit their evaluation reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Government issued instructions to the public sector banks in July 1991 that a survey should be organised by the convener bank of the State Level Bankers Committee in each State to assess the impact of the implementation of some of the measures advised by Government and Reserve Bank of India for improving customer service. The survey was to be entrusted to reputed outside agencies. In order

to ensure uniformity, certain parameters were identified in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the same were advised to the banks.

Survey reports have since been received from the concerned convener banks in respect of 9 States as per the details given in the attached Statement-I. Details regarding the States/Banks from who the reports are yet to be received are given in the attached Statement- II.

STATEMENT-I

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Names of the State in respect of which Survey Report received</i>	<i>Name of the convener Bank entrusted with the Survey</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank
2.	Goa	State Bank of India
3.	Haryana	Punjab National Bank
4.	Himachal Pradesh	UCO Bank
5.	Kerala	Canara Bank
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Central Bank of India
7.	Maharashtra	Bank of Maharashtra
8.	Punjab	Punjab National Bank
9.	Rajasthan	Bank of Baroda

STATEMENT-II

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Names of the States in respect of which Survey Report yet to be received</i>	<i>Name of the Convener Bank</i>
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Bank of India
2.	Assam	- do -
3.	Bihar	Bank of India

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Names of the States in respect of which Survey Report yet to be received</i>	<i>Name of the Convener Bank</i>
4.	Gujarat	Dena Bank
5.	Karnataka	Syndicate Bank
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	No Survey undertaken
7.	Manipur	United Bank of India
8.	Meghalaya	State Bank of India
9.	Miizoram	- do -
10.	Nagaland	- do -
11.	Orissa	UCO Bank
12.	Sikkim	No survey undertaken
13.	Tamil Nadu	Indian Overseas Bank
14.	Tripura	United Bank of India
15.	Uttar Pradesh	State Bank of India
16.	West Bengal	United Bank of India

Persons Arrested under FERA

*443. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 during this year so far;

(b) the legal action taken by the Government against them;

(c) the number of persons who were released due to lack of evidence/benefit of doubt; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) During the period 1.1.91 to 30.11.91, 300 persons were arrested under Section 35 of FERA, 1973.

(b) Adjudication proceedings against 22 persons were initiated and detention orders against 95 persons were issued under COFEPOSA.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

Execution Cases

*444. SHRI CANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons executed after the judgements of various courts during the period from January, 1, 1985 to October, 31, 1991;

(b) the number of pending cases in which judgements for execution have already been passed; and

(c) the reasons for delay in execution of the guilty in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) to (c). The desired information has been called for from all State Governments and Union Territories who are concerned in the matter. The said information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Repairs to National Highway No. 30

*445. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway No. 30 is not in a traffic worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to improve the condition of this National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY THE SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). National Highway No. 30 in Bihar is being kept generally in traffic worthy condition. Certain stretches of the National Highway got damaged during the last monsoon. These are being repaired as a part of the normal main-

tenance operation, subject to constraints of resources.

During 1988-89 to 1990-91, development works costing Rs. 295.00 lakhs and Flood Damage/Special Repair works costing Rs. 179.00 lakhs were sanctioned on this National Highway. This is in addition to improvement works included in Annual Plan 1991-92 for sanction, out of which estimates for 17 kms. length costing Rs. 278.00 lakhs have already been approved.

[*Translation*]

Decline in Unit Price of Export Items

*446. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the unit price of some export items;

(b) if so, the items whose price has declined this year and the extent of decline in each case; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to increase the unit price of such items and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The items in respect of which unit value price registered a decline during the period April-October 1991 as compared to April-October 1990 include primary products such as Cardamom small (a decline of 16%), Tobacco products (-9.1%), Sugar (-11.3%), Alumina (-17.3%), Chrome Ore (-5.7%), Salt (-21.8%), etc. The prices of certain manufactured items such as TV sets, Telephone instruments, Video/Audio cassettes and Two-in-one have also come down by approximately 10-12%.

(c) Since India is not the dominant exporter in most items, the Government has little influence on the pricing of most products in the international markets which are determined by market forces. However, Government is making efforts to encourage export of value-added products to realise higher unit value prices. Export of certain products such as value-added agriculture products, marine products, electronics, bulk drugs and formulations and certain categories of advanced engineering goods are entitled to an additional Eximscrips of 10 percentage points, taking the total Eximscrips rate to 40% of f.o.b. value. These measures are expected to show positive results soon.

Textile Mills Under BIC and NTC in Kanpur

*447. SHRI JAGAT VIRSINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of unviable/closed mills under the British India Corporation and the National Textile Corporation in Kanpur; and

(b) the steps taken by the government to make these mills viable and safeguard the future of the employes of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No mill under the British India Corporation Ltd or the National Textile Corporation Ltd in Kanpur is at present closed. Although the mills under British India Corporation Ltd and National Textile Corporation Ltd in Kanpur are incurring losses, closure of these mills is not contemplated in near future.

(b) Government has taken steps to improve the performance of these mills through the process of modernisation and labour rationalisation.

[English]

Acquiring land for development Project

4526. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether States are forced to acquire vast areas of lands for irrigation projects and other public works spending huge amount towards compensation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to fix a ceiling on the rates of compensation by suitably amending the Land Acquisition Act, 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (c). The relevant information is being collected.

Karbi and Mizo population in Neighbouring Countries

4527. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karbi and Mizo Population exist in Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand and China;

(b) if so, their number and area of habitation; and

(c) whether they are well protected by civil, democratic and other rights in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). According to available information, only Mizo popula-

tion is present in the area of Burma Bordering India, and not in Bangladesh, China or in Thailand apart from a few individuals. Precise information on the numbers is not available. The Mizos in Myanmar have always been Myanmar nationals and their socio-political welfare is the responsibility of the Government of Myanmar.

Refund of Central excise on Diesel to Fishermen

4528. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a scheme to refund the Central Excise on diesel to the fishermen was sanctioned by the Government during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the amount of refund actually paid upto October 31, 1991 to fishermen in every State;

(c) the share of the Union and the State Governments respectively in the above refund;

(d) whether the Government have received a request from the Government of Maharashtra to continue the scheme after June 30, 1991; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per attached Statement

(c) The scheme on "reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on HSD Oil used by fishing vessels below 20 m. length" was implemented during 1990-91 (from 1.10.90 onwards) with 100 percent Central share. The cost is shared by Centre and State on 80:20 basis during 1991-92.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The scheme has since been extended upto 31st March, 1992.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Maritime States/UTs.</i>	<i>Amount of refund actually paid upto October 31, 1991.</i>
		<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
1.	Gujarat	111.00
2.	Maharashtra	50.83
3.	Karnataka	1.68
4.	Goa	1.01
5.	Tamil Nadu	0.27
6.	Kerala	4.62

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Maritime States/UTs.</i>	<i>Amount of refund actually paid upto October 31, 1991.</i>
		<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
7.	Andhra Pradesh	0.05
8.	Orissa	5.51
9.	West Bengal	3.66
10.	Pondicherry	0.10
11.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.19
12.	Lakshadweep	0.81
13.	Daman & Diu	2.32

[*Translation*]

Marketing of LPG in Jalesar

4529. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding marketing of LPG in Jalesar Constituency of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, and the time by which LPG agency is likely to be allotted there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per present policy, new LPG Agencies are opened in a phased

manner depending upon the economic viability and product availability, in towns having a population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 Census).

[*English*]

Renuka and Kishau Dams

4530. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the present status of the Renuka and Kishau Dams on the river Yamuna?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Renuka Dam. The project was received in Central Water in Commission June, 1981 and comments of Central Water Commission were communicated to the State Government between July, 1981 to December, 1981. In a recent meeting held on 4.11.91 in Central Water Commission the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has agreed to submit the revised project report shortly taking into consideration all the points

raised by Central Water Commission/Central Electricity Authority.

Kishau Dam: The Project was initially received in Central Water Commission in May, 1978 and based on their comments the modified reports was submitted in 1988. However, as no provision for water supply to Delhi was made, the Government of Uttar Pradesh in a meeting held in the Central Water Commission in May, 1989 agreed to modify the project so as to include the water supply component. The Revised Project report has not been received so far.

Allotment of LPG Agencies to Handicapped Persons in Himachal Pradesh

4531. SHRI D.D. KHANDRIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handicapped persons are allotted LPG agencies and Petrol/diesel retail outlets; and

(b) if so, the number of such persons who have been allotted such agencies in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on date, three LPG agencies and four Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets have been allotted to handicapped persons in Himachal Pradesh.

More Secured Passport

4532. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently introduced the 'More Secured passport' (MSP) to check the forged passport

Menace; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salient features comprise some ultra violet features and use of heat activated ultra violet film to secure photograph and personal particulare.

[*Translation*]

LPG Connection in Bihar

4533. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for LPG connections at Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga and Daltonganj (Palamau) in Bihar; and

(b) the time by which the LPG connections are likely to be sanctioned to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The information as reported by the Oil Companies is as under:

	<i>No. of Persons on waiting list</i>	
Ranchi	16080	(Approximate)
Gumla	1150	"
Lohardaga	1300	"
Daltonganj (Palamau)	1150	"

(b) Efforts are continuously on to give LPG connection to as many applicants as early as possible.

[English]

Import of Crude Oil

4534. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of the crude oil imported in the country as compared to the entire consumption of the country as well as percentage of rise in the prices thereof during the last two years; and

(b) the percentage of rise in the prices of diesel and petrol during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Quantity of Crude Oil imported during 1989-90 and 1990-91

was 37.5% and 40% respectively of the total Crude Oil processed during these years.

The average C.I.F. price of imported crude oil in 1989-90 and 1990-91 was about 30.6% and 40.9% higher than the previous years respectively.

(b) The ex-storage prices of Diesel and petrol (MS 87) increased by 17.38% and 16.25% respectively during 1989-90 and by 25% during 1990-91.

Profit/Loss of Farms Managed by State Farms Corporation of India Limited

4535. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State Farms Corporation of India Limited during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The position with regard to net profit/loss of the farms being managed by the State Farms Corporation of India Limited is as under:-

Name of farm	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
	(Tentative)		(Rs. in lakh Profit/Loss (-) (+)
1	2	3	4
*C.S.F., Suratgarh	(+) 29.22	(+) 95.85	(+) 154.96
C.S.F., Sardargar	(+) 10.80	(+) 75.66	(+) 109.32
C.S.F., Jatsar	(-) 92.56	(-) 62.10	(-) 48.17
C.S.F., Hissar	(+) 132.39	(+) 47.15	(+) 74.19
C.S.F., Ladhawal	(+) 9.23	(-) 2.00	(-) 6.08
C.S.F., Bahraich	(+) 17.19	(+) 17.66	(+) 3.71
C.S.F., Raebareli	(-) 9.95	(-) 12.66	(-) 13.46
C.S.F., Kollibari	(+) 11.32	(+) 5.82	(+) 4.61
C.S.F., Barpeta	(-) 0.30	(-) 0.75	(-) 0.97
C.S.F., Raichur	(+) 14.25	(-) 19.36	(-) 61.34

Name of farm	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89 (Rs. in lakh Profit/Loss (-) (+)
(Tentative)	2	3	4
C.S.F., Chengam	(+) 0.98	(-) 75.52	(-) 30.68
C.S.F., Cannanore	(+) 7.98	(-) 0.45	(-) 42.58
C.S.F., Mizoram	(-) 33.98	(-) 27.62	(-) 20.01

*(Central State Farm)

Dehang and Subansiri Dam Projects

4536. SHRI UDOHAD BARMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dehang and Subansiri Dam Projects prepared by the Brahmaputra Board have been cleared by the Union Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any objection has been raised against the implementation of these projects; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to overcome the objection?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Detailed surveys and investigations for the Dehang and Subansiri Dam projects could not be completed due to reservations expressed by Arunachal Pradesh owing to submergence of their territory. The Ministry of Water Resources has requested the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for their concurrence but this has not been received.

Alleged Irregularities in HCL

4537. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Corruption rampant in HCL, allege users" appearing in the Financial Express, New Delhi dated November 25, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure efficient working of the HCL;

(c) whether the Union Government have drawn up any policy for supply of copper to industries and particularly to the small scale units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the news item, winding wire manufactures have made the following allegations against HCL attributing it to rampant corruption in its Delhi Office:

- (i) Irregularities in accounting in terms of non-despatch of letters of registration, monthly offer letters, and statement of account to customers since April, 1991 and customer billings for copper lifted from the godown since July, 1991; and
- (ii) lack of well defined policy for supplying copper.

HCL has been supplying copper to its customers strictly in accordance with the Government's distribution policy. Due to disruption in computer operations in May, 1991 in their Delhi Office, there has been some delay on the part of the Company in sending individual communications to its customers regarding monthly allotment, statement of accounts, etc. but the various associations of the consumers were kept informed periodically about the distribution policy and the consumers have been lifting as per their entitlement. There has been no instance where allocation was made to any customer in excess of his monthly entitlement. The billings for copper lifted from Delhi Region have since been made current. Thus, the charges of corruption for the news-item are not substantiated by facts.

(c) and (d). Under the news Trade Policy, while imports of primary copper against EXIM Scrips have been allowed, the small scale units have been permitted to import against supplementary licences with free foreign exchange.

Assistance to Iran for Development of Agriculture

4538. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has sought the Indian assistance for the development of agriculture in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any mutual agreement has been reached between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Iran desires cooperation with India in the field of agricultural research and training involving exchanges of scientists and experts, higher education facilities for Iranian students and experts in various disciplines in India, technology exchanges, collaborative research projects, and exchanges of publications and research materials.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding between Iran and India for cooperation in the field of agricultural research and education was concluded at Tehran on 11 November, 1991.

Pipeline from Haldia to Barauni

4539. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the project proposal of laying a pipeline from Haldia to Barauni; and

(b) the details of the cost escalation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation is examining various options in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG Agencies in Orissa

4540. SHRINANI BHATTACHARYA: SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation from the Members of Parliament regarding allotment of petrol pumps and LPG gas agencies in Jagmohanpur, Bramnival and Ghotegoan in Keonjhar District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Representations are received regularly for opening of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies in different places of the country including those in Orissa. The oil companies on the

basis of the Market Survey, economic viability and product availability include such places in their Marketing Plans.

[English]

Flood and cyclone Relief to Victims in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4541. SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5829 on September 5, 1991 state:

(a) the findings of the magisterial inquiry conducted to identify the irregularities in disbursement of flood and cyclone relief to victims of 1989 cyclone; and

(b) the action taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The findings of the Magisterial Inquiry conducted by the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration have been received. Union Territory Administration is taking follow-up action on these findings in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Short Supply of Coal to Cement Factories

4542. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement manufacturers of Tamil Nadu are facing great hardship owing to short supply of coal/lignite;

(b) whether the Government propose to take steps for full exploitation of lignite from Jayankondam in Tiruchur district of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for adequate supply of lignite to cement industries there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is some shortfall in supply of coal to the cement plants in Tamil Nadu. However, Government have taken steps to provide alternate sources of supply of coal to these cement plants. Coal is being allotted to some of the cement plants in Tamil Nadu from Bengal-Bihar Coalfields for movement by rail-cum-sea route. Every effort is being made to increase movement of coal from WCL. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC), Neyveli, had supplied about 4 lakh tonnes of lignite to cement plants during 1990-91 and during the period April-October, 1991 about 3.03 lakh tonnes of lignite has already been supplied to them. In 1991-92, 6.0 lakh tonnes of lignite is programmed to be supplied to cement industry. As per information given by Neyveli Lignite Corporation, they have no immediate proposal to exploit the lignite available at Jaya-Kondam in Trichy District in Tamil Nadu.

New Varieties of Foodgrain Released by ICAR

4543. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has developed several foodgrain varieties to be grown in the dryland areas in Orissa

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture, Hyderabad in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C.

LENKA): (a) and (b). Sir, Research work done in Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology through ICAR supported co-ordinated crop improvement projects has resulted in the release of following improved varieties of crops suited to upland and medium lands of Orissa:

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Varieties/Hybrids</i>
Upland rice	Subhadra, Dr-83-1, Parijat, Sattari.
Fingermillet	PR-717, JNR-1008, Neelachal, Diby asingha
Greengram	K-851, Jyoth, Sujata
Blackgram Pigeonpea	T-9, UPU-1, Sarala Mukta, T-21, UPAS- 120
Sesamum	Vinayak, Kanak, Kalika
Horsegram	DS 1-2, DS 2-2, Ds 2-1, URM-13
Cowpea	C-170, C-120, FS-68
Groundnut	AK 12-24 Kisan, TG-9, Phule Pragati (JL- 24)
Maize	A 51-54, Jawahar, Vijaya
Miger	Phulbani local, Ootacamund No.5

(c) The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Centre at Bhubaneshwar has been one of the co-operating centres under the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Dry land Agriculture since 1970-71. In this project 75% of the financial support is being provided by ICAR. Technical assistance is being provided by the co-ordinating cell of the project and Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture. Field staff from departments of agriculture of state including Orissa are given training in improved dryland agriculture and watershed management form time to time at the Trainers Training Centre attached to Central Research Institute on Dryland Agriculture.

Indo-soviet Oil Barter Deal

4544. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will

the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union propose to convert the Indo-Soviet Oil barter deal into a hard currency deal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Milk to Weaker Section of the Society

4545. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government for supply of milk to the weaker section of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States likely to be included under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Production of Paraffin Wax

4546. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production and consumption of Paraffin Wax at present in the country;

(b) whether the country is self-sufficient in Paraffin Wax;

(c) if not, the steps the Government have taken to achieve self-sufficiency in Paraffin Wax; and

(d) the quantity and value of Paraffin Wax imported annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (d). the production and consumption of paraffin wax during

1990-91 was about 49 TMT and 70 TMT respectively. Efforts are being made to maximise the production of paraffin wax. About 23 TMT paraffin wax valued at Rs. 34.44 cores was imported during 1990-91.

Anand Marg

4547. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recognition of Anand Marg by U.N.O. as a social organisation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Secretariat Committee on Applications from Non-governmental Organisations accepted Anand Marg Universal Relief Team (AMURT), a registered NGO in US, as an NGO associated with the UN Department of Public Information on 28th June, 1991.

(b) The Government have brought to the attention of the UN Secretariat the facts relating to the activities of Anand Marg in India and abroad and have requested for a review of the decision of the UN Secretariat Committee.

[*Translation*]

Bilateral Relations between India and Iraq

4548. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in bilateral relations between India and Iraq due to the recent Gulf war; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Bilateral relations between India and Iraq are at present circumscribed in particular in the economic field owing to our commitment to the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions on sanctions.

[*English*]

Shortage of Butter and Vegetable Oil

4549. DR. SHRIMATI PADMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is continued shortage of butter and vegetable oils in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage of these products;

(c) whether the Government propose to revamp the nodal agencies involved in improving the productivity of these two products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). In the co-operative sector, there has been a shortfall of about 3470 MT in the production of table butter during the period April, 91 to October, 91 due to lower milk procurement and higher sale of liquid milk. The gap between demand and availability of edible oils from indigenous sources is estimated at around 7 lakh MT.

(c) to (e). The Government do not see any reason for revamping the concerned agencies.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Kerosene to Madhya Pradesh

4550. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide more Kerosene to Madhya Pradesh from January, 1991 onwards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Allocation of Kerosene is being made to the States/UTs on historical basis subject to availability of the product. At present there is no proposal for enhancement of SKO allocation to any State.

[*English*]

Development Projects In G-15 Countries

4551. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G-15 countries have agreed in principle to approve six development projects to promote South-South Cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of these projects were proposed by India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any of these projects are to be implemented in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The Second G-15 Summit held at Caracas, Venezuela from 27-29 November, 1991 approved six proposals for promoting South-South Cooperation. The projects are: (1) Establishment of Gene Banks for Medicinal and Aromatic plants and Herbs among developing countries (2) Solar Energy Applications (3) South Investment Trade and Technology Data Exchange Centre (4) A Multilateral payments Arrangement for promotion of trade among South countries (5) A meeting of financial experts to discuss the external debt problem in April-May, 1992 in order to formulate common approaches on this issue (6) Community-based project on self-reliance and people-centered development.

(c) to (f). Two projects relating to the establishment of Gene Banks for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Herbs in developing countries and Solar Energy Applications were proposed by India at the First G-15 Summit in Kuala Lumpur and were agreed in principle. India convened a meeting of the Group of Experts from G-15 Member countries in New Delhi from September 23-25, 1991 to refine and finalise the two projects. The Caracas Summit approved the two projects and endorsed their implementation. Follow-up action for the execution of the two projects is being taken by India.

[*Translation*]

Upper Tapti project

4552. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WA-

TER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the latest estimated cost of the Upper Tapti Project;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(c) the present stage of construction of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). the latest estimated cost of the Upper Tapti Project of Maharashtra is Rs. 101.32 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 77.37 crores has been incurred upto the end of March, 1991. The work on main dam, main canal in first 85 kilometers and the distribution system under first 27 distributaries have been completed. The project is scheduled for completion during the VIII plans.

The modified project report of Upper Tapti State-II, a joint project of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, alongwith inter-State agreement and environmental and forests clearance has not been received at the Centre.

[*English*]

World Bank aided Cattle Development Project

4553. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank have cleared the Cattle Development Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places in Kerala identified for the implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Amnesty International

4554. SHRI K. THULASIAH VADYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government have made any suggestion to allow the Amnesty International to work actively in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such suggestions have been made by any other foreign country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). The Government has received such suggestions regarding Amnesty International from a few foreign Governments including UK. Amnesty International has an active India Chapter. The Government maintains a dialogue with Amnesty International on the human rights situation in India.

Fish Landing Centres in Kerala

4555. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

construct more Fish landing centres in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have proposals for construction of fish landing centres at Thottappally, Kattoor-Pollathai, and Quilandy.

News Item Captioned "Indian Drug Banned in Nepal"

4556. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Indian drug banned in Nepal" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated November 28, 1991; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts of the matter are being ascertained from our Embassy in Kathmandu.

Market Intervention operation by NDDB

4557. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Market Intervention Operation by the National Dairy Development Board to stabilise prices of edible oils has been successful in preventing profiteer-

ing and blackmarketing in edible oils during last two years; and

(b) the extent of price spread in the edible oil as a result of the Market Intervention Operation by NDDB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). During Oil Year 1990-91, the NDDB had been successful in reducing the price spread to 30% for groundnut oil which is the major price determinant for other edible oils. NDDB has no statutory powers for preventing profiteering and black-marketing in edible oils.

Oil and Natural Gas in North Bihar

4558. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas reserves have been found in the districts of North Bihar adjoining Nepal Terai area;

(b) if so, whether exploration works has been started there;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the result achieved so far from the drilling conducted in Dullipatti of Madhubani district and Khagaul in East-Champaran; and

(e) the steps being taken to continue this drilling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Although Exploration work is in progress in North

Bihar however, no hydrocarbons have been found so far.

(d) The well Madhubani-1 was drilled very close to Dullipatti in Madhubani district. No well has been drilled in Khagaul. However, well Raxaul-1 was drilled in East Champaran district. These wells have not yielded any hydrocarbons.

(e) Presently well Kadamaha-1 in West Champaran district is under drilling. Further drilling will depend on the results of this well.

Compensation to land owners by the ONGC for Acquiring Land from Drilling Purpose in Andhra Pradesh

4559. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether full compensation has been paid to the land owners by the ONGC for acquiring land for drilling purpose in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether one member from each of the affected families has been given job; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which one member of each of the affected families is likely to be given job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). ONGC has acquired land in Andhra Pradesh, only on lease basis for the limited period of drilling, for which lease rental is being paid by the ONGC, as fixed by

the State Revenue Authorities. When the land is temporarily acquired on lease, there is no obligation on ONGC to provide employment to the members of the affected families.

Rabi Programme in Orissa

4560. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up a contingency plan for Orissa for Rabi Programme in order to take advantage of the post-flood conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(d) the funds released or proposed to be released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The government does not propose to take up any Contingency Plan for Orissa for Rabi Programme. However, to take advantage of the post flood conditions, the following Strategy of production during rabi/summer season of 1991-92 has been worked out by the Orissa State Department of Agriculture which was discussed and finalised at the National conference of Rabi Campaign held in New Delhi in September, 1991. The details are given below:-

- (i) With the residual moisture available either after receding of flood water or after the harvest of autumn and mid-term paddy, depending upon situation, pulses like green gram, black gram; oilseeds like groundnut, seasmum and

mustard may be given priority for extensive coverage;

- (ii) Wherever small irrigation sources including lift irrigation are available, emphasis should be given to provide irrigation to pulses, groundnut and mustard crops. Irrigation water from major projects should be used judiciously for growing Wheat and summer paddy;

- (iii) Special emphasis be given on timely sowings, use of weedicide and increased coverage with high yielding varieties and growing them with proper package of practices for higher crop production; and

- (iv) Arrangement of inputs should be made well in advance.

The progress of Rabi Production Programme in Orissa is being monitored by the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) No special financial assistance has been provided for 1991-92 for contingent crop planning for rabi production programme.

Ganga Barrage project at Kanpur

4561. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has since submitted to the Union Government the modified project record regarding the Ganga barrage Project at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). the modified project report on Ganga Barrage at Kanpur, incorporating all the outstanding observations of appraising agencies of Central Water Commission and findings of model studies has not been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh in Central Water Commission. While the barrage will enable water supply to Kanpur city, cooling water supply for power house and dry weather flow along the Ghats of Kanpur, the details and cost can be quantified after the modified proposal is formulated.

Relief to Unemployed Fisherman in Kerala

4562. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given any relief to the fisherman who are unemployed due to infliction of Epizootic Ulcerative syndrome (EUS) in the fish species in the Vembanad lake and the canals in Alleppey district, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to help them since the people are reluctant to buy even the uninfected fish since the infection is still continuing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government have no proposal/Scheme at present to extend relief

to fishermen affected due to the incidence of Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome.

Model Bill on Scientific Regulation of Water

4563. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a model bill for scientific regulation of water has been circulated to the State Governments for enactment of suitable legislation;

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Governments thereon;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated for recharge of ground water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A draft model bill on Ground Water control and regulation was circulated to the State Governments in 1970 for enactments of suitable Legislation. Only Gujarat has enacted some legislation albeit not in conformity with the model bill.

(c) and (d). A Central Sector Scheme for artificial recharge of ground water has been prepared by Central Ground Water Board for implementation during VIII Plan. The scheme envisages experimental studies in two State and operational recharge studies in two Union Territories. The State governments have also been advised to take up artificial recharge studies within their own plan in areas threatened by ground water depletion.

[*Translation*]

Interest free advance to Central Government Employees who suffered loss of Property due to Earthquake.

4564. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide interest free advance, recoverable in easy instalments, to those Central Government employees who have suffered loss of property in recent earthquake in Garhwal region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). there is no provision under the existing scheme of financing relief expenditure to provide interest free advance to Central Government employees affected by natural calamities. However, under the provisions of General Financial Rules, a natural calamity interest free advance not exceeding Rs. 1000/- and recoverable in not more than 25 monthly instalments can be sanctioned by Head of Office on receipt of application from non-gazetted staff under their administrative control whose property movable or immovable, has been substantially affected or damaged in the area declared by the State Government concerned to be affected by natural calamity.

[*English*]

Production of Wool

4565. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of wool has been affected in Rajasthan and Gujarat due to export of sheep-meat and shrinking of pastures;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome this situation; and

(c) the steps taken by the government during 1991-92 for increasing the production of wool in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Production of wool in Rajasthan and Gujarat has not been affected due to export of sheep meat. Shrinking of pastures has affected to some extent the total wool production in Rajasthan.

(b) The State Government of Rajasthan is taking positive steps to develop pasture lands in Rajasthan.

(c) In order to enhance the production of wool in the country, the following programmes are under implementation in different States during 1991-92.

- i) providing assistance for strengthening of Large Sheep Breeding Farms in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.
- ii) providing assistance for organising/strengthening of Wool Boards/Corporations/Federations in the States of Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, U.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- iii) It is proposed to distribute 800 improved rams to different

states from the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar.

- iv) Under Special Livestock Breeding programme rams and ewes are proposed to be distributed to beneficiaries in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Export of Iron ore from Kudremukh

4566. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported from Kudremukh, Karnataka, during 1990;

(b) the countries to which it was exported;

(c) whether there is any proposal to export iron ore from Kudremukh to some more countries during 1991-92; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). During the Financial Year 1990-91, KIOCL exported 3.906 million tonnes of iron ore concentrates and 1.836 million tonnes of iron oxide pellets. Export destinations were Japan, Bahrain, Czechoslovakia, Iran, China, Hungary, Tur-

key, Australia, Indonesia, Egypt and Qatar, besides supplies to Essar Steel (India).

(c) and (d). During 1991-92, KIOCL has targeted to export 4 million tonnes of iron ore concentrates and 2.25 million tonnes of iron ore pellets. Amongst others KIOCL has entered into contracts for supply of 0.15 million tonnes of pellets to Taiwan and 0.06 million tonnes with Malaysia during the current year. KIOCL also continues its efforts to explore new markets for its products.

[*Translation*]

Milch Cattle Population

4567. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milch cattle in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether their population is declining rapidly in the country;

(c) if so, the schemes launched by the Government to increase their population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) A statement showing the State-wise number of milch cattle is given in the Annex.

(b) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT*Statewise Number of Milch Cattle* in India**(in thousands)*

<i>State</i>	<i>Cattle</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	2738
2. Arunachal Pradesh	77
3. Assam	1962
4. Bihar **	4067
5. Goa	26
6. Gujarat	941
7. Haryana	603
8. Himachal Pradesh @	622
9. Jammu & Kashmir	851
10. Karnataka	3247
11. Kerala	1497
12. Madhya Pradesh	8548
13. Maharashtra	5164
14. Manipur	154
15. Meghalaya	147
16. Mizoram	17
17. Nagaland	58
18. Orissa	3888
19. Punjab	1003
20. Rajasthan	3986

(in thousands)

<i>State</i>	<i>Cattle</i>
21. Sikkim	45
22. Tamil Nadu	2810
23. Tripura	247
24. Uttar Pradesh	6159
25. West Bengal	4390.

Source:- Latest Livestock Census 1987 All figures are provisional.

* Milch Cattle are those 'in milk' and 'dry'

** Livestock Census 1987 was not conducted; the figures given are for 1982.

@ Livestock Census 1987 was not conducted; estimated figures have been provided by the State Government.

[English]

Prime Minister's visit to France

4568. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited France recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the leaders of that country?

(c) whether the Government Delegation held talks with the French counterpart regarding prospective french investments in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and their response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir, the Prime Minister visited Paris on November 25-26, 1991.

(b) During the Prime Minister's talks with President Mitterrand, the two leaders agreed to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields.

(c) and (d). In their meetings with Prime Minister on 25th November, leading French industrialists and businessmen welcomed the Government's new liberalised economic policies and expressed their interest and willingness to increase their investments in India.

[Translation]

Import of Palmolein

4569. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which palmolein was imported by the National Dairy Development Board during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the quantity of palmolein imported, the whole-sale rate at which it was sold in the market and the rate at which it was made available to the consumers; and

(c) the profit earned by the Board each year during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity allotted (in MT)</i>	<i>Average wholesale rate (Rs/MT)</i>
1988-89	25,000	19,758
1989-90	80,000	25,173
1990-91	Nil	23,845 (old Stocks sold)

A small quantity of palmolein was disposed of directly to the Cooperative Societies in 15 Kg. tins at Rs. 437 per tin.

(c) The surpluses generated by market intervention operations of NDDDB are required to be credited to a Market Intervention Fund to the extent of Rs. 30 crores and to Government thereafter Hence the question of the Board earning a profit does not arise. The losses, if any are also to be charged to the Market Intervention fund and to Government thereafter.

Visit of US Deputy Secretary of State for International Security Affairs

4570. SHRI SIMON MARNDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Edible oil has been imported through the STC which is the canalising agency for this purpose. NDDDB did not directly import palmolein during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.

(b) Details of palmolein allotted to NDDDB out of quantities imported through the STC and the average wholesale rate at which they were disposed of year-wise are as follows:-

to state:

(a) whether the US Deputy Secretary of State for International Security Affairs had recently visited India; and

(b) if so, the details of the visit and the outcome of the talks held by him with Indian leaders?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The US Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs Mr. Reginald Bartholomew visited India from November 21-23, 1991.

(b) Mr. Bartholomew's visit was in the context of continuing Indo-US discussions on issues of mutual interest including the security environment of the region.

[*English*]

India's relations with Afghanistan

4571. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to strengthen further the bilateral relationship with Afghanistan after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): It has been Government's constant endeavour to strengthen the traditionally close relations which have always existed between India and Afghanistan. There has been a regular, high-level exchange of visits between our two countries and agreements have been concluded to promote cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. India has also been extending economic assistance to Afghanistan which, inter alia, includes relief assistance for refugee rehabilitation, deputation of experts and scholarships for Afghan nationals. Government have also recently arranged to supply 50,000 tonnes of wheat to Afghanistan on a grant basis.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of workshop at Chimur,
Maharashtra**

4572. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining works in all the collieries of Chandrapur district to Maharashtra are being conducted under Wardha Coalfields;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received any proposal for setting up of a workshop at Chimur in Chandrapur district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The mining operations in all the collieries of Chandrapur District of Maharashtra come under Wardha Valley Coalfield. A reference has been received from the Hon'ble Member regarding shifting of the Central Workshop Chandrapur presently sited at Tadali to Chimur. The location of the Workshop at Tadali is central keeping in view the needs of the coal mines in Ballarpur, Chandrapur and Wani areas. More projects are likely to come up in these areas in future also. Therefore shifting of the Workshop from Tadali to Chimur is not feasible.

[*English*]

**Assistance to Buro Paddy Cultivators
in Assam**

4573. SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the "Buro Paddy" a major agriculture product of the Karimganj district of Assam, is damaged every year by floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to assist these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In Karimganj district "Boro Paddy" is damaged due to floods whenever floods occur early in April-May.

(b) and (c). During 1990-91, No damage to the crop occurred. However, during 1991-

92 an area of about 4655 ha. of "Boro Paddy" was damaged due to floods. Under flood relief 1212 quintals of seeds of high yielding varieties of paddy was distributed to all the affected farmers of Karimganj district involving Rs. 7.63 lakhs.

Involvement of Private Sector in Mining of Asbestos and Grey Barytes

4574. SHRI SAI PRATHAP ANNAYAGARI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend mining of asbestos and grey barytes to private sector;

(b) the areas/locations where asbestos and barytes are available and the performance of Public Sector units mining in these areas;

(c) the sick public Sector units in the mining of asbestos and barytes and the reasons for their sickness; and

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to invite private sector to take-over or jointly operate these Public Sector units running into losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). Information is

being collected and will be laid the Table of the House.

Utilisation of Natural Gas In Coastal Andhra Pradesh

4575. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of natural gas available in Coastal Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any agreement has been made for the utilisation of such natural gas by the public and private sectors;

(c) if so, the quantum thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to reduce the price of gas per metric tonne in order to induce more industries to tap the unutilised gas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Estimated 3.2 million standard cubic meters per day (MMSCMD) from the K.G. basin by 1994-95. Allocations of gas have been made to the following:-

MMSCMD

1. Delta paper Mills	0.028
2. Andhra Sugars, Tanuku	0.016
3. Southern Magnesium	0.006
4. Southern Pesticides	0.006
5. Klayman Porcelian	0.003

155 <i>Written Answers</i>	DECEMBER 20, 1991	<i>Written Answers</i> 156
6. APSEB, Vijjeshwaram	0.4	
7. Nagarjuna Fertiliser Ltd., Kakinada	1.3	
8. Gowthami Solvent	0.005	
9. Coastal Agro Industries	0.005	
10. A P Bagasse products	0.009	
11. A P Sugars	0.006	
12. Kirloskar Services (only for 24 months)	0.018	
13. LPG	0.32	
14. NTPC, Kakinada	1.5	
15. APSEB, Jegrupudu	1.5	
16. Ganesh petrochemicals	0.34 (in principle)	
17. New Fertilizer Plant	0.50	

Of the above, Gas Supply Contracts have been signed with the parties at S. No. 1-7.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Mahali Attack on arecanut Palms

4576. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHRA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unprecedented attack of mahali, a disease affecting arecanut palms had badly hit Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to depute a team of agricultural

experts to Karnataka to find out the cause of this disease in arecanut palms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As reported by the State Government of Karnataka, the attack of Mahali disease also called as 'Koleroga' caused by a fungus has affected arecanut crop in Karnataka, especially in Dakshina Kannada district due to unusually heavy and continuous rain during June, July and August, this year. The moist atmosphere and low sunshine during the rainy period accelerate the spread of the disease.

It is estimated that a total area of 10,000 ha. had the serious disease infection ranging from 30 to 50%, necessitating plant pro-

tection measures. Normally, there will be loss of about 10% in the yield of nuts since plant protection measures were taken up by almost all farmers. In highly neglected plantations, the yield loss may exceed even 50%.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal, as the causes and remedial measures of the disease are well known. Besides the farmers are already adopting the plant protection measures recommended by the Technical experts of Central and State Government.

[*Translation*]

Allocation Made to IVRI, Izzatnagar

4577. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

1988-90	Rs. 11.35 crores
1989-90	Rs. 14.16 crores
1990-91	Rs. 15.00 crores

(b) The entire allocation for the years 1988-89 and 198-90 was utilised.

(c) There has been a short-fall in utilisation during 1990-91 because of non-procurement of some costly scientific equipments.

[*English*]

Supply of Coal to Raichur Thermal Power Station

4578. SHRIOSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply of Coal to Karnataka during the last six months;

(b) whether full quota of coal was not supplied to Karnataka; and

be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute of Izzatnagar, Bareilly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the last three years;

(b) whether the entire amount was utilised by the Institute; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, the amount allocated - to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the last three years is given below:

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). According to the estimates provided by Central Electricity Authority the demand of Raichur Thermal Station for the year, 1991-92 has been assessed at 2.88 million tonnes. The pro-rate demand for the first six months of 1991-92 works out to 1.44 million tonnes. Against this, Raichur Thermal Power Station has been supplied 0.962 million tonnes of coal in the first six months.

(c) The principal reason for shortfall of supply of coal to Raichur Thermal Power Station has been low production and despatch of coal by Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. and inability of Western Coalfields Ltd. in meeting the shortfall thus created.

[*Translation*]

**Proposal to set up an Aluminium
Factory**

4579. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mines have been given on lease to the Birla Industrial House in Palamu, Pandava, Renukot, Gumla and Chhipadoha (U.P.);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred annually by the State Government and the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether an Aluminium factory of Birla group is functioning in Renukot, U.P. with the raw materials from Chandara mines;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of an Aluminium Factory in Chandara with the assistance of State and the Union Governments; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Redressal of Farmers woes

4580. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a farmers rally was organised on October 2, 1991 at the Boat Club lawn in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the main demands voiced at the rally; and

(c) the steps since taken by the Government to redress the farmers woes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands voiced at the Rally have got been communicated by the organisers.

(c) Question does not arise.

Safeguarding Godavari Delta

4581. SHRI G.M.C BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several acres of cultivated lands of Godavari delta are submerged every year resulting in heavy losses to the farmers;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect these lands,

(c) whether the Government propose to launch new schemes in Southern State to improve the production of rice and coconut; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The delta areas of the Godavari and the Krishna rivers are flood prone. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up flood management works and constructed 552 Km. of embankments, improved 12814 Km. drainage channels, protected 40 towns and have raised 21 villages. These steps have benefited an area of 10.09 lakh hectares upto March, 1990 out

of a total flood prone area of 13.9 lakh hectares.

(c) and (d). No decision has been taken to launch new schemes in Southern States to improve the production of rice and coconut. However, integrated programme for Rice Development in Southern States, as also Coconut Development Board are already in existence for increasing production and productivity.

**Production of Hindustan Zinc Smelter,
Udaipur**

4582. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
SHRI M.V.V S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of zinc and other metals produced by the Hindustan Zinc Smelter, Udaipur during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the production this year has

been found satisfactory in comparison of the production during the previous year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the proposed plan for development of Hindustan Zinc Limited at Visakhapatnam during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Details of zinc and other metals produced by Hindustan zinc Limited during the last three years is given in the Statement Attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Hindustan Zinc Limited operates a Smelter with an annual capacity of 22,000 tonnes of Lead and 30,000 tonnes of Zinc at Visakhapatnam. Plans for increasing metal recovery and provide better environmental protection measures will be implemented during 1992-93.

STATEMENT

Details of Zinc and other metals produced by Hindustan Zinc Limited in the last three years and production in 1991-92 till November, 1991

	<i>(In tonnes)</i>			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (end of Nov. 91)
Zinc	58,614	65,013	72,362	47,613
Lead	18,594	23,010	24,919	17,475
<i>Metals produced as a by-product:</i>				
Cadmium	230,514	261,11	259,320	157,566
Silver	37,748	33,679	31,589	19,639

[*Translation*]

Diversion of "Naar-paar" Rivers

4583. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for east-ward diversion of waters of "Naar-Paar" rivers in Maharashtra is under consideration of the Union Government, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No proposal for east-ward diversion of waters of Nar and Par rivers in Maharashtra has been received at the Centre. However, the pre-feasibility report for northward diversion of waters of Nar and par rivers, as a part of Par-Tapi-Narmada Link prepared by the National Water Development Agency was sent to the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for comments. Their comments/concurrence have not been received.

[*English*]

Supply of Coal to power stations and industries in Madhya Pradesh

4584. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal supplied to the industries and power stations of Madhya Pradesh from the coal mines in the state by rail and by road during 1991 (till date);

(b) the collieries from where coal was transported to outside Madhya Pradesh during the above period;

(c) whether any black marketing of coal

which was meant for the consumers having top priority has been detected: and

(d) if so, the preventive measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) Coal consumers in Madhya Pradesh receive coal supplies from coal mines within as well as outside Madhya Pradesh, by rail, road, and other means. The total quantity of coal received by power plants in Madhya Pradesh from April-October 91 was 12.01 million tonnes, and the coal received by cement plants in Madhya Pradesh during the same period was 1.292 million tonnes. For calendar year 1991, Railways have earmarked a ceiling of 1321 box wagons per month under State Priority for movement of coal to industrial consumers in Madhya Pradesh excluding small scale industries. Against the pro-rata ceiling of 9247 box wagons from January to July '91, Railways sanctioned movement of 8953 box wagons. Information regarding supplies made from within and outside the State is not readily available.

(b) Northern Coalfields Ltd., Western Coalfields Ltd., and South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. have coal mines in Madhya Pradesh and outside Madhya Pradesh also. They supply coal to consumers in Madhya Pradesh as well as outside Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Any specific complaint about black marketing of coal, as and when they are brought to the notice of coal companies, are looked into by them for appropriate action.

Establishment of Commerce Wings in Indian Embassies

4585. SHRI K.P. REDDATAH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have established the powerful Commerce Wings in all Indian Embassies/High Commissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some applications from Indian constructions companies are pending with Indian Embassies/High Commissions abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Indian Missions in select countries have separate economic and commercial wings. However, following the recent changes in economic polices, the Government have instructed all our Missions to give priority to economic and commercial work.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Outlay of Uttar Pradesh for Irrigation Sector

4586. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the outlay proposed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for irrigation sector during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The outlays proposed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for irrigation sector during the last three years were as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	454.70
1989-90	464.20
1990-91	428.40

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Courts for Disposal of Agricultural Cases

4587. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up separate courts for disposal of agricultural cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[*English*]

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

4588. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated import of crude oil and petroleum products during the current financial year;

(b) the estimated foreign exchange required therefor;

(c) whether the Government anticipates a shortfall in the domestic production of oil;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken to enhance oil production during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). At present, Government have approved the import of 20.3 MMT crude oil and 9.264 MMT petroleum products during 1991-92. The foreign Exchange required will depend on the prices prevailing in the international market during the remaining part of the current year.

(c) and (d). the crude oil production was estimated to be 35.06 million tonnes, including 1 million tonnes of NGL. However, for various reasons, this is not likely to be achieved.

(e) Government have sanctioned five major oilfield development projects of ONGC, viz. projects for the development of the Neelam, Mukta and Panna fields in the Western Offshore and projects for the additional development of the L II and L III reservoirs in the Bombay field.

Promotion of Fishing Industries along Konkan coast

4589. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the scheme formulated and implemented by the Government so far for promotion of fishing industries along the coastal areas of Konkan to boost the export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The Central Government has sanctioned three Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies in Ratnagiri, Raigad and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan Region for promoting prawn farming for export. A minor fishery harbour has been commissioned at Ratnagiri besides 29 fish landing Centres in Maharashtra. Two fish landing centres, one each at Sargekote in Sindhudurg districts and Agrao in Raigad district are under construction.

Production of Smokeless Coal by CIL

4590. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ranchi technical cell of the Coal India Limited have developed economic substitute for the smokey coke for elimination/reduction of smoke pollution, drudgery and health hazards;

(b) if so, the number of SSF units already commissioned and the details of other SSF units which are under various stage of construction/implementation;

(c) the project cost of these units having 50/100 TDP capacity; and

(d) the facilities and assistance, likely to be extended by the Coal India Limited to share units for achieving the target of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12 Special Smokeless Fuel (SSF) units are already in operation. The details of such units along with their location are given below:-

	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Destination</i>
1.	Ma Chinmastike Coke Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Hasaribagh, Bihar
2.	S.J. Coke industries	—do—
3.	Super Coke Industries	—do—
4.	Puspanjain Coal & Coke Pvt. Ltd	Aurangabad, Bihar
5.	Sri Marooti (SSF) Industries Ltd	Dhanbad, Bihar
6.	Swastika Smokeless Coke Pvt. Ltd.	Aurangabad, Bihar
7.	Baidyanath Chemical & Carbonisation Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Palamau, Bihar
8.	Jai Durga Industries, Ramnagar Indl. Area	Varanasi, U.P.
9.	Sriram Fuel Pvt. Ltd. Ramnagar Indl. Area	—do—
10.	Eastern Flames Pvt. Ltd.	Kanpur, U.P.
11.	Indo-Unique Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Nagpur, Maharashtra
12.	Deshlahara Coke Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Rajnandgaon, Madhya Pradesh

Besides the above 12 operating units, 7 more units are at the various stages of construction.

(c) The estimated cost of 50 t.p.d. and 100 t.p.d. SSF units is of the order of Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 85 lakhs respectively.

[Translation]

Representation of Farmers Organisations in CACP

(d) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., a subsidiary of Coal India Limited Provides assistance in preparation of Feasibility report, providing technical know-how and coal linkage for SSF plants.

4591. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant representation to farmers organisations in the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) The present composition of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, reconstituted in 1989, is quite exhaustive and the farmers interests are adequately represented.

Laying of Gas Pipe line in Bihar

4592. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to lay a pipe line for supply of natural gas in Bihar for its industrial development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Cereals

4593. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cereals state-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether production of cereals has recorded a down-ward trend during the above period; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase cereal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement giving the production of total cereals-State-wise during the last three years ending 1990-91 is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government is, making concerted efforts to increase cereal production in the country. The steps being taken to increase the cereal production in the country include implementation of Integrated Programme of Rice Development (IPRD), Special Foodgrain Production Programme (SFPP) - wheat, Maize and Millets, expansion of area under location specific high yielding varieties, distribution of minikits of quality seeds, increased and efficient use of fertilizers, propagation of adoption of rainfed farming technology, efficient use of irrigation, adequate plant protection measures, marketing and price support etc.

STATEMENT

(lakh tonnes)

S.No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122.1	120.9	119.2
2.	Assam	25.8	29.0	33.9
3.	Bihar	111.6	110.0	113.3
4.	Gujarat	48.3	42.2	42.2
5.	Haryana	88.3	82.2	90.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11.3	13.6	14.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.8	12.8	12.8
8.	Karnataka	63.6	65.6	57.7
9.	Kerala	10.1	10.8	10.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	128.4	123.4	149.3
11.	Maharashtra	93.5	115.1	107.4

(lakh tonnes)

S.No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Orissa	58.9	68.6	57.9
13.	Punjab	169.4	188.9	191.4
14.	Rajasthan	90.3	73.8	92.3
15.	Tamil Nadu	69.7	74.8	71.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	326.4	315.5	326.8
17.	West Bengal	113.1	116.4	110.8
18.	Others	17.1	18.2	19.3
	All India	1560.7	1581.8	1621.7

[English]

Bavanthari Irrigation Project

4594. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the terms and conditions between the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra regarding the execution of the Bavanthari Irrigation Project;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the project so far, state-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Salient features of the agreement between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra as modified in January, 1986 are as under:-

- (i) 75% dependable yield of 16.8 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) at Bawanthadi Project site is approved.
- (ii) The upstream reservation for use by Madhya Pradesh be kept as 4 TMC.
- (iii) The remaining 12.8 TMC be shared equally between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh at Bawanthadi Project.
- (iv) Madhya Pradesh is also entitled to an additional use of 0.4 TMC at Bawanthadi Project on account of return flows from upstream use of 4 TMC.
- (v) the headworks of the project, i.e.,

Sitekasa Dam and the Left Bank Canal to be constructed by Maharashtra.

- (vi) the cost of Sitekasa Dam to be shared equally between the two States while the cost of canals to be borne by respective States.

(b) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 11.85 crores and Rs. 11.21 crores respectively till the end of March, 1991.

(c) The completion programme has not been finalised.

Oil seeds Production in North-Eastern Region

4595. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the oilseeds are identified for growing in large scale in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special thrust is proposed to be given in the Eighth Five Year Plan for this region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the oilseeds production in this region for the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rapeseed-Mustard Soybean, Groundnut and Linseed.

(c) Yes.

(d) In areas having potential for oilseeds

development, it is proposed to take up area expansion and crop enhancement schemes through supply of improved seeds, plant protection chemicals/equipment and other

inputs/the Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme.

(e) State-wise oilseeds production is given below:-

(000 tonnes)

<i>State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1. Assam	166.5	139.9	169.3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	15.4	17.8	19.8
3. Meghalaya	4.9	5.4	5.4
4. Manipur	1.8	1.2	1.3
5. Mizoram	2.0	2.7	6.5
6. Nagaiand	6.6	10.9	14.7
7. Sikkim	12.8	15.1	14.4
8. Tripura	6.8	10.2	10.3

[*Translation*]

Withdrawal of Subsidy on Pesticides

4596. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy being given on the pesticides has been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the extent of subsidy withdrawn and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

[*English*]

Pakistan's Acquiring Additional Fighter Air Craft from China

4597. DR. A.K.PATEL: Will the Minister

of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has decided to gift to Pakistan three hundred tanks captured intact by U.S. troops from the retreating Iraqi Army during the recent Gulf war;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has decided to strengthen its air force by acquiring an additional forty F-7 fighter aircraft from China; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government and the action taken in the matter to safeguard the security of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) According to reports a certain number of Soviet made tanks captured from Iraq by US led multinational coalition forces were shipped to Kara-

chi, Pakistan from Daman, Saudi Arabia. In response to our enquiries in the matter, these reports could not be confirmed.

(b) Government have seen Press reports that Pakistan is strengthening its air force by acquiring an additional 40 F-7p fighter aircraft from China. However, there have been no reports confirming the signing of the contract.

(c) Government has under constant review factors affecting the nation's security and appropriate action is taken to safeguard the nation's interests.

Potato Research Centre in Bihar

4598. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nalanda district in Bihar has been one of the most important potato growing areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any plan to establish a Research Centre for high yielding seed for potato in this district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) Sir, Nalanda is an important potato growing district in Bihar.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Grant of Mining Lease in Bihar

4599. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has granted mining leases as adjudicated by the Mining Tribunal of the Union Government during 1990-91; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Loading/Unloading Labourers in IISCO

4600. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for loading and unloading work of IISCO, in West Bengal has been given to non-contract labourers during 1990-91;

(b) if so, whether the company propose to pay wages to contract labourers without doing any work; and

(c) if not, the fate of these labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

LPG Agencies in Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency

4601. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of LPG agencies set up in Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to allot more LPG agencies in the above Constituency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There is no agency.

(b) and (c). As per present policy, new LPG agencies are opened in a phased manner depending upon the economic viability and product availability, in towns having a population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 census)

ONGC Drilling in Andhra Pradesh

4602. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has undertaken Oil and Natural Gas drilling work at several places in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bobbaralanka Unit in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh is not in working condition; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far, 96 exploratory and two parametric wells have been drilled. 19 prospects have been established as hydrocarbon bearing structures.

(c) No unit (drilling rig) is presently deployed in Bobbaralanka area.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Marine Research Institute in Mandapam (T.N.)

4603. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to further develop the Central Marine Research Institute at Mandapam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) and (b). Sir. It is proposed to strengthen the infrastructure for research at Mandapam during the 8th Plan for Searanching, Seabass Culture and Cultivation of Seaweeds under controlled conditions subject to availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Protection of Fishermen in Tamil Nadu

4604. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the fishermen living in the Western Coast of Tamil Nadu to carry on their fishing operation during monsoon season too when they face

difficulties to operate the fishing vessels into the sea;

(b) whether the measures adopted along Kerala sea coast of Vizinjam and Neendakara in this regard are proposed to be provided along the Western Coast of Tamil Nadu too; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). On Western Coast of Tamil Nadu, one fish landing centre at Muttom has been completed. Also a minor fishery harbour is nearing completion at Chinnamuttom which is designed to provide facilities for accommodating 10 Deep Sea Vessels and 240 Mechanised Fishing Vessels, similar to fishery harbours under construction at Vishinjam and Neendakara in Kerala Coast.

Food Scarcity

4605. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consultative Group on Inter-National Agricultural Research (CGIAR) has warned against the possibility of food scarcity in the country in the coming years in view of decreasing productivity of cultivable land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) to (c). Sir, Government of India

is not aware of any such warning. In fact, the productivity of cultivable land is not decreasing but is steadily on the increase.

Shortfall of Crude Oil

4606. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likelihood of the Shortfall in supply of crude oil from the U.S.S.R. during the current year; and

(b) the total quantity of crude oil required for consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 51.6 MT during the year 1991-92.

Indians in South Africa

4607. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Indians in South Africa concerned about future" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated November 24, 1991; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government believe that South African citizens of Indian origin should play a full role as equal citizens in the development of

post apartheid South Africa, as they are how doing in the anti-apartheid struggle.

[*Translation*]

Drilling of Oil and Gas Wells

4608. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil and gas wells on which drilling work was undertaken during the last one and half year; and

(b) the quantity of oil and gas produced therefrom so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) 52 wells by Oil India Limited, 696 wells by Oil & Natural Gas Commission, from 1.4.90 to 30.9.91.

(b) Production from successful exploratory wells is possible only after full deline-

ation and assessment of a field. Production from development wells is possible only after their integration with other infrastructural facilities. Hence it is not possible to specify the exact quantity of oil produced from the wells mentioned in (a) above.

Foreign Assistance for Coal Sector

4609. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign assistance received for coal sector during the last three years and the project-wise allocation thereof; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to make full utilisation of this assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) The total amount of foreign assistance (project wise) received by coal sector during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as under :-

Donor Country/ Organisation	Donor Currency	Project	Amount of foreign assistance (in million donor currency) received during		
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Soviet Union	Rouble	1. Jhanjra	8.497	—	0.148
		2. Khadia	16.523	15.185	2.467
		3. Nigahi	4.080	11.740	5.309
		4. Mukunda	2.020	—	—
		5. Kumari	—	1.200	—
		6. Moher	—	0.660	—
		7. Kapuria	—	—	0.230
		8. Kharkharee- Dharmabhand	—	—	0.304
		9. Patherdih Washery (Modernisation)	—	—	0.500
		Total	31.120	28.785	8.958

Donor Country/ Organisation	Donor Currency	Project	Amount of foreign assistance (in million donor currency) received during			
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
France	French Frano	1. Chora	—	3.756	1.260	
		2. East Katras	55.520	9.229	10.074	
		3. North Amlabad	0.246	—	0.330	
		4. Ananta	—	0.936	—	
		5. Ledo Tirap	—	0.635	—	
		6. Kottadih	—	—	27.028	
		7. GDK-10	2.621	23.593	1.950	
		Total	58.387	38.149	40.642	
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	1. Amlori	0.070	—	—	
		2. Rajmahal Rapid Loading System	0.780	—	—	

1 Donor Country/ Organisation	2 Donor Currency	3 Project	Amount of foreign assistance (in million donor currency) received during			
			4 1988-89	5 1989-90	6 1990-91	6
		3. Dust Extractors	0.480	—	—	—
		4. Monidih Pump pack	0.250	—	—	—
		5. Loggers	—	0.221	—	—
		6. Spares	—	—	0.138	0.138
		7. Longwall sets	—	1.255	8.686	8.686
		8. Safety equipment	—	0.110	—	—
		9. Belt conveyors	0.148	0.148	—	—
		Total	2.381	1.734	8.824	8.824
World Bank (IBRD)	US\$	1. Dudhichua	4.020	26.530	14.570	14.570
		2. Block-II	4.090	9.080	5.790	5.790

Donor Country/ Organisation	Donor Currency	Project	Amount of foreign assistance (in million donor currency) received during		
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Pookee- Ballhari		1.240	2.030	0.910
4.	Gevra		14.920	10.920	7.750
5.	Sonepur Bazari		0.660	0.140	—
	Total		24.930	48.700	29.020
Canada	Canadian\$	Rajmahal	—	41.664	71.425
Australia	Australian\$	Piparwar	—	9.100	21.413
Germany	Deutsche Mark	Ramagundam-II	0.274	0.352	—

(b) Close monitoring of the utilisation of foreign assistance is being done by the concerned coal companies, the Government and the donor country/organisation, to ensure its proper utilisation.

Handing over of Sukinda Mines

4610. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hand over the Sukinda Mines to private parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the financial implication involved therein;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the resultant mass-discontentment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) There is no proposal before Government to hand over any mines belonging to any of the State Government of Orissa Corporations in Sukinda area to any private parties.

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

[English]

Demand for Kerosene in Karnataka

4611. SHRI MATI CHANDRAPRABHA URS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for kerosene per month in Karnataka during the last one year;

(b) the quantity of kerosene supplied/ allotted to Karnataka every month against the demand;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for increase in the Kerosene quota for industrial use; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANKUMAR): (a) and (b). SKO allocation to the States/UTs is made on a historical basis subject the availability of the product. A statement showing allocation given month-wise to Karnataka during the last one year (i.e. Jan.-Dec., 1991) is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>MONTH</i>	<i>ALLOCATION (FIGS. IN MTs)</i>
January '91	40633
February '91	40611
March '91	35181
April '91	34256
May '91	34256
June '91	34256
July '91	35638
August '91	35638
September '91	35638

<i>MONTH</i>	<i>ALLOCATION</i>
	<i>(FIGS. IN MTs)</i>
October '91	35638
November '91	35975
December '91	36975

Opening of Gopalpur Coal Mines in Orissa

4612. KUMARIFRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and families likely to be affected by the opening of the Gopalpur Coal mines in Sundargarh district of Orissa;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the resettlement of these displaced families;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide employment to at least one member from each of these families;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to open the coal divisions at Gopalpur; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) 68 families residing in parts of three villages, namely Tikilapada, Kulapada and Surdeja are likely to be affected by opening of Basundhara East Opencast Project of Gopalpur coal mining region in Sundergarn district of Orissa.

(b) Resettlement of displaced families is proposed to be done in accordance with the

guidelines drawn in consultation with the State Government of Orissa.

(c) Land losers will be given preference in employment in the project depending upon the availability of vacancies and suitability of candidates.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Development of Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin

4613. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken for the development of the Integrated Fisheries Project in Cochin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The following are some of the steps taken for development/expansion of integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin:

(i) A unit of Integrated Fisheries Project was established in Visakhapatnam and started functioning from 1989 onwards. This unit envisages product development and popularisation of value added products from low value fishes available along the east coast and their test marketing.

(ii) The capacity of the cold storage has been increased from 25 tonnes to 125 tonnes.

(iii) A modern Marine engineering Workshop was commissioned in 1990.

- (iv) Construction of two 23.9 m deep sea trawlers is also under progress as part of renewal of fishing fleet of Integrated Fisheries Project.

Losses of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4614. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measure taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEB): (a) and (b). The financial year 1990-91 is the first year of the operation of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The net loss for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 477.55 crores after providing interest of Rs. 192.13 crores and depreciation of Rs. 197.23 crores. The reason for loss is due to the fact that the units under State-I commissioned during the year are still in the process of stabilisation which resulted in low capacity utilisation coupled with high incidence of capital related charges viz. depreciation and interest.

(c) Government is considering various options to restructure the capital base of the Company so as to ensure its long term viability.

[*Translation*]

Veterinary Hospitals

4615. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the veterinary hospital facility is available at each Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided to benefit the rural people; and

(c) the number of veterinary hospitals at present functioning in the Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). The information is being gathered and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Iron Ore

4616. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new iron-ore mines have been located in the country;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the extraction and production of iron ore from these mines;

(d) whether the production of iron ore is as per the requirement of the country; and

(e) if not, the quantity of iron ore imported during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Import of Crude and Petroleum Products

4617. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has negotiated for a co-finance facility for the import of crude and petroleum products;

(b) if so, the organisations and countries with whom such negotiation was held; and

(c) the total amount involved including the mode of repayment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). An Indian team visited Manila during November, 1991, for negotiations with the Asian Development Bank for a programme assistance of US \$ 250 million which, inter alia, will assist in financing oil imports. The mode of repayment is half yearly commencing from 15th June, 1995 and ending on 15th December, 2006.

Drilling Activities of ONGC in West Bengal

4618. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ONGC Field Parties engaged in drilling activities in West Bengal have been recently wound up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Russian and Indian

experts have pronounced certain districts in West Bengal as having possible rich reserves of oil; and

(d) if so, the reasons for curtailing ONGC activities in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Lignite Deposits in Bhavnagar

4619. DR. MAHAVIRSINH HARISINHJI GOHIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large deposits of lignite have been discovered in Thalsai village of Bhavnagar district in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government for its proper exploitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Lignite deposits have been located in Bhavnagar District of Gujarat including in Thalsar village.

(b) There is no plan at present for exploitation of this lignite deposit by the Central Government. However, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, a State Government owned Corporation has applied for mining lease for lignite in this area to the State Government of Gujarat.

[English]

Price of Milk in Andaman and Nicobar Island

4620. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman-Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair (ANIIDCO) has increased the price of re-constituted milk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been protests/representations against this hike in milk price from various quarters at Port Blair;

(d) the cost of production of reconstituted milk produced by the ANIIDCO and whether there has been any increase in the price of fresh milk supplied to it by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Andaman Administration; and

(e) the subsidies/concessions etc. given to the ANIIDCO by the Government for running the milk plant and of supplying milk to the public at Port Blair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shortage of Butter

4621. SHIRMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation has been marketing large number of products of the National Dairy Development Board;

(b) if so, the details of products being marketed by it;

(c) whether the price of 'Amul butter in the open market is much higher than the price at which it is sold through Mother Dairy outlets in Delhi;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of Amul butter at uniform price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) is distributing edible oils marketed by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) under the Brand name 'DHARA'.

(c) and (d). The retail price of Amul butter including dealers' margin and inclusive of all taxes is Rs. 8/- and Rs. 38.50 per pack of 100 gms. and 500 gms. respectively. Minor variations in retail price could be due to voluntary reduction of margin by the dealers.

(e) The production of butter and few other daily products had to be curtailed as priority has been given by the public/cooperative sector dairy plants to meet the requirement of liquid milk of cities and towns. However, with the onset of flush season the production and availability of surplus milk fat is likely to improve.

[Translation]

Mineral Deposits in Bihar

4622. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal, lead and mica reserves have been located in Paharpur divi-

sion of Godda district and Sono division of district Munger in Bihar;

(b) whether gold reserves have also been discovered in Sono division; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for their exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Occurrences of coal in Goda district and lead and mica in Munger district in Bihar have been reported. Reserves of such minerals in these areas have not been estimated.

(b) Government of Bihar have carried out exproation for gold in Sono division. The results are inconclusive.

(c) The question of exploitation of the above minerals would arise only when any economically viable deposit of those minerals is established.

[English]

Registration of Neem Products

4623. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: .

(a) whether the Central Insecticide Bureau (CIB) has granted registration to the neem products;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the progress made by the Sub-Committee appointed for formulating the guidelines for neem and other botanical pesticides;

(d) whether any project for the development of safer pesticide from plants were

proposed to the Department of Science and Technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, deals with the registration of insecticides and not the Central Insecticides Bureau (CIB). Applications for registration of Neem products based on the modified guidelines circulated to the Pesticide Industry on 11th December, 1991, are yet to be received

(c) Registration Committee had appointed a Working Group (not Sub-Committee) during September, 1990 to formulate guidelines for Neem and other botanical pesticides. The report of the Working Group was considered by the said Committee at its meeting on 25th July, 1991 and the approved guidelines were circulated to the Associations of the Pesticide Industry. Representations received for simplification of said guidelines from the Industry were modified in consultation with the prospective manufacturers of neem-based insecticides. These guidelines were approved by the Committe on 18th November, 1991 and circulated to the Associations of the Pesticide Industry.

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

Ongoing Irrigation Projects in Tamil Nadu

4624. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going major and medium irrigation projects in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the present position of these projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-

SOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement giving details of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Tamil Nadu is attached.

STATEMENT
(Rs. Crores/Thousand Hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Plan in which stated	Status of approval	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure upto end of VII Plan	Potential Ultimate	Created to end of VII Plan	Schedule of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Major Projects								
B. Medium Projects								
1.	Kalavarapalli Reservoir	V	Approved	12.10	11.20	3.24	3.24	1991-92
2.	Kodagavar Reservoir	V	Unapproved	14.70	14.56	3.79	3.79	1991-92
3.	Anaimaduvu Reservoir	VI	Unapproved	11.46	11.82	2.81	2.81	1991-92
4.	Orathupalayam	V	Unapproved	16.46	16.17	4.20	4.20	1991-92
C. Extension, Renovation and Modernisation Schemes								
1.	Modernisation of Periya-Vaigai System Stage-II	VI	Unapproved	95.00	95.43	7.52	7.52	VIII Plan.
2.	Parambikulam Alliyar Project Ayacut extension.	VI	Unapproved	30.23	26.21	70.83	65.21	VIII Plan.

(Rs. Crores/Thousand Hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Plan in which stated	Status of approval	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure upto end of VII Plan	Potential		Schedule of completion
						Ultimate	Created to end of VII Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Modernisation of Thanjavur channels	VII	Unapproved	366.60	58.84	Not Avail-able.		
4.	Strengthening of Periyar dam	VI	Unapproved	12.52	11.25	No direct benefits	VIII Plan.	

Gas from Krishna-Godavari Basin

4625. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural gas likely to be made available from Krishna Godavari Basin by 1994-95; and

(b) the names of the companies to which allocation of gas is likely to be made and the

details of the agreements arrived at, if any, with the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) 3.2 million standard cubic meters per day (MMSCMD)

(b) Allocations of gas have been made to the following:-

(MMSCMD)

1.	Delta Paper Mills	0.028
2.	Andhra Sugars, Tanuku	0.016
3.	Southern Magnesium	0.006
4.	Southern Pesticides	0.006
5.	Clayman Porcelain	0.003
6.	APSEB, Vijjeshwaram	0.4
7.	Nagarjuna Fertiliser Ltd., Kakinada	1.3
8.	Gowthami Solvent	0.005
9.	Coastal Agro Industries	0.005
10.	A.P. Bagasse Products	0.009
11.	A.P. Sugars	0.006
12.	Kirloskar Services (only for 24 months)	0.018
13.	LPG	0.32
14.	NTPC, Kakinada	1.5
15.	APSEB, Jegrupudu	1.5
16.	Ganesh Petrochemicals	0.34 (in principle)
17.	New Fertilizer Plant	0.50

Of the above, Gas Supply Contracts have been signed with the parties at Sl. Nos. 1-7.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Coal Mines in Bihar and MP

4626. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for modernising collieries in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for the safety of miners there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). The modernisation of the coal industry is a continuous process and is taken up progressively in both underground and opencast mines. The modernisation is being done gradually by introduction of modern mining methods which are primarily directed towards production, productivity, recovery of coal, safety of mines etc. In the coal mines in M.P., Bihar and other States where coal mining operations are

being carried out modernisation has been effected through systematic planning which inter-alia has contributed towards improved ventilation, transportation/loading systems, surface roof support, lighting etc. Hazardous manual job elements are being reduced for better safety.

Production and Consumption of LPG

4627. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of production and consumption of L.P.G. annually; and

(b) the ratio in which LPG is being distributed in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Production and consumption of LPG during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below:-

(In 1000 tonnes)

<i>Year/Period</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Consumption</i>
1989-90	1948	2268
1990-91	2144	2417

(b) No separate data on ratio in which LPG is distributed in rural areas and urban areas are maintained.

Gradation of Coal

4628. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has

improved the gradation of the Coal produced during the last three years and if so, since when and the details thereof;

(b) whether the price of Coal has also increased due to it ; and

(c) if so, the additional amount earned by the CIL as a result of upgradation of Coal, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-
GOUDA): (a) Gradewise production Coal of

India Ltd. as per notified grades of the mine/
seam for the last 3 years is given below:

	<i>(Million tonnes)</i>		
<i>PRODUCTION MIX GRADE</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
ASSAM COAL	0.90	0.84	0.68
A	2.96	3.07	2.96
B	22.61	21.88	21.97
C	32.54	34.01	37.85
D	22.77	20.71	17.71
E	24.50	25.03	25.82
F	26.91	32.99	39.01
G	1.42	1.41	4.03
Total Non Coking(A)	134.59	139.95	150.03
<i>PRODUCTION MIX GRADE</i>	<i>(MILLION TONNES)</i>		
Steel Grade			
SG I	0.26	0.03	0.03
SG II	0.52	0.49	0.34
Washery Grade			
WG I	2.94	2.30	1.42
WG II	2.98	1.52	1.57
WG III	10.79	12.86	12.95
WG IV	18.90	20.70	22.75
SC I	0.33	0.47	0.55
SC II	0.19	0.17	—
TOTAL COKING (B)	36.91	38.64	39.62
GRAND TOTAL (A) + (B)	171.50	178.59	189.65

(b) and (c). The prices of various grades of coal which was last revised with effect from 1/1/89 are still in force. The weighted average price per tonne on CIL's overall production of coal was Rs. 274.20, Rs. 268.70 and Rs. 262.89 during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

[English]

Political Asylum to Elected Representative of Myanmar

4629. SHIR HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some elected representatives of Myanmar (Burma) have sought political asylum in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four Myanmar MPs who crossed into India, were given political asylum on humanitarian grounds with permission for them to stay in India till such time as conditions become conducive for their safe return to their country. This permission however has been granted on the condition that they would not indulge in any political activity during their sojourn on Indian territory.

Exploitation of Coal in Collaboration with Japan

4630. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement with Japan for exploitation of coal by Singareni Collieries Company through open cast mining at Ramagundam has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) According to information available with the Ministry of Coal, no agreement has been entered into with Japan for mining of coal at Ramagundam by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

Explosions in ONGC Project at Uran

4631. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June 1991 two explosions have occurred in ONGC project at Uran (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the loss sustained due to these explosions in terms of money and human lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Entry of Multi-Nationals in Fishing Trade

4632. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether multi-nationals have been allowed in fishing trade in the Indian ocean and Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that this has thrown several lakhs fishermen in the country on the verge of starvation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Information will be collected and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Involvement of NRIs in Poultry Projects

4633. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to start poultry projects in some States with the assistance of the Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the name of the States where these poultry projects are proposed to be started;

(c) whether any such poultry project is proposed to be started in Orissa;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned annually from those poultry projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Oil Exploration Policy

4634. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the existing oil exploration policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). the programme and strategy for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons is decided keeping in view the objectives, resources availability etc. and undergo changes from time to time.

Petroleum Consumption

4635. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total petroleum consumption by automobiles in the country and its value in U.S. Dollars;

(b) whether the Government envisage any policy programme to go in higher scale of indigenous crude oil production to reduce the import;

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

(d) the total natural gas available in the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Consumption of petroleum products is maintained sector-wise. In view of fluctuating exchange rate of the US Dollar, the accurate value of this consumption cannot be made.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Five oil field devel-

opment projects have been sanctioned since October, 1990 at Neelam, Mukta and Panna oilfields in the Western offshore and the addl. development of the L-II and L-III reser-

voirs of Bombay High Field.

(d) The estimated net availability of natural gas statewise in the country during 1992-93 is as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Net availability (1992-93)</i>
<i>MMSCMD (Million Standard cubic mts. per day)</i>	
Gujarat	5.44
Assam	6.555
Tamilnadu (Cauvery)	0.14
Andhra Pradesh (KG Basin)	2.58
Tripura	0.28
Arunachal Pradesh	0.068
Offshore	30.3

Survey of Minerals in Orissa

4636. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Mining and Geology for locating iron, manganese and chromite in Orissa; and

(b) whether Directorate of Mining of Orissa has asked for modern technology to accelerate exploration and utilisation of such minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of exploration by various agencies in Orissa total estimated recoverable reserves (as on

1.1.1985) of 2602.34 million tonnes of Iron Ore, 33.58 million tonnes of Manganese Ore and 51.56 million tonnes of Chromite have been established in Orissa.

(b) Directorate of Mining and Geology, Govt. of Orissa have sought airborne electromagnetic surveys to deline potential minerals bearing areas in the State.

Action Plan on Oil Conservation

4637. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any action plan to intensify oil conservation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). An Inter-Ministerial Working Group had made a number of recommendations for conservation of petroleum products in various sectors such as transport, industry, agriculture etc. These have been made available to the concerned Ministries/Departments for necessary action.

Fruit Plantation

4638. SHRI PARAS RAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under fruit plantation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the production of fruit during Sev-

enth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been increase in the area under the fruit plantation during last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Official estimates on area and production for fruits are not available. However, as per rough estimates, State-wise area and production are given in Statement I and II, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The estimate for 1990-91 are not available. The increase in area under fruit plantation from 1987-88 to 1989-90 is as follows:-

Area in ha.		
1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
25,58,955	27,72,485	28,55,902

STATEMENT

State-wise area under fruit plantations (1989-90)

S.No.	Name of State	Area in hectare
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,76,355
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,583
3.	Assam	66,422
4.	Bihar	2,50,867
5.	Goa (incl. Daman & Diu)	5,290
6.	Gujarat	84,000

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Area in hectare</i>
7.	Haryana	26,830
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,55,880
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,68,358
10.	Karnataka	2,29,927
11.	Kerala	2,13,090
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64,842
13.	Maharashtra	2,06,100
14.	Manipur	18,300
15.	Meghalaya	23,142
16.	Mizoram	4,906
17.	Nagaland	3,872
18.	Orissa	1,64,426
19.	Punjab	64,947
20.	Rajasthan	22,296
21.	Sikkim	11,800
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,38,995
23.	Tripura	41,107
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4,85,441
25.	West Bengal	1,09,000
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3,182
27.	Chandigarh	124
28.	Delhi	420

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Area in hectare</i>
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	708
30.	Lakshadweep	310
31.	Pondicherry	362
TOTAL		28,58,902

Source: Department of Agriculture/Horticulture of the State Governments.

STATEMENT*State-wise production of fruits during 7th Five Year Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)*

S.No.	Name of the State	Production in tonnes						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3114519	3154610	3210388	3632473	3769083*		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22335	23629	26030	35255	39458		
3.	Assam	550729	670538	621760	778500	836374		
4.	Bihar	2380771	2265300	2232045	2733870	3210050*		
5.	Goa (including Daman & Diu)	38200	39900	44800	45508	50400		
6.	Gujarat	1765700	1810500	1854400	1823200	1832900		
7.	Haryana	208674	191614	174111	184658	154174*		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	207750	400510	309000	137355	459990		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	792483	763168	470754	740000	786613*		
10.	Karnataka	31104994	2840424	2950856	378692	3185824		

S.No.	Name of the State	Production in tonnes						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
11.	Kerala	563483	893068	931075	1025080	1015701		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	809215	693434	693432	825000	853000		
13.	Maharashtra	1568616	1690498	1684658	2027335	1295840		
14.	Manipur	62700	67400	72300	79200	90000		
15.	Meghalaya	175618	172897	190480	195053	201710		
16.	Mizoram	10161	18959	26161	36952	42829*		
17.	Nagaland	5689*	5885	5880	9265	9672*		
18.	Orissa	1176192	1252596	1422020	1517852	1635152		
19.	Punjab	43100	489806	521800	589904	593949		
20.	Rajasthan	115514	178670	187603	216029	237631		
21.	Sikkim	115514	178670	187603	216029	237631		
22.	Tamil Nadu	2133560	2311900	1906730	2508000	2711695		
23.	Tripura	277510	284366	292440	301510	325080		

S.No.	Name of the State	Production in tonnes						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1803260	2412030	2730345	2973428	2986918		
25.	West Bengal	893410	73800	965254	1042900	1087900		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	10266	21086	14635	15910	14347		
27.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	8000	6890	6890	7200	7100		
28.	Lakshadweep	219	249	442	639	635		
29.	Pondicherry	4850	5907	8170	13280	13781		
30.	Delhi	130	150	5100	5165	6000*		
31.	Chandigarh	12080	12080	12180	12280	12380		
	Total	22256342	22756454	23573959	26614042	26973156		

*Estimated figures on the basis of trend.

Source: Department of Agriculture/Horticulture of the State Governments.

Development of Multi-Crop Agriculture

4639. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to adopt new strategy to develop multi-crop agriculture in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to Assam therefor during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme on development of multi-crop agriculture in Assam. However, emphasis is being given to increase cropping intensity in different States with the introduction of short duration crop varieties and adoption of locally developed production technology by State Agriculture University, Jorhat and its Stations.

(c) No specific financial assistance has been provided to develop multi-crop agriculture in Assam.

Gold and Uranium Deposits in Assam

4640. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any deposits of gold and uranium in Kerbi Anglong and North Eastern Hills of Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise alongwith their quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir. As per the Indian Minerals Year Book 1991, there are no known reserves of gold and uranium in

Kerbi Anglong and North Eastern Hills of Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of Production of Coal

4641. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of Coal in various collieries in the country, colliery-wise;

(b) whether the cost of production is high in comparison to the other countries; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to reduce it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) the subsidiary-wise cost of production of coal for the year 1990-91 was as follows:-

<i>Company</i>	<i>Rs./tonne</i>
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	498.52
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	397.67
Central Coalfields Ltd.	243.05
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	159.58
Western Coalfields Ltd.	310.82
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	191.22
North Eastern Coalfields	705.00
Overall CIL	277.18

The cost of production of SCCL* coal for 1990-91 was Rs. 401.05 per tonne.

*Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

(b) and (c). The cost of coal production 1986-87 as compared to CIL is given below:-
of a few countries available for the year

Cost of Production

<i>Country</i>	<i>U.S. \$ per tonne</i>	<i>Rs./tonne</i>
U.K.	68.80	873.10
Belgium	71.00	901.02
F.R.Germany	114.20	1449.24
Poland	29.00	368.02
India (CIL)	-	221.54

The cost of production of coal in India could have been even lower but for large manpower and low productivity. Over the past few years, efforts have been made to restrict growth of manpower and achieve increase in production through improvement in productivity. The efforts have yielded results in as much as the manpower, since 1985-86 has been kept constant at around 6.7 lakh, whereas production has increased from 134 M.T. in 1985-86 to 189.6 M.T. in 1990-91 i.e. by 41.5%. This increase has been achieved through increase in output per manshift from 0.92 tonne to 1.29 tonne during the period. As a result, the trend of increase in the unit cost of production prevailing in earlier years has been reversed since 1985-86. The cost of production has increased from Rs. 213.97 per tonne to Rs. 277.18 per tonne i.e. by 29.5% over this period as against the rise in whole sale price index (all commodities) by 45.5%.

Water Supply and Construction of Bridge in Gujarat

4642. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for the construction of a two-lane bridge through the Gulf of Cambay and supply of water through a pipeline;

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the quantum of water supply per day as envisaged therein;

(d) whether there is any provision for the supply of water to the industries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to accord approval to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) On the basis of a pre-feasibility report submitted by Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited on Water Supply to Saurashtrra and Kutch Region in June, 1989, a project report was prepared by the Government of Gujarat and submitted to the Planning Commission.

(b) The project envisages construction of a two lane bridge through the Gulf of Cambay and supply of water through a pipeline to be laid on the ground through the box girders of the bridge for crossing the Gulf of Cambay. The cost of construction of bridge was estimated to be Rs. 127 crores for composite type and Rs. 186 crores for R.C.C. type, by the Government of Gujarat.

(c) As regards quantum of water, the project envisages two alternatives - (i) 50 million gallons per day and (ii) 100 million gallons per day.

(d) and (e). Yes, there is a provision of about 25 million gallons per day of water for industrial use.

(f) The proposal is under examination in the Planning Commission.

US Approach for a Defence Pact with Pakistan

4643. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of any new approach by the United States for a defence pact with Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Though Defence Cooperation arrangements exist between these two countries.

(b) Does not arise. Govt. of India, however, keeps interaction between U.S. & Pakistan in the sphere of Defence under constant observation.

24th Dairy Industry Conference

4644. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 24th Dairy Industry Conference was organised by the Indian Dairy Association on September 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of delegates who attended the Conference;

(c) the objectives of the Conference;

(d) the suggestions made at the Conference; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The objective of the Conference was to discuss and deliberate on the theme "Quality and Viability for Sustaining Growth". about 770 delegates attended the Conference.

(d) The important suggestions made at the Conference are:-

- i) The dairy Industry may be brought with-in the pur-view of Industrial Licensing.
- ii) Privatize the Government dairies.
- iii) To amend the Cooperative Societies Act.
- iv) To set up Cooperative Companies for District

Milk Unions and Dairy Federations.

- v) The Dairy Federations and District Milk Unions to have employees answerable to the elected boards instead of Government deputationists.

(e) The Government has taken note of the suggestions.

Regionalisation of Central Water Commission

4645. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to effect regionalisation in the functioning and formations of the Central Water Commission by setting up some regional offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the proposed powers and functions of the regional offices; and

(e) the extent to which this regionalisation is likely to resolve inter-State water disputes?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). It has been decided to effect regionalisation in the functioning and formations of Central Water Commission by setting up six regional offices each at New Delhi, Patna, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Shillong and Vadodara. Further regionalisation is linked up with cadre review of Central Water Engineering (Group-A) Service which is under processing.

(b) and (d). The decentralisation envisages:

- i) effective coordination between project authorities and Central Water Commission for speedy solution to the problems of project authorities;
- ii) effective and speedy monitoring and appraisal of medium irrigation projects under construction;
- iii) better coordination in data collection from field units and State Government agencies; and
- iv) better local coordination and liaison with other offices in the field of water resources development and irrigation management etc.

The Regional Offices are part and parcel of Central Water Commission and they will be functioning within the existing frame work.

(e) Inter-State Water disputes are not within the purview of the Regional Offices.

Use of Explosive Materials in Quarries and Mines in Orissa

4646. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether explosive materials without proper licence are being used in some quarries and mines in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Talks with Nepalese Prime Minister

4647. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
VARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the talks held between the Nepalese Prime Minister and the Indian leaders during his recent visit to India;

(b) whether some agreements have been reached between the two countries during the visit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). During the visit of the Prime Minister G.P. Koirala of Nepal to India from December 5-10, 1991, extensive and productive discussions were held on a wide range of issues of mutual interest.

This visit was preceded by the meeting of the Indo-Nepal Joint Commission, Chaired by me and the Nepalese Co-Chairman, Shri Maheshwar Prasad Singh, on December 4 and 5, 1991. The report of the Joint Commission was a major input for the talks between the two Prime Ministers and their delegations.

A number of Treaties and Agreements - an Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, an Indo-Nepal Treaty of Transit, an Agreement for Cooperation in Controlling Unauthorised

Trade, a Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of the B.P. Koirala India-Nepal Foundation - were signed during the visit.

The Trade Treaty contains several new facilities and concessions meant to promote Nepalese exports to India, and the new Transit Treaty has considerably simplified customs and other procedures. Both sides have committed themselves to cooperating fully to control the growing scourge of smuggling which seriously affects the Indian economy.

A number of key decisions were also taken concerning various hydel projects and other aspects of cooperation in water resources development, the sector with the maximum potential for substantially benefiting both the countries. Special attention was paid to promoting Indo-Nepal joint ventures - including a particularly favourable access regime to the Indian market for the products of approved joint ventures - with a view to assisting the industrial development of Nepal.

A number of new Indian aid projects were also identified, in the fields of public health, communications and telecommunications. Concrete steps were identified for promoting cooperation in civil aviation and tourism.

Both Governments have thus prepared the ground for ushering in a new era in mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation.

[*English*]

Indo-Nepal Talks on Multi-Purpose Projects

4648. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Indo-Nepal talks regarding multi-purpose projects on Kosi, Kamla, Bagmati, Karnali and other river held recently;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached on the execution of these projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The outcome of the Indo-Nepal talks held during the recent visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister to India (December 1991) include finalisation of the project parameters for Kamali Project preparation of detailed project report jointly for Pancheshwar Project carrying out the joint investigation/studies to finalise parameters for Koshi High Dam Project and preparation of the feasibility reports by Nepal for Kamla and Bagmati projects.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Gas Distribution System in Uttar Pradesh

4649. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the proposal of the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation for secondary/natural gas distribution system in Ferozabad-Agra and Ghaziabad-Khurja-Noida regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the required gas has been allocated for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (e). Though there was a proposal to this effect, no firm allocation of gas has been made.

Construction of Spur Pipeline

4650. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government for construction of 'spur pipeline' from Auraiya to Allahabad, Mirzapur and Banda and linking the same with the proposed gas grid at Barauni;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal had been received to construct a spur line from Auraiya to Banda via Allahabad and Mirzapur for supplying gas to some fertilizer factories and a float

glass unit in the area, and to later link these to a proposed national grid.

(c) In view of the position of availability and commitments of gas along the HBJ pipeline, it has not been possible to agree to the request.

Import of Crude Oil

4651. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total short fall of oil imports from the Soviet Union this year;

(b) whether Iran and Iraq have stopped supplying the crude oil to India;

(c) whether any further alternative has been found for importing the crude oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the agreements finalised, if any with foreign countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) About 1.7 MMT during January–November 1991.

(b) While supplies from Iran are continuing, the supply from Iraq stopped from August, 1990.

(c) and (d). The shortfall of crude oil supplies is being made good from alternative sources, to the under term and spot purchases, to the extent required.

Financial Assistance by BCCI for Purchase of Arms by Anti India Elements

4652. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the

Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report about the financial assistance by the BCCI (Bank of Credit and Commerce International) to purchase arms and ammunition and supply the same to the anti-India and secessionist elements sheltered in Pakistan and Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Apart from news reports in this regard Government have not seen any other evidence to enable necessary action to be taken in the matter.

[*Translation*]

Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner s Speech on Jammu and Kashmir

4653. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pak, Deputy High Commissioner defends Kashmir Policy" appearing in the Hindu dated November 20, 1991; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the reported statements of the Pakistani diplomat appeared to be strident and provocative the matter was brought to the notice of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi. The concerned official in the Pakistan High Commission has since clarified to the Government that several of the statements attributed to him were inaccurate reflections of what he had actually said.

[*English*]

Petrol Pumps in Delhi

4654. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps in Delhi that were checked during the last 12 months to detect adulteration, hoarding, black marketing, less weighing, etc.;

(b) the outcome of such checkings;

(c) the number of persons/families owning more than one petrol pump and gas agency in Delhi;

(d) the reasons for sanctioning more than one agency to one person/family; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that not more than one such agency is sanctioned to a person/family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) 237

(b) Erring dealers are dealt according to the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(c) to (e). Policy guidelines issued in Sept. 1977 prohibits award of such dealer-

ships. 43 cases are reported to have been in existence prior to Sept. 1977.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Jawaharlal Nehru Canal Water to Khetri Copper Project

4655. SHRI AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply water of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal to the Khetri Project in order to check the ground water level of the area from going down; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Haryana Government has informed that there has neither been any such demand from Khetri Copper Project nor is there any such provision made in the Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal Project which presently is only 2 non-perennial canal.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Involvement of Private Sector in Oil and Natural Gas Fields

4656. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to offer some of the existing small and marginal oil and natural gas fields to the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions laid down

for offering the same to the private sector; and

(d) to what extent the production of oil is likely to increase as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (d). While a decision in principle in this regard has been taken the terms and conditions are yet to be determined.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

4657. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the training programmes demonstrations etc. organised by the Krishi Vigyan Kendras during 1990–91;

(b) the expenditure incurred during 1990–91 on these programmes and the financial allocation therefor during 1991–92.

(c) whether any independent review has been made regarding the cost–effectiveness of running these Kendras;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, During the year 1990–91, 9516 Composite Vocational Training Courses were organised to train 207, 446 farmers, farm women, school drop-outs and field level extension workers.

The KVK also conducted 3413 demonstrations on important cereal crops and allied areas and benefitting 1,43,437 farmers, farm women and rural youths.

(b) A sum of Rs. 813.13 lakhs has been incurred on these programmes during the year 1990–91. The financial allocation for the year 1991–92. The financial allocation for the year 1991–92 Rs. 800 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the past, the functioning of KVK has been reviewed twice by the following two Committees;

(i) High Level Evaluation Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. Bhattacharya, Ex–Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India in the year 1980.

(ii) Joint FAO–ICAR Consultancy Mission in 1987.

Both these Evaluation Committees have appreciated the functioning of KVKs and were impressed by their utility to the farmers, farm women and rural youths in providing training and helping them to adopt latest agricultural technology.

(e) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to CIL

4658. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to Coal India Ltd. by the Union Government during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to stop this financial assistance; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA) (a) The financial assistance (gross budgetary support) provided to Coal India Ltd. by the Government during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs. 1040.00 crores and Rs. 600.00 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). The quantum of financial assistance to be provided to Coal India Ltd. by the Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-97) is yet to be finalised.

[*Translation*]

Mining Leases Granted to CCI

4659. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mining leases for lime stone granted to the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. in Chittorgarh (Rajasthan);

(b) when were these mining leases obtained by the CCI;

(c) whether the CCI has started mining work there;

(d) if so, the extent of mining work undertaken by the CCI and the income earned therefrom during each of the last three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the loss incurred by the CCI as a result thereof and the payment made as lease during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). Two, Sir. The details are as follows:

Lease No. 1 over an area of 987 hectares in Maira and Sitaramji Ka Kheda villages, granted for 20 years with effect from 8.7.1982.

Lease No. 2 over an area of 436.25 hectares in Maira and Bamnia villages, granted for 20 years with effect from 26.2.1983.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) The aforesaid mining leases were obtained by CCI to provide feedstock for their proposed 300 tonnes per day cement plant, which could not be taken up so far due to funds constraints. Therefore, the mining leases have not been operated upon till date.

(f) The expenditure incurred, consequent upon obtaining the aforesaid leases has been only towards exploration work and no losses have been incurred. The details of payment made year-wise towards dead rent and land tax for the leases during the last three years are as follows:

<i>Lease No. 1</i>	8.7.88 to 7.7.89	Rs. 2,35,065.95
	8.7.89 to 7.7.90	Rs. 1,18,440.00
	8.7.90 to 7.7.91	Rs. 1,03,635.00
	8.7.91 to 7.1.92	Rs. 59,220.00

261	Written Answers	AGRAHAYANA 29, 1913 (SAKA)	Written Answers	262
	<i>Lease No. 2</i>	26.2.88 to 25.2.88	Rs. 26,175.00	
		26.2.89 to 25.2.90	Rs. 52,350.00	
		26.2.90 to 25.2.91	Rs.52,350.00	
		26.2.91 to 25.2.92	Rs. 26,175.00	

[English]

Control of Floods in Dibrugarh, Assam

4660. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the flood control projects approved by the Union Government for Dibrugarh, Assam during the last three years;

(b) whether any master plan has been prepared to protect Dibrugarh from the fury of the Brahmaputra floods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) One flood control project upstream of Dibrugarh town costing Rs. 10.74 crores has been technically approved for protection of Nagahooli Majon area.

(b) and (c). No Master Plan for protection of Dibrugarh town has been prepared by Brahmaputra Board but their Master Plan of main Brahmaputra river identifies the strengthening of the existing Dibrugarh town protection works.

[Translation]

Mineral Deposits in Forest Areas

4661. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the mineral deposits in the country are located in the forest areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for exploration of these minerals in the forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) (a) Minerals generally occur in remote and inaccessible areas including forest areas.

(b) Classification of mineral deposits in forest and non-forest areas has not been done.

(c) Exploration of mineral deposits in both forest and non-forests areas is being carried out systematically.

Setting up of Steel Plants with Foreign Collaboration

4663. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision on setting up of new steel plants in Public Sector;

(b) whether the State Governments have been granted permission to negotiate with foreign companies/NRIs for setting up of steel plants in their respective States;

(c) if so, whether any State Government has entered into any agreement with any foreign company/NRIs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) Due to resource constraints, it would not be possible to set up new steel plants in Public Sector.

(b) In view of the recent amendments in the licensing requirements, issue of Letter of Intent for setting up steel plants would not be necessary. The State Government can, therefore, formulate their own project proposals for setting up of steel plants. However, their proposals for foreign collaboration and foreign/NRI investment would be considered by the Government of India in accordance with the existing policy.

(c) and (d). According to information received from the Government of Orissa, the State Government has on 1st November, 1991 entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Dr. Swaraj Paul of the Caparo Group to set up an integrated steel plant in Orissa. It has been indicated that the Caparo Group will arrange a financial package i.e. including foreign currency and rupee components. The time for completing the steel plant has not been decided. The State Government has further intimated that though the broad outlines have been incorporated in

the MOU, the details are to be worked out and if necessary, the terms of the MOU will be modified and detailed in agreement in due course.

Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

4664. SHRI SAI PRATHAP AN-NAYYAGARI:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-ATHALA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include some irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh especially in Rayalaseema area in the Eighth Five year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In addition to 4 major and 4 medium on-going irrigation projects namely, Srisailem Right Bank Canal, Telugu Ganga, Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage-II, Pulivendla Branch Canal and Cheyyeru, Vardaraja Swamigudi, Bug-gavanka and Maddileru respectively, the State Government has proposed to include 4 new schemes in the Eighth Plan. The details of the new schemes are as under:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>District benefited</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Irrigation potential (hectares)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
A. Major Projects				
1.	Sunkesula Barrage	Kurnool	33.92	Off take structures for Kurnool Cuddapah Canal.
2.	Aleganuru Reservoir	Kurnool	28.00	Balancing Reservoir. 3.
3.	Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanti	Chittoor	1296.37	131,500
B. Medium Project				
1.	Puttakanuma	Anantapur	4.78	9,915

Invitation to President of Russia and Other Republics

4665. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA WASNIK:
SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has extended invitation to the President of Russia and other Republics of USSR to visit India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and their response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Presidents of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Turkmenistan and Tadjikistan have so far been invited to visit India. The dates of their visits are being finalised through diplomatic channels.

Closure of Steel Plants Due to Non-Supply of Imported Carbon Steel Scrap

4666. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of steel plants in the country have been closed during the current year due to non-supply of imported carbon steel scrap;

(b) if so, whether the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation has not imported adequate

quantity of carbon steel scrap;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet its demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB) (a) It is not a fact that a large number of steel plants in the country have been closed during the current year due to non-supply of imported carbon steel melting scrap. However, production in the ministeel industry has been affected due to the shortage of imported steel melting scrap.

(b) and (c). Import of melting scrap through the canalising agency, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), has reduced during the current year due to non-availability of adequate free foreign exchange.

(d) Efforts are being made to increase imports through MSTIC. The user industries can also import scrap directly through the use of Exim Scrips.

Import of Petroleum Products

4667. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS Will the Minister of be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigeneous production of petroleum products is inadequate to meet the internal demand;

(b) whether the Government propose to import petroleum products during 1991-92;

(c) if so, the details of the countries from where petroleum products are likely to be imported;

(d) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to boost the production

of petroleum products in the country during the last one year; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Petroleum products are being imported during the current year (1991-92) under term contracts with the National Oil Companies of USSR, China, Malaysia, UAE and Bahrain and through spot purchases.

(d) and (e). Amongst the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap of petroleum products are;

- (i) Intensification of activities relating to exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas;
- (ii) Setting up of grass root refineries and expansion of existing refineries; and
- (iii) Attaching high priority to energy conservation measures in all sectors of economy.

[*Translation*]

Accreditation to Agencies for making Passports

4668. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded accreditation to various agencies for making passports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of authorised agencies working under the Regional Passport Office at Bareilly;

(d) whether certain agencies working under the Bareilly Regional Passport Office have been blacklisted; and

(e) if so, the details of such agencies and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Travel Agencies are given recognition to deal with a Passport Office in India in respect of passport matters of their customers.

(c) Ten.

(d) Appropriate action are being taken against two travel agencies.

(e)(i) The UP Police have registered a case of forgery against M/s Ganga Travels Haridwar. The Police has seized about 300 passports/documents from this Company.

(ii) The UP Police have reported adversely against M/s. International Trade and Travel Service, Meerut.

[*English*]

Soviet Aided Steel Plants

4669. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent developments in USSR have had any adverse effects on the ongoing/existing steel projects taken up with Soviet aid/collaboration; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure regular supply and flow of capital

goods, technology and other materials required for smooth running of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) and (b). The impact of recent developments in the Soviet Union on the steel sector essentially relates to the utilisation of undisbursed credit and supply of plant and equipment for the steel plants. The Minister of External Affairs has recently visited Moscow and discussed various aspects of India's economic co-operation with the Soviet Union. The discussions have revealed that there was a genuine desire on the part of the Soviets and Russian leadership to address all problems with a view to finding early solutions to them and that existing agreement on economic co-operation would be honoured. The problems will be further discussed in greater detail during the visit of Moscow of a high level multi-disciplinary group from India which will meet their counterparts, both from the USSR and also from the Russian Federation. It is not, therefore, possible to definitely assess the impact, if any, of the recent developments in the Soviet Union on the steel sector projects at this stage.

Nuclear Weapons Free World

4670. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation called for the destruction of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers and also for banning of nuclear tests during the recent meeting of the United Nations General Assembly;

(b) if so, the response of the other member countries thereto;

(c) whether the Government had made any initiative to attain the goal of 'Nuclear Weapons Free World' after the six-nation

initiative by the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These objectives are supported by the large number of countries.

(c) In June 1988 former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi while addressing the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, presented an Action Plan for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2010.

(d) The Action Plan calls upon the international community to negotiate a binding commitment to general and complete disarmament. It contains a package of measures that structurally links the entire range of issues presently on the world disarmament agenda. The most essential feature of the Action Plan is the achievement of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons in a phased and time-bound manner.

Strike by ONGC Employees

4671. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O.N.G.C. workers went on a strike in protest against the kidnapping of some of their colleagues by the militants;

(b) if so, the number of O.N.G.C. employees kidnapped, got released and still with the ULFA and other militants in the North-east; and

(c) the loss suffered due to the strike?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten officers of ONGC were kidnapped in North-East India, out of whom five officers have been released and the remaining three are reported to have been released. However, one officer is yet to establish contact consequent on his release. Two officers were killed.

(c) From 9.9.1991 till normalisation of operations, ONGC suffered loss of production equivalent to Rs. 90.22 crores (excluding levies).

Flood Banks in Andhra Pradesh

4672. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for strengthening the flood banks in Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (c). In November, 199, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had informed Central Water Commission that they have a proposal to raise the existing flood banks of the Godavari river downstream to Sir Arthur Cotton barrage as per the norms laid down by Central Water Commission in a phased manner in the coming 4 years. The detailed project report has not been received at the Centre for technology economic appraisal.

Vehicles at the Disposal of Indian Embassies

4673. SHRI RAM NARIN BERWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles at the disposal of Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on their maintenance during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Setting up of Oil Refineries with the Help of Non-Resident Indians

4674. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some oil Refineries in the country with the help of Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the number of such Oil Refineries proposed to be set up; and

(c) the places where such Oil Refineries are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). No decision

has been taken to set up a refinery with the assistance of non-resident Indians.

Privatisation of IISCO

4675. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for privatisation of IISCO.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken any decision for further investment in the IISCO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) and (b). Shri Swraj Paul of Caparo Group Limited, London wrote to the Prime Minister stating that the Chief Minister of West Bengal had desired him to visit the Indian Iron and Steel Company with a view to looking at a possible take over of that Company. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has also written to the Prime Minister drawing his attention to Shri Swaraj Paul's letter. Chief Minister, West Bengal, has requested that the proposal of Shri Swaraj Paul may be considered on a very urgent basis in view of the present difficult resources position.

(c) and (d). The proposal regarding modernisation of IISCO is pending before

the Public Investment Board. SAIL are also exploring various alternatives for funding of the project.

National Oil Grid

4676. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishing a National Oil Grid; and

(b) the number of storage and packaging stations along with their locations set up the National Dair Development Board so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRA) (a) Towards the objective of establishing a National Oil Grid, NDDB has created (a) oil storage of about 2.35 lakh tonnes under NDDB's Vegetable Oil Project, (b) Packaging infrastructure to pack about 1.4 lakh tonnes of oil annually.

NDDB has also developed an economical transport system to move large quantities of indigenous oil from surplus to deficit areas.

(b) The NDDB has so far financed following storage and packaging stations:

<i>State</i>	<i>Packaging Station</i>	<i>Storage</i>
Gujarat	Anand, Jagudan, Surat	Kdar, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Dhasa, Junagadh, Anand, Mehsana, Kandla.
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Ujjain

<i>State</i>	<i>Packaging Station</i>	<i>Storage</i>
Karnataka	Bangalore, Hospet	Hospet, Bangalore, Raichur,
Tamil Nadu	Madras, Madurai, Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai, Virudhachalam.
Orissa	Bhubaneswar,	Khurda
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad,	Hyderabad
Maharashtra	Bombay, Dhule	Bhule
Uttar Pradesh	Noida	Noida
West Bengal	Calcutta	Calcutta
Others	Chandigarh	Delhi (i) Mother Dairy (ii) Narela.

Agricultural Schemes in Orissa

4677. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted proposals of Interstate river valley project, schemes for development of cashew plantation and integrated watershed management schemes in the catchment area of flood prone rivers;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to allocate fund for these schemes; and

(c) the funds allocated during the current year to Orissa for development of Agriculture in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 350/- lakhs

has been allocated to the Government of Orissa during 1991-92 in respect of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects. The State Government have submitted proposal for the same amount. Cashew plantation is one of the items of the programmes of soil conservation. No catchment from State of Orissa has been included under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone rivers.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 108.05 crores has been allocated for development of agriculture and allied activities in Orissa.

Production of Crude Oil

4678. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of crude oil and natural gas produced in the country State—wise, during the last two years;

(b) whether the production was at par with the capacity thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of its efforts being made by the Government to increase the capacity?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN**

**THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.
KRISHAN KUMAR):** (a) There requisite infor-
mation is given in the statement annexed.

(b) and (c). There has been shortfall in production during 1990–91 due leakage from certain subsea pipelines/reservoir considerations (pressure decline, increase in GOR, and water cut), Officer's strike, and delays in implementation of certain schemes.

A number of projects are being implemented to augment indigenous production of crude oil.

STATEMENT

Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	Crude Oil (Million Tonnes)			Natural Gas (MMSC M)	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	2011
ONSMORE (STATE-WIDE)					
1. Assam*	5.81	5.07	2159		2011
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.04	23		29
3. Tripura	—	—	25		70
4. Gujarat	6.31	6.36	1613		1696
5. Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.30	55		64
6. Andhra Pradesh	0.01	0.02	26		46
*Including Nagaland					
OFFSHORE	22.32	21.21	13088		14082
Total	34.69	33.00	16,989		17,998

**World Bank Report on Indian
Agriculture**

4679. SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA
WASNIK:
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the World Bank report captioned "Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities";

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report on Indian Agriculture; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Yes, Sir. A country economic memorandum captioned "Agriculture - Challenges and Opportunities" covering some of the aspects of agriculture in India was prepared by World Bank in August, 1991.

(b) Some of the main recommendations concerning the agriculture sector relate to increasing overall allocations for agriculture, selective opening up of agriculture sector to the World Markets, improving the efficiency of agricultural investments, rationalising subsidies and targeting them towards deserving people, diversification of agriculture to meet the growing demands providing better incentives to farmers for crop production and revitalisation of rural banking. The Report advocates integration of Indian agriculture to the rest of the World agriculture economy and places major emphasis on market signals and privatisation as a guiding factor for promoting investments in agriculture.

(c) Some of the recommendations of the Report relating to improving the efficiency of agricultural investments are consistent with the Government of India's policies on agriculture. However integration of Indian agriculture to the rest of the World Agricultural economy has to be selective and reciprocal. Similarly, while markets and privatisation have their role, there are certain limitations in their functioning in Indian agriculture, particularly in the case of rain-fed agriculture.

Rehabilitation to Land Oustees by CCL

4680. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the area of land acquired by the C.C.L. in the coal bearing areas of Giridih and Hazaribagh districts of Bihar;

(b) whether all the land oustees have been provided jobs and rehabilitated;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons there for; and

(d) the time by which the land oustees are likely to be provided jobs and rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Collection of Cess by CCL and ICCL

4681. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected as cess by the Central Coalfields Ltd. and Indian Cooking Coal Ltd. from Bihar during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far, year-wise;

(b) the amount payable to Bihar Government as cess and the amount paid by both the Coal companies to Bihar during the above period; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Consequent to the Judge-

ment dated 6.11.90 of the Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court declaring levy of cess on coal as un-constitutional, collection of cess on coal has been stopped in Bihar. According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) the amount collected as cess and payable based on the amount collected as cess by Central Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. against despatches from Bihar during the last three years is given below year-wise:

(Rs. in crores)

Company	Amount payable based on collection	Amount paid	Progressive balance outstanding
1	2	3	4
Central Coalfields Ltd.			
Outstanding as on 1.4.1988			NIL
1988-89	266.18	272.23	(-) 6.05
1989-90	246.63	191.30	49.28
1990-91 (relating to period upto 5.1.90)	84.40	208.97	(-) 75.29
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.			
Outstanding as on 1.4.1988			
1988-89	285.66	280.19	26.20
1989-90	264.37	210.49	31.67
1990-91 (relating to the period upto 5.1.90)	122.43	121.49	85.55
			86.49

Note: There is no coal company by name India Coking Coal Ltd. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Based on above, Central Coalfields Ltd. has paid an excess amount of Rs. 75.29 crores whereas Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is required to pay Rs.86.49 crores to Bihar Government as on 1.4. 1991. If Central Coalfields Ltd. have informed that in April 1991 an hoc payment of Rs.40 crores was made by Coal India Ltd. to Government of Bihar. If this ad hoc payment in April 1991 is taken into consideration, there will be no balance remaining to be paid to Government of Bihar.

Allocation of Kerosene to States

4682. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Kerosene allocated

to various States and Union Territories between January, 1991 and November, 1991 State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the Criteria adopted for such allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) A statement showing SKO allocations given to various States/UTs for January-December, 1991 is enclosed.

(b) SKO is allocated to States/UTs on a historical basis subject to availability of the product.

STATEMENT

(FIGS. IN MTs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	572805
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9027
3.	Assam	241189
4.	Bihar	468240
5.	Goa	26660
6.	Gujarat	781469
7.	Haryana	150903
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35579
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	64181
10.	Karnataka	435695

(FIGS. IN MTs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>
11.	Kerala	260267
12.	Madhya Pradesh	380753
13.	Maharashtra	1480432
14.	Manipur	19998
15.	Meghalaya	15184
16.	Mizoram	5756
17.	Nagaland	9875
18.	Orissa	152930
19.	Punjab	319099
20.	Rajasthan	264939
21.	Sikkim	6576
22.	Tamil Nadu	646060
23.	Tripura	19628
24.	Uttar Pradesh	906612
25.	West Bengal	724838
26.	A&N Islands	3571
27.	Chandigarh	20416
28.	Dadra & N.H.	3008
29.	Daman & Diu	2941
30.	Delhi	238344
31.	Lakshadweep	874
32.	Pondicherry	14053

[Translation]

Fire in Coal Mines**Exploration of Minerals in Bihar**

4683. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted during the last three years for locating minerals in Gumla, Lohardaga, Palamau and Ranchi districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme for exploration of Bauxite, limestone, Iron ore, Fireclay there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the exploration work is likely to be started there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has conducted survey in Palamau and Ranchi districts during the last three years. But no survey was conducted in Gumla and Lohardaga districts during this period.

(b) The Geological Survey of India has estimated a total of 111.05 million tonnes of Coal in Banhardi block of Auranga coal field in Palamau district. Traces of primary gold have been indicated in Bahaikundi, Sarjamdih and Sinduari areas of Ranchi district. Investigation for basemetal in Majhiaon Kalan, Palamau district has not indicated any encouraging results so far.

(c) and (d). No programme is proposed for exploration of Bauxite, limestone, iron and fireclay in Gumla, Lohardaga, Palamau and Ranchi districts of Bihar;

(e) Does not arise.

4684. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of mines where fire broke out and since when;

(b) the value of coal burnt so far; and

(c) the efforts made by the Union Government so far to extinguish the fire and the success achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) The major problems of fire exist in Jharia Coalfield of Bharat Coking Coal Limited. There were 70 fires in Jharia Coalfield covering an area of 17.32 Sq. Km. since a long time before the nationalisation of Coking Coal mines. The first fire in this coalfield was reported in the year 1916. The names of the mines and year when the fire was reported first are given attached Statement

(b) It is difficult to make precise estimate of loss of coal reserve caused by fires. However, the coal company have estimated that coal reserves to an extent of about 37 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1,110 crores at current prices might have been damaged in these fires.

(c) Prior to nationalisation of coal mines, no effective steps were taken by the erstwhile owners to deal with these fires in a concerted manner. After nationalisation of the coal mines in 1972 and 1973, BCCL have formulated schemes for dealing with major fires in the Jharia Coalfield. Total amount sanctioned for these schemes is Rs. 114.57 crores and these are under different stages of implementation. As a result of these efforts, 5 fires have been fully extinguished. In addition, at 3 sites the protective measures required to deal with the fires have

been completed and it will take some more time before these fires are completely extinguished. At another 13 sites also fires have been contained and further work to com-

pletely extinguish these fires is in projects for improvement of the effectiveness of the control of fire operations is being done.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mines</i>	<i>Number of Fires</i>	<i>Year of Origing of Fires</i>
1.	Phularitand	3	1928
2.	Angarpathra	1	1957
3.	Gaslitand	1	1934
4.	Jogta	1	1942
5.	Kankanee	1	1952
6.	Sendra Bansjora	3	1922
7.	Loyaead	1	1958
8.	Bassuriya	1	1980
9.	Bansdeopur	1	1958
10.	Gopalichak	1	1929
11.	Industry	1	1951
12.	Kusunda	1	1935
13.	Alkusa	1	1931
14.	Kustore	1	1927
15.	Ena	3	1959
16.	Rajapur	3	1956
17.	Kujama	2	1963
18.	Bhalgora	2	1940
19.	E. Bhuggatdih	1	1968
20.	Simlabahal	11	1965

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mines</i>	<i>Number of Fire</i>	<i>Year of Origing of Fires</i>
21.	Loona	3	1927
22.	Bagdigi	1	1935
23.	South Tisra	1	1973
24.	Bhowra	2	1916
25.	Bararee	1	1919
26.	Bhulan Bararee	2	1931
27.	Sudamdih	2	1966/1977
28.	Patherdih	1	1968
29.	Block-II	1	
30.	Benedih		1966
31.	Nudkhurkee		
32.	Kessurgarh	1	1971
33.	Katras Choitudih	2	1952
34.	Tetulmari	2	1938
35.	Kenduadih	2	1959
36.	Pootkee	1	1962
37.	E. Bassuriya	2	1976
38.	Bhagaband	1	1978
39.	Amlabad	1	1981
40.	Moonidih	1	1976
41.	Diamoda	1	1970
42.	Mudidih	1	1952
43.	North Tisra	2	1964

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mines</i>	<i>Number of Fires</i>	<i>Year of Origin of Fires</i>
44.	Jeenagora	2	1944
45.	Joyrampur	1	1965
46.	Jealgora	1	N.A.

A Part from the above 5 small Fires at Shallow Depth having Originated in Different Years between 1952 and 1967 have Already ben Extinguished after Nationalisation Stop.

Aluminium and Bauxite Deposits in Bhabhua, Bihar

4685. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large deposits of aluminium and bauxite at Adhora division in Bhabhua district of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for their exploration so far, location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Irrigation Projects In Rajasthan

4686. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gulendi, Piplaj and Gagarin Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan have been cleared by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Gulendi Project estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crores to benefit an area of 2470 hectares has been returned to the State Government in 3/91 for modification according to the guidelines issued by the Central Water Commission.

Piplaj Project has not been received at the Centre for techno-economic appraisal. However, Piplad Project estimated to cost about Rs. 17 crores to benefit an area of 4130 hectares was received in February, 1991 and the State Government has been requested to review irrigation planning in light of the updated hydrology to prepare the modified report.

Gagarin Project estimated to cost about Rs. 11 crores to benefit an area of 10980 hectares was received in May, 1981 and the State Government was requested in September, 1984 to modify the same in view of the observations of Central Appraising Agency. The modified report has not been received at the Centre.

Crude Oil Reserves in Assam

4687. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of crude oil deposits have been found recently in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the exploration work has been carried out; and

(d) the quantity of oil expected from this annually?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (d). Substantial reserves of oil have been established by ONGC and OIL in Assam. Recent discoveries include those at Kathaloni, Hatiali and Cachar. Further exploration is continuing.

New discoveries are required to be delineated before estimates of production can be made.

Limestone Deposits

4688. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large deposits of lime stone in Arunachal Pradesh and the North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) (a) and (b). The recoverable reserves of limestone in Arunachal Pradesh and North Eastern States have been estimated as follows:

<i>State</i>	<i>Recoverable reserves (in thousand tonnes)</i>
1. Arunachal Pradesh	— 108,529
2. Assam	— 731,792
3. Manipur	— 6,657
4. Meghalaya	— 4,268,196
5. Mizoram	— Nil
6. Nagaland	— 308,348
7. Tripura	— 80

Quota of LPG Connections

4689. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to fix a

quota of LPG connections per month on the recommendations of senior LPG Manager and Chief Area Managers in the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Assistance for Plantation of Oil Palm in A.P.

4690. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend further financial assistance for plantation of oil palm in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to release the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed establishment of oil palm seed gardens, nurseries, extraction units and area expansion programmes.

(c) A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been released towards the Government of India share for the establishment of a seed garden and palm oil extraction unit in Andhra Pradesh.

Development Prawn Acquaculture in Andhra Pradesh

4691. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote prawn acquaculture in the abundant brackish waters available along the coast of Bay Bengal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the incentives so far provided to these farmers who are involved in prawn culture;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allot certain percentage of lands to Scheduled Caste farmers for acquaculture in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the Eighth Five Year Plan to develop the prawn acquaculture in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 39.50 lakh has so far been given as subsidy to the prawn farmers in Andhra Pradesh, for prawn farming, under different programmes.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. As per the Order issued by the Government for development of Andhra Pradesh in 1987, 60% of the beneficiaries would be fishermen cooperatives, 20% would be self-employed technocrats and the remaining 20% would be progressive entrepreneurs, for leasing of brackishwater land for prawn farming.

(e) Some of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for development of brackishwater aquaculture in Andhra Pradesh, during the Eighth Five Year Plan include:

(i) implementation of a World Bank assisted shrimp culture project,

covering a net water area of approximately 1,393 ha. in 4 districts viz. East Godawari, Krishna Nellore and Prakasam at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.80 crore;

- (ii) continuation of implementation of the ongoing programmes for development of brackish water aquaculture both under the State Sector and the Centrally Sponsored Sector;
- (iii) undertaking area development programmes for benefiting the target group in the State Sector;
- (iv) promotion of semi-skilled operators through backyard hatcheries; etc.

Dankuni Coal Project

4692. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Dankuni Coal Project has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount spent on the project so far;

(d) the estimated percentage of cost escalation as a result of price rise; and

(e) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (e). No, Sir. The project has been physically completed and is in the process of fully commissioning. Commercial production of gas was started from May '90. The present production of gas by Dankuni Coal Complex project is around 3 million cft.

per day against the rated capacity of 20 million cft. per day. The full commissioning of the plant is dependant on the acceptability of the committed quantity of gas by the Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation – an Undertaking of the State Government of West Bengal. The capital expenditure on the project is Rs. 126.36 crores up to November, 1991. The revised cost of the project has been estimated as Rs. 135.37 crores against original cost of Rs. Rs. 49.27 crores.

Patent Rights for Seed Breeding Technology

4693. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an adverse impact of patentisation on seed breeding technology was one of the main points discussed at a National Workshop held in New Delhi on November 26, 1991.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to the demand for patent rights for seed breeding technology by the multi-national companies at GATT talks and Intellectual Property Rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). National Working Group on Patent Laws, a non-government organisation held a workshop on November 26, 1991 on Agriculture, Intellectual Property Rights and other related GATT issues in New Delhi. The Workshop had argued against the adoption of Intellectual Property Rights in the case of plants and animals.

(c) Under the Indian Patent Act, seed and planting materials are specifically exempted. This is the Government stand so

far. However, the question of patent rights for seeds is being examined presently by the Standing Policy Planning Committee of the Governing Body of I.C.A.R.

Talks with Chinese Premier

4694. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the talks held between the Chinese Premier and the Indian leaders on various bilateral matters during his recent visit to India;

(b) whether bilateral issues such as Indo-China border dispute, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and border trade also figured in the talks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) (a) The Chinese Premier Mr. Li Peng visited India from 11-16 December 1991. He held wide-ranging talks with the Prime Minister, Shri. P.V. Narasimha Rao, and met with the President and the Vice President.

The leaders of the two countries expressed satisfaction at the improvement of India-China relations in recent years, and reaffirmed their readiness to continue to develop friendly, good neighbourly and mutually beneficial relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.

(b) and (c). Bilateral issues including the boundary question and functional cooperation in various areas of mutual interest, including in the area of border trade, were discussed between the two sides. Issues related to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty were discussed during which India's consistent and principled policy on nuclear issues was reiterated to the Chinese side.

Both sides reiterated that efforts would be made to arrive at an early and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question through friendly consultations. The two sides also agreed to maintain final settlement of the boundary question.

The two sides positively appraised cooperation in trade, culture, science and technology, and agreed to expand cooperation in agriculture, energy, public health and education.

An agreement on the re-establishment of Consulates General in Shanghai and Bombay, a Consular Convention, a Memorandum on the Resumption of Border Trade, a Trade Protocol for 1992, and a Memorandum of Cooperation in the Peaceful Applications of Outer Space Sciences and Technology were signed during the visit of the Chinese Premier to India.

Oil Drilling Operation in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu

4695. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the ONGC to complete oil drilling operations in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the time by which the drilling operations are likely to be completed.

(c) whether there is any proposal for setting up a refinery unit in Ramanathapuram district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Well Uchipullil is

under drilling in Ramanathapuram district by ONGC. Completion of drilling operations depend on the results of drilling at the remaining locations and the geoscientific analysis of these results.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Extension of Gas Pipeline from Kakinada to Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh

4696. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the existing Godavari Basin natural gas pipeline from Kakinada to Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the total volume and rupee value of gas that is being produced at Godavari Basin of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the total volume and rupee value of gas that is being utilised and the total volume and rupee value of gas that is being wasted or burnt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Approximately 43 lakh cubic meter of gas per day valued at Rs. 6.1 lakhs.

(d) Approximately 4.2 lakh utilised and

about 14,000 cubic meter of gas per day valued at Rs. 20,000 is being flared.

Manganese/Calcium Mines in Dehradun/Mussorie

4697. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manganese/calcium mines functioning in Dehradun/Mussorie;

(b) the details of the policy for issue of licence for mining of the said mineral in the region;

(c) whether illegal mining is still in progress despite closure/suspension of these mines;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard and the action taken against errant officials/individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGHYADAV): (a) Two calcium (limestone) mines are furnishing in the Distt. of Dehradun.

(b) Since the Supreme Court has imposed ban on further mining in Dehradun/Mussorie area, issue of licence for mining of magnesium/calcium mineral in the region does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Use of Alcohol as Fuel

4698. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the escalation in oil (petrol) prices, the Government propose to use alcohol as fuel which is in abundance in the country';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Studies and trials are currently being conducted to establish the techno-economic viability and to overcome possible operational problems related to the use of alcohols as a substitute for petrol. However, its commercialisation would in addition to the above depend on the sustained availability of alcohols, which is at present limited.

LPG Consumption in the Country

4699. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of LPG in the country;

(b) the per capita consumption thereof in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat separately;

(c) the total demand of LPG separately in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat as on October 31, 1991; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the supply of LPG to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). The per capita consumption of LPG during the year 1990-91 was as under:

	<i>per customer/year</i>
All India	131.4 Kg.
Andhra Pradesh	123.2 Kg.
Gujarat	113.7 Kg.

(c) Total consumption of LPG during April-October 1991 is as under:

Andhra Pradesh	97,488 MTs
Gujarat	1,21,933 MTs

(d) The demand of LPG has been always, considerably higher. Steps to augment availability include increased indigenous production alongwith imports.

Revival of Aerial Spraying on Cotton Crops

4700. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to revive the aerial spraying operations on cotton crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for revival of this operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government of India have accorded sanction for operation of aerial spraying on cotton crop under the Centrally Sponsored

Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme during 1991-92. The scheme provides for operational charges @ Rs. 125/- per ha.

(c) The programme of aerial spraying which was in operation during the Seventh Plan, has been revived to protect the cotton crop from severe attack of pests which causes heavy loss to the crop.

Sick Wells in Bombay High

4701. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick wells in Bombay High up to October, 1991 and the number of wells closed so far;

(b) the quantum of production of oil reduced due to such closure;

(c) the proposal of the Government to tide over the present situation and augment the oil production; and

(d) whether any foreign collaboration has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The number of sick/ idle and non-flowing oil wells/strings in the Bombay High field as on 1.11.1991 was 79.

(b) 0.59 MMTPA

(c) **Shortfall in domestic production is made up through imports. Five oil field development projects have also been approved to augment production.**

(d) **No, Sir.**

Non- Aligned Movement

4702. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM);

(b) whether there was any proposal to merge NAM and G-7 Countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) India played a catalytic role in the deliberations of the recent Ministerial level meeting of Nonaligned countries in Accra from 2-7 September. India has also actively sought to strengthen the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs by activating the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau and the Non-aligned Caucus in the Security Council.

(b) and (c). A proposal to merge the Nonaligned Movement and the G-77 was discussed at the Ministerial meeting in Accra. However, the Committee on Methodology set up by the Ministerial Conference held in Nicosia in 1988 was mandated to report on the creation of a Joint Coordinating Committee.

[*Translation*]

Coal mining contracts to Foreign Companies

4703. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts given to foreign companies in coal sector;

(b) the number of contracts which have expired their term and those which are still valid among them;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the work of the foreign Companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to replace foreign contracts by indigenous ones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The number of contracts awarded to foreign companies in the coal sector during the last two years is 23.

(b) Out of the above 23 contracts, 8 contracts have since been executed and the balance 15 are on-going contracts.

(c) and (d). The progress of these contracts is closely reviewed from time to time at the Coal Company and Government levels. The progress of these contracts have generally been found to be satisfactory.

(e) For the introduction of new technology and to improve production, productivity, safety and higher rate of coal recovery, selective bilateral cooperation is sought from other countries having such expertise. Contracts are awarded to foreign companies after the Govt. is satisfied that the technology and equipment proposed to be imported are not indigenously available and where financial assistance is made available by the collaborating country.

Exploration for Graphite Reserves in Ranchi, Bihar

4704. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey for locating graphite in district Ranchi, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) if not, the time by which the exploration work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The information so far available with Geological Survey of India (GSI) have not revealed any potential graphite mineralisation in Ranchi district of Bihar. There is no proposal for exploration of graphite in this district.

[English]

Global Initiative to Help Third World Economics

4705. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he called for a global initiative to help the deteriorating economics of the third world during the recent address to the Ministerial level meeting of the Group of 77 held in New York; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the other member countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. In a recent address, he welcomed the United

Nations Secretary General's proposal for an international conference on the financing of development. This proposal was subsequently endorsed in the Ministerial declaration of the Group of 77 adopted during that meeting on 30th September 1991.

Shortage of LPG in Delhi

4706. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the consumers have to wait for long time for getting the gas cylinders replaced.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(e) the number of gas cylinders required per month in Delhi and the number of cylinders supplied to it during the last twelve months, month-wise; and

(f) number of gas connections in Delhi giving separate figures for domestic and commercial use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Flood Control Projects in Uttar Pradesh

4707 SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the

Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details including the estimated cost of each of the flood control projects in Uttar Pradesh which are pending with the Union Government;

(b) the time by which those are likely to be cleared;

(c) the details of the on-going flood control projects in the State; and

(d) the benefits derived from those projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Out of 31 flood management schemes costing Rs. 80 crores received for technical appraisal, 10 schemes costing Rs. 17 crores have been recommended to the Planning Commission for approval. Observations on others, except three received recently, have been sent for compliance to the State Government.

(b) The time of clearance depends mainly on the prompt submission of satisfactory replies to the observations by the State Government.

(c) and (d). At present there are about 400 schemes for construction of marginal embankments, anti-erosion works, drainage and town protection works and an amount of Rs. 20 crores is proposed to be spent during 1991-92. The flood protection benefits derived from various projects cover an area of 14.87 lakh hectares upto the end of the VIth Plan.

Jute Research Centres in Uttar Pradesh

4708. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Jute Research Centre in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of such centres proposed to be opened alongwith their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Oil Refinery in Tanjore

4709. SHRI K. THULASIAH VAN-DAYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set-up a new oil refinery in Tanjore;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the royalty to Tamil Nadu and Assam on crude oil;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the plans to expand the exploration activity for oil and natural gas in the Cauvery Basin; and

(e) the total estimated crude reserves in the basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) M/s Madras Refin-

eries Ltd. is setting up a 0.5 MMTPA crude distillation unit at Panangudi village in Thanjavur District.

(b) and (c). The report of the Eswaran Committee on the rate of royalty on crude oil and natural gas, appointed by Government, is under examination.

(d) and (e). In order to supplement exploration for oil and gas in the Cauvery basin, one offshore block has been offered in the Fourth Round of bidding. The recoverable reserves in this basin as on 1.1.91 are 8.31 million tonnes

[Translation]

Revised Price of DMS Milk Products

4710. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of milk, butteer and ghee marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme have been recently revised;

(b) if so, the revised rates of these products; and

(c) when the revised rates came into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). The scale price of Toned Milk marketed by DMS was revised from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.00 per litre w.e.f. 14. 12.90. The sale prices of Ghee and Butter were revised from 7th October, 1991 as under:

(Rs. per pack)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of milk product</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>To</i>
1.	CHEE		
	1 kg. Polypack	80.00	90.00
	1 kg. Tin	84.00	95.00
	2 kg. Tin	167.00	190.00
2.	TABLE BUTTER (SALTED)		
	100 Grams	7.50	8.00
	500 Grams	35.00	39.00
3.	WHITE BUTTER		
	500 Grams	36.00	40.00

*[English]***Report on Paradip Refinery**

4711. SHRI LOKANATH CH-
 OUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETRO-
 LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to
 state:

(a) whether the feasibility report for an
 oil refinery at Paradip was submitted to the
 Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether the Government propose to
 implement the project during the Eighth Five
 Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
 RAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.
 KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). There is a
 proposal to set up a 6 million tonne per

annum capacity grass root refinery in East-
 ern India during the 8th and 9th Plan period.

**New Building for Regional Passport
 Office, Bangalore**

4712. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA
 URS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF-
 FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to
 construct a new building for the Regional
 Passport Office, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Govern-
 ment in the matter;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal
 to shift the above Office to a spacious build-
 ing; and

(d) the total area of the existing building
 and the rent being paid every month

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 7500 Sq. Ft. at monthly rent of Rs. 33,500/-

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Karnataka

4713. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petrol/diesel retail outlets in Karnataka, district wise; and

(b) the number of new petrol outlets sanctioned in Mysore city from January 1991 till date and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) There were 925 Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Karnataka as

on 1.10.1991. Only the statewise details is maintained by Government.

(b) None, Sir.

Crop Insurance Scheme

4714. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area covered so far under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, State-wise; and

(b) the area proposed to be covered under the Scheme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is a voluntary scheme. Implementing States/U.Ts. are free to implement it in any area. Accordingly, no statewise targets for area coverage are fixed under the Scheme. However, at national level a target of covering 80 lakh ha. area has been fixed for 1991-92 under the CCIS.

The Area Covered Under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) from Kharif 1985 to Kharif 1991.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ U.T.</i>	<i>Area Covered (in Ha.)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9032930.00
2.	Assam	77551.84
3.	Bihar	2373301.64
4.	Goa	9707.06
5.	Gujarat	9625569.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22306.70

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/ U.T.</i>	<i>Area Covered (in Ha.)</i>
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	77358.00
8.	Karnataka	1433267.51
9.	Kerala	307429.73
10.	Manipur	4759.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7449052.00
12.	Maharashtra	9446639.08
13.	Meghalaya	14693.84
14.	Orissa	1998893.17
15.	Rajasthan	1544600.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	1455513.06
17.	Tripura	19888.01
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5335468.00
19.	West Bengal	1632656.00
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	4145.34
21.	Delhi	1359.00
22.	Pondicherry	13066.72
Total		51881255.50

Alleged Irregularities in Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

4715. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sought any report from Orissa University of Agriculture and Ethnology regarding irregularities committed in the University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

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

National Water Management Project

4716. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Management Project is being implemented with World Bank assistance since 1987;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance received during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the main objectives of the project;

(d) the details of benefits derived from the project so far; and

(e) the States which have benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of disbursement under this project during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disbursement (in million dollars)</i>
1988-89	Nil
1989-90	6.050
1990-91	11.582

(c) The purpose of the project is to increase productivity and farm incomes in existing irrigation schemes through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation service. To achieve these objectives, provision has been made for low cost infrastructural improvements designed to support an improved operational plan.

(d) Fifty-nine sub-projects taken up so far are currently under implementation. It is too early to assess the benefits.

(e) To begin with, the programme was taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Subsequently the States of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have also been included under the programme.

Systematic Hydro-Geological Survey of Ground Water Resources in Andhra Pradesh

4717. SHRI V. SUBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has completed the systematic hydrogeological survey of the ground water resources in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the latest stage thereof; and

(d) the cultivable area in the State that can be brought under irrigation through ground water resources?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board has completed the systematic Hydrogeological survey of the Ground Water resources in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The annually replenishable ground water resources of the state, are estimated at 43.366 cubic kilometer.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The cultivable area in the State that can be brought under irrigation through ground water resources has been tentatively assessed at 5. 18 million hectares.

Excise Duty, Sales Tax on Petrol and Diesel

4718. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the breakup of Excise duty Sales Tax, etc. on a liter of Petrol and Diesel as on October 1, 1991; and

(b) the revenue earned by the Union Government under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The excise duty inclusive of special excise duty of on petrol & diesel at normal temperature are as follows:-

(Rs./per Liter)

Petrol (MS-87)	2.44
Diesel (HSD)	0.35
Sales Tax varies from State to State/U.T.s	

(b) The Revenue earned from the excise duty on Petrol & Diesel during 1990-91 are approximately as indicated below:-

(Rs./crores)

Petrol (including Raw Naphtha & SBPS)	1200
Diesel Oil	728

[Translation]

Reduction in supply of Oil Production

4719. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Coordination Committee has recommended substantial reduction in supplies of oil production;

(b) if so, to what extent, the original demand has been reduced;

(c) the foreign exchange; likely to be saved therefrom; and

(d) the time by which the recommendations of the Committee are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Import of Oil and Petroleum Products

4720. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved five major projects of the ONGC for development of oil fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total cost involved;

(c) the time by which they are likely to be completed;

(d) the total amount of oil and petroleum products imported during the first six months of 1990-91 and 1991-92 separately;

(e) whether the Government have issued any directive for reducing the import of oil during 1991-92; and

(f) if so, the out come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have sanctioned five oil field development projects since October, 1990. These are projects for the development of the Neelam, Mukta and Panna oil fields in the Western offshore and the additional development of the L-II and L-III reservoirs of Bombay High field. The projects are estimated to cost about Rupees Eight Thousand crores. Subjects are estimated to cost about Rupees Eight Thousand crores. Subject to timely release of foreign exchange and award of work, the projects are slated for commis-

sioning in the first half of 1994.

(d) During April-Sept., 1991 a total of 14.02 MMT crude oil and petroleum products have been imported as compared to 13.22 MMT during April-Sept., 1990.

(e) and (f). Import of oil is done in accordance with Oil Economy Budget which is made after taking into account the relevant factors.

Supply of Safetarboots to Workers of Steel Plants

4721. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in the steel plants have been demanding proper safety boots/shoes to avoid accidents etc.;

(b) whether the steel plants have such boots/shoes from private sector industries alone and which are not upto the standard;

(c) whether the steel plants have approached any public sector manufacturing units of boots/shoes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) to (d). Safety boots of required quality/standards are issued, as a matter of policy to the workers in steel plants as a measure of safety. Steel Plants in the Public Sector have been procuring safety shoes after issuing enquiries to industries under public sector as well as private sector. However, orders for procurement are finalised after taking into account factors like, quality, specifications of the product, price quoted, performance of the parties, etc.

[*Translation*]

**Fake Gas Regulator Manufacturing
Gang in Delhi**

4722. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fake gas regulator manufacturing gang has been unearthed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of fake gas regulators seized from their possession;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against them so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (d). No such instance has come to the notice recently.

[*English*]

**Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets
and LPG Agencies in Villages**

4723. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate or trifurcate the existing pump and gas agencies and instal more in the semi-urban and urban places in the villages to provide employment/jobs to more number of youths particularly unemployed graduates and also to provide LPG gas connections to the people living in villages and hill areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANKUMAR): (a) to (b). There is no proposal to bifurcate or trifurcate retail outlets and agencies. New retail outlets/LPG agencies are opened in different places as per the Marketing Plans, product availability, etc. Efforts are constantly made to provide as many LPG connections as early as possible. There is no separate reservation for educated unemployed youths.

**Supply of Coal for domestic use to
Andhra Pradesh**

4724. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries Company in Andhra Pradesh has stopped the supply of coal for domestic use;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to allot certain portion of coal for domestic use at subsidised rates under Public Distribution System in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. they manufacture a domestic smokeless fuel known as SICCO COKE, which they supply to the consumers through distributors in all districts of Andhra Pradesh, and in some areas of Karnataka and Maharashtra. There is no proposal to stop this supply.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Coal for allotting coal at subsidised rates to domestic consumers

Under public distribution system in Andhra Pradesh.

Water Balance Study In Kuttanad, Kerala

4725. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake water balance study in Kuttanad, Kerala with the assistance of Dutch Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by Dutch Government; and

(d) the time by which this project is proposed to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIMUL-LAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The water balance study in Kuttanad, Kerala with the assistance of Dutch Government was launched in January, 1987 and completed in December, 1989. The details of study covered include-

(i) Long term impact on water quality, hydrology and lake characteristics with particular reference to operation of Thanneermukkom regulator,

(ii) prediction of future trends of water quality and possible environmental impacts and

(iii) planning of corrective measures that need to be taken to preserve the quality of water. Financial support of about Dfl 5.97 million (equivalent to Rs. 23 million) was provided from Dutch Government in this regard.

Attack on Indian Shopkeepers In U.K.

4726. SHRI R. DHANUSHODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of recent reports that Indian shopkeepers were attacked and their shops looted in some cities of the U.K.;

(b) if so, the details of loss of lives and the damage caused to property; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The Government is aware that some shops belonging to British nationals of Indian origin were looted in Handsworth in Birmingham on 2nd September'91. There was no loss of lives. The damages and liss were estimated to be over half a million pounds. Some other Asian and British shopkeepers had also suffered damages in the attacks by holligans.

(c) The Indian High Commission in UK has conveyed to the British authorities at appropriate levels our concern at such attacks and the need for prompt police action.

Fire in second mine of NLC

4727. DR. R.K.G. RAJULU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incident of fire occurred in the second mine of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and actual loss due to this fire;

(c) whether any inquiry had been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof;

(e) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such fire in future; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken for proper check on procurement and supplies to ensure smooth functioning of the Corporation and avoid losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 23-07-1991, there was a fire accident at Reclaimer Machine II in Mine II of Neyveli Lignite corporation. The Machine was under stoppage for planned repair work in hydraulic cylinder for hoisting and lowering of bucket wheel boom. The fire occurred in the belt below the Reclaimer. This has resulted in a loss of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs, mainly on electrical cables and equipments.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. An enquiry has been conducted in this regard by a Committee comprising of Chief Engineers of the concerned zones of Mine II. The findings of the Committee are to the following effects:-

As the Reclaimer machine was under stoppage for planned repair works, a lot of welding work was going on that particular day. The hot metal from the welding works had fallen on the lignite dust accumulations at the bottom and caused smouldering. Fire got aggravated by heavy winds and flared up into an open fire which was subsequently put out. The Committee also suggested measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

(e) and (f). Following steps have been taken in this regard:

1) All the fire fighting devices such as water spray, fire extinguisher etc. are being kept in ready condition.

2) Sand and other fire fighting equipments have been provided in the machine.

3) Measures have been taken to adopt additional precaution where welding is to be done by checking the area thoroughly and spraying profusely with water after the work is over.

4) A system has been evolved to clear the fine lignite dusts in cable ducts and the cavities in structures either by water spray or by wind blowing to prevent accumulation of dust.

Development of Water Resources

4728. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority is given to development of water resources in order to provide sufficient water for development of Forests as well as for population located in remote areas;

(b) whether the gravity system has been explored for supply of water on the slopes

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether bunds/dams are constructed for dual purpose of stopping water as well as conserving soil?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIVIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The National Water Policy adopted in September, 1987, recommends that National Resource Development Project should, as far as possible, be planned and developed as multipurpose projects. Provision for drinking water should be a primary consideration. The Projects are also required to meet the water requirement for various other purposes, which would include forest development also.

(b) Most of surface irrigation system

works on the gravity system including cultivation on slopes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. check bunds are provided for soil conservation and dams for storage of water in the reservoirs.

Thermal Project of NTPC in Kerala

4729. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation had proposed to construct a major installation near the proposed site for a thermal project of NTPC at Kayamkulam in Kerala;

(b) whether the installation is now proposed to be shifted to an area at Sansthamokotta; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Loss Caused by Chandil Dam in Bihar

4730. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandil Dam, a part of the Subernarekha Multi purpose Project in Bihar, has claimed a number of lives;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has also caused damage to crops and property in a number of villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Project Administration has reported that no case of death by drowning or directly attributable to the flooding of villages by Chandil dam has come to their notice.

(c) and (d). The Chandil dam has been constructed upto spillway crest level. With water impounding upto the crest, 6 villages were fully affected, in another 12 villages, houses and agricultural land were affected partially and in 29 other villages, water entered the agriculture fields without affecting main body of villages or houses. In some of the later category the paddy fields to the extent of 5% were affected. Payment of compensation for land and houses acquired has been completed in ail but one in the first 30 villages of Chandil submergence area, except for cases where there has been disputes over ownership rights. Even after payment of compensation villagers continued cultivation in acquired land. The Government is not obliged to pay compensation for loss of standing crop on acquired land.

Disinvestment Proposal of ICC

4731. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has submitted any proposal for disinvestment of 20 percent of the Government holdings in the Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Gas Based Fertilizer Plant

4732. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix a cut-off date for the gas-based fertilizer plants to be fed by the HBJ pipeline, before which they are to be commissioned, failing which the available gas resource would be diverted to other uses; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in respect of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken so far.

Steps to Reduce Import of Oil

473. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to check the powers of the oil bureaucracy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the import bill which is likely to be increased due to the soviet Union's limit on supply of oil products to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). The bureaucracy is under the effective supervision and control of the Government.

(c) Steps to increase indigenous crude oil and refinery production, and to promote oil conservation and demand management measures, are being taken to reduce oil imports.

[*Translation*]

Joint Implementation of Irrigation Projects

4734. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Government have refused to accept the advice of the Planning Commission regarding joint implementation of some irrigation Projects;

(b) if so, whether the implementation of such projects is likely to be affected adversely due to scarcity of funds as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount sanctioned by the Government to speed up the process of implementation of these irrigation projects during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Inter-State projects are formulated and taken up for joint implementation through mutual agreement between the basin States. Irrigation projects are investigated, formulated, planned and implemented by the State Governments out of

their own budgetary resources as per inter-se priorities. The Central assistance is in the form of block grants and loans not tied to any sector of development or to the project. However, the plan proposals of the State Governments including outlays on inter-State projects are finalised with concurrence of the Planning Commission.

Wastage of LPG

4735. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of LPG wasted during the last three years along with their locations due to the absence of maintenance facilities;

(b) whether the government propose to offer contract to any private agency to control this wastage; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) As reported by the Oil Companies there is no wastage of LPG on account of absence of maintenance facilities with them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil In Bombay High

4736. SHRI SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to probe into the causes of less production of oil in Bombay High and the issues of management therein has since submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee's conclusions include, inter alia:- that the levels of withdrawal of crude oil have deviated from those recommended by the development schemes and that while such deviation was justified according to accepted industry practices, they were perhaps not justified with regard to the point of view of maintenance of reservoir health; that periods of over-exploitation with regard to delays in implementation of pressure maintenance schemes have contributed to the incidence of high gas oil ratios etc. but that there is no unequivocal evidence to indicate that losses in the production of exploitable reserves have resulted from any of these factors. The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

Irregularities in Indian Council of World Affairs

4737. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding mismanagement and irregularities prevailing in the Indian Council of World Affairs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are considering various measures to improve the Indian Council of World Affairs and to restore its original standard.

Indian Sales to U.N. Agencies

4738. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government aware of certain reports that Indian sales to U.N. agencies is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the items that have high demand for supply to U.N. agencies; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase Indian supplies to U.N.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). UN agencies purchases include a broad spectrum of items including computers, communications equipment, laser systems spare parts etc. The items which have primarily contributed to the rise in India's share of procurement include machine tools, pumps, agricultural implements, jeeps building material, hand tools, well-drilling rigs and medical and emergency relief items. Several measures have been taken by the Government to increase procurement from India. The National Small Industries Corporation has been designated as the nodal point for all enquiries from UN agencies. Further, an on-line computer link has been established with various UN agencies and a catalogue of shortlisted Indian

suppliers has been prepared, which facilitates early matching of UN requirements and suppliers. Government has also taken the initiative in organising an Inter Agency Procurement Workshop to enhance interaction between Indian entrepreneurs and Chief Purchasing Officers of various UN agencies.

Short supply of Coal and Steel to Industries in Gujarat

4739. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial units of Gujarat are facing hard-ship due to allotment of less than half of the assessed capacity of box wagons for coal and steel; and

(b) if so, the percentage of the decline and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA):(a) and (b). According to information given by Ministry of Railways, the pro-rata ceiling fixed by Railways for movement of coal under State Priority for Gujarat from January '91 to July '91' was 12229 Box Wagons. Out of this Railways received recommendation for 10,893 Box Wagons from the Government of Gujarat, and sanctioned 8221 Box Wagons for loading, amounting to 67% of the ceiling.

The shortfall of loading under State Priority movement is due to high priority movement of coal to core sectors like power, cement, etc.

According to Ministry of Railways, as of now there is no problem in allotment of wagons for movement of steel to industrial units in Gujarat.

**Theft of Petrol From Igatpuri Dock
Yards**

4740. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the theft of petrol from igatpuri dock yards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the culprits;

(c) whether the IOC has filed a claim against Indian Railways about theft of petrol at Igatpuri station;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to recover the claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Pilferages had been reported to have taken place from MS/HSD Tank Wagons kept in the "Hold-ingline" at Igatpuri Station which is located about 2 kms. away from the main station. The matter has been handed over by the vigilance Department of the Central Railway to the CBI for further investigation.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir,. IOC has filed a claim amounting to Rs. 17,11,163/- against Indian Railways on account of the incident at Igatpuri Station. This is being pursued.

**Alleged Irregularity in Sale of Soft
Coke**

4741. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities have been detected by the Government in the sale of soft coke meant for domestic use at a fixed price; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NAYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Coal allocates soft coke to States/Union Territories on half-yearly basis for further distribution. The subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. supply soft coke as per sponsorships issued by State Governments/Union Territories at the rates fixed by Government/Union Territories at the rates fixed by Government of India. The State Governments/Union Territories are empowered to fix retail prices of soft coke in their jurisdiction. Ministry of Coal is not aware of any complaints regarding higher prices being charged by retailers over and above the prices fixed by State Governments/Union Territories. Such complaints, if any, have to be looked into by respective State Governments/Union Territories.

Salem Steel Project

4742. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salem Steel Project has secured further steel mills from Japanese sources;

(b) whether there have been number of other foreign bidders;

(c) whether Salem Steel Project propose to update the second hand project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) and (b). Salem Steel Plant (SSP) have not yet procured a steckel mill. SSP had floated a global tender in August, 1991 for design, manufacture, assembly, testing, supply, erection and commissioning of a steckel mill. Bids received are due for opening in February, 1992.

(c) and (d). SAIL do not propose to buy a second hand steckel mill for SSP as its products will not be of the quality required.

[*Translation*]

Simplification of Procedure for Issuing Lease Under Forest Conservation Act

4743. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for simplification of the procedure for issuing lease under the Forest Conservation Act in order to develop exploration of minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to empower the State Governments for granting exemption for undertaking Mineral exploration in plots of specific sizes in the areas other than sanctuaries;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALARAM

SINGH YADAV): (a) No such formal proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, prior approval of the Central Government is required before using any forest area for non-forestry purpose.

Assistance to Drought Affected States

4744. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAM NAIK:

SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States/Union Territories affected by drought;

(b) the estimated loss caused thereby to crops and livestock in each affected State/Union Territory;

(c) the Central assistance sought by each such State/Union Territory and the amount actually released;

(d) the State/Union Territory visited by the Central Team(s) in this regard; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government on the reports of the Central Teams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e). State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have sent memoranda seeking additional Central assistance for

relief operations in the wake of drought conditions during the current year. No Central Team visited the affected States as the procedure of deputing the Central Team has been done away with under the existing scheme of Finance Relief Expenditure. The details of damage to crops, etc., as reported by the State Governments, assistance sought by them and Central share of Calamity Relief Fund(CRF) released are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State	No. of Distt. affected (Provisional)	Cropped Area Affected (Provisional) (Lakh ha.)	Livestock affected (Provisional)	Additional Central Assistance sought (Rs. in crore)	Central share of CRF for 1991-92 released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	9.56	NR		49.21
2.	Gujarat	16	NR	NR	606.00	47.92
3.	Madhya Pradesh	26	25.00	NR	220.00 (95.46 for 1991-92 124.30 for 1992-93)	20.81
4.	Maharashtra	19	58.6	NR	789.41 (576.58 for 1991-92 212.83 for 1992-93)	24.75
5.	Karnataka	16 (5 Severely)	4.79 (Kharif .91) 6.34 (Rabi-91)	NR	15.00	20.25

NR=Not Reported.

*-Only short term loan of Rs. 36.00 crores for Agriculture Input and Rs. 7.50 crores on subsidy under oil seeds Production Programme, have been sought.

*[English]***Control of Floods Caused by Tributaries of River Brahmaputra**

4745. SHRI S.N. BROHMO CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the magnitude of the deposits filling the bed of the Brahmaputra by the changing courses of the tributaries in the upstreams in the north of the Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme to tame these tributaries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Master Plans for tributaries in the north bank of Brahmaputra Bekimanas-Aie and Pagladiya sub-basins identifying remedial measures have been prepared. These include Pagladiya dam(29 metre high) across river Pagladiya mainly for flood moderation and scheme for anti-erosion works on river Aie.

Integrated Development of Horticulture

4746. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has submitted a scheme to World Bank for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Western States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bulgaria propose to assist in grafting of apples in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A Project on Integrated Horticulture Development for the North-West Hill Region was submitted to the World Bank. This Project at a total cost of US\$ 136.5 million was to be implemented in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh over a period of 7 years. The main objective of the project was the integrated development of apple and other temperate fruits, vegetables and flowers covering all aspects of production, productivity, extension services and post harvest infrastructure. The World Bank have not accepted the project.

(c) and (d). The Government of India in collaboration with Bulgaria is implementing an Indo-Bulgarian Project in Jammu & Kashmir from October, 1989 which includes the development of Horticulture in Zainapura farm in the district of Pulwama. Under this project 25 hec. area will be covered with grafted planting material of commercial apple variety (Red Delicious) from Bulgaria and 25 hec. will be covered with the indigenous Ambri variety of apple on imported rootstocks from Bulgaria. The Project is to be concluded by October, 1992.

Production of Coal

4747. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal in the country during 1990 and 1991 till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the production was commensurate with its demand;

(c) if not, the reason therefor;

(d) whether any plan has been chalked out/being chalked out to increase the pro-

duction of coal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA):(a) The information is given below:-

(million tonnes)

S.No.	State	*Production of coal during	
		1990-91	1991-92 (upto Sept. 91)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.708	8.90
2.	Assam	0.679	0.34
3.	Bihar	67.488	27.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh	65.351	29.14
5.	Maharashtra	16.854	7.68
6.	Orissa	16.272	8.30
7.	Uttar Pradesh	10.378	4.42
8.	West Bengal	17.002	7.54
Total		211.732	93.36

*Note: Excluding-production of coal in meghalaya and J & K

(b) and (c). The current production plus pithead stocks available with us are sufficient to meet the demand of all consumers except steel, where for blending purposes steel plants are importing low ash coking coal.

(d) and (e). Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 envisages production of coal in the country at the level of 293.21 million tonnes in 1996-97 by opening of new mines, mod-

ernisation of existing mines and application of new technologies.

Terrorism in Nepal

4748. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks have been held between India and Nepal to curb the rising terrorism in the terai area of Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Official on the Board of Directors of NIC

4749. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are non official directors on the Board of directors of the Neyveli Lignite corporation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NAYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The appointment of the non official Directors in the Board of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited had not been considered necessary.

Press Communique by Indian High Commissioner on Earth Quake

4750. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. issued any press communique in regard to recent earthquake in Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its world wide impact on supply of assistance for earthquake victims;

(c) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Indian Embas-

sies/high Commissions to disseminate information to NRIs on natural calamities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Press communique is enclosed. This gesture by the Indian high Commissioner sets an example that would encourage others to make similar contributions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Press Release Issued by the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. on 30 October, 1991

The Indian High Commissioner, Dr. L.N. Singhvi, in a letter to Indian Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, expressed shock and grief at the havoc and loss of life caused by the recent earthquake in the Uttar Kashi region. The High Commissioner assured the Prime Minister that the Indian community in U.K. was most concerned about the plight of the victims and would be willing to make any contribution that would be required to alleviate their sufferings.

The High Commissioner donated the equivalent of his two months' salary to the Prime Minister's Fund for the relief of the victims.

[Translation]

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies in Bihar

4751. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies allotted in Bihar during the last three years and till date, districtwise;

(b) the number of persons belonging to SC and ST, among them district-wise;

(c) the number of applications for allotment of these agencies lying pending, district-wise;

(d) whether there is any plan to allot more petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>RO</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>LPG</i>	
		<i>SC/ST</i>			<i>SC/ST</i>	
1988-89	27	5		15	3	
1989-90	20	6		05	1	
1990-91	4	-		05	-	
April -Nov. '91	04	-		05	-	
Total-	55	11		30	4	

(b) Only state-wise break up of SC/ST dealerships is maintained by Government.

(c) Such information is not maintained by Government.

(d) and (e). New retail outlets/LPG distributorships are opened in different places including those in Bihar as per Marketing Plans, product availability, etc.

Pipeline Tappers

[English]

4752. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state.

(a) whether an organised gang of pipeline tappers with a network all over Gujarat

has been operating in the refineries amounting to huge losses;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

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

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Alleged malpractice in Sale of LPG
Cylinders**

4753. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coupon system was introduced by the Indian Oil Corporation in Delhi to check malpractices by the LPG dealers;

(b) whether it has been mandatory for all consumers to buy these coupons;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the gas cylinders are being sold by these LPG dealers to road-side tea shops and dhabas; and

(e) the details of the checks being exercised by the IOC over these dealers making hefty premium on that account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.
RISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No proven case has been

reported by Indian Oil Corporation.

(e) Field Officers of the company are under instructions to conduct regular/surprise/joint inspection of the LPG distributors.

**Ongoing Irrigation Projects in Madhya
Pradesh**

4754. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the
Minister of WATER RESOURCES be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the on-going irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether some of them are running behind schedule;

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

(d) the extent of cost-escalation in each case as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-
SOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement giving the details of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statement giving the details of the Major and Medium on going Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. in Crores/Irrigation Potential in Thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Initial approved Cost	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential of VII Plan	Potential to the end of VII Plan	Additional achievement during 1990-91	Scheduled Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Majors Projects										
1.	Hasdeo Bango	A.P. (1978-80)	115.30	692.88	304.64	34.27	392.0	52.0	37.0	Beyond VIII Plan
2.	Mahanadi Reservoir	IV	U.A.	961.60	208.13	35.93	304.9	90.4	5.0	—do—
3.	Bargi Unit-I	V	U.A.	191.31	148.11	6.88	219.8	2.8	4.2	—do—
	Unit-II	V	U.A.	375.03	84.69	13.92				
4.	Upper Waiganga	V	50.60	149.88	108.87	6.42	103.9	59.7	—	During VIII Plan
5.	Thanwar	A.P. (1978-80)	U.A.	24.40	18.00	0.82	18.2	16.1	—	—do—
6.	Kolar	IV	U.A.	157.40	101.49	12.62	60.9		1.5	—do—
7.	Palri	IV	12.00	33.54	18.10	0.60	72.8	54.3	—	—do—

(Rs. in Crores/Irrigation Potential in Thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Initial approved Cost	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential of VII Plan	Potential to the end of achievement during 1990-91	Additional during 1990-91	Scheduled Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Jonk	IV	4.14	46.38	18.76	1.27	14.5	4.6	—	—do—
9.	Kodar	V	2.94	38.28	20.71	1.15	23.5	19.6	—	—do—
10.	Sindh Phase-I	IV	4.95	35.52	24.16	1.49	37.6	35.2	—	—do—
11.	Halail	A.P. (1978-80)	13.06	20.57	15.26	1.13	37.6	33.9	1.1	—do—
12.	Bansagar Unit-I	V	91.31	448.03	117.95	7.20	249.0	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan
	Unit-II	V	U.A.	403.28	53.69	10.07				—do—
13.	Rajghat Unit-I	V	61.61	133.50	60.18	4.50	116.6	—	—	—do—
	Unit-II	V	U.A.	237.38	30.11	5.04				—do—
14.	Bariarpur LBC	V	18.40	84.60	27.59	3.52	43.8	—	—	During VIII Plan

(Rs. in Crores/Irrigation Potential in Thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Initial approved Cost	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential of VII Plan	Potential to the end of achievement during 1990-91	Additional achievement during 1990-91	Scheduled Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Urmil	V	6.41	20.70	7.55	1.00	7.7	—	—	—do—
16.	Bawanthadi (IS)	VI	U.A.	89.78	10.56	1.29	29.4	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan
17.	Mahi	VI	27.10	99.50	18.27	4.10	26.1	—	—	—do—
18.	Sindh Phase-II	VI	U.A.	607.67	25.06	5.38	120.0	—	—	—do—
19.	Rangwan HLC	IV	3.17	8.83	6.25	0.54	17.10	11.70	4.50	1992-93
20.	Narmada Segar	VI	1993.67 (overall)	752.16 (Irrigation)	10.09	3.83	169.00	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan
21.	Man	VI	U.A.	44.10	13.27	8.61	19.20	—	—	During VIII Plan
22.	Jobat	VI	30.75	30.75	4.75	2.00	12.51	—	—	—do—
23.	Maham	VI	U.A.	80.00	14.35	4.63	19.70	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan
	Total		5817.07	1470.59	179.09	2116.11	380.30	63.30		

(Rs. in Crores/Irrigation Potential in Thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Initial approved Cost	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential of VII Plan	Potential to the end of VII Plan	Additional achievement during 1990-91	Scheduled Year of Completion		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Medium Irrigation Projects											
1.	Bundala	A.P. 1978	2.10	34.20	9.58	0.69	4.50	0.50	0.10	During VIII Plan	
2.	Tillar	—do—	2.86	32.90	25.21	3.46	9.9	1.5	1.0	—do—	
3.	Mattiamoti	—do—	1.61	20.00	14.09	1.10	6.5	4.0	2.0	—do—	
4.	Kanhargoan	VI	5.22	16.70	11.34	1.36	3.5	2.3	0.2	—do—	
5.	Ghunghatta	V	1.99	38.10	24.39	3.48	13.1	—	3.0	—do—	
6.	Kaliasote	A.P. (1978-80)	9.53	51.20	38.61	4.17	10.1	0.6	0.4	—do—	
7.	Dejja Dewada	VI	16.43	45.20	29.18	2.45	12.2	1.0	2.3	—do—	
8.	Gomukh	A.P. (1978-80)	3.50	25.50	20.56	1.99	8.0	3.5	0.5	—do—	
9.	Choral	—do—	3.96	27.40	20.05	2.74	5.0	—	0.5	—do—	
10.	Chhirpani	VI	8.57	27.90	18.67	2.52	9.1	—	—	—do—	

(Rs. in Crores/Irrigation Potential in Thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Initial approved Cost	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan 1990-91	Expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential of VII Plan	Potential to the end of achievement during 1990-91	Additional achievement during 1990-91	Scheduled Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Pipriya Nalla	V	4.97	12.50	8.88	0.53	6.9	5.5	0.5	—do—
12.	Matiyari	V	4.89	44.30	31.16	4.40	13.7	4.6	—	—do—
13.	Chandora	A.P. (1978-80)	2.92	15.00	8.98	0.87	3.8	0.5	—	—do—
14.	Shivnath Diversion	V	0.42	7.60	4.14	0.73	5.9	0.6	0.01	—do—
15.	Dholawad	A.P. (1978-80)	4.68	18.04	12.88	0.99	6.4	3.0	—	—do—
16.	Banki	V	3.12	17.75	11.04	0.36	3.4	2.5	—	—do—
17.	Belar	V	2.67	10.90	8.05	0.35	5.6	5.5	—	—do—
18.	Banjar	V	2.09	7.20	4.76	0.13	2.4	1.5	0.5	—do—
19.	Barnai	VI	4.26	15.40	4.18	1.47	2.8	—	—	—do—
20.	Dudhi	A.P. (1978-80)	3.96	19.70	7.23	1.04	4.9	—	—	—do—
21.	Budhna	—do—	1.99	21.60	10.05	1.10	3.20	—	—	—do—

(Rs. in Crores/Irrigation Potential in Thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Initial approved Cost	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential to the end of VII Plan	Additional achievement during 1990-91	Scheduled Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Lakhundar	VI	4.27	27.40	8.64	1.20	8.3	—	—	—do—
23.	Gaj	VI	U.A.	13.90	2.66	1.79	4.4	—	—	—do—
24.	Doraha	A.P. (1978-80)	3.49	4.97	4.05	0.32	2.6	2.0	0.5	—do—
25.	Rampur Khurd	A.P. (1978-80)	1.51	10.90	2.29	0.89	3.1	—	—	—do—
26.	Bandia	VI	1.80	9.80	3.09	0.17	2.0	—	—	During VIII Plan
27.	Mand Diversion	V	2.51	40.40	7.90	2.00	13.1	—	—	—do—
28.	Bilaspur Diversion	V	0.95	6.30	0.41	—	5.6	—	—	—do—
29.	Kosarteda	VI	9.33	35.09	5.56	0.88	11.1	—	—	—do—
30.	Kunwar Lift	VI	1.02	3.80	0.19	0.04	3.9	—	—	—do—
31.	Bah	VI	Unapproved	52.40	2.46	0.23	13.6	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan
32.	Sagar	VI	10.63	32.80	0.83	0.10	12.5	—	—	—do—

(Rs. in Crores/Irrigation Potential in Thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Initial approved cost	Latest Estimated Cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate potential of VII Plan	Potential to the end of VII Plan	Additional during 1990-91	Scheduled Year of Completion		
33.	Manuar	VI Unapproved	41.40	3.56	0.28	13.0	—	—	—	—	—do—
34.	Kanarpekut	A.P. (1978-80)	1.61	8.00	6.13	0.58	3.4	2.8	—	—	During VIII Plan
	Total		796.19	371.04	44.31	227.7	41.9	11.6			

1. U.A. Stands for Unapproved.
2. A.P. Stands for Annual Plan.
3. I.S. Stands for Inter-State.
4. Programme for completion of the projects depends upon the size of the project, availability of funds and construction materials and technical problems encountered during the execution. Subject to above, generally the major projects are programmed for completion in 10-15 years and medium irrigation projects in five years.
5. Delay in execution of projects is mainly due to inadequate allocation of funds to the Project in addition to the change in the scope during execution, land acquisition problems, non-availability of scarce material like cement, steel and diesel.

International Treaties

4755. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to have the bilateral and multilateral treaties entered into by the Government ratified by Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Action Plan for Jute Growers

4756. DR. R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a long term action plan for improving the lot of jute growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this plan is likely to be implemented and the total expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Government of India propose to continue the implementation of existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP) in important jute growing States during the VIII Five Year Plan.

Under the existing scheme of SJDP, financial assistance is provided on produc-

tion and distribution of quality seeds, supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments, distribution of farm implements and also for organising demonstrations of improved production technology. The development programme aims at increasing productivity of jute and improving its quality which would enable the jute growers to get better prices for their produce. The scheme may involve an expenditure of about Rs. 46 crore during the entire period of VIII Plan.

[*Translation*]

Gene Bank of Medicinal Plants and Herbs

4757. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a gene bank of medicinal plants and herbs in the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Sir, The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established a gene bank at New Delhi, to conserve germplasm of various agricultural crops, including medicinal and aromatic plants and herbs. A total of 1,43,897 germplasm collections of various crop plants, including 665 samples of Narcotics and 138 samples of medicinal and aromatic plants, have been presently stored in the gene bank.

[*English*]

Visit of us Team to Kashmir

4758. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power U.S. team visited Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the composition of team;

(c) the purpose of the visit;

(d) whether any other such international team or individuals were allowed to visit the Kashmir Valley. If so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the U.S. team had expressed any views on Kashmir; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER IN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) A team led by Admiral Larson, US Commander-in-Chief Pacific Area Command (CINCPAC) visited Jammu & Kashmir in October 1991.

(b) Other members of the team were Ambassador M J. Wilkinson. Foreign Policy Advisor to CINCPAC. Rear Admiral I. G. Vogt. Director, Strategi Planning & Policy. Captain J. A. Russack. Executive Assistant. Lt Commander Salkin. Physician. Captain Litchfield. ADC. They were accompanied by Ms. Robin Raphael. Political Counsellor. Colonel Richard Crites. Defence and Army Attache and Mr Dundas McCullough from the US Embassy New Delhi.

(c) The purpose of the visit was to show the visitors the situaion along the Line of Control and tension created by large scale infiltration of trained terrorists along with arms and ammunition across the Line of Control into India.

(d) Labour Party Leader and shadow Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom. Mr. Gerald Kaufman also visited Jammu and Kashmir in August 1991.

(e) and (f). The team felt that it had

gained a better appreciation of the situation on the ground and India's policies and concerns.

Alleged Misappropriation of Money in Lucknow and Kanpur Branches of PNB

4759. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of the Punjab National Bank posted at Lucknow and Kanpur have been indicted for alleged misappropriation of public funds and blatant violation of rules in sanctioning loans; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training to Airmen of Foreign Countries

4760. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian instructors are providing training to the airmen of various foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such foreign countries; and

(c) the conditions on which such training is provided?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A list of such countries is enclosed. The training courses are offered to friendly foreign countries and the courses are conducted under the following schemes:

(i) Indian Technical and Economic

Cooperation Programme (ITEC).

(ii) Self Financing Scheme.

STATEMENT

Countries Whose Trainees are Undergoing Training in the Various IAF Training Establishments

1. Bangladesh
2. Botswana
3. Kenya
4. Mauritius
5. Nepal
6. Sri Lanka
7. Seychelles

Airspace violation by Pakistani Aircraft

4761. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Pakistani aircraft crossed over in the Indian airspace during the last two years; and

(b) whether any protests were lodged with the Government of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) There have been

some cases of violation of Indian airspace by Pakistani aircraft during the last two years. It would not be desirable to give further details.

(b) Government have conveyed their serious concern over these incidents to the Government of Pakistan.

Implementation of Reservation Rules by Jute Corporation of India

4762. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India Limited is following the Government directives regarding implementation of reservation rules for Scheduled Castes/scheduled Tribes Employees;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Corporation to fix up the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the details of vacancies filled up during the last two years; and

(c) the position of backlog as on date, grade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quota of reservation for SC/ST employees is fixed as per 40 Point Roster on all India basis. The details of grade-wise vacancies filled up during the last two years is as under:

	Year	Recruitment			Promotion		
		Total No.	SC	ST	Total No.	SC	ST
Group-A	1990	-	-	-	2	-	-
	1991	-	-	-	4	-	-

	Year	Recruitment			Promotion		
		Total No.	SC	ST	Total No.	SC	ST
Group-B	1990	-	-	-	20	3	-
	1991	-	-	-	1	-	-
Group-C	1990	12	4	5	19	4	1
	1991	3	-	1	14	3	1
Group-D	1990	9	1	2	-	-	-
	1991	4	1	-	-	-	-

(c) The position of backlog as on date is as follows:

	SC	ST
Group-A	18	8
Group-B	14	8
Group-C	46	62
Group-D	2	9

Implementation of ARDRS in Andhra Pradesh

4763. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI V. SOBHANADRESESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers and artisans in Andhra Pradesh benefited under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1991 till November 1, 1991, district-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned and released under the scheme in the State during the above period; and

(c) when the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The data reporting system does not generate district-wise break-up of relief provided to beneficiaries under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. However, as on 7.12.1991, the necessary relief under the Scheme has been provided to 29.93 lakh beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh to the extent of Rs. 883 crores by public sector banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks.

(b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had reported that as on 7.12.1991, a sum of Rs. 222.30 crores was sanctioned and released to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative bank (APSCB) and Andhra Pradesh State Land Development Bank (APSCDB). Out of this Rs. 111.15 crores was provided as grant towards Central Government's share and Rs. 111.25 crores was given by Reserve Bank of India through

NABARD as loan for meting State Government's shar of the debt relief. In addition to this, NABARD has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 64.15 crores to Regional Rural Banks as grants out of which a sum of Rs. 59.94 crores has since been released.

(c) It is expected that the remaining amount will be provided in the current and the next financial year.

[*Translation*]

Loans Given by banks for various Programmes

4764. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the loans given by the nationalised banks for the programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment, Self-Employment Programme for Urban poor etc;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks under the afore-

said programmes during April to October, 1991 and the corresponding period in the three preceding years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The participating banks (including nationalised banks) have over-achieved the target fixed under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) by the Government of India during the 7th Five Year Plan period. Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment (RYSEM) is a facilitating component of the IRDP and as such separate targets have not been fixed therefor, So far as Self Employment for Urban Poor (SEPUP) is concerned, decline is noticed in the loan given by the nationalised banks. The main reasons for decline are considered to be non receipt of sufficient number of applications, non-availability of viable schemes to be financed within loan limit of Rs. 5000/-, preference to go for salaried employment instead of self employment, etc.

(c) The amount of bank credit provided under IRDP during the current year upto August 1990-91 (latest available) and for the corresponding period in the three preceding years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of bank credit</i>
1988-89 (As on October 1988)	489
1989-90 (As on September 1989)	391
1990-91 (As on October, 1990)	405
1991-92 (As on August 1991)	206

In the case of SEPUP, information for the period April to October is not generated

separately by the data reporting system. However, the amount of loan sanctioned for

the year ending March 1989, 1990 and 1991 is furnished below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Rs. in crores</i>
1988-89	138
1989-90	129
1990-91	
Provisional	67

Amendment in Cantonment Act, 1924

4765. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administration of the Cantonments is run in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonment Act 1924, and there has not been proper development of these Cantonments;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring forward legislation to suitably amend the Cantonment Act, 1924; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Cantonment Boards are statutory bodies responsible for administration of Cantonments and are functioning within the ambit of the Cantonments Act, 1924, Within the constraints of resources, Cantonment Boards have been taking up development schemes.

(b) There is no proposal to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924,

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Loans Given to Textile Mills Under Modernisation Programmes.

4766. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and other concession given to the textile mills for their modernisation or revival during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period;

(b) the number of mills modernised and actually revived; and

(c) the number of workers rehabilitated thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As on 31st July, 1991 an amount of Rs. 1367 crores has been sanctioned as modernisation assistance to the textile mills under Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme (TMFS). Further, since inception of the Scheme in August, 1986 and till 31st July, 1991 other concession such as modernisation loan at the concessional rate given, amounted to Rs. 32.33 crores.

(b) and (c). Up to July 31, 1991 357 mills were sanctioned modernisation assistance under the Scheme. Revival Schemes were sanctioned in 19 cases. Assistance to these mills has enabled the workers to continue in their employment. The information regarding the number of workers actually rehabilitated is not maintained centrally.

Repairs to G.T. Road Between Asansol and Howrah

4767. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stretch of G.T. road between Asansol and Howrah is not in a road worthy condition;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government for repairs of this stretch of the National Highway; and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The National Highway No. 2 between Asansol and Howrah is generally in traffic worthy condition. Some damages have occurred during the last monsoon which are being attended to.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1170.85 lakhs has been released so far during this year for maintenance and repairs of National Highway in West Bengal including National Highway No.2.

Appointment in RRBs in Kerala

4768. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons who were provisionally selected for various posts in 1990 by the Banking Service Recruitment Board for appointment in Regional Rural banks in Kerala have not so far been given appointments;

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

(c) the time by which the above persons are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):(a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to selections made by Banking Service Recruitment Board (BSRB) Thiruvananthapuram in the year 1990 and not to the examinations etc. conducted by it in 1990. SBSRB has reported that no candidate selected by it in 1990 remain unabsorbed by Regional Rural Banks.

National Highways in Assam

4769. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have submitted any proposals to the Union Government for construction of new National Highways, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposals by the Union Government and the amount sanctioned therefor; and

(d) the reasons for not giving approval to the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under, viz.

	<i>Length</i>
(i) North Salmara to Amingaon via lengtisinga-Barpeta-Daulasal-Mukalmua-Hajo; and	110
(ii) Manju to Silchar via Diphu-Lumding-Haflong.	250

(c) and (d): Decision about declaration of new National Highways would be taken only after formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan, availability of funds, inter-se priorities etc.

Loan Waiver Scheme

4770. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 418 on November 22, 1991 and state:

(a) the break-up of the amounts sanctioned and released under the scheme to the public sector banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks as grants or as loans through NABARD separately, State-wise; and

(b) the amount in each of these categories proposed to be released during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The break-up of the amounts sanctioned and released under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme,

1990 to the Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks as grants and loans through the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) in each State as on 14.12.1991 is given in the attached statement. So far as public sector banks are concerned, they are All India institutions and, as such, the question of State-wise break-up for them does not arise. However, so far, public sector commercial banks have been reimbursed to the extent of Rs. 755.04 crores.

(b) Under ARDR Scheme, the Central Government provides full reimbursements in case of Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Bank while in case of cooperatives, such reimbursements is subject to the provisions made in the budget of Government for that purpose. A sum of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided in the Budget of 1990-91 and utilised for the purpose of re-imbursing to public sector banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks. A further sum of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided in the current year's budget and Rs. 1000 crores have already been utilised. The remaining amount of this year's budget will be shortly released for reimbursement to cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks. The balance amount is proposed to be provided in the budget of the next year.

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise sanction and release of grants and loans by NABARD to Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks
Position as on 14.12.1991

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Regional Rural Banks			State Co-operative Banks			State Land Development Banks			
		Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released
1.	Gujarat	4.174	4.174	90.286	90.286	90.286	90.286	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
2.	Karnataka	49.545	49.54	32.678	32.678	32.678	32.678	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65
3.	Madhya Pradesh	25.714	25.384	77.53	77.53	77.53	77.53	16.65	16.65	16.65	16.65
4.	Orissa	36.016	34.206	45.529	45.529	48.529	48.529	12.04	12.04	12.04	10.04
5.	West Bengal	29.222	29.222	36.27	36.27	36.27	36.27	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
6.	Andaman Nicobar	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—
7.	Punjab	0.521	0.521	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Regional Rural Banks				State Co-operative Banks				State Land Development Banks			
		Grants		Loans		Grants		Loans		Grants		Loans	
		Sanc- tioned	Released	Sanc- tioned	Released	Sanc- tioned	Released	Sanc- tioned	Released	Sanc- tioned	Released	Sanc- tioned	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
8.	Haryana	10.996	10.996	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.272	0.272	6.214	6.214	6.214	6.214	6.214	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	
10.	Assam	7.579	7.579	6.563	6.563	6.563	6.563	6.563	0.645	0.645	0.645	0.645	
11.	Meghalaya	0.217	0.217	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	*	—	*	—	
12.	Tripura	4.964	0.784	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.365	0.16	0.365	0.16	
13.	Manipur	0.089	0.01	1.155	0.66	1.1555	0.66	0.66	*	—	*	—	
14.	Mizoram	0.294	0.294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15.	Nagaland	0.053	0.053	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	*	—	*	—	
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.056	0.056	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	—	—	—	—	
17.	Andhra Pradesh	64.15	59.947	66.802	66.802	66.802	66.802	66.802	44.35	44.35	44.35	44.35	

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Regional Rural Banks		State Co-operative Banks				State Land Development Banks			
		Sanc- tioned	Released	Loans	Grants	Sanc- tioned	Released	Sanc- tioned	Released	Loans	Grants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	New Delhi	*	--	--	. --	0.10	0.10	*	--	*	--
28.	Chandigarh	*	--	0.076	--	0.076	0.076	--	--	--	--
Total		411.681	400.903	1014.09	1010.716	991.074	987.776	290.695	290.495	290.745	290.54

*No Bank in the State.

**Pre-Shipment Documentation
Procedure**

4771. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new standardised pre-shipment documentation procedure which came into force from October 1, 1991 is adversely affecting the exporters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make it easier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The new procedure will be reviewed bi-monthly by the Export Facilitation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General of International Trade, set-up in the Office of DGIT by meeting the representatives of the exporting organisations, customs department and the administrative ministries and departments.

**Widening of Mumbai-Ahmedabad
Section of National Highway No. 8**

4772. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey to widen the Mumbai-Ahmedabad section of National Highway No. 8 to four lanes has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Survey and Investigations along National Highways for four laning is a continuing activity being taken up in phases for advance planning, fixation of alignment, project preparation etc. Out of the 502 km length of NH 8 from Mumbai to Ahmedabad, 35 kms are already four-lane and widening to four lanes is in progress in various stages in 101 kms. In addition, surveys for 4-laning have been completed in different sections aggregating to 86 kms. estimates for these works are yet to be finalised and sanctioned. As such, it is too early to indicate the date of their start.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment in Armed Forces

4773. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed for recruitments made in the various wings of the Army, Navy and the Air Force in the country during the first eight months of the year 1991;

(b) whether written tests were held for these recruitments;

(c) if so, the medium of examinations; and

(d) whether option of Indian languages, particularly Hindi was given?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The procedure followed for the recruitment of Other Ranks in the Army and Navy is as given below:-

An Application system has been introduced for recruitment of Other Ranks. Under this system, a candidate has to apply directly to the concerned Zonal Recruitment Office (ZRO) where the applications will be short-listed on the basis of the number of vacancies, age, educational qualifications, physical standards, NCC Certificates etc. of candidates. The shortlisted candidates will be issued call-up letters directly by ZRO to appear for screening at a given venue near their places of residence at a specified date and time. When the candidates arrive, they are put through the recruitment process in the following order:-

- (i) **Educational Qualifications:** Documents are checked to ascertain the educational qualifications of the candidates and their dates of birth.
- (ii) **Physical Measurements:** These are taken to ensure the prescribed eligibility standards.
- (iii) **Physical Efficiency Test:** Candidates who measures upto the laid down physical standards are then put through various physical efficiency tests.
- (iv) **Medical Examination:** Candidates are classified as 'Fit' or 'Temporary Unfit' or 'Unfit' by the Recruiting Medical Officer. "Temporary Unfit" and "Unfit"

candidates are apprised of the causes of their rejection. Such candidates are required to report at the designated Military Hospital, if they so desire, for remedial treatment/ Appeal against the finding of the Recruiting Medical Officer.

- (v) **Written Test:** Written Test is held on fixed days and time throughout the country.
 - (vi) **Interviews/Aptitude Tests:** For certain categories like Religious Teachers, JCO (Catering) and Havildar (Education), Interviews/ aptitude tests are also held.
 - (viii) **Merit List:** Finally, a Merit List of the successful candidates is prepared.
 - (viii) **Enrolment and Despatch:** The candidates in the merit list are enrolled and despatched to the Training Centres according to available vacancies.
2. The question papers at the Written Tests are set both in English and Hindi. The candidates have the option to either answer in English or in Hindi. However, in the categories of Clerks and Havildar (Education), a part of the question paper meant to test the knowledge of English is in English and the answers are required to be written in English only. Regional languages are not allowed in the written examinations for recruitment.

3. The procedure followed for recruitment of Airmen is as given below:-

Recruitment of airmen in the IAF is made on the basis of a written test followed with a trade allocation test. Question are of objective type. Applications are called from candidates all over India twice a year for Technical as well as Non-Technical trades. Medium of examination is English for Technical trades. For Non-Technical Trades, question papers are set both in Hindi and English.

4. Recruitment of officers in the Armed Forces is through the UPSC as well as by direct recruitment through the Services Selection Boards. Medium of examination for officers in English.

[English]

Exports of Woollen Products

4774. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHIR R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage exports of woollen products;

(b) if so, the target fixed for the export of woollen products during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether any long terms plan is pro-

posed to drawn up or strategy is proposed to be adopted to increase woollen exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). The Government is encouraging the export of woollen products. Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council is the nodal organisation to promote the export of these products. The Council draws various plans and strategies for promoting the exports to potential markets. The strategy includes developing of new markets and new production centres sponsoring of salescum-study teams, participation in exhibitions abroad. A target of US \$ 781 million has been fixed for export of woollen products at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Figures of Net Savings

4775. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of country's net savings issued by the Reserve Bank of India vis-a-vis the figures issued by the Central Statistical Organisation in January 1991; and

(b) the reasons for divergence in the figures, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The figures of country's net savings estimated by the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Statistical Organisation (in February 1991) for selected years are indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. crores</i>	
	<i>Estimates of Net Savings at current prices</i>	
	<i>RBI</i>	<i>CSO</i>
1980-81	16,698	16,699
1988-89	40,672	44,208
1989-90	47,547	50,387

(b) The broad reasons for difference in the estimates of net Savings by the two Organisations are:

- (i) The RBI prepares its estimates in October/November for publication in the Report on Currency and Finance, whereas, the CSO prepares its annual estimates in January/February. Thus with the availability of more recent data the CSO estimates differ from the estimates prepared by the RBI which are based on earlier data. This difference in timing of publication results in differences in the estimates in respect of public sector and household savings.

- (ii) Differences in the estimates of private corporate savings are due to timing of publication as well as the different methods of estimation adopted by the two Organisations.

Rural Hut Insurance Scheme

4776. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries of the Rural Hut Insurance Scheme since its inception, State-wise;

(b) whether there are any cases of delay in payment of the indemnity under the above scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information regarding number of beneficiaries, State-wise, under Hut Insurance Scheme since its inception, upto 31st July, 1971, for which figures are available, is as under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48078
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	208
4.	Bihar	30318

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
5.	Goa	118
6.	Gujarat	234
7.	Haryana	153
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7
10.	Karnataka	5787
11.	Kerala	2656
12.	Madhya Pradesh	283
13.	Maharashtra	2761
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Meghalaya	Nil
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Mizoram	Nil
18.	Orissa	9758
19.	Punjab	153
20.	Rajasthan	3327
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	20386
23.	Tripura	317
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30095
25.	West Bengal	16749
26.	Andaman & Nicobars	Nil

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
27.	Chandigarh	25
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil
30.	Delhi	314
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	521
Total		1,72,288

(b) to (d). The delay in settlement of pending claims is only due to non-completion of formalities by the claimants. Generally, the claims are settled within ten days of receipt of completed documents and the prescribed report.

India's Participation in International Trade Fair

4777. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the international trade fairs in which India participated during the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this

connection during each of the last three years; and

(c) the business transacted in the above trade fairs and other benefits accrued therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Trade Fair Authority of India organised participation in 121 fairs/exhibitions abroad during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91. Details of names and places of the fairs held abroad are in attached Statements I, II, and III.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of fairs</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1988-89	48	971.93
1989-90	43	1,274.82
1990-91	38	1,153.63
Total	121	3,400.38

(c) The details of results achieved during last 3 years is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Business Booked</i>	<i>Business under Negotiation</i>
1988-89	38,492.81	82,895.87
1989-90	52,872.56	113,792.99
1990-91	44,179.73	91,058.02
Total	135,545.10	287,746.88

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
A. General International Fairs:			
1.	Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy)	April '88 14-21	Handicrafts, gem & jewellery, gift and decorations, readymade garments, carpet, leather & leather products.
2.	Intl. Consumer Goods Fair, Brno (Czechoslovakia)	April '88 16-21	All kinds of consumer goods like home furnishings, cotton textiles readymade garments, kitchenwares, office equipments, leather goods, foods products sports goods, tea coffee and marine products, etc.
3.	Osaka Intl. Fair Osaka (Japan)	April '88 23-40	Textiles, handicrafts, processed foods, leather goods, marine products etc.
4.	Zimbabwe Intl. trade Fair, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe)	April '88 23-30	Heavy & light engg. products, chemicals, textiles, consumer goods etc.
5.	Poznan Intl. Fair, Poznan (Poland)	June '88 12-19	Mopeds & Scooters, light engg. goods, kitchenwares etc; thermos flasks, processed foods tea, coffee etc.
6.	Bucharest Intl. Fair, Bucharest (Romania)	Oct '88 12-22	Machinery & equopt. for telecommunications, electrical engg. power generation, machinery for metal working pulp & power industry & light industry, agricultural products & food stuffs.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
7.	Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" Berlin (FRG)	Sept '88 7-11	All kinds of consumer goods, apparels handicrafts, carpets, decoratives and gift articles etc.
8.	Nairobi Intl. Agricultural & Industrial Show (Kenya)	Sept/Oct 27-01, 1988	Agro-machinery, heavy & light machinery items, hand tools, chemicals & fertilizers, textiles, leather goods, small scale industries units and agricultural products etc.
9.	Baghdad Intl. Fair, Baghdad (Iraq)	Nov '88 1-15	All kind of heavy & light engg. items like agro machinery, rolling stocks, heavy & light vehical hardware, tea, coffee, cashews, textiles & readymade garments jute products etc.
10.	Australian Bicentennial Intl. Trade Fair, Melbourne (Australia)	July '88 23-31	Handicrafts, gem & jewellery, gifts & decoratives, readymade garments, carpet, & leather products, coffee, machine tools, j & processed foods.
11.	Budapest Intl. Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary)	Sept/Oct'88 23-02	Electric energy, natural gas, oil, iron ore, industrial raw material, timber newsprint, machine tools machinery for chemical industry & building industry, earth moving equipment, motor cars & trucks, industrial consumer goods readymade garments, fruit juices, coffee & tea.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
12.	SITRA-Intl. Trade Fair, Seoul (S. Korea)	Oct/Nov 10-01, 1988	Hand tools, textiles, garments, furnishings, sports & leather goods, processed foods, giftwares & other consumer goods items, etc.
13.	Dakar Intl. Fair, Dakar (Senegal)	Nov/Dec 24-04, 1988	Light engineering goods, autos, motors machinery and capital goods, food products, handicrafts, electrical goods, fancy goods, jewellery, utencils jute & coir, sports goods, apparels, leather goods, chemical & pharmaceuticals products, textiles etc.
14.	Spring Hardware & Houseware Fair, Birmingham (UK)	Jan '89 22-26	Hand & power tools home improvement products, locks & lock fittings, security products, kitchenwares, cookwares, bathwares, garden furniture & accessories etc.
15.	Intl. Spring Fair, Birmingham (UK)	Feb '89 5-9	Brassware, home improvement products, handicrafts and giftwares.
16.	Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR)	March '89 12-18	Handtools, Electricals, electronics cutlery, builders' hardware, sports & leather goods, chemicals, coir products, coffee, tea, tobacco & Marine products.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4
17.	Cebit' 89 Fair, Hannover (FRG)	March' 89 21-28	Office equipments and telecommunications.
18.	Intl. Spring Fair, Dubai (UAE)	Feb/March 27-10, 1989	Heavy & light engg. items, industrial machines hardware & hand tools, electricals & accessories readymade garments, heavy & light vehicles, fertiliser & all kinds of consumer goods etc.
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4
B. SPECIALISED COMMODITY FAIRS:			
1.	Interstoff Intl. Trade Fair for Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG)	April' 88 10-12	Clothing textiles.
2.	Intl. Leather Fair, Hong Kong	May' 88 3-6	Leather goods.
3.	Intl. Leather Goods Show, New York (USA)	May' 88 9-11	Leather goods
4.	Star Fair, Milan (Italy)	May' 88 19-23	Furnishing textiles, curtains, carpets, upholstery fabrics, wall coverings & home linens etc.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
5.	Australia's Intl. Engg. Exhibition, Melbourne (Australia).	Aug' 88	Engg. Goods.
6.	national Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA).	Aug' 88 6-9	Footwears.
7.	National Hardware show, Chicago (USA)	Aug' 88 14-17	All kinds of hardware items.
8.	Intl. Machine Tools Show, Chicago (USA)	Sept' 88 7-15	Machine tools & accessories.
9.	Semaine DuCuir Fair, Paris (France)	Sept' 88 3-6	Leather & leather goods.
10.	Pret-A-Porter Fair, Paris (France)	Sept' 88 18-22	Ladies ready-to-wear garments & accessories.
11.	IFMA-INTL. Bicycle & Motorcycle Exhibition, Cologne (FRG)	Sept' 88 21-25	Bicycle & bicycle parts, motorcycles, scooters & mopeds etc.
12.	Interstoff Intl. Trade Fair for Clothing, Frankfurt (FRG)	OCT 88 25-27	Clothing textiles.
13.	SIAL Food Product Expo, Paris (France)	Oct' 88 20-24	Food products & processed foods.
14.	Heimtextil Fair, Frankfurt (FRG)	Jan' 89 11-14	Home furnishings, curtains carpets, wall coverings and all kinds of home decoratives.
15.	Pret-A-Porter-Du-Feminin Paris (France)	Feb'89 10-14	Ladies ready-to-wear garments & accessories.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4
16.	Intl. Food & Drinks Exhibition, London (UK)	Feb' 89 1-4	Food products & beverages.
17.	Intl. Hardware Show, Cologne (FRG)	March' 89 5-8	Hardwares, tools, locks & fittings, building and D-I-Y supplies.
18.	Hoteres & Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan)	March' 89	Hotel equipments & food products.
19.	DOMOTEX Fair, hannover (FRG)	Jan' 89 9-12	Handmade carpets.
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4
C. INDIAN EXHIBITIONS:			
1.	Indian Engg. Exhibition, Moscow (USSR)	July' 88 1-8	Heavy & light engg. goods, textiles & home furnishings, leather & leather goods, shoe-uppers, auto-accessories, hand tools, electronics, softwares and all kinds of consumer goods.
2.	Indian Exhibition Mauritius	Aug/Sept' 88 27-04	All engg. items, machine tools, hand tools,

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	heavy & light vehicles, electricals & electronic items, agro-machines and all kinds of consumer goods, software & hardware, loaders of all types, garments & sarees etc.
3.	Indian Exhibition Thailand	March' 89 10-19	Light & heavy engg. goods, project & consultancy, wood & paper mill machine rice mills, textiles & made-ups, gift articles & handicrafts and all kinds of consumer goods.

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
A. GENERAL INTERNATIONAL FAIRS:			
1:	Poznan Intl Fair, Poznan (Poland)	June' 89 11-18	Mopeds & scooters, light & heavy engineering items, kitchenwares, thermos flasks, leather goods; processed food, cotton textiles, tea & coffee etc.
2.	beijing Intl. Fair, Beijing (China)q	July' 89 14-23	Textiles machinery; electronic consumer goods, machinery for fertilizers, petrochemicals, man made fibres, food processing, and packaging, computer software power generation equipment agricultural machinery, implements particularly tractors, air conditioning & refrigeration equipment, exploration equipment, synthetic yarn, electronic testing and measuring equipment, wire ropes, scooters, motorcycles, auto parts, chemicals, pharmaceuticals bulk drugs & intermediate dyes, line ralkyl benzene plywood, processed diamonds, electronic components.
3.	Damascus Intl. Fair Damascus (Syria)	Aug./Sept. 28-10 1989	Iron & steel tubes, pipes and fittings, wires,

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
			<p>pumps, domestic electric fans, hand tools, cutting tools & blades, knives tool tips, petrol engines, electric motors, tractors & trailer, combination, excavating, leveling and boring machinery, metal cutting machine tools, welding, brazing, cutting soldering machine (electric) industrial refrigeration equipment, furnace burners, centrifuges fans, blowers, lifting and loading machines, taps, cocks & valves, transmission shafts, pulleys & cranks, circuit breakers, sanitary & plumbing equipment, machinery & transport equipment, fruits & vegetables, medicines and pharmaceuticals, textile yarn, fabrics and made ups, tyres and tubes, tea, coffee, spices, chemicals product, dyeing tanning & colouring material conveyor belts.</p>
4.	Tehran Intl. Fair, Tehran (Iran)	Sept.' 89 16-26	<p>Mini-cement plant, power generation equipment, railway equipments, heavy & light vehicles, hardware, agromachinery, leather machines, chemicals textiles, technology transfer, all kinds of consumer goods & gift articles etc.</p>

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
5.	Budapest Intl. Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary)	Sept./Oct. 22-01 1989	Electric energy, natural gas, oil, iron ore, industrial raw material, timber, newsprint, machine tools machinery for chemical industry and building industry, earth moving equipments, motor cars & trucks, industrial consumer goods such as sewing machines, tape-recorders, cosmetic, leather goods, readymade garments, fruit juices, coffee & tea etc.
6.	Nairobi International Industrial Show, Nairobi (Kenya)	Sept' 89 26-30	Agro-machinery, heavy & light machinery items, hand tools, chemicals & fertilizers, textiles, leather goods, small scale industries units and agricultural products etc.
7.	Overseas Import Fair 'Partners for Progress Berlin (FRG)	Sept. 89 27-30	All kinds of consumer goods, apparels, handicrafts, carpets, decoratives and gift articles, etc..
8.	Baghdad Intl. Fair Baghdad (Iraq)	Nov' 89 01-15	All kind of heavy & light engg. items like agro-machinery, rolling stocks, heavy & light vehicle, hardware, chemicals, processed foods, tea, coffees, cashews, textiles & readymade garments, jute & jute products etc.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
9.	International Hardware & Houseware Show Birmingham (UK)	Jan' 90 21-24	Hand & power tools home improvement products, locks & lock fittings, security products, kitchenwares, cookwares, bathwares, garden furniture & accessories etc.
10.	Intl. Spring Fair Birmingham (UK)	Feb' 90 05-09	Brassware, home improvement products, handicrafts and giftwares.
11.	Intl. Spring Fair Dubai (UAE)	Feb./March 27-10 1990	Heavy & light engg. items, industrial machines hardware & handtools, electricals & accessories readymade garments, heavy & light, vehicles, fertiliser & all kinds of consumer goods etc.
12.	Leipzig Spring Fair Leipzig (GDR)	March' 90 11-17	Handtools, electronics cutlery, builders hardware, sports & leather goods, chemicals, coil products, coffee, tea, tobacco and marine products.
13.	Cairo Intl. Fair Cairo (Egypt)	March' 90 10-23	Heavy & light engineering items, like truck material steel products, electrical goods, agro-machinery, small and handtools, tea, sugar, spices, tobacco drugs and pharmaceuticals dye-stuff and jute products etc.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products on Display
1	2	3	
14.	Velencia Intl. Fair Velencia (Venezuela)	March' 90 23-31	Hand tools, auto ancilleries including tyres & tubes and consumer goods, machine tools, leather goods, readymade garments, gift articles.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4

B. SPECIALISED COMMODITY FAIRS:

1. Interstoff-Intl. Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG) April' 89 11-13 Clothing textiles.
2. Intl. Leather Fair Hong Kong April' 89 24-27 Leather & leather products.
3. Australian Auto-Mechanic Exhibition Sydney (Australia) Apr./May' 89 29-02 Auto-parts and accessories.
4. STAR Fair, Milan (Italy) May' 89 18-21 Furnishing textiles, curtains, carpeting, upholstery fabrics, wall covering & home textiles etc.
5. Australia's Intl Engineering Exhn., Melbourne (Australia) July/Aug. 31-04 1989 Engineering goods.
6. National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA) Aug. 89 5-8 Footwears.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
7.	National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA)	Aug.' 89 13-16	All kinds of hardware items
8.	Pret-A-Porter Du-Femining Fair Paris (France)	Sept. 89 2-5	Ladies ready-to wear garments and accessories.
9.	8th EMO Fair, Hannover (FRG)	Sept. 89 12-20	Machine tools.
10.	Semaine-Du-Cuir Fair Paris (France)	Sept' 89 16-19	Leather & leather goods.
11.	Machine Asia' 89 8th Asian Intl. Exhibition, Singapore	Sept.' 89 26-29	Transmission line towers, refractories electric furnaces, pharmaceuticals, chemical paper, pulp, sugar & cement plants and machinery colling towers, power generation equipments like AC and DC motors, generators, transformers control gears, switch gears, reactors, etc. Textile machinery like looms and weaving machine structurals. Instruments-medicals process control scientific & laboratory transport-LCVs, scooters, mopeds, trucks, 3-wheelers, auto parts, metal working equipment, cutting tools, welding & soldering etc. Bicycle & parts, machine tools, earthmoving equipment, air compressors, fork lifts, batteries, fasteners,

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
12.	INTERKAMA Fair, Dusseldorf	Oct' 89 9-14	nents, plastic & rubber processing machinery, solvent extraction machinery, electronic components items-analytical and electronic testing equipment, computers, dot matrix printers, peripherals, consumer electronics, telecommunication cables.
13.	ANUGA-World Food Market, Cologne (FRG)	Oct' 89 14-19	Measuring instruments, sensors, transmitters, analysis & text equipment, balances, application of independent computers & accessories, instruments and system for process automation and manufacturing automation.
14.	SYSTEMS' 89 Fair Munich (FRG)	Oct' 89 16-20	Food products and processed foods. Computers, hardware, softwares and telecommunication.
15.	Interstoff Intl. Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG)	Oct./Nov. 31-02	Clothing Textiles.
16.	K' 89 Fair Dusseldorf (FRG)	Nov.' 89 2-9	Plastics and rubber products.
17.	Interstoff Asia- Intl. Trade Fair for garments Mfg.. Industry Hong kong	Nov' 89 15-17	Yarns, fabrics and garments.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
18.	World Fashion Trade Fair, Osaka (Japan)	Nov' 89 22-26	High fashion garments for men, women and children.
19.	Heimtextil-Intl. Trade Fair-for Home & Household Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG)	Jan' 90 8-11	Home furnishings, curtains, wallcovering and all kinds of home decorativea.
20.	DOMOTEX Fair, Hannover (FRG)	Jan' 90 8-11	Handmade carpets
21.	Heimtextil Asia Intl. Trade Fair, Tokyo (Japan)	Feb.' 90 -1-04	Household textile, home textile and floorcoverings.
22.	National variety Merchandise Show, New York (USA)	Feb.'90 17-20	Leather goods, novelties, artificial jewellery, readymade garments, gift articles and consumer goods.
23.	Pret-A Porter Du Feminin Fair, paris (France)	Feb.' 90 3-6	Ladies-ready-to-wear high fashion garments & accessories.
24.	Intl. Hardware Fair Cologne (FRG)	Mar' 90 5-8	Hardwares, tools, locks and fittings, D-I-Y supplies.
25.	CEBIT FAIR, Hannover (FRG)	Mar' 90 21-28	Office equipments and telecommunications.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
26.	Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan)	March' 90 13-17	Food products.
27.	FABREX Fair, London (UK)	April' 90 3-5	Ladies wear, men wear, children wear sports wear, wool & wool blends, cotton & cotton blends, synthetics, lace & trimmings, table and bath line & linen blends, silk, pile fabrics, upholstery, furnishings.
S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
C. INDIAN EXHIBITIONS:			
1.	Indian Exhibition Jordan	Sept.' 89 14-22	Industrial machinery, equipments, air conditioning refrigeration equipment and plants, heavy & light industry machine, textile machinery, bicycle tire making machinery, construction & earth moving equipments, all kinds of electrical electronic items, machine tools, agro machines, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, hardware & handtools all types of consumer goods, software & auto accessories etc.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4
2.	Indian Exhibition Jakarta (Indonesia)	Jan/Feb 26-02 1930	Textile machinery parts and components dyeing and finishing machinery, spinning machinery, wide looms, shoe-making machinery, solar energy equipment, leather tanning machines, agricultural machinery equipment and implements, gloves making machines, tyre retreading machines, pharmaceuticals and medicines making machines, oil expellers and oil extraction plants and processing machinery stone cutting machinery, finishing and jewellery making machinery sugar mill machinery & plants of capacity 300 tons to 1000 tons, tea process machinery, educational scientific texting and measuring, equipment & appliances, diesel engines, pumps & appliances, diesel engines, bicycle parts & components, hardware including builders hardware, fish meal machinery, compressors, electrical machinery & parts, food processing machinery, transport equipment and parts, consultancy & technology services for projects like road works, irrigation, sugar, cement, textiles, civil construction, power de-

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
3.	Indian Engg. Exhibition, Moscow (USSR)	March' 90 15-22	chinery, computer software and forestry based industry. Heavy & light engg. goods, auto-accessories, hand tools, electronics and softwares etc.

STATEMENT-III

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4

A. GENERAL INTERNATIONAL FAIRS:

1. Brno Consumer Goods Fair, Brno, Czechoslovakia
April' 90 7-12
All kind of consumer goods like home furnishings, cotton textiles, readymade garments, kitchenwares, office equipments, leathers goods, food products, sports goods, tea, coffee and marine products etc.
2. Milan Intl Fair, Milan (Italy)
April' 90 21-29
Handicrafts, gem & jewellery, gifts and decorations, readymade garments, carpet, leather & leather products.
3. hannover Industry Fair, Hannover (FRG)
May' 90 2-9
Foundry products-casting & forming processes, casting materials; Metal castings; sintered components; finished non-cut metal parts; assemblies & metal products, wire products, apparatus, containers, piping; moulds, models, tools, fastenings locks, metals fittings and other single components (Subcontracted components); plastic parts (Plastomers) and processing of plastics; rubber parts elastomers and

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
4.	Poznan Intl Fair, Poznan (Poland)	June' 90 10-17	processing of rubber glass or industrial ceramics; production and other services; consulting and publishing. Mopeds & scooters, light & heavy engineering items, kitchenwares, thermos flasks, leather goods, processed foods, cotton textiles, tea and coffee, etc.
5.	Izmir Intl. Fair Izmir (Turkey)	Aug./Sept. 20-03 1990	Electrical power machinery, earthmoving machinery, building machinery CNC machine tools, textile mill machinery, diesel engines, pumps sets, water pumps, pistons, scientific apparatus & laboratory equipments, computer hardwares, peripherals & softwares, heavy & light vehicles, railway rolling stock, heavy & light engg. items, ceiling fans & components, jute & jute products, foodproducts, dry fruits, tea, coffee, marine products, readymade garments, medicinal herbs & tiles etc.
6.	Overseas Import Fair 'Partners for Progress Berlin (West)	Aug./Sept. 29-01, 1990	All kinds of consumer goods, apparels, handicrafts, carpets, decoratives and gift articles.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
7.	Budapest Intl. Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary)	Sept' 90 21-27	Electric energy, natural gas, oil, iron ore, industrial raw material, timber, newsprint, machine tools machinery for chemical industry & building industry, earth moving equipment, motor cars & trucks, industrial consumer goods, ready-made garments, fruit juices, coffee & tea.
8.	Nairobi Agricultural and Industry Show, Nairobi (Kenya)	Oct.' 90 2-6	Agro-machinery, heavy & light machinery items, hand tools, chemicals & fertilisers, textiles leather goods small scale industries units & agricultural products etc.
9.	SITRA-Seoul Intl Trade Fair, Seoul (South Korea)	Oct./Nov. 30-05, 1990	Engineering goods, handtools, textiles home furnishings, carpets, garments, sports & leather goods, processed foods, cashews, giftwares, minerals, granite chemicals & pharmaceuticals, spices, coffee, electronic components including software and electrical.
10.	Dakar Intl Fair Dakar (Senegal)	Nov./Dec. 29-10, 1990	Light engineering goods, autos, motors machinery and capital goods, food products handicrafts, electrical goods, fancy goods, jewellery, utensils jute & coir, sports goods, apparels, leather goods, apparels, chemical & pharmaceuticals products, textiles etc.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	KONSUMEXPO-Intl. Consumer Goods Exhn. Moscow (USSR)	Jan' 91 17-24	Apparel, shoes, furs & leather goods, fabrics, automobile engg. & transportation, house hold appliance & articles, office equipment, plastic articles, garden equipment and tools, watches, clocks, jewellery, glasses, musical instruments furniture, interior decorating & cosmetics etc.
12.	Leipzig Spring Fair Leipzig (GDR)	March' 91 16-22	Hand tools, electricals, electronics cutlery, sports & leather goods, chemicals tobacco & marine products coffee, tea, hair products.
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4

C. SPECIALISED COMMODITY FAIRS:

1. Fabrex Fair, London
April' 90 3-5
Ladies wear, men wear, children wear, sports wear, wool & wool blends, cotton and cotton blends, synthetics, lace & trimmings, table and bath linen and linen blends, silk, pile fabrics, upholstery, furnishings.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for Display</i>
1	2	3	4
2.	Food & Hotel Asia Exhibition, Singapore	April' 90 3-6	Food products, consumable beer, spirits, wine & beverages, food & beverages processing & service equipment, check-in and stock control systems, cleaning & maintenance equipment, house keeping products, furniture & furnishing products, shop fitting, shelving and storage systems.
3.	Interstoff Intl. Trade Fair Frankfurt (FRG)	April' 90 24-26	Clothing textiles.
4.	Intl. Leather Fair, Hong Kong	April' 90 25-28	Leather goods.
5.	AIEE Sydney Australia	May' 90 21-25	Engineering goods.
6.	Star Fair, Milan (Italy)	May' 90 24-27	Furnishing textiles, curtains, carpets, upholstery fabrics, wall coverings and home lines etc.
7.	Australian Automechanic Exhibition, Sydney (Australia)	June'90 2-5	Auto parts & accessories.
8.	National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA)	Aug.' 90 4-7	Footwears.
9.	National Hardware Show Chicago (USA)	Aug' 90 12-15	All kinds of hardware items.
10.	Pret-A-Porter Du Feminin Fair,	Sept' 90 1-4	Ladies ready-to-wear garments & accessories

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
11.	IMTS-Intl Machine Tool Show, Chicago (USA)	Sept' 90 5-13	Machine tools & accessories.
12.	Semaine-Du-Cuir Fair Paris (France)	Sept' 90 15-18	Leather and leather goods.
13.	IFMA-Intl Bicycle & Motorcycle Exhn. Cologne (FRG).	Sept' 90 19-23	Bicycles & bicycle parts, motorcycles, scooters and mopeds.
14.	SIAL Intl Food Products Exhn. Paris (France)	Oct' 90 22-26	Food products & processed foods.
15.	Interstoff- Intl Trade Fair Frankfurt (FRG)	Oct' 90 23-25	Clothing textiles.
16.	ENEX-Asia Electronics Exhibition, Singapore	Nov.' 90 7-10	Electronic components, devices semiconductors, ICC & PCB assembly, equipment for production micro electronics, opto electronics electric motors, generators, power transmission, seitchgears, distributions, cables, instrumentation, testings and measurings, power electronics, automation, lightings and accessories.
17.	Interstoff Asia Intl. Trade Fair, Hong Kong	Nov' 90 12-14	Yarns, fabrics and garments.
18.	DOMOTEX Fair, Hannover (FRG)	Jan' 91 7-10	Handmade carpets.
19.	heimtextil- Intl. Trade Fair, Frankfurt (FRG)	Jan.' 91 9-12	Home furnishings, curtains, wall coverings and all kinds of home decoratives.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
20.	Intl. Hardware and Houseware Show, Birmingham (UK)	Jan' 91 20-23	Hand & power tools, home improvement products, locks & lock fittings, security products, kitchenwares, cookwares, bathwares, garden furniture & accessories etc.
21.	Heimtextill Asia Intl. Trade Fair Tokyo (Japan)	Feb.' 91 1-4	Household textile, home textile and floor coverings.
22.	Intl. Hardware Fair Colgne (FRG)	March' 91 4-7	Hardwares, tools, locks and fittings, building and D+Y supplies.
23.	CEBIT Fair, Hannover (FRG)	March' 91 13-20	Office equipment and telecommunications.
24.	Foodex Fair Tokyo (Japan)	March' 91 12-16	Food products.
C.	INDIAN EXHIBITIONS:		
1.	Indian Trade Exhibition, Moka (Mauritius)	Aug' 90 10-19	All engineering items, machine tools, hand tools, heavy & light vehicles, electricals and electronic items, agromachines and all kinds of consumer goods, software & hardware, loaders of all types garments & sarees etc.

S.No.	Name of the events	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
2.	Indian Trade Exhibition, Manil (Philippines)	Jan./Feb. 20-05, 1991	Industrial machinery/equipments, air conditioning & refrigeration equipments and plants, heavy & light industry, textile machine, sugar mill machinery, bicycle tyre making machinery, construction & earth moving equipments, all kinds of electricals and electronic items, machine tools, agro-machine, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, hardware & hand tools and all types of consumer goods, software and hardware etc.

Setting up of Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court at Guntur

4778. SHRIDHARAMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government to set up a bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court at Guntur;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the time by which this bench is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Repairs of Allahabad-Mangawa Section of N.H. No. 27

4779. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Allahabad-Mangawa (Rewa) section of National Highway No. 27 is not traffic worthy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the development and repairs of the above stretch of the Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The section of National Highway No. 27

from Allahabad to Mangawa (Rewa) is generally in traffic worthy condition. Development and repairs of National Highways is a continuous process and repair/improvement works are being undertaken from time to time within the resources available.

Defence College and Ordnance Factory in Rajasthan

4780. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Defence College and an Ordnance Factory in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the time by which these are expected to be established; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Requirement of a Defence College or an Ordnance Factory in Rajasthan has not been established so far.

[English]

SCs/STs on Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

4781. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who are members of the Boards of Directors or Chairman of the nationalised banks at present, bank-wise; and

(b) whether the Government propose to

fill up the posts now lying vacant from these categories?

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The names of the non-official directors belonging to SCs/STs on the Boards of nationalised banks, bank-wise, are given below:-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

i)	Bank of India	-	Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
ii)	Bank of Baroda	-	Shri Bahura Ekka
iii)	UCO Bank	-	Shri R.T. Rymbai
iv)	Canara Bank	-	Shri Omprakash Shankaranand Kanagali
v)	Union Bank of India	-	Smt. Mallajamma
vi)	Bank of Maharashtra	-	Shri Madan Varma
vii)	Andhra Bank	-	Shri Rajkumar Nagrath
viii)	Corporation Bank	-	Shri Rajguru Dayaram Tulsiram
ix)	New bank of India	-	Miss Selja Kumari
x)	Punjab and Sind Bank	-	Smt. Santosh Choudhary

No Chairman and Managing Director of nationalised banks belongs to SC/ST.

(b) It is the endeavour of the Government to appoint atleast one non official director from among the SCs/STs on the Boards of each of the nationalised banks. Government have already initiated necessary steps to fill up the vacancies from these categories in the remaining nationalised banks.

Supply of Yarn

4782. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of different counts of yarn by various States and the quantity actually supplied to each State during the last two years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of the different counts of yarn in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The statistics regarding the demand of different counts of yarn by various States and the quantity actually supplied to these States is not maintained centrally. However, as against the Country's total yarn production of 1883 million Kgs. in 1989-90 and 2071 million Kgs. in 1990-91, the demand and consumption of yarn was to the tune of 1648 million Kgs. and 1700 million Kgs. respectively.

Declaration of M.C. Road in Kerala as National Highway

4783. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested to declare M.C. Road in Kerala as a National Highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government of Kerala had projected this road for inclusion in the National Highway grid. However, due to financial stringency and other priority considerations, it has not possible to declare this road as a National Highway.

Alleged Misbehaviour with Bunk Passengers at Madras

4784. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about the harassment to bunk class passengers at Madras at the time of obtaining bunk tickets for travel from Madras to Port Blair by Government-run ships during the last one year;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any enquires into such complaints;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the security-guards on duty at Madras do not misbehave with the bunk passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The harassment to bunk class passengers in getting tickets at Madras was due to certain deficiencies in the earlier ticketing procedure. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has streamlined the procedure with effect from 1-9-1991. As per the revised procedure, the Deputy Resident Commissioner of A&N Administration at Madras finalises the complete list of the Administration's quota and forwards the same to the Office of the Shipping Corporation of India at Madras for ticketing. M/s RITES have also undertaken a project for improving and computerising the entire procedure of reservation and ticketing. With the ongoing implementation of their recommendations for streamlining the systems, it is expected that the harassment and hardships to the passengers will get eliminated.

(d) The security guards provided at Madras are employees of an outside agency to whom the security contract has been awarded. The Officer of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. at Madras is maintaining a strict vigil on the conduct of the security guards. A proper public grievance handling system has been provided by the Madras Office of SCI. Any complaint received from the passengers is attended to immediately.

Financial Assistance to SCs/STs for Establishing Gas Agencies and Petrol Pumps

4785. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for establishing petrol pumps and L.P.G. agencies; and

(b) if so, the number of such SC/ST beneficiaries at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) and (b). The public sector oil companies in consultation with Government are operating a scheme for awarding dealership/distributorship under 'Special Objective Scheme', covering the establishment of petrol pumps and dealership in LPG. Under the scheme 25% of the dealership/distributorship is reserved for SCs/STs. Financial assistance is given by banks to the allottees, including SCs/STs, of various categories for dealership/distributorship awarded by the public sector oil companies. However, the data collection system in RBI does not generate information about the number of such beneficiaries, state-wise, who have obtained loans from the banks.

Trade Relations with Cuba

4786. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Cuba for India as major ally' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated November 27, 1991; and

(b) if so, the fields in which trade relations between India and Cuba are proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both India and Cuba are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which covers trade relations amongst all signatories to GATT. In addition, India and Cuba are also members of the Global Systems of Trade Preferences (GSTP) which provides for preferential trading arrangements among the members of the G-77.

Indo-Cuban trade covers a wide variety

of goods, Major Indian exports are engineering goods, project goods, textiles, and chemicals and allied products. Major Indian imports from Cuba are crude minerals, metaliferous ores & metal scrap, medicinal & pharmaceutical products.

[*Translation*]

Export of Agricultural Products and Fruits

4787. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural products and fruits being exported from India;

(b) the scheme formulated by the Government to increase the production of the products, proposed to be exported during 1992; and

(c) the incentives and facilities provided by the Government to farmers to increase the production of such products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Spices, cashew, tobacco, rice, wheat, sugar, fresh fruits and vegetables, processed fruits and vegetables, coarse grains like maize, barley, jowar, ragi are the major agricultural products exported from India.

(b) and (c). To increase agricultural production in order to generate surpluses for exports, the following three-fold strategy is followed: (i) increase in area/yield; (ii) productivity efficiencies through adoption of best production and post harvest technologies and high quality management; and (iii) back-up support through relevant R&D and extension. It is a continuous process.

[English]

Advance Licensing Scheme

4788. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have reviewed the advance licensing scheme;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to overhaul the advance licensing system to give a fillip to exports;

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

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Public Notices No. 191-ITC(PN)/90-93 dated 14.8.91, No. 206-ITC(PN)/90-93 dt. 11.9.91, No. 227-ITC(PN)/90-93 dt. 1/10/91, No. 228-ITC(PN)/90-93 dt. 4/10/91, No. 229-ITC(PN)/90-93 dt. 7/10/91, No. 241-ITC(PN)/90-93 dt. 4/11/91, No. 244-ITC(PN)/90-93 dt. 18/11/91, 249-ITC(PN)/90-93 dt. 28/11/91; and No. 253-ITC(PN)/90-93 dated 6-12-91 regarding the revised scheme have been issued copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. However, the review of the Import & Export Policy and Procedure is a continuous process. Further, amendments as and when considered necessary in public interest are notified from time to time.

UNDP Assistance for Growth of Leather Sector

4789. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNDP propose to provide financial assistance for integrated growth

of the leather sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance out of it propose to be provided to the leather sector in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether provision of effluent treatment plant is also proposed to be included in the integrated growth of leather sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have proposed to provide financial assistance to the extent of US\$ 15,050,000/- to facilitate the overall integrated growth of the leather sector in the country. The main objective of the Programme are human resources development, development of footwear sector, strengthening R&D capacity to facilitate product and technology development, improve support services, implement a strategy for pollution control, enhance exports and introduce systems of effective coordination. UNDP assistance will facilitate development of a comprehensive plan for the sector which will include strategies for reaching various target groups, including women, for development of the various segments of the sector including enhancement of the role of the private sector. The Programme does not envisage State-wise allocation of funds.

Out of the total UNDP assistance, an amount of US\$ 1,600,000/- is for evolving a strategy for controlling pollution by identifying an appropriate technology depending on the process in use, the composition and quantity of effluents generated and the standards of treatment to be achieved before discharge.

Specific Licences for Producing Export-Oriented Goods

4790. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of companies which have been given licences for the purpose of producing specific export-oriented goods are engaged in the production of other goods for which specific licences have not been given to them and export the same to foreign countries to the detriment of local markets;

(b) if so, the details of those companies as also the percentage of exports made by them during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Industrial units set up under the 100% Export Oriented Scheme are allowed to manufacture items specifically endorsed on their Licence. Government have also allowed broad-banding facilities for facilitating flexibility in production to ensure economic viability of the units and also to suit market conditions.

Manufacturing activities of 100% export oriented units are bonded and under the control and supervision of custom authorities.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, and in the absence of a specific allegation do not arise.

Export of Fish and Prawn

4791. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States from where fish and prawn are exported;

(b) the quantity and value in foreign exchange, of fish and prawn export during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase their export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Fish and prawn are exported from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu West Bengal and from Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Pondicherry and Lakshdweep.

(b) Country-wise export of marine products in the last three years is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Government proposes to follow the following five pronged strategy to increase the export earnings from marine products;

i) stepping up export production by development of capture fishery;

ii) stepping up production by culture fisheries:

a) by increasing per ha yield from shrimp farms;

b) bringing more area under production of shrimp by culture; and

c) by developing production of other exportable items.

481	Written Answers	AGRAHAYANA 29, 1913 (SAKA)	Written Answers	482
	iii)	Induction of new technology and value addition;		dation and reduction in waste; and
	iv)	Modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgra-	v)	Aggressive market-promotion measures.

STATEMENT

MAJOR MARKETS OF INDIAN MARINE PRODUCTS

Q: QTY IN TONNES
V: VALUE IN RS. CRORES.

		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1. Japan	Q:	38092	38763	35811
	V:	458.27	345.66	356.84
2. U.S.A.	Q:	16155	123802	13531
	V:	109.31	78.33	70.11
3. U.K.	Q:	7876	7895	6883
	V:	63.05	50.19	42.84
4. SPAIN	Q:	11063	11039	10808
	V:	54.48	36.19	28.80
5. Singapore	Q:	16947	9480	6329
	V:	43.99	25.16	17.03
6. Italy	Q:	6381	3881	4116
	V:	39.80	20.04	15.10
7. France	Q:	5708	5259	4768
	V:	25.59	18.86	14.41
8. Hong Kong	Q:	15137	3056	558
	V:	17.21	5.25	2.59

Q: QTY IN TONNES
V: VALUE IN RS. CRORES.

		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
9.	Netherlands	Q: 2615 V: 15.23	2624 13.05	1200 8.64
10.	Portugal	Q: 3403 V: 11.05	1314 2.42	931 1.38
11.	Others	Q: 1654 V: 55.39	13930 39.84	14842 40.11
	Total:	Q: 139419 V: 893.37	110843 634.99	99777 597.85

[*Translation*]

Pay-Scale of Senior Auditors and Accountants in Indian Accounts and Audit Service

4792. SHRI LALIT ORAUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has recommended to the Government to bring the pay-scale of Senior Auditors and Accountants belong to the Indian Accounts and Audit Service at par with the pay-scale of Assistance of Central Secretariat Service; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government propose to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). A demand has been raised by the Staff Side in the Departmental Council of Indian Audit and Accounts Department to revise the pay scales of Senior Auditors/Accountants to bring them on par with the scales of Assistants of Central Secretariat Service. The matter is under consideration in the Departmental Council.

Export of Raw Materials and Finished Goods

4793. SHIR BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and value of export of raw materials and finished goods during the period from June 20, 1991 to November 30, country-wise;

(b) the details of petrol run vehicles exported during the same period and the value thereof; and

(c) the value of the articles exported in foreign exchange at the rates existing before the devaluation of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The foreign trade statistics are compiled on monthly and on cumulative basis over the financial year. The provisional commodity-country figures, for the current financial year are available upto September 1991. The details of export of raw materials and finished goods, country-wise, are voluminous and are available in the publication of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), entitled "Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities & Countries, September, 1991) copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The details of petrol run vehicles exported during the period April-September 1991 are as under:

<i>Type of Vehicles</i>	<i>Quantity (Nos)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. crores)</i>
1. Passenger cars	10126	79.36
2. Scooters	2011	2.64
3. Motor cycles	2435	6.15
4. Mopeds	2468	1.30

(c) For the petrol run vehicles, the Government do not in general monitor the rates at which each of the exporter conducts the export transactions.

Opening of Branches of Private Banks in Madhya Pradesh

4794. SHRI BARELAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of private sector banks operating at present in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the private sector banks which have applied for licences to open more branches in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that there are 22 branches of private sector banks operating in Madhya Pradesh as on 30th June, 1991. The district-wise details and the number of branches are given below:

	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1.	Bhopal	1
2.	Durg	1
3.	East Nimar	2
4.	Gwalior	2
5.	Indore	5
6.	Mandsaur	3
7.	Raipur	1
8.	Rajnandgaon	1
9.	Ratlam	2

	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
10.	Ujjain	3
11.	West Nimar	1
TOTAL		22

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India have further reported that only one private sector bank i.e. United Western Bank Ltd has applied for a semi Urban Centre in Madhya Pradesh and allotment is under progress.

[English]

Export Oriented Units in Rajasthan

4795. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for setting up 100 per cent Export Oriented Units in Rajasthan are pending clearance by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where these units are proposed to be set up; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to clear these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Details of Applications pending as on 3.13.91 for setting up 100% EOUs in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the Applicant	Item of manufacture	Location	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Godara Cotton Ginning Co. Ltd.	Cotton/Cotton Seed	Sirsa, Haryana & Ganganagar, Rajasthan	Rejected by Board
2.	M/s. Rampur Distillery Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Cotton Fabrics	Alwar, Rajasthan	Approved by Board
3.	Shri N.K. Rajgarhia M/s. Sovatex Ltd.	Cotton Fabrics	Alwar, Rajasthan	Considered by Board and clarifications sought
4.	Shri Prakash Chand Jain M/s. Ahimsa Mines & Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Granite tiles etc.	Abu Road, Sirohi, Rajasthan	Rejected by Board
5.	M/s. Cigma Pvt. Ltd.	Marbal Slabs etc.	Makrana, Rajasthan	Rejected by Board

[*Translation*]**Funds for Development of New National Highways**

4796. SHRISATYANARAYANJATIYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the funds allocated for development of new National Highways during 1991-92 alongwith the target fixed therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Outlay for incurring expenditure on new National Highways is earmarked in Five Year Plans and not separately in Annual Plans. Declaration of new National Highways is done keeping in view certain criteria laid down for the purpose, availability of funds etc., and not with respect of any State-wise targets. Due to lack of budgetary support, no new National Highways have been added to the system during 1991-92 so far.

[*English*]**Release Price of Coffee**

4797. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the minimum released price of Arabica Coffee and Robusta Coffee for the year 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government have fixed the minimum release price for coffee for the season 1991-92 as follows:

Arabica	-	Rs. 23.93 per kg.
Robusta	-	Rs. 19.21 per kg.

Closure of Purchase Centre by JCI

4798. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down a large number of purchase centres of Jute Corporation of India from the 1992-93 season onwards;

(b) if so, the extent of such reduction and the reasons therefor and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of Jute growers and the employees of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Government have not taken any decision to close down the purchase Centres of Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI). The interest of Jute growers will continue to be safeguarded by JCI through procurement of raw jute at minimum support prices.

Lord Krishna Textile Mill, Saharanpur

4799. DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lord Krishna Textiles Mill at Saharanpur is under lock-out since Sept. 3, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to re-open the mill and safeguard the interests of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management was compelled to declare a lock-out due to rampant indiscipline inside the mills amongst the workers including frequent instances of gherao, intimidation, threat of violence etc. issued against management.

(c) Tripartite negotiations are going on amongst the management, the workers and the State Government to ensure the re-opening of the mill, Efforts are on to make this mill operational.

Development of Cantonments

4800. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Cantonments during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether this amount is sufficient to meet the requirements of all the 64 Cantonments;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for improving the civic amenities and slums in the Cantonment areas;

(d) the details of civic facilities provided by various Cantonments particularly Secunderabad cantonment during the last three years; and

(e) the details of the proposals pending with the Government from various Cantonments for providing civic amenities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). Government provide grants-in-aid to various Cantonment Boards for meeting the deficit in their budgets and for taking up development schemes. Special grants-in-aid are sanctioned by Government to certain Cantonment Boards for taking up specific Capital Works and development schemes. Details of amounts

allocated during the last 3 years and the current year, as grants-in-aid and special grants-in-aid, are indicated in enclosed Statement I.

2. The amounts allocated have fallen short of the requirements projects by the Cantonment Boards.

3. As per Section 116 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the responsibility of providing civic amenities and improving slums within the Cantonment areas vests with the Cantonment Board and is not with the Government. However, Government have been providing assistance by way of grants-in-aid and special grants-in-aid to enable deficit Cantonment Boards to take up development schemes in the Cantonment areas.

4. The Cantonment Boards provide civic amenities, as enjoined on them under Sections 116 & 117 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. Details of civic facilities, such as provision of water supply sewerage, schools, hospitals and dispensaries provided by the Cantonment Boards, including Secunderabad Cantonment Board, are indicated in enclosed II and III.

5. Government have been receiving a number of proposals from Cantonment Boards for provision

of civic facilities. Due to budgetary constraints it has not been possible to sanction all these propos-

als. Details for proposals sent by Contonment Boards are given in enclosed Statement IV.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Names of the Cantonment	Grants-in-Aid Released										Remarks
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		*1991-92		Special	Special	
		Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Agra	18.30	—	18.30	—	10.00	15.00	Nil	—	—	* Position as on 30.11.91	
2.	Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3.	Ahmednagar	22.75	—	22.75	—	23.00	—	13.00	—	—		
4.	Ajmer	5.18	—	5.33	—	5.00	—	1.00	—	—		
5.	Allahabad	10.50	—	10.50	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6.	Almora	4.25	—	4.50	—	5.45	3.00	4.00	—	—		
7.	Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8.	Amritsar	1.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9.	Aurangabad	4.20	—	5.48	6.45	7.30	—	8.60	—	—		
10.	Babina	18.65	—	18.65	—	21.60	6.00	13.50	—	—		

Sl. No. Names of the Contonment

Grants-in-Aid Released

1988-89 1989-90 1990-91 *1991-92

Ordinary Special Ordinary Special Ordinary Special Ordinary Special

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Remarks
11.	Badambagh	20.82	—	23.82	—	21.50	—	1.50	—	—	
12.	Bakloh	8.33	—	11.33	—	13.00	2.00	4.00	—	—	
13.	Bareilly	21.65	—	21.65	—	3.10	—	—	—	—	
14.	Barrackpore	23.92	—	24.42	6.30	25.00	—	17.50	—	—	
15.	Belgaum	22.20	—	22.20	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	
16.	Chakrata	9.10	—	14.60	—	16.50	6.00	15.90	3.90	—	
17.	Cannanore	3.62	—	2.82	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	
18.	Clement Town	11.35	1.61	16.10	—	23.40	8.99	27.50	2.18	—	
19.	Dagshai	8.82	—	8.82	—	14.00	2.00	6.00	—	—	
20.	Dalhousie	9.82	3.12	12.82	—	13.00	1.65	11.00	—	—	
21.	Dehra Dun	45.30	—	50.30	—	48.85	25.00	34.00	—	—	

Sl. No.	Names of the Cantonment	Grants-in-Aid Released										Remarks
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		*1991-92		10	11	
		Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
22.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23.	Dehu Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24.	Deolali	18.75	30.00	17.75	—	22.00	30.00	26.00	—	—	—	
25.	Danapur	17.20	—	16.20	—	19.45	14.86	12.50	—	—	—	
26.	Faizabad	16.85	—	20.82	—	20.00	5.00	21.00	—	—	—	
27.	Fatehgarh	12.10	—	12.10	—	13.00	8.00	9.00	—	—	—	
28.	Ferozepur	52.40	—	57.90	—	56.25	25.00	16.25	—	—	—	
29.	Jabalpur	10.00	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30.	Jalapaahar	7.82	7.80	6.82	—	10.00	—	11.00	—	—	—	
31.	Jalandhar	33.85	—	23.85	—	42.50	10.00	17.50	—	—	—	

Sl. No.	Names of the Cantonment	Grants-in-Aid Released										Remarks
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		*1991-92		10	11	
		Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
32.	Jammu	8.50	5.00	11.00	—	12.55	8.39	6.25	—	—		
33.	Jhansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
34.	Jutogh	10.82	—	10.82	—	12.00	1.60	13.00	—	—		
35.	Kasauli	19.20	—	21.70	—	24.20	—	16.50	—	—		
36.	Manpur	2.75	—	—	—	7.00	8.00	35.50	—	—		
37.	Kamptee	23.10	—	21.10	—	23.20	4.00	6.20	—	—		
38.	Khasyol	20.20	—	22.20	—	23.00	8.00	25.00	—	—		
39.	Kirkee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
40.	Landour	6.93	—	8.33	—	9.00	6.73	11.50	7.92	—		
41.	Lansdowne	18.00	—	18.82	—	20.60	9.00	6.70	—	—		
42.	Lebong	8.20	2.25	9.70	—	12.00	—	13.00	—	—		

Sl. No.	Names of the Cantonment	Grants-in-Aid Released										Remarks
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		*1991-92		10	11	
		Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
43.	Lucknow	30.00	—	28.00	—	10.00	—	—	—	—		
44.	Mathura	17.20	—	18.00	—	18.75	5.00	—	—	—		
45.	Meerut	15.19	—	42.00	—	20.00	5.00	—	—	—		
46.	Mhow	45.86	—	42.86	3.00	46.00	5.00	15.50	—	—		
47.	Morar	0.55	—	7.55	—	7.10	3.00	8.10	—	—		
48.	Nainital	5.55	—	7.55	—	7.10	3.00	8.10	—	—		
49.	Nasirbad	21.65	—	21.65	—	24.30	—	12.30	—	—		
50.	Pachmrchi	12.82	—	12.82	4.04	12.00	—	6.00	—	—		
51.	Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
52.	Ramgarh	11.37	—	13.87	—	18.60	8.00	18.00	—	—		
53.	Ranikhet	25.65	3.50	26.65	—	26.50	13.00	18.50	—	—		

Sl. No.	Names of the Cantonment	Grants-in-Aid Released											Remarks
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		*1991-92					
		Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Ordinary	Special	Special			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
54.	Roorkee	8.82	—	9.82	—	9.75	—	7.00	—	—	—		
55.	Saugor	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
56.	Shahjahanpur	8.10	—	7.10	—	1.10	—	1.00	—	—	—		
57.	Secunderabad	29.00	—	16.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
58.	Shillong	6.95	—	6.20	—	9.00	—	4.50	—	—	—		
59.	Subathú	10.82	—	8.82	—	10.00	2.00	9.00	—	—	—		
60.	St. Thomas Mt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
61.	Varanasi	8.10	—	8.10	—	9.10	10.00	6.00	—	—	—		
62.	Wellington	30.20	—	37.20	—	37.10	—	12.00	—	—	—		

STATEMENT-II*Position of water supply and availability of sewerage for civilians in cantonments*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>	<i>Source of Water Supply</i>	<i>Availability of water per Capita/day (lacs)</i>	<i>Availability of underground sewerage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	UP Jal Nigam/MES	40	NA
2.	Ahmadabad	Cantonment Board	175	Partially available
3.	Ahmadnagar	MES	50	NA
4.	Ajmer	PHED	40	NA
5.	Allahbad	MES	135	NA
6.	Almora	MES/Kumaon Jal Sansthan	100	NA
7.	Ambala	MES	110	NA
8.	Amritsar	Cantonment Board	230	Partially available
9.	Aurangabad	MWS & SB/MES	45	NA

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>	<i>Source of Water Supply</i>	<i>Availability of water per Capita/day (lacs)</i>	<i>Availability of underground sewerage</i>
10.	Babina	UP Jal Nigam	80	NA
11.	Badamibagh	State Govt./MES	200	NA.
12.	Bkloh	MES	29	NA
13.	Bareilly UP Jal Nigam/	MES	30	NA
14.	Barackpore	Cantonment Board/MES	34	NA
15.	Belgaum	KUWSB	75	Partially available
16.	Cannanore	Kerala Water Authority	100	NA
17.	Chakrata	MES	100	NA
18.	Clement Town	MES/Jal Sansthan	150	NA
19.	Dagshai	MES	50	NA
20.	Dalhouse	MES	40	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantonment	Source of Water Supply	Availability of water per Capita/day (lacs)	Availability of underground sewerage
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Danapur	Cantonment Board	140	NA
22.	Dehra Dun	Cantonment Board	140	NA
23.	Dehu Road	MIDC	80	NA
24.	Delhi	MES/MCD/CB	175	Partially available
25.	Deolail	MES	75	NA
26.	Faizabad	MES	150	NA
27.	Fatehgarh	MES	65	NA
28.	Ferozepur	Cantonment Bord	150	NA
29.	Jabalpur	MC/MES	50	NA
30.	Jalandhar	Cantonment Board	135	Partially available
31.	Jalapahar	MES	15	NA

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>	<i>Source of Water Supply</i>	<i>Availability of water per Capita/day (lacs)</i>	<i>Availability of underground sewerage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Jammu	MES/PHED	250	NA
33.	Jhansi	Jal Nigam	25	NA
34.	Jutogh	MES	50	NA
35.	Kamptee	Cantonment Board	100	NA
36.	Kanpur UP	Jal Nigam	100	Partially available
37.	Kasauli	MES	80	NA
38.	Kirkee	PMC	200	Partially available
39.	Khasyol	MES	25	NA
40.	Landour	MES	50	NA
41.	Lnsdowne	MES	30	NA
42.	Lebong	MES	30	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantonment	Source of Water Supply	Availability of water per Capita/day (lacs)	Availability of underground sewerage
1	2	3	4	5
43.	Lucknow	UP Jal Nigam	100	NA
44.	Mathura	Cantonment Board	50	NA
45.	Meerut	UP Jal Nigam	175	NA
46.	Mhow	MES	60	NA
47.	Morar	MES/PHED	25	NA
48.	Nainital	Cantonment Board/MES	125	NA
49.	Nasirabad	MES	40	NA
50.	Pachmarhi	MES	70	NA
51.	Pune	Pune Municipal Corporation	150	Partially available
52.	Ramgarh	Cantonment Board	25	NA
53.	Rnikhet	MES	65	NA

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>	<i>Source of Water Supply</i>	<i>Availability of water per Capita/day (lacs)</i>	<i>Availability of underground sewerage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
54.	Roorkee	Cantonment Board	150	NA
55.	St. Thomas Mount	Cantonment Board	55	NA
56.	Saugor	Cantonment Board/MES/Nagar Nigam	40	NA
57.	Secunderabad	Manjira Water Works	45	NA
58.	Shahjahanpur	Cantonment Board	150	NA
59.	Shillong	PHED	25	NA
60.	Subathu	MES	100	NA
61.	Varanasi	Cantonment Board	100	NA
62.	Wellington	MES	30	NA

STATEMENT-III

Schools, Hospitals & Dispensaries Maintained by Cantonment Boards

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantt.	Schools	Hospitals						Dispensaries
			Number of Beds						
1	2	3	4	5	6	5	6	6	
1.	Agra	7 P.S.	1	30	—	—	—	—	
2.	Ahmedabad	1 P.S.	—	—	—	—	—	1	
3.	Ahmednagar	6 P.S.	1	30	—	—	—	—	
4.	Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Allahabad	3 P.S. & 1 J.H.S.	1	42	—	—	—	—	
6.	Almora	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Ambala	5 P.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Amritsar	1 P.S.	—	—	—	—	—	1	
9.	Aurangabad	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	
10.	Babina	2 P.S.	1	8	—	—	—	—	
11.	Bakloh	2 P.S. & 1 M.S.	1	2	—	—	—	—	

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantt.	Schools	Hospitals						Dispensaries
			Number						
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6		
12.	Badambagh	—	—	—	—	—	1		
13.	Barrackpore	2 P.S.	1	48	—	—	—		
14.	Bareilly	3 P.S. & 1 H.S.	1	20	—	—	—		
15.	Belgaum	2 P.S.	1	—	—	—	—		
16.	Cannore	—	—	—	—	—	—		
17.	Chakrata	2 P.S. & 1 H.S.	—	—	—	—	—		
18.	Clement Town	1 P.S.	1	14	—	—	—		
19.	Dagshai	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20.	Dalhousie	1 P.S.	1	2	—	—	—		
21.	Delhi	6 P.S.	1	30	—	—	—		
22.	Dehra Dun	3 P.S. & 1 J.H.S. & 1 H.S.	1	18	—	—	1		
23.	Deolali	6 P.S. & 1 H.S.	1	88	—	—	—		

Sl. No.	Name of the Canti.	Schools	Hospitals						Dispensaries
			Number of Beds						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
24.	Danapur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25.	Dehu Road	14 P.S.	1	50	—	—	—	—	
26.	Faizabad	1 J.H.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27.	Fatehgarh	2 P.S.	—	—	—	—	—	1	
28.	Ferozpur	6 P.S.	1	32	—	—	—	—	
29.	Jabalpur	4 P.S. & 1 M.S.	1	34	—	—	—	—	
30.	Jalandhar	4 P.S. & 2 S.S.S.	1	34	—	—	—	—	
31.	Jalapaahar	1 P.S.	—	—	—	—	—	1	
32.	Jammu	—	1	35	—	—	—	—	
33.	Jhansi	3 P.S.	1	18	—	—	—	—	
34.	Jutogh	1 M.S.	—	—	—	—	—	1	
35.	Kamptee	2 P.S.	1	32	—	—	—	—	

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantt.	Schools	Hospitals						Dispensaries
			Number of Beds						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
36.	Kanpur	9 P.S.	1	36	—	—	—	—	
37.	Kasauli	1 P.S.	1	19	—	—	—	—	
38.	Kirkee	5 P.S. & 2 H.S.	1	100	1	—	—	—	
39.	Khsyol	6 P.S. & 1 H.S.	1	20	—	—	—	—	
40.	Landour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41.	Lansdowne	2 P.S. & 1 H.S.	1	33	—	—	—	—	
42.	Lebong	1 P.S.	—	—	1	—	—	—	
43.	Lucknow	5 P.S. & 1 J.H.S.	1	44	1	—	—	—	
44.	Mathura	2 P.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45.	Meerut	4 P.S. & 1 Inter College	1	75	1	—	—	—	
46.	Mhow	3 P.S. & 1 M.S. & 1 H.S.	1	38	—	—	—	—	
47.	Morar	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantt.	Schools	Hospitals			Dispensaries
			Number	Number of Beds		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
48.	Nainital	1 P.S.	—	—	—	1
49.	Naasirabad	—	—	—	—	1
50.	Pachmarhi	1 P.S.	—	—	—	1
51.	Pune	7 P.S. & 4 H.S.	1	10	—	—
52.	Ramgarh	5 P.S. & 2 M.S.	1	—	—	1
53.	Ranikhet	4 P.S. & 1 J.H.S.	—	—	—	1
54.	Roorkee	2 P.S. & 1 J.H.S.	—	—	—	1
55.	St. Thomas Mount	2 P.S. & 2 H.S.	2	36	—	2
56.	Saugor	4 P.S. & 1 M.S. & 1 H.S.	1	20	—	—
57.	Secunderabad	—	1	54	—	3
58.	Shahjahanpur	1 P.S.	—	—	—	1
59.	Shillong	1 P.S.	—	—	—	1

Sl. No.	Name of the Canit.	Schools	Hospitals						Dispensaries
			Number	Number of Beds	Number	Number of Beds	Number	Number of Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6				
60.	Subathu	—	1	9	—				
61.	Varanasi	2 P.S. & 1 J.H.S.	1	18	—				
62.	Wellington	1 P.S. & 1 M.S.	1	35	—				
		P.S.							
		M.S.							
		J.H.S.							
		H.S.							
		S.S.S.							
		H.S.H.							
		Primary School							
		Middle School							
		Junior High School							
		High School							
		Senior Secondary School							
		Higher Secondary School							

STATEMENT-IV*Details of Proposals for Development Schemes received from Cantonment Boards*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>	<i>Development Scheme/Project</i>	<i>Date when received</i>	<i>Amount involved (in Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aurangabad	Provision of Sewerage Scheme	Feb 92	65,10,000
2.	Bakloh	Water Supply Scheme	Mar 89	46,96,000
3.	Barrackpore	Conversion of dry latrines into septic tank latrines in civil area	Oct 91	31,46,506
4.	Clement Town	Water Supply Scheme	Sep 87	79,16,000
5.	Chakrata	Provision of Water Tanker	Sep 91	13,69,000
6.	Dalhousie	Additional amount for completion of independent Water Supply Scheme.	Sep 91	1,11,525
7.	Dehra Dun	Re-construction of road of Bldg. of Boys Primary School	Jan 89	4,00,000
8.	Faizabad	Conversion of service latrines into flush type latrines.	Aug 91	14,73,000
9.	Fatehgarn	Construction of 4 sets of 10-seated Sulabh Slatrinalaya	Feb 89	14,61,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Cantonment</i>	<i>Development Scheme/Project</i>	<i>Date when received</i>	<i>Amount involved (in Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jalephar	Augmentation of Water-Supply Scheme	Aug 88	5,00,000
11.	Kanpur	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme	Dec 87	25,00,000
12.	Landour	Provision of Sewer Lines	Oct 87	15,85,000
13.	Lucknow	Water Supply Scheme	Dec 87	64,36,000
14.	Mathura	Construction of 50,000 Gallons capacity over head tank	Jan 88	4,11,000
15.	Nasirabad	Construction of Sulabh Sauchalaya	Feb 91	11,56,000
16.	Ramgarh	Construction of Drains	Sep 87	35,33,000
17.	Ranikhet	Construction of Sulabh Sauchalaya	Jan 88	8,06,000
18.	Ranikhet	Replacement of old distribution lines of water supply	Jan 88	6,00,000
19.	Ranikhet	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme	Dec 88	89,42,000
20.	Roorkee	Additional pump house for water Supply Scheme	Nov 89	10,82,000
21.	Saugor	Improvement of water supply Scheme	Mar 90	32,13,000

Sl. No.	Name of the Cantonment	Development Scheme/Project	Date when received	Amount involved (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Shillong	Improvement of Water supply scheme	Jun 88	32,40,000
23.	Varanasi	Improvement of water supply scheme Phase-II.	Jun 91	36,00,000
24.	Wellington	Conversion of pan type latrine into flush type latrines.	Jun 89	10,00,000
25.	Secunderabd	Development of civil areas including about 300 housing colonies & provision of civic amenities therein.		5,00,00,000
		Central Water Supply		10,00,000
		Civil Sawerage Scheme		11,00,000

[Translation]

Pension to Disabled Armed Forces Personnel

4801. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the case of armed forces personnel relieved from the army on the ground of disability, the extent of their disability is shown on the lower side by the Controller of Defence Accounts (C.D.A.) as a result of which the quantum of their pension is affected; and

(b) if so, the basis on which this authority has been given to the C.D.A. and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). At the time of release/invalidment from the Armed Forces, the quantum of disability of Armed Forces personnel is initially assessed and recommended by the release/invalidating Medical Boards. The recommendations of these Boards can be reviewed and revised by the Chief CDA (Pensions) in consultation with the medical advisors (Pensions), who are medical officers representing the Director General of the Armed Forces Medical Services, as per the procedure laid down in the Entitlement Rules to Casualty Pensionary Awards to the Armed Forces Personnel, 1982. Such a review can lead to an award of disability element of Disability Pension at the same level, at a higher level or at a lower level, vis-a-vis the recommendations of the Invaliding Medical Board.

Naval Headquarters Contract for Motors and Starters

4802. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naval Headquarters had entered into a contract with a foreign firm in 1987 for the supply of motors and starters;

(b) if so, whether the starters supplied by that firm were found to be unsuitable as they were not according to the specifications;

(c) whether the starters have been turned to the firm and it has refunded their cost; and

(d) if not, the time by which this process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The entire cost of the starters has been refunded by the firm. The firm has, however, not taken back the starters and has advised the NHQ to retain them for any possible use.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Plan to make Ring Road a Freeway

4803. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Plan to make Ring Road a 'Freeway'" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated July 13, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the plan to make Ring Road in Delhi into a freeway;

(c) the time by which the Ring Road is likely to be made into a freeway;

(d) whether there is any proposal to survey other roads also in Delhi which could also be turned into freeway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Constitutionally, Government of India is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. All roads/bridges other than National Highways are essentially the responsibility of the state Govts/Union Territories concerned. The road in question is a local road for which Delhi Administration is responsible. As per information received from them, the reply is as under:-

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A study to reduce congestion on Ring Road has been undertaken. Draft report is under finalisation.

(d) and (e). There is no such proposal at present.

Remittances by Foreign Airlines

4804. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign remittances by foreign airlines have been curbed since April, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The remittances of surplus passage/freight collections were reduced by 50% with effect from April, 1991 in view of the foreign exchange crunch.

(c) Remittances by foreign airlines have since been restored to the original level i.e. upto 99.5% of surplus passage/freight collections.

IL-76 Planes

4805. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of IL-76 plane in Indian atmosphere conditions is upto the mark;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the future strategy of the Government regarding the operations of these planes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These aircraft would continue to be used as heavy transport aircraft.

Investment in Organised Industrial Sector

4806. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of investment (both private and public) in the organised industrial sector in 1975-76, 1985-86 and 1990-91;

(b) the net increase in employment during the above periods; and

(c) whether the retrenchment of the work force is proposed to be effected massively due to the implementation of the new "Exit Policy"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) According to the National Accounts Statistics published by the Central Statistical Organisation, gross domestic capital formation (adjusted), at current prices, in the manufacturing sector was Rs. 4130 crores in 1975, Rs. 3854 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 21533 crores in 1988-89 (latest available). Gross domestic capital formation in the public sector manufacturing industries (unadjusted), at current prices, in the years 1975-76, 1985-86 and 1988-89

were Rs. 1445 crores, Rs. 5562 crores and Rs. 5207 crores respectively. Comparable unadjusted data on gross domestic capital formation in the private sector manufacturing industries are not separately available.

(b) Net increase in employment in the organised manufacturing sector (which includes all manufacturing establishments in the public sector and all manufacturing establishments employing 10 or more persons in the private sector) are given below:

Year	Employment (in lakhs)		Total
	Public	Private	
1975-76	11.13	41.58	52.71
1985-86	18.15	44.48	62.63
1988-89 (Latest Available)	18.48	43.89	62.37
increase in 1985-86 over 1975-76		9.92 lakhs	+18.9%
increase in 1988-89 over 1985-86		-0.26 lakhs	-0.4%
increase in 1988-89 over 1975-76		9.66 lakhs	+18.3%

(c) Government have not announced any such Exit Policy.

(b) whether a sizeable chunk of defence allocation is locked up in this organisation;

Revamping of Ordnance Factories Organisation

4807. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(c) whether it has not been able to complete the projects in time;

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the Ordnance Factories Organisation under the Director General of Ordnance Factories;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) remedial steps taken to revamp the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Most of the projects under the DGOF are progressing as per schedule. Slippages have occurred only in a few projects mainly due to mid-stream changes in the capacity parameters & failure of supplies in respect of plant and machinery ex-import.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Taxes from Ministers

4808. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Cabinet of the present Government against whom various taxes are outstanding; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to recover the dues?

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

Schemes for SCs/STs in Transport Sector in Delhi

4809. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any schemes in the transport sector for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries of these schemes in Delhi during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have informed that as per sec. 71, sub-sec. (3) (b) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Stage Carriage Permits are reserved for SC/ST in the same ratio as in the case of appointments made by direct recruitments to public services in the State.

(c) To cover the backlog of stage carriage permits granted under the various schemes since 1979, 15 permits were sanctioned by the Executive Council, Delhi Administration in May, 1989, of which 14 eligible applicants have been granted permits in June, 1991.

Under the scheme formulated for the grant of 100 stage carriage permits for deluxe buses in March, 1991, 22 permits were reserved for SC/ST.

Textiles Prices

4810. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to check the prices of textiles which has shown steep rise during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Prices of Textiles are governed by various market forces including the prices of the inputs etc. Government have taken several steps to curb the rise in prices such as making the spinners agree to supply yarn at the pre-budget prices, suspension of export of cotton yarn, monitoring of prices of yarn etc.

[*English*]

Revenue Collection by States

4811. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue collection by

States has lagged behind the estimates made by the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission while their non-development expenditure is on the rise.

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The revenue collection by States has not lagged behind the estimates made by the Planning Commis-

sion and the Ninth Finance Commission in case of most of the State barring few. However, it is true that their non-development expenditure is on the rise.

(b) Statements I and II indicating the States own revenue collection and their non-development expenditure for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are enclosed.

(c) The State Governments are advised from time to time at different official fora to take effective steps for achieving buoyancy in revenues and effecting economy in non-development expenditure. It is for the State Governments to take necessary steps in this regard.

STATEMENT-I

Statement-I States own revenue collection

States	1989—90				1990—91				1991—92				
	As assessed by		Actuals	As assessed by		As assessed by		As assessed by		As assessed by		As assessed by	
	Plg. Commi- ssion	Finance Commi- ssion	State Budget	R.E.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Andhra Pradesh	2836.86	2723.40	3099.69	2934.61	3133.34	3427.25	3222.32	3440.09	3845.61				
Arunachal Pradesh	27.41	33.27	38.02	16.80	28.99	40.75	21.25	31.87	41.42				
Assam	462.23	612.11	549.76	528.67	608.55	671.72	634.15	671.69	745.08				
Bihar	1881.30	2213.97	1902.50	1896.36	1864.73	1906.76	3125.94	2086.65	2363.33				
Goa	143.51	107.03	130.63	139.29	105.99	152.08	195.22	117.70	189.41				
Gujarat	2483.24	2293.73	2971.83	2680.99	2639.16	3263.00	3032.78	2924.69	3489.22				
Haryana	939.61	1053.81	1356.05	1247.61	1093.99	1580.30	1468.66	1228.51	1857.87				
Himachal Pradesh	190.68	202.35	224.20	185.84	231.49	211.11	203.06	256.95	229.07				

States	1989—90			1990—91			1991—92		
	As assessed by		Actuals	As assessed by		R.E.	As assessed by		B.E.
	Plg. Commi- ssion	Finance Commi- ssion	State Budget	Plg. Commi- ssion	Finance Commi- ssion	State Budget	Plg. Commi- ssion	Finance Commi- ssion	State Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J & K	226.78	271.86	238.35	246.00	274.20	204.01	223.52	304.35	283.21
Karnataka	2368.25	2442.92	2434.53	2640.00	2497.80	2965.80	324.94	2785.95	3511.62
Kerala	1198.61	1413.76	1406.94	1490.69	1584.52	1594.03	1687.68	1746.59	1727.78
Madhya Pradesh	2238.10	1885.22	2381.01	2441.34	2159.56	2648.31	2926.80	2378.43	3153.66
Maharashtra	5364.36	5151.63	5970.97	5740.82	5976.32	6598.17	6318.13	66.06.57	7090.86
Manipur	19.26	23.91	33.55	15.08	26.24	40.80	20.08	29.10	44.13
Meghalaya	37.86	43.90	51.21	43.21	47.96	44.40	48.51	53.25	47.21
Miz am	-1.63	24.48	17.72	-3.14	9.38	18.40	1.38	10.56	10.06
Nagaland	24.29	45.77	32.21	12.66	34.66	44.20	17.15	39.55	45.73
Orissa	738.28	773.10	723.48	944.47	765.16	861.39	1009.96	846.55	1185.43

States	1989—90			1990—91			1991—92			B.E.
	As assessed by		Actuals	As assessed by		R.E.	As assessed by		State Budget	
	Ptg. Commi- ssion	Finance Commi- ssion	State Budget	Ptg. Commi- ssion	Finance Commi- ssion	State Budget	Ptg. Commi- ssion	Finance Commi- ssion		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Punjab	1312.77	1506.92	1470.65	1292.34	1511.84	1646.86	1571.05	1733.82	1808.22	
Rajasthan	1288.44	1082.84	1542.79	1427.20	1423.41	2012.94	1773.56	1556.23	1935.38	
Sikkim	14.58	32.20	32.26	15.38	20.80	34.26	18.90	22.97	39.14	
Tamil Nadu	2780.70	2553.90	2882.01	3047.24	3032.63	3418.20	3476.24	3439.48	3634.78	
Thipura	23.87	35.32	37.27	18.00	37.23	39.87	17.35	40.79	43.62	
Uttar Pradesh	2399.93	2960.38	3272.14	2768.73	3290.82	3664.31	3534.19	3617.21	4044.19	
West Bengal	2173.94	2445.87	2151.10	2481.00	2403.31	2474.08	2897.46	2725.51	2890.39	
Total	31173.20	31933.65	34950.87	34450.19	34802.13	39563.00	40700.28	38695.06	44265.42	

Relief to Farmers under Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme

4812. SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in Assam are getting relief much less than Rs. 10,000/- prescribed for their land mortgage loan under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 and it varies from person to person;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the above policy uniformly throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government of India formulated the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 for providing debt relief to farmers and landless cultivators and artisans for the loans taken by them from the public sector commercial banks and regional rural banks. In so far as the banks in the cooperative sector are concerned, State Governments were requested to frame Schemes on similar pattern. Accordingly, the State Government, including the State of Assam, also formulated debt relief schemes for the benefit of the borrowers in the cooperative sector on the lines of the Central Scheme. The Scheme has been uniformly implemented throughout the country. According to the Scheme the relief available to a borrower is subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per borrower. The amount of debt relief provided by the banks will vary from borrower to borrower depending on the overdues against each borrower in his account as on 2.10.1989.

Import of Ayurvedic Medicines

4813. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or any private firms are importing Ayurvedic Medicines (finished or raw products); and

(b) if so, the details of the products imported during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Import of Ayurvedic Medicines (finished or raw products) is allowed under Open General licence subject to the conditions laid down. As per the latest data available, the import of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 was of the order of Rs. 2.28 lakhs, Rs. 26.62 lakhs and Rs. 41.42 lakhs respectively. Statistics of item-wise imports are not maintained importer category-wise.

Aircraft Body Cladding Factory at Kuarmunda Orissa

4814. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a defence aircraft body cladding factory at Kuarmunda in the Sundargarh district, Orissa.

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Need for establishing such a factory has not arisen so far.

Loss in Punjab Roadways, Nangal

4815. SHRI KESHRI LAL:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI ROSHAN LAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Roadways, Nangal suffered an avoidable loss of lakhs of rupees due to non-revision of fares as per Government notification;

(b) if so, whether responsibility has been fixed for this loss;

(c) the number of other irregularities reported in this Depot during the last six months and the loss involved therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons for dereliction of duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alleged Thefts in Elgin Mills Company Limited

4816. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PARASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale thefts of property of the Elgin Mills Company Limited, a subsidiary of the British India Corporation Ltd., have been reported;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard and responsibility fixed;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(d) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). One incident of alleged theft on 23.11.91 is under investigation by the Police. Prior to this, another incident of theft occurred in October, 1987. As regards the incident of theft reported in October, 1987 the services of the officer found guilty were terminated in November, 1988. In respect of the theft case reported on 23.11.91, the Circle Officer, Colonelganj, Police Station, Kanpur, in his report dated 4.12.1991 opined that actually no theft was committed and the auctioned material was being carried in the truck which was, on a complaint from a dismissed employee, intercepted. However, pursuant to objections and complaints from different quarters, the matter has again been taken up by Police for investigation. The question regarding fixing of responsibility and the action to be taken will arise only on the completion of the final investigation.

Bridges on National Highway No. 5 in Orissa

4817. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river bridges situated on National Highway No. 5 in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct some new river bridges at the same locations and widen some major river

bridges as the existing bridges have become very old;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to repair the existing bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Total No. of river bridges situated on N.H. 5 in Orissa is 125.

(b) to (d). There is a proposal to construct one two lane high level bridge across Palasuni river in lieu of the existing submersible bridge at the same location. Further, there are proposals for construction of four major new river bridges across rivers Mahanadi, Kuakhai, Kathjori and Palasuni on the additional two lanes on Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur Section of NH 5.

Contempt of Court Petitions Pending in Supreme Court

4818. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contempt of court petitions are pending in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). As per information furnished by the Supreme Court Registry, as on 17th December, 1991, 248 Contempt of Court Petitions were pending in the Supreme Court.

Guwahati Stock Exchange

4819. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guwahati Stock Exchange had admitted members during the first three years of its recognition by the Government on an undertaking that the members so admitted must give up business/profession carried on by them at the time of their admission within five years thereafter or loss their membership;

(b) whether the above exchange has taken any steps to enforce the compliance of the said undertaking by its members who have already completed five years of such membership;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of Cotton Sweaters to US

4820. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the bilateral agreement with US regarding textile exports the Government have conceded to US condition to reduce the quantum of export of cotton sweaters; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to help the cotton sweater exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Recently, an understanding has been reached between India and USA regarding the access levels for India's textiles and clothing products in the US market for 1992. Under this Agreement, cotton sweaters falling under CAT 345 has been shifted from Group-II to Group-I and a quota level of 120,000 dozen pcs for 1992 with an annual growth of 7% has been prescribed. This represents a substantial increase over the actual exports of 1991.

Inflow of Sri Lankan Currency in Tamil Nadu

4821. SHRI R. SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the alleged increase in the flow of Sri Lankan currency into Tamil Nadu and utilisation thereof in real estate business there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct investigation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No such inflow and utilisation of Sri Lankan currency in real estate business has come to notice.

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

Restoration of Seniority in AFHQ Civil Service

4822. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of staff in different grades of AFHQ civil service has been restored in view of the Supreme Court Judgement of 1989;

(b) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay in implementation of the judgement; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The Supreme Court vide judgement delivered on 21 Feb. 89 in Civil Appeals Nos. 4133-34/84, filed by Shri DP Sharma & others and Shri S.C. Aggarwal & others, had taken the view that the seniority, in the grade of LDC, of the petitioners should be determined on the basis of their length of service irrespective of their date of confirmation. Accordingly, action to revise the seniority in respect of the 134 individuals, who were the original petitioners before the Delhi High Court, was immediately initiated. However, before orders relating to consequential benefits arising out of the revision of seniority could be issued, the Supreme Court delivered another judgement on 9 Jan. 91, in Writ Petition No. 493/90 filed by Shri. R.K. Khosla and others, widely enlarging the scope of the 1989 judgement and making it applicable to all the similarly placed employees. This has rendered the earlier review of seniority more or less inoperative.

2. Implementation of the judgement delivered in 1989, as enlarged in 1991, is a massive task involving revision of seniority of thousands of employees over a period of approximately 40 years. While arrangements have been made for expeditious implementation of the Court's orders, considering the magnitude of the

task involved and the non-availability of some of the old records, it is not possible to furnish a precise time frame for implementation.

Development of Coovam River in Madras

4823. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Union Government for the development of Coovam river in Madras City of inland water transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

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

Building Construction Contracts from Foreign Countries

4824. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an efficient building construction infrastructure is available in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost export of Civil Construction projects;

(c) whether the Government also propose to help the project exporters in securing building construction contracts from Gulf

countries and Latin American Countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Over the years India has acquired considerable experience, expertise and capabilities for executing a wide range of projects in the area of civil construction.

(b) to (d). Government have taken a number of promotional measures to boost project exports to various countries including Gulf and Latin America. These include:-

Market Development Assistance for reimbursement of 50% of cost of preparation and submission of bids. Market Development Assistance for opening and operating overseas offices by consultancy firms. EXIM Bank, in addition to suppliers' credit and buyers' credit, has also been extending lines of credit to various developing countries with a view to encourage export of projects. Exemption of Income Tax upto 50% on earnings from exporters of projects and Consultancy Services under Section 80-HHB and 80-O of Income Tax Act respectively. Concessional Import Duty on import of project used machinery and equipment by the project exporters has also been allowed.

A Special Group has been

set up to evolve a strategy for promoting project exports in the Gulf in the post war situation. A Special Committee with inter-ministerial representation has been set up to expedite Government clearance for project exports through High-Level inter-ministerial discussions.

Irregularities in Nationalised Banks in Andhra Pradesh

4825. SHRI M.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of misappropriation/fraud cases reported/detected in various banks in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year, so far, bank-wise;

(b) the amount involved in these cases, bank-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the money involved in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The present data maintenance system does not yield State-wise information about number of frauds/misappropriation cases, amount involved and amount recovered in such cases. However, total number of frauds and amount involved therein as reported to Reserve Bank of India by 28 public sector banks in India during the period from 1.1.91 to 30.9.91 is given below:

<i>No. of frauds</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
936	3242.68

The amounts involved in respect of these frauds do not necessarily represent the loss which the banks may have to ultimately suffer as the banks do hold some security both primary and/or collateral in a number of cases which would be adjusted against the amounts due. Banks also hold insurance policies in many cases. Banks also file civil suits for the recovery of the amount involved in such cases.

Overdrafts of States

4826. PROF. KV. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of overdraft of various States in their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India as on November 1, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): Three States were in overdraft in their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India as on November 1, 1991 as indicated below:-

		<i>Amount of Overdraft (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Bihar	7.50
2.	Kerala	26.21
3.	West Bengal	33.30

Trade Negotiations with Russian Republic

4827. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 261 on November 22, 1991 and state:

(a) the details of the trade agreement concluded with the Republic of Uzbekistan, and

(b) the time by which the trade agreements with the Russian Republic, Kazakistan and Kirghizia are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The agreement with Uzbekistan was signed on 24th October, 1991. It provides *inter-alia* for trade between India and Republic of Uzbekistan to be carried out on a balanced basis in Indian rupees. The invoicing of the items traded and periodic settlement of accounts will, however, be in convertible currencies. The items proposed to be exported include agricultural products, minerals and ores, chemical and allied products, leather and leather manufactures, textiles, engineering goods etc. The items proposed to be imported include agricultural products, minerals, fertilizers, metallurgical products, chemical and allied products, machinery and equipment etc.

(b) Dates for signing agreements with the Russian Republic, Kazakistan and Kirghizia are yet to be fixed.

Dornier-228 Light Transport Aircraft

4828. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects of selling the Dornier-228 light transport aircraft manufactured by HAL in the foreign market are not encouraging;

(b) if so, the foreign markets tapped by the Government for selling the aircraft; and

(c) the main hurdles in promoting the sale of the aircraft in foreign market and the steps the Government proposed to take to overcome these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). Prospects of

sale of Dornier-228 Light Transport Aircraft manufactured by HAL are limited because the Company faces a competitive market situation and has permission of sale in only a limited number of countries under its license agreement with Dornier, Gmbh of Germany. Most of these countries prefer soft credit terms on account of their financial difficulties. HAL endeavours to meet this situation by making its price competitive and through offers of commercial credit packages. So far the Company has sold one Dornier to Mauritius.

Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies in Orissa

4829. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary weavers cooperative societies in Orissa at present;

(b) the details of the handloom goods manufactured by these societies during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any stocks have been accumulated with these societies and also with the Apex Societies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As per the information available with the Government of India, there are 756 working Cooperative Societies in Orissa State.

(b) Details of the Janata and Non-Janata handloom goods produced by these Societies during last three years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>(in lakh sq. mts.) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1988-89	586	4957
1989-90	489	4614
1990-91	448	4459
1991-92	283	2894

(upto Nov. '91)

(c) and (d). The details of accumulated stocks with the Societies in Orissa are as under:-

<i>Societies</i>	<i>Value</i>	
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	<i>Janata products</i>	<i>Non-Janata Products</i>
Primary	268.00	1435.25
Apex	411.00	1293.91

(e) The Government is taking following steps to dispose off the accumulated stocks:-

- i) Reduction in margin of

profit to make sale price cheaper.

- ii) Participation in State, District and block level exhibitions.
- iii) Sale through agents and hawkers in local areas.
- iv) Clearance sale by allowing suitable discount.

Export/Import of Spices

4830. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of each item of major spices exported/imported during the last one year; and

(b) the quantity of each item produced in the country during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KURSHEED): (a) Statement is enclosed.

(b) The latest statistics as maintained by Ministry of Agriculture, are given in Statement - II below.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Major item of spice	Export of Spices during 1990-91		Major item of spice	Import of Spices during 1990-91	
		Qty.(MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		Qty(MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pepper	31871	11106.04	Pepper	1226	381.13
2.	Cardamom (Small)	379	1022.24	Cardamom (large)	1267	378.16
3.	Cardamom (large)	961	431.55	Chillies	19	2.01
4.	Chillies	23178	2798.02	Ginger	3623	180.60
5.	Ginger	5487	1093.39	Cumin	546	115.82
6.	Turmeric	12764	1433.90	Aniseed	352	84.11
7.	Coriander	3236	380.15	Belian Seed	142	31.58
8.	Cumin	1035	296	Poppy Seed	2084	253.87
9.	Celery	2598	335.27	Clove	793	333.26
10.	Fennel	1153	199.22	Cinnamon	34	11.54
11.	Fenugreek	3440	283.96	Nutmeg	324	131.50
12.	Other Seed Spices	923	112.26	Mace	207	163.78

Sl. No.	Major item of spice	Export of Spices during 1990-91		Major item of spice	Import of Spices during 1990-91	
		Qty.(MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		Qty(MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Garlic	4646	327.72	Cassia	532	178.47
14.	Curry Powder	2787	601.17	Asafoetida	1018	655.92
15.	Other Misc. Spices	1945	318.63	Caraway & Juniper	196	21.62
16.	Oils & Oleoresins	879	3126.60	Other Misc. Spices	153	98.75
	Total	97291	29866.91	Total	12516	3612.20

Source: Spices Board

Source: D.G.C.I. & S.

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	State	Black Pepper	Garlic	Cardamom	Coriander	Ginger	Chillies	Turmeric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1.1	-	18.6	10.57	383.1	173.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4.18	1.0	1.0
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	5.2
4.	Bihar	-	5.8	-	2.3	0.58	5.5	5.3
5.	Gujarat	-	93.7	-	-	0.34 (E)	21.6	-
6.	Haryana	-	14.3	-	0.1	0.07	5.0	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0.64	0.2	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.1*	-	-	-	0.5*	-
9.	Karnataka	0.69	2.2	1.55	1.6	2.94	44.2	68.6
10.	Kerala	37.74	-	1.99	-	46.39	0.7	5.9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	70.5	-	14.8	2.93	13.3	0.4
12.	Maharashtra	-	40.8	-	-	.90	66.0*	10.2
13.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	.72*	1.3*	-

Sl. No.	State	Black	Garlic	Cardamom	Coriander	Ginger	Chillies	Turmeric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	28.98	1.1*	1.8
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	10.20	3.0	-
16.	Nagaland	-	0.2	-	-	1.00	0.4	-
17.	Orissa	-	50.2*	-	11.0*	13.35	72.2	30.4
18.	Punjab	-	2.2	-	-	-	7.8	-
19.	Rajasthan	-	18.4	-	72.8	0.14	65.0	0.3
20.	Sikkim	-	-	@3.80	-	14.00*	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	0.35	5.2	0.53	18.5	0.86	27.7	69.1
22.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	1.33	0.6*	2.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	22.3	-	3.3	3.71	17.3	0.8
24.	West Bengal	-	-	0.84*	-	9.06	36.5	15.1

Sl. No.	State's	Black	Garlic	Cardamom	Coriander	Ginger	Chillies	Turmeric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	Neg	-
26.	Pondicherry	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
	All India	38.79	327.0	8.71	143.1	152.89	783.3	390.0

Note: (1)* Data relates to 1988-89 @ Data pertains to large Cardamom
 (2) Spices are not grown to any appreciable extent in other States/Union Territories.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Variation in Collection of Income Tax from Beedi leaves Contractors

4831. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of collection of tax at source from beedi-leaves contractors under Sec. 44 AC of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 varies from State to State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Sir, the Central Board of Direct Taxes had clarified in January, 1989, that the traders of tendu leaves, who sell the leaves after the operation of drying and sprinkling of water etc. on these leaves would not fall within the ambit of sections 44 AC and 206C of the Income-tax Act. However, it appears that the clarification has not come to the notice of the concerned persons in some states.

Bank Loans for opening LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

4832. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans given by public Sector Banks in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh separately for opening of LPG agencies and petrol pumps during 1989, 1990 and 1991 so far, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). The public sector oil companies in consultation with Government are operating

a scheme for awarding dealership/distributorship under social objective scheme, covering the establishment of petrol pumps and dealership in LPG. Financial assistance is given by banks to the allottees of various categories of dealership/distributorship awarded by the oil companies. However, the data collecting system in the Reserve Bank of India does not generate the specific information as asked for about the loans given by banks, State-wise.

Construction of Expressways in Bombay

4833. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for construction of Expressways over the sea connecting southern Bombay with northern suburbs;

(b) if so, the total cost involved; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

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

Over Invoicing of Exports

4834. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases regarding claiming of duty drawback of fake firms by over-invoicing of exports and exporting mud and scrap have been detected as reported in the Economic Times of October 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during 1990 and 1991 so far;

(c) the action taken against the persons involved therein;

(d) the number of customs officials found involved in these cases and the action taken against them; and

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As reported in the Economic Times of October 31, 1991, 2 cases have been booked by the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence in 1990 in which fake firms claimed drawback by heavily over-invoicing the value of cotton blouses exported. In 1991, 2 more cases were booked by the same agency against fictitious firms who claimed drawback on exports without actually effecting any exports.

(c) and (d). Persons found involved are liable for penalty in departmental adjudication and prosecution in courts of law. Two cases have been adjudicated and personal penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs imposed on two persons. In two other cases, investigations are still in progress. One person has been arrested.

The Customs Officers found involved will be liable for disciplinary action. The cases are at present under investigation.

(e) The Customs formations have been alerted about this modus operandi and have been directed to ensure proper examination of export cargo.

Setting up of Naval base at Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu

4835. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Naval base in Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Export of Beer and other Alcoholic drinks

4836. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for beer and other alcoholic drinks in Arabian and East European countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to explore the possibility of exporting beer and other alcoholic drinks to the above countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Beer and alcoholic drinks are already being exported from India to West Asian and East European countries. Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) promotes exports of these items through participation in international trade fairs, development of product literature/audio visual material brand

publicity, quality control, packaging development etc.

[English]

Import of Textile Machinery

4837. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to allow import of second hand textile machinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Textile Engineering Industry has opposed the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Import of second hand textile machinery is already permitted in terms of Para 193 (1) of handbook of procedure AM 1990-93, subject to the fulfilment of the requirements/laid down. Application for import of second hand capital goods for textile units for a value upto Rs. 1.5 crore is to be made to the Office of CCI&E; New Delhi through the Office of Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Application for higher value is required to be made to Secretariat for industrial approvals, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi, direct. Such import of second hand machinery is permitted subject to the condition that advertisement procedure as per Para 164 of handbook of procedure is followed in addition to the other conditions stated in Para 193 thereof.

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

Export by Seafood Industry

4838. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Sea Food Industry in trouble" appearing in the Indian Express dated November 10, 1991;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage exports by the seafood industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Government is aware of the newsitem

(b) The main points made in the newsitem are:

- (i) No representation of Sea Food Exporter Association of India (SEAI) on the Board of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and EIA.
- (ii) Ban on export of frog legs
- (iii) Need to bring about improvement in the peeling sheds.
- (iv) Fast development of Sea food industry had given

rise to complacency and exporters grievances are not being taken care of.

- (v) The Sea Food Industry is not able to avail the facility of diesel at concessional price due to cumbersome procedure.
- (c) (i) Government will consider representation of SEAI on the Board of MPEDA and EIA at the time of reconstitution of these boards.
- (ii) For environmental reasons Government has imposed ban on export of frog legs.
- (iii) The Government is implementing several subsidy schemes through MPEDA for upgradation of quality standards.
- (iv) The problems of exporters are promptly attended to in the Ministry. This is one of the reasons why the sector is doing so well.
- (v) The diesel fuel subsidy scheme is functioning satisfactorily.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Sainik School in Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)

4839. SHRI AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for opening Sainik Schools in the country;
- (b) whether the Government propose to

open a Sainik school at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the time by which this school is likely to be opened there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) According to the Sainik School Scheme, a Sainik School is established at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration, which has to bear the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure for running the school by way of grant of scholarships to all eligible boys and ad-hoc grants-in-aid from time to time.

(b) to (d). In response to a request, dated 1.8.89, received from the Government of Rajasthan, to intimate to them the prerequisites and financial implications of starting a Sainik School at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan, the Ministry of Defence informed the State Government, on 31.8.89, about the requirements in this regard. The Ministry has not so far received, from the State Government, any concrete proposal for opening a Sainik School at Jhunjhunu.

[*English*]

Special financial support of Orissa

4840. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested for special financial support as is given to some hill States; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) No, Sir. However the Government of Orissa have sought special financial support for the following programmes in their Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (1992-93) proposals:

- (i) A developmental programme for backward areas of the State, and
- (ii) Action Plan for Naxalite Prone Areas

The question of identification and development of any backward area including formulation of Plans thereof and its funding is the responsibility of the State Government as a part of State Plans. This position was explained during the Planning Commission Working Group discussions. It was also explained that no new Centrally Sponsored Scheme can be started either for development programme for backward area or for the Action Plan in Naxalite prone areas.

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

[*Translation*]

Leather Quality Certificate for Exporters

4841. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down a condition for leather exports to obtain a leather quality certificate from the Leather Research Institute for export of leather; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Exports of fin-

ished leather are not subject to any pre-shipment quality inspection. However, in order to prevent export of semi-finished leather (the export of which is banned) in the guise of finished leather, Government notified revised norms/guidelines vide Export Trade Control Order No. E (C) O, 88 AM (91) dated 5.8.91 to identify finished leather. Under this, exports of only suede leather (all types) and any new type of finished leather other than the types specified in the said order are subject to prior certification by the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.

Repair of N.H. 23 between Faizabad and Basti

4842. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stretch of National Highway No. 23 from Faizabad to Basti is not in traffic worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The stretch of National Highway from Faizabad to Basti falls on National Highway No. 28 and not on National Highway No. 23. This section is being generally kept in traffic worthy condition. However, maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and repairs are carried out from time to time, as and when required, within the constraints of the resources.

[*English*]

Direct deals with Russia

4843. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has proposed to have direct deals with India;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to result in increasing deliveries from India without corresponding supplies to India from Soviet Union;

(c) the estimated fiscal deficit under the circumstances and the steps the Government propose to take in the matter;

(d) whether the Government have proposed for revised Rupee-Rouble exchange rate to correct the deficit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) India is closely watching the internal development in the USSR. It is clear that substantial powers are now vested with the Republics, including Russia. The Government intends to establish and strengthen direct relations with the Republics in accordance with the new constitutional structures emerging in the USSR.

(b) and (c). Trade between India and the Soviet Union is presently conducted in non-convertible rupees on a clearing and balanced basis in accordance with the annual trade protocols. Precise arrangement have not yet been worked out with the newly emerging Soviet Union and the Republics. However, the endeavour would be to ensure supplies of essential commodities to India on a balanced clearing basis as at present.

(d) and (e). Two rounds of inter-Governmental official level discussions have been held to discuss revision of the Rupee-Rouble exchange rate which is based on the November, 1978 protocol. The discussions have been inconclusive so far.

[*Translation*]

Declaration of Bhagalpur to Govindpur road as National Highway

4844. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested to declare the Bhagalpur to Govindpur road which links Virpur with G.T. Road as National Highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision about the declaration of new National Highways will be taken only after formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan, keeping in view various factors, viz. recommendations made by the National Transport Policy Committee, fulfilment of prescribed criteria for new National Highway, *inter-se* priorities attached to each individual road on an all-India basis, proximity of other National Highways, availability of resources etc.

Loans to States from Financial Institutions

4845. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has made it obligatory for the State Governments to take its permission for taking loans from financial institutions for various plan projects where the rate of interest is more than 11.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details of the projects of various State Governments for which pro-

posals for taking loans from different financial institutions at more than 11.5 per cent rate of interest are pending with the R.B.I. indicating the amount of loan sought in each case during the current financial year and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which necessary permission is likely to be granted to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per the instructions currently in vogue State Governments can, on merit of the case, extend guarantee, without the approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on behalf of State bodies in respect of loans sanctioned by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Housing Development & Finance Corporation (HDFC) & Unit Trust of India (UTI) etc. even if the rate of interest on such loans exceeds 11.50% per annum.

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

[English]

Separate Export Promotion Cells in States

4846. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA
WASNIK:
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed the States to set up separate export promotion cells or directorates for attending to the problems of exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cell in his Ministry is also proposed to be strengthened to deal with special problems of exporters in individual States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Various State Government have requested to set up separate export promotion cells or directorates in the State Secretariat to deal with the problems of exporters.

(b) According to replies received so far, the States of Orissa, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have created export promotion cells or directorates in the State Secretariat. Besides, export corporations have been set up by the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. An Additional Secretary assisted by a senior officer and staff is looking after the Centre-State interface in the Ministry

[Translation]

Setting up of Crafts Development Centres in Bareilly (U.P.)

4847. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Crafts Development Centre is proposed to be set-up in Bareilly with the co-operation of Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this centre is likely to be started; and

(d) the grant proposed to be provided by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) to this Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.P. Export Corporation proposes a Centre for Cane Craft to serve 100 Craftspersons at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 7.5 lakhs is sought as Central financial assistance.

(c) No. time limit can be fixed since clarifications on the proposal sought are awaited from the Corporation.

(d) Financial assistance will be decided on the merits of the case subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.5. lakhs.

[English]

Constitution Amendment Bills

4848. SHRI P. KALIA PERUMAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Constitution Amendment Bills introduced from the commencement of the Constitution in either Houses of Parliament till date;

(b) the number of the Constitution Amendment Bills passed;

(c) the number of Bills lapsed;

(d) the number of Bills withdrawn; and

(e) the number of Constitution amendment held by the Judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) 101

(b) 68

(c) 16

(d) 2

(e) According to records available, provisions of the Constitution 25th, 32nd, 39th 42nd and 52nd Amendment Acts have been partly held invalid by the Judiciary.

[Translation]

Promotions in Syndicate Bank

4849. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in the cadre of special assistants in syndicate bank from January 1, 1978 till date; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and general category employees who have been promoted to the post of Special Assistant, region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans to Unemployment Youth for Setting up SSIs in Orissa

4850. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

give loans to educated unemployed youth in Orissa for setting up small scale industries during the year 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme for providing self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth, in the State of Orissa during the year 1991-92 for undertaking self-employment ventures in industry, service and business.

The Scheme provided for bank loans not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000/- for service ventures and Rs. 15,000/- for business ventures with a capital subsidy of the rate of 25% of the project cost.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Ordnance Factory in Hazaribagh district in Bihar

4851. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an ordnance factory in Markachho Division of Hazaribagh district in Bihar; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar on Judicial Accountability

4852. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-committee on Judicial Accountability organised a Seminar at New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details of subjects discussed at the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Sub-committee on Judicial Accountability is a private association. The Government is not connected with organisation of Seminars by such Private associations. Government does not have details of their meetings and deliberations.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Overbridges on N.H. No. 24

4853. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a proposal for construction of overbridges on Muradabad-Rampur-Bareilly stretch of National Highway No. 24;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, by what time the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Public Works Department, Uttar Pradesh, have submitted preliminary proposals which have since been approved by this Ministry.

(b) No, Sir. The decision can be taken only after the State Government submits the plans and detailed estimates based on the approved proposals.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Annewari System

4854. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annewari System related to the income of land holdings of farmers; and

(b) whether farmers of backward and hilly areas depending on rainfed agriculture have not been benefited by debt relief due to the Annewari System as a farmer in progressive area growing sugarcane may have larger income even though the crop fails below 50 per cent as compared to a paddy grower whose crop may be more than 100 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Annewari system relates to the yield of crop obtained in a particular season with reference to the normal yield of that crop. The Annewari declaration is not based on income from land of landholding of the individual borrowers. It is based on damage to crops and yield on village/block-wise basis. With a view to adopting an objective criteria for assisting crop damages, the Agricultural and Rural debt relief (ARDR) Scheme sought to link crop damages to Annewari declaration of the State Governments. In terms of the provisions of the ARDR Scheme those borrowers who did not repay their loans or land instalments due and experience two or more bad crop years whether consecutive or not, one of which was the year in which the default occurred, were eligible for necessary debt relief under

the scheme. "Bad Crop Year" means a year resulting in a crop yield for which the 'Annewari' declared for the crop yield was fifty percent or less of the normal yield. As the scheme does not differentiate between the borrowers in hilly areas or progressive areas and as the Annewari declaration is based on the damage to standing crops due to natural calamities assessed on village/block wise basis, there is no discrimination in providing relief under ARDR Scheme to borrowers in hilly areas or other progressive areas.

Sainik School In Arunachal Pradesh

4855. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Sainik School in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). A Sainik School is established at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure on the School has to be borne by it. At present, the Ministry of Defence do not have under their consideration any concrete proposal from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for the opening of a Sainik School.

Trade with Australia

4856. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has indicated keen interest to expand trade with India;

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have received any business proposals from Australia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). All aspects of Indo-Australia bilateral relationship were discussed in the last meeting of Indo-Australia Joint Ministerial Commission held at Canberra in July, 1989. The two sides agreed to strive for doubling bilateral trade turn-over by 1998 and identified areas such as biotechnology, electronics, alternative sources of energy, control for environmental pollution, for cooperation. The Australians also agreed to provide assistance for better projection in Australia of Indian capabilities to produce a diverse range of products. At the trade level, the 5th meeting of the India-Australia J.B.C. was held at New Delhi during September 3-4, 1991. Working Groups on Consumer goods and software, services and agriculture and related industry discussed to ways & means for expanding bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Tewari Commission Report on Cantonment Board, Kanpur

4857. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.M. Tewari Commission Report about insanitation and polluted water supply by the Kanpur Cantonment Board has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action initiated by the Government against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) On receipt of complaint, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Kanpur, had directed a Metropolitan Magistrate to inspect the alleged unhygienic conditions to Kanpur Cantonment and submit a report to him. No report has been received either by the Cantonment Board or the Government so far.

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

Setting up of Mint at Mysore

4858. **SHRIMATI CHANDARA PRABHAKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has started the work on the construction of a Mint at Mysore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent so far;

(c) the total amount required to complete the project;

(d) the time by which the Mint is likely to start functioning; and

(e) the amount earmarked for the above work during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no proposal with the Government to set up a Mint at Mysore.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view reply to (a) above.

Indo-French Economic ties

4859. **SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA WASNIK:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have decided to improve the economic ties between the two countries and to diversify the on going collaborations and joint ventures through transfer of technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any talks have been held in this regard between the two countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The meetings of the Indo-French Joint Business Council and Indo-French Joint Committee held in New Delhi in October 1991 and Paris in November 1991 respectively have identified areas such as computer software, food processing, telecommunications, pollution control, solar energy and agro industry amongst others for enhanced Indo-French economic collaboration. This was re-emphasised by the Prime Minister of India and the French president during their talks in Paris in November, 1991.

Export Potential of Andhra Pradesh

4860. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has a great potential for export of Tobacco, Vegetables, Yarn and ready-made garments; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage export of the above items from that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tobacco Board, APEDA, TEX-

PROCIL and the AEPC have been set up, inter alia, to promote exports of tobacco, vegetables, yarn and ready-made garments respectively. Action system has been introduced through the Tobacco Board.

A package of trade policy measures have been introduced aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and to encourage exports. These measures also applies to exports from the State of Andhra Pradesh. The new EXIM scrips will facilitate access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government has decided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts and credit export proceeds to such accounts. The exchange rate adjustments will a also benefit exporters of those items.

Construction of Roads/Bridges in Andhra Pradesh

4861. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of roads/bridges in the State with Central assistance;

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

(c) the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) a statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). after formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan, a decision would be taken about approving projects referred to by various State governments, including Andhra

Pradesh, under the centrally sponsored Scheme of roads of Inter-state or economic importance subject to certain norms and criteria adopted for the purpose.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
ROAD SCHEMES		
1.	Widening the Nellore-Bellary-Bombay Road from K. 35/0 to 40/0 from 40/0 to 60/0 (Nellore Dt.)	170.00
2.	Widening and strengthening of Nizamabaad-narsi road in Km. 30/0 to 45/0 Nizamabad Dist.	50.00
3.	Improvements to widening carriageway Alladurga-Metalkunta road from Km. 34/0 to 44/8 (Medak Dist.)	40.00
4.	Improvements to widening and strengthening the road connecting Aldurga Metalkunta road to meet State border from Km. 0/0 to 10/1 (Medak Dist.)	40.00
5.	Improvements to Nadichagi Halvi road (Kurnool Dist.)	30.00
6.	Improvements to Kavali-Kohi-Thurmamidi road from 0/0 to 17/8 (Medak Dist.)	25.00
7.	Improvements to Halkundi Vittalapuram road (Anantapur Dist)	23.00
8.	Improvements to Jakkal Madnoor road from Km. 0/0 to 8/0 (Nizamabad Dist.)	15.00
9.	Improvements to Mananpally-Nallavagu from K. 0/0 to 18/0 (Nizamabad Dist)	45.00
10.	Improvements to Kowthalam Halvi road Kurnool Dist.)	20.00
11.	Improvements to Bichkonda-Dongji road from 0/0 to 16/4 (Nizamabad Dist.)	20.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
12.	Improving and strengthening Bhadrachalam-Chandrapatla (Venkatapuram-Bhopalapatnam road) metalling and black topping from Km. 114 to 141/6 (Khammam Dist.)	105.00
13.	Strengthening of Ghatikunta road from Km. 0/0 to 5/4 in Khammam Dist.	30.00
14.	Strengthening Suryapet-Aswarao-pet road from Km. 28.6 to 174/4	729.00
15.	Improvement-widening and strengthening the road from Pondugunta to Pidugurala (Guntur District)	458.00
16.	Strengthening-Hanumakonda Khammam road Km. 96.753 to 120.75 (Khammam district)	120.00
17.	Strengthening Khammam-Kodad road from Km. 0/0 to 23/123 (Khammam Dist.)	116.00
18.	Widening and strengthening Km. 1/6 to 4/0 and 7/6 to 27/0 of Parkal-Mahadevapuram road (Warangal District)	95.00
19.	Widening and strengthening at Burgampad-Eturunagaram road from Km. 80/0 to 99/386 (Warangal District).	95.00
20.	Widening Hanumakonda-Khammam road from Km. 34/2 to 55/0 (Warangal District)	88.00
21.	Widening Hanumakonda-Nagaram road from Km. 23/0 to 35/0 (Warangal District)	51.00
22.	Strengthening and BT. to Yellandur-Parkal road from Km 35/4 to 48/0 in Warangal Dist.	38.00
23.	Widening and strengthening Parkal-Atmakum road from Km. 10/0 to 15/0 (Warangal Dist.)	24.00
24.	Widening Huzurabad-Parkal road from Km. 23/4 to 30/0 Warangal District.	17.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
BRIDGE SCHEMES		
25.	Construction of a bridge across river Tungabhadra near Nadichagi (Kurnool Dist.)	400.00
26.	Construction of a bridge in Km. 12/04 on Zaheerabad Bansapur road (Medak Dist.)	60.00
27.	Construction of a causeway across Pennar river at Km. 18/6 on Penukonda-Roddam	65.00
28.	Construction of high level bridge at Km. 53/6-8 of Ollapalem-Vemulapadu (Prakasam Dist.)	68.00
29.	Constructing 2nd Bridge across Munair at Km. 57/8 on Suryapet-Ashwaraopet road (Khammam Dist.)	500.00
30.	Construction of a high level bridge across Shabari river in Km. 35/6 of Nellipaka-Pochavaram road (Khammam District)	380.00
Total Rs.		3917.00 lakhs

Joint Venture Projects in Saudi Arabia

4862. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has sought assistance from India for setting up joint sector projects in that country;

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

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). During the 3rd session of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation held at New Delhi on 13-14 November, 1991, possibilities of developing bilateral Cooperation in setting up projects in Saudi Arabia were discussed. The Saudi Arabian side indicated that such opportunities existed in industrial sectors like food processing industry, metal and fabrication industry, chemical industry, light engineering industry, textiles, leather goods, wood panels, packaging industry etc. The information provided by the Saudi Arabian delegation has been passed on to Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Engineering Export Promotion Council and Exim Bank for being disseminated to the Indian entrepreneurs.

[*Translation*]

Import of Sugar

4863. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value in foreign exchange of sugar imported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the country has now become self dependent in the matter of sugar; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Out of the last three financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, a quantity of 2,41,750 tonnes of sugar was imported during 1989-90 only at a CIF value of US \$ 125673070.

(b) and (c). Production of sugar during the sugar seasons 1989-90 & 1990-91, (October-September) was adequate to meet internal consumption without imports. During 1991-92, taking into account the carryover stocks at the beginning of the season and the estimated sugar production during the season, there would be adequate availability of sugar to meet the internal requirements.

Free Travelling Facilities to Journalists in D.T.C.

4864. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide free travelling-facility to accredited journalists in Delhi Transport Corporation buses;

(b) if so, by what time a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The facility of concessional pass has already been extended to accredited journalists at the rate of Rs.70/- per pass per month. In view of the present critical financial position of DTC it will not be appropriate to burden it with any other concessions.

[English]

Re-fixation of pay of Re-employed officers in Armed Forces

4865. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the pay-scale which has been re-fixed now in respect of re-employed officers in the Armed Forces with a view to give them benefit of the integrated/ revised pay scale adopted for the Armed Forces w.e.f. January 1, 1986 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission has actually resulted in recovery of large amount of money from each of the re-employed officer and order have been issued to effect the recovery of these amounts from the pensionary benefits of those officers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of those officers from whom the recovery is being made now?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the problem and have issued instructions that subject to certain terms and conditions the recoveries need not be effected till various aspects of the matter are reviewed within 3 months.

Export of Jagree (GUR)

4866. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jagree (Gur) has been excluded from the list of the export items;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a persistent demand from the farmers, Co-operative institutions and market committees of Sangh and Kolhapur districts for allowing the export of Jagree; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). Export of Jaggery is allowed subject to a ceiling of Minimum Export price. For 1991-92 the ceiling is 10,000 MT and present MEP is Rs. 8,000/ PMT. Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) issues ceiling slips on the basis of registration of contracts with it on 'first-come-first-served' basis. An individual exporter is allocated not more than 500 tonnes for export.

Setting up of Bank Note Press in Orissa

4867. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up another Bank Note Press in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no proposal with the Government to set up a Bank Note Press in Orissa.

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

[*Translation*]**Export Houses**

4868. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recognised export houses in the country as on date;

(b) the value of exports made by them during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of new export houses recognised during the above period and the

number of export houses derecognised alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There are 1199 recognised export houses in the country as on date.

(b) The approximate export performance of recognised Export Houses during the past three years based on export returns received by FIEO is as under. The performance includes estimates in respect of those Export Houses who have not submitted their returns.

(Rs. In crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export performances</i>
1988-89	7042
1989-90	8124
1990-91	8968

(c) The number of export houses recognised in each year of the last three years in as under:-

	<i>3 years validity</i>	<i>One year validity</i>
1989-90	495	—
1990-91	185	63
1991-92	519	Including one year Export House Certificates with a Validity upto 31.3.92

No export House has been derecognised during the above period.

OULDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

[*English*]**Excise Exemption for Ayurvedic Drugs**

4869. SHRI LOKANATH CH-

(a) whether there is any excise duty exemption for Ayurvedic drugs; and

(b) if so, how much excise duty exemption has been enjoyed by the top ten drug

companies in India during the last ten years, company-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):(a) Yes, Sir. Under Notification No. 32/89-CE dated 1-3-1989, there is a full exemption from payment of excise duty on ayurvedic drugs.

(b) The manufacturers of fully exempted excisable goods are not required to furnish the information pertaining to production and clearance under the provisions of Central Excise Rules, 1944 and notification issued thereunder. The figure of excise duty exemption enjoyed in respect of ayurvedic drugs cannot, therefore, be readily determined.

Income Tax Raids

4870. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income tax raids

conducted during 1989-90 and 1990-91, collectoratewise;

(b) the value of unaccounted money and other wealth detected during these raids, collectoratewise;

(c) the number of cases filed in courts during the last two years in respect of such detected cases, collectorate-wise; and

(d) the number of such court cases finalised and penalty imposed and recovered, collectorate-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY IN FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):(a) and (b). Please see enclosed statements.

(c) and (d). Prosecutions for offences under the Direct Tax enactments are not launched on the basis of searches *per se*. Prosecutions are generally launched on completion of assessments and after careful evaluation of relevant evidence. Details regarding prosecutions launched and decided during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions launched</i>	<i>No. of Cases decided</i>	<i>No. of cases of conviction</i>
1389-90	8929	638	181
1990-91	3786	2309	174

Details regarding penalties imposed by the courts are not regularly maintained in the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Directorate of Income Tax (Investigation)	Year	No. of Searches	Value of assets seized (Rs. in crores)	Concealed income disclosed under Section 132(4) of the Income Tax Act. (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	1989-90 1989-90	577 814	24.59 32.09	10.35 15.85
2.	Chandigarh	1989-90 1990-91	285 285	4.23 4.23	5.12 5.12
3.	Calcutta	1989-90 1990-91	648 824	18.68 32.18	12.89 12.62
4.	Kanpur	1989-90 1990-91	326 358	8.79 14.06	3.86 2.53
5.	Ahmedabad	1989-90 1990-91	537 581	13.87 26.27	40.60 67.44
6.	Pune	1989-90 1990-91	375 399	5.74 11.41	12.99 19.13
7.	Madras	1989-90 1990-91	315 619	9.44 25.93	14.97 26.91

Sl. No.	<i>Directorate of Income Tax (Investigation)</i>	Year	No. of Searches	Value of assets seized (Rs. in crores)	Concealed income disclosed under Section 132(4) of the Income Tax Act. (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Hyderabad	1989-90 1990-91	242 304	6.99 7.85	10.62 14.44
9.	Bangalore	1989-90 1990-91	277 268	6.71 9.13	14.05 27.37
10.	Bombay	1989-90 1990-91	402 1062	28.98 61.10	67.99 133.82
	Total:	1989-90 1990-91	3984 5474	128.02 227.87	193.44 328.01

Revenue Collected from Maharashtra

4871. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue collected, district-wise, from Maharashtra, particularly Bombay during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount given to the Government of Maharashtra by the Union Government for the improvement of hospitals, roads, schools, water supply, jhuggi-jhopri clusters and for other developmental works in Bombay and other districts during the above period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase this amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY IN FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):(a) The total amount of Income Tax (Including Corporation Tax), Central Excise and Customs duties collected from Maharashtra, particularly Bombay during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Maharashtra	Bombay
1988-89	1560	13787
1989-90	18314	16069
1990-91	20595	17944

Figures are Collectorate/Commissionery wise as district-wise figure are not maintained.

(b) (i) The grants released to

Maharashtra for facilities in slum areas (including hospitals, roads, school building and water supply) are as under:

Years	Rs. in cores
1989-90	26.81
1990-91	7.71
1991-92 (upto 18.12.91)	9.39

(ii) The share of income Tax and Union Excise Duties paid to Maharashtra are as under:

Years	Rs. In cores
1988-89	26.81
1989-90	994.81
1990-91	1023.81

(c) to (e). Since the Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Centralised purchases by DGS&D

4872. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose and objects of centralised purchases by DGS&D;

(b) the norms followed to indentify the items under a broad category; and

(c) whether the Government propose to bring items of common use required by dif-

ferent users under the stream of centralised purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is responsible for arranging purchases of stores required by Central Government Ministries/Departments and their subordinate offices except such categories of stores which are excluded from the scope of organisation by general or specific order. It also, if so desired by them, purchases stores required by the State Governments, local bodies, quasi-public bodies, statutory corporations and PSUs.

(b) Broad categorisation of the items is determined by the discipline generally recognised by the industry such as textile, leather, machinery and equipments, automobiles, electrical, chemicals, petro-chemicals etc.

(c) Present arrangements already provide for centralised purchase of common user items.

Appraisers of Nationalised Banks

4873. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appraisers of nationalised banks are not considered as part time employees although Supreme Court had dismissed the Government's writ petition against the industrial tribunal award;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the award of the industrial tribunal; and

(c) the number of appraisers attached to banks at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) to (c). The reference to Supreme Court case presumably relates to the SLP filed in the Supreme Court by Indian Bank. Indian Bank has reported that after the dismissal of its SLP, filed in the Supreme Court, it has implemented the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and has absorbed jewel appraisers as part time clerks on half scale wages and that they have been paid arrears of salary etc. with effect from 1.4.1977. The total number of appraisers engaged on contract basis and who were covered under Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and subsequently absorbed as part-time clerks in the Bank is 347.

[Translation]

Revival of RBHM Jute Mills Katihar (Bihar)

4874. SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9073 on May 16, 1990 and state.

(a) the progress made so far regarding the revival and rehabilitation scheme of RBHM Jute Mills Katihar (Bihar);

(b) the steps being taken by the government to expedite the revival of the mill, and

(c) the number of workers out of those who were unemployed due to closure of the mills are likely to be rehabilitated after the completion of the revival scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A scheme for the revival and rehabilitation of RBHM Jute Mills was taken up during 1988 and completed in 1990 at a cost of Rs. 3.75 crores.

(c) The workers rendered surplus due to implementation of the rehabilitation scheme were reduced by retirement of superannu-

ated workmen without replacement after payment of full terminal benefit and implementation of Voluntary Retirement scheme after negotiations with the concerned plant level Trade Unions.

[*English*]

Rehabilitation of Sick Industrial units by BIFR

4875. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the units which have been rendered assistance by the Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction as a part of rehabilitation package during each of the last three years; and

(b) the results achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that the concessions/assistance for rehabilitation/revival of sick industrial companies are extended by banks, financial institutions, Central and State Governments etc. The BIFR brings together all the concerned agencies, determines the long term viability and accords approval for the company's proposals under section 17 (2) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 or sanctions a rehabilitation scheme under section 18 (4) of the Act. BIFR has reported that it approved/sanctioned 39, 81 and 129 cases in the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 respectively.

Enquiry against Big Companies and Industrial Houses having 100 percent Export Licences

4876. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry against big companies and industrial houses who have been given licences for 100 percent export of their products but instead of exporting they are selling their products in the internal market on the plea that these are rejected items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such companies/industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Industrial units set up under the 100% Export Oriented Scheme are allowed to sell their products in the domestic tariff area to the extent of 5% as rejects after paying all applicable duties. Government also allows higher percentage of rejects keeping in view the technical parameters of specific industries.

All such domestic sales are effected under the supervision and control of custom authorities.

[*Translation*]

Conditions of Delhi to Lucknow and Purnea to Patna stretches of National Highways

4877. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stretches of National Highways from Delhi to Lucknow and Purnea to Patna are not in a traffic worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of the aforesaid stretches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The sections of National highways from Delhi to Lucknow and Purnea to Patna are generally in traffic worthy condition. Some stretches were damaged during last monsoon which are being attended to. Maintenance and development of National Highway is a continuing activity and works of improvement are being undertaken from time to time subject to the resources available.

Retrenchment of Employees in MITCO

4878. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees are being retrenched in Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited (MITCO);

(b) if so, the number of employees retrenched so far, field-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to rehabilitate these retrenched employees, elsewhere; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No regular employee of Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited (MITCO) has been retrenched.

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

[English]

Bank-Population ratio in Andhra Pradesh

4879 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the bank-popu-

lation ratio in Andhra Pradesh, both in urban and rural areas as on November 30, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the average population per bank office (APPBO) as on 30th June, 1991 (latest available) in the urban and rural areas of Andhra Pradesh was 6,000 and 13,000 respectively.

Revision of pay scales of U.D.C., L.D.C and Office Supdts. in Defence Ministry

4880. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the all India defence Employees clerical association has represented to the government for revision of pay scales of LDC, UDC and Office Supdt. to Rs. 1200/-, Rs. 1400/- and Rs. 1600/- repetitively w.e.f. 1.1.86:

(b) whether the Supreme court has also in its recent judgement directed the Government to revise the pay scale of these categories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWER): (a) No such representation has been received in these cent past.

(b) No such direction has come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Rental Compensation to the Residents of Village Gigrjal in Jammu

4881. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rental compensation to the persons whose land has been acquired by the army in village Gigrial Tehsil Akhnoor in Jammu district has not been paid for the last two years and the revised rate also had not been paid for the years 1983 to 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release these payments immediately; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWER): (a) to (d) A Statement is attached.

(a) to (d). Land measuring 106.375 acres is held under requisition by the Army in village Gigrial, Tehsil Akhnoor, in Jammu district. The revised rental compensation for this land is Rs. 1,63,605.30 per annum. The rental compensation amounting to Rs. 1,60,757.30 per annum for an area of 103.675 acres, for the period upto March 1990, has been released. For the remaining area of 2.700 acres, an amount of Rs. 2848/- per annum has also been released for the period up to March 89. However, the rental for the subsequent period, upto the period ending March 91, for this area could not be released timely, for want of accurate demand from the Dy. Commissioner concerned. The latter has since been received and payment is being released.

2. The payment of arrears of rentals at the revised rate for the period 1983-86 has already made in respect of the major portion of 96.968 acres. For the balance portion of 9.407 acres, the demand submitted by the Dy. Commissioner has been returned for rectification of mistakes. The payment for this area will be released as soon as the corrected demand is received from the Dy. Commissioner.

[*Translation*]

Daily Income of D.T.C

4882. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the daily income of Delhi Transport Corporation due to participation of private sector in the transport system of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the losses of D.T.C?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The bus routes in the Union Territory of Delhi are not nationalised, and hence, there is no legal bar for operation of private buses. It is not possible precisely to say to what extent there has been decline in the daily income of DTC due to private operation of buses.

(c) Government are continually monitoring the performance of DTC with a view to increase its productivity and to reduce the cost of operations, enforce economy measures, prevent leakages with a view to increase revenue collection and reduce working losses. Rationalisation of routes is another measure which is under taken by DTC for improving its performance.

Production of opium in the opium Factory at Ghazipur Uttar Pradesh

4883 SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quality and quantity of opium

produced annually in the opium factory at Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to increase the production of opium in this factory;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the production of opium in this factory during the years 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990 Year-wise; and

(e) if the production has declined, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Export quality opium of 90° Consistence is produced in the factory at Ghazipur. Annual production depends on the export orders in hand.

(b) No, Sir, since there is surplus capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The accounts are maintained on financial year and not on calendar year basis. The production of opium at Ghazipur factory in relevant financial years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity in Metric Tonnes at 90° C</i>
1966-67	462.367
1970-71	452.164
1975-76	444.069
1980-81	258.119
1985-86	384.400
1990-91	420.920

(e) Production of opium in the factory being dependent on export orders, cannot be said to have declined. However, receipt of raw opium from poppy fields has shown declining trend due to reduction in the licensed area under poppy cultivation. The primary reason for reduction in area under poppy cultivation is due to over-supply of opiate raw material in the world market.

[English]

Special Courts for Trying Narcotics Cases in Kerala

4884. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up special courts for trying cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which these courts are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Section 36 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, as amended, provides for trial of offences by Special Courts which are to be created by the State Governments. The State Government have been asked to set up special courts under the Act at the earliest.

Opening of Provisional Office of Vijaya Bank at Mandya, Karnataka

4885. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Vijaya Bank in Mandya district of Karnataka;

(b) whether there is any proposal to

open a Divisional Office of the Vijaya Bank at Mandya; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 29 branches of Vijaya Bank functioning in Mandya District of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) do not have any proposal with them for opening a divisional office of Vijaya Bank at Mandya. As per the existing guidelines, Regional and Zonal offices of banks are established with the twin objectives of ensuring adequacy of supervisory control and economy of expenditure. The bank has got 19 divisional offices and 6 Zonal offices to control the operations of the existing branch network of 722 branches.

Targets for Export and Import

4886. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports and imports targetted for the current financial year along with their percentage to the gross domestic production;

(b) the actual performance of exports and imports during the year, so far;

(c) whether the Exim scrips have been found advantageous for encouraging exports; and

(d) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) In light of uncertainties relating to developments in the global econ-

omy, exports to USSR on account of difficulties being experienced by the USSR to supply necessary imports due to dislocation in the Soviet Union, severe import curbs imposed on account of critical Balance of Payments situation and time lag for exporters to react to the far reaching reforms in trade policy, no specific export target for 1991-92 has been finalised. Ministry of Commerce do not fix any import target.

(b) According to provisional figures, India's exports and imports during April-September 1991 amounted to Rs.18711 crores and Rs.21067 crores respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Through Exim Scrips, import of all raw Materials and components, barring import of sensitive items such as Petroleum and petroleum products, Fertilizers, etc were linked to export performance. Moreover, the Exim scrips are freely transferable and hence command a premium in excess of 20%. This is a built-in incentive for exporters.

Savings Schemes

4887. SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL:
SHRI M.G.REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the savings schemes under operation at present in the country;

(b) the total collections made during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there has been a decline in the collections under these schemes;

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

(e) the expenditure incurred on these schemes during each of the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken to boost the collections through these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Savings Schemes under operation by Government are as follows;

1. Post Office Savings Account.
2. Post Office Time Deposit (1 year, 2 year, 3 year and 5 year) account.
3. Post Office Recurring Deposit account.
4. National Savings Scheme, 1987
5. Post Office monthly Income Account.
6. Indira Vikas Patra.
7. Kisan Vikas Patra.
8. National Savings Certificates (VIII issue).

9. Public Provident Fund.

10. Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees, 19

11. Deposit Scheme for retiring Employees of Public Sector Companies, 1991.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed State

(c) and (d). There was no decline in overall collections during the last three years.

(e) The expenditure incurred by Government of India on management of these schemes during the last three financial years is as follows:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	316
1989-90	354
1990-91 (Revised Estimates)	384

(f) The steps taken to boost the collections include increase in interest rates, extension of fiscal concessions, publicity measures etc.

STATEMENT-I*Statewise Gross and Net Small Savings Collections including P.P.F. in Post Offices.**(In Rs. Lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (Provisional)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55737	25500	81223	48718	91558	50850
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	416	184	438	122	403	156
3.	Assam	24633	11173	35576	24055	31263	14829
4.	Bihar	81223	25451	104426	42108	114938	40896
5.	Goa	4204	2586	6749	4366	4886	2513
6.	Gujarat	112570	66085	135856	78076	168116	95179
7.	Haryana	41543	20945	47373	24505	50546	23633
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15350	6449	27043	18061	20214	9630
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11227	6411	19558	14725	8746	3976

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (Provisional)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
		3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	72620	30134	94616	44176	77861	28321
11.	Kerala	30455	16522	237855	21839	40757	20040
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47454	22957	58327	30702	57427	23582
13.	Maharashtra	167897	42115	203443	49409	111967	73818
14.	Manipur	510	256	582	291	592	290
15.	Meghalaya	1547	786	3704	2882	1692	776
16.	Mizoram	366	123	371	95	352	127
17.	Nagaland	517	300	468	260	442	190
18.	Orissa	27722	12462	38600	18205	467	25228
19.	Punjab	52209	33922	62731	38237	237	63520
20.	Rajasthan	44583	21897	60459	33470	74693	40676
21.	Sikkim	190	147	175	124	216	155

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (Provisional)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	50595	16838	69819	32464	81256	34993
23.	Tripura	2468	2038	4199	2503	4587	2256
24.	Uttar Pradesh	204445	91290	243663	113234	290685	147957
25.	West Bengal	143714	61389	198156	100414	204568	90047
Total States		1195195	517960	1535410	743050	1647749	764256

Note: The statement does not include the figures of PPF in banks and Deposit Schemes for Retiring Employees.

STATEMENT-II

Securitywise Collections in Small Savings Schemes

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Security	1988-89 (Final)		1989-90 (Final)		1990-91 (Provisional)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Savings Account	356294	16094	400366	20141	414562	11614
2.	1 Year Time Deposit	19554	6104	25755	6494	35437	11469
3.	2 Year Time Deposit	4370	2017	4713	617	5075	266
4.	3 Year Time Deposit	2131	-393	2037	-237	2188	-715
5.	5 Year Time Deposit	55248	-83605	32359	122509	30313	-96232
6.	Recurring Deposit	96925	30475	118080	40570	141590	35961
7.	National Savings Scheme	71615	71525	-170842	170552	193023	192100
8.	Monthly Income Account	57194	56407	77545	73440	86661	78940
9.	NSC VI Issue*	231021	120433	12502	-126875	-998	-1206131

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Security	1988-89 (Final)		1989-90 (Final)		1990-91 (Provisional)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	NSC VII Issue*	11010	-2412	2451	-17183	-384	-25722
11.	NSC VII Issue	0	0	152887	152865	167254	157023
12.	Social Security Certificate		400	240	224	71	49
13.	Indira Vikas Patra	170770	170769	268457	268453	245094	245076
14.	Kisan Vikas Patra	193973	193930	845635	345439	410083	408521
15.	Public Provident Fund (PO)	2226	2129	4886	4691	7906	7667
16.	Public Provident Fund (Banks)	49590	33865	87553	56999	95287	58712
17.	Discontinued Schemes	-15834	34228	8653	-17066	5228	-14732
18.	Deposit Scheme	-	-	1316	1310	1452	1372
	Total	1306493	583510	1716277	858825	1829842	865238

* Discontinued

Fixed Deposits in Banks and Public Sector Financial Institutions

4888. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the amount of fixed deposits in banks and other public sector financial institutions under various schemes as on March 31, 1991 and October 31, 1991 category-wise; and

(b) the reasons for variations in the deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Present data reporting system does not generate data relating to scheme wise amount of fixed deposits in banks and other financial institutions. However, Aggregate deposits (excluding inter bank deposits) and Time deposits of All Scheduled Commercial Banks as on last Friday of March 91 and 1.11.91 are indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

As on	Total Deposits	Time Deposits
29.3.91	2011198.63	162898.26
1.11.91	214519.40	174414.81

The total deposits of All Scheduled Commercial Banks, including time deposits, have increased during this period.

Whole-Life	Endowment Policies	Policies
For policies commencing on or after 1.4.70.	Rs. 84.00	Rs. 67.00
For Policies commencing before 1.4.70 but after 31.3.65	Rs. 87.00	Rs. 70.00
For policies commencing on or before 31.3.65	Rs. 89.00	Rs. 72.00

The information in respect of public sector financial institutions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Different Rates of Bonus on LIC Policies

4889. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) while declaring bonus of different policies viz., whole-life insurance policies and endowment insurance policies has differentiated in the rates of bonus to be added for the year 1990-91;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to order equal rate of bonus to policy holders of each class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India used to declare different rates of reversionary bonus for whole-life and endowment typed of policies. The same practice has been continued for the year 1990-91 also. However, an additional parameter, viz. "Duration of the policy since inception" has been introduced, for the first time, in declaring bonus for the year 1990-91. Accordingly the following rates of simple reversionary bonus per thousand sum assured, as a result of valuation as at 31st March, 1991, have been declared:

In order to maintain equity the concept of differential simple reversionary bonus has been introduced in the valuation as at 31st March 1991. As the surplus emerging under a policy is generally more in case of policies which have remained on the books for longer period, higher bonus to policies of longer duration has been declared.

(c) It is conventional to declare different rates of bonus for different types of policies. However, to achieve equity between different classes of policy holders, the concept of final (additional) bonus was introduced in the year 1979 which is a simple function of the policy duration and does not distinguish between a whole-life policy and an endowment policy.

Assistance from international financial Institutions for Construction of Roads and Bridges

4890. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:
SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for the construction of roads and bridges proposed for financial assistance from international financial institutions, State-wise;

(b) whether these projects have been cleared by the financial institutions;

(c) if so, the names of such financial institutions and amount of assistance proposed to be given by them;

(d) the details of roads and bridges proposed to be constructed with such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Details of the projects presently under implementation under Asian Development Bank and World Bank assistance, including their likely cost are given in the enclosed Statements I to IV. In addition, a statement indicating list of projects proposed for external lending where loan is yet to be signed is enclosed as Statement V along with details.

STATEMENT-I

List of Works Approved by Asian Development Bank for loan Assistance

Loan No. 918:IND (Package-I) Loan Amount US \$ 198.00 Million

Sl. No.	State	NH NO.	Name of work	Length in KM.	ough cost Rs, crores
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CIVIL WORKS				
	(i) Andhra Pradesh	5	Widening to four lanes and strengthening Anakapalky to Vishakapatnam.	46	46.80
	(ii) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	2	Four laning and strengthening from Ballabgarh to Mathura.	111	76.00
2	STATE HIGHWAYS				
	(iii) Andhra Pradesh		Improvement of Hyderabad-Ramagundam Road.	216	56.00
	(iv) Karnataka		Improvement of Ankola-Hubli Road.	133	38.00
	(v) Tamil Nadu		Improvement of Madras-Cuddalore section of East Cost Road.	161	37.00

STATEMENT -II

List of Works Under Asian Development Bank Project (Second Package)

Loan Amount US \$ 250.00 Million

Sl. No.	Name of Work	NH NO.	Cost (Rs. in crores)
NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS			
1.	Four laning and strengthening Bangalore Karnataka/Tamil Nadu Border Section.	7	24.40
2.	Four laning and strengthening Alwaye-Vyttila and Aroor-Sherthla Section (37 Km) and Streng. Vyttila-Aroor Section (10 Km)	47	41.80
3.	Four laning and strengthening Achrol-Kotputli Section.	8	54.09
STATE ROAD PROJECTS			
1.	Improvement of the Kakinada-Rajanagaram Road (54 Km) in Andhra Pradesh.		23.00
2.	Improvement of the Rourkela-Sambalpur Road (164 Km) in Orissa.		80.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work</i>	<i>NH NO.</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
3.	Improvement of the Panabgarh-Dubrajpur-Nalhati-Moregram Road (150 Km) in West Bengal.		81.00
4.	Improvement of the Varanasi-Shaktinagar Road (182 Km) in Uttar Pradesh		61.00

STATEMENT-III*World Bank Package (I) Loan Amount US \$ 200.00 Million*

Sl. No.	Name of Work	NH No.	cost (Rs. Crores)	Progress (Cumulative upto 5/91 Financial (Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of a new dual carriageway expressway linking the cities of Ahmedabad and Vadadara in the main Delhi-Bombay Corridor on NH 8	8	137.20	63.10
2.	Widening to four-lanes and strengthening existing carriageway Murthal to Kamal (km. 50-130)	1	40.16	5.96
3.	Widening to 4-lanes and strengthening existing carriageway from Srhind to Jullunder (km 252.25.372.7)	1	67.58	41.98
4.	Provision of an additional 2-lane carriageway and strengthening of existing 2-lane from 27/8 to 67 & Sing. from 67-160/2.	45	68.49	39.21
5.	Construction of a two lane bypass of the city Varanasi including a major bridge over the Ganga river.	2	49.92	23.99
6.	Construction of a new 2 lane road with at grade inter-section and service road linking centres of Dankuni & Palsit in the main Calcutta-Delhi corridor.	2	54.17	10.78

STATEMENT-IV*World Bank Assistance for State Road Projects**Details of World Bank Aided Projects (State Highways)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project & Length</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
	BIHAR (Total US \$ 99.00 million)	
1.	Bhagalpur Bridge across Ganga (4 Kms)	46.03
2.	Approaches to Bhagalpur bridge (14 Kms)	7.10
3.	Hajipur-Muzaffarpur road (51 Kms)	7.10
4.	Sonepur-Chappra road (50 Kms)	21.50
	MAHARASHTRA (Total US \$ 87 million)	
1.	Ahmednagar-Kopergaon road (95 Kms)	10.17
2.	Pune- Ahmednagar road (113.6 Kms)	23.61
3.	Ahmednagar-Aurangabad road (105.4 Kms)	
4.	Aurangabad-Mantha road (124 Kms)	16.63
5.	Akola-Kanhergaon road (96 Kms)	10.22

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project & Length</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
6.	Nagpur-Kampad road (69 Kms)	9.94
7.	Palgar-Wada road (47 Kms)	5.65
8.	Wada-Ambadi Road (23 Kms)	2.65
	RAJASTHAN (Total US \$ 102 million)	
1.	Alwar-Bhiwari road (90 Kms)	11.95
2.	Alwar-Karauli road (145 Kms)	15.37
3.	Udaipur-Dabok Road (16 Kms)	7.08
4.	Dabok-Chittorgarh road (97 Kms)	10.60
5.	Ajmer-Chittorgarh Road (186 Kms)	22.19
6.	Sirohi-Abu Road (63 Kms)	5.70
7.	Abu Road-Mount Abu road (23 Kms)	2.43
8.	Fatehpur-Churu Road (36 Kms)	2.72
9.	Churu-Haryana border (79 Kms)	5.68
10.	Sikar-Haryana border (133 Kms)	11.31

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project & Length</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
	UTTAR PRADESH (Total US \$ 160 million)	
1.	Sonauli-Gorakhpur Road (93 Kms)	22.32
2.	Gorakhpur-Ballia Road (153 Kms)	37.56
3.	Faizabad-Allahabad Road (143 Kms)	34.10
4.	Allahabad- Dohrihat road (208 Kms)	51.90

STATEMENT-V*National Highway Projects Identified for World Bank Loan Assistance (Package II)*

A: Loan Amount US \$ 299.00 Million

Sl. No.	Name of Work	NH No.	Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	4-laning of Karnal-Haryana/Punjab Border Section	1	112.40
2.	(i) 4-laning of Dewas-Indore Section	3	23.89
	(ii) Indore Bypass	3	51.23
3.	4-laning Bassein Creek Bridge Manor Section	8	92.11
4.	4-laning Bhubaneswar-Cuttak including Mahanadi Bridge & approaches	5	104.90
5.	4-laning of Haryana/Punjab Border-Sirhind Section.	1	69.30
6.	4-laning Bihar/West Bengal Border-Raniganj Section.	2	71.52
STATE ROAD PROJECTS			
1.	Reconstruction of damaged bridges		Cost us \$ 14 million
B:			
1.	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan) Loan Amount US \$ 34.7 Million		
1.	4-laning of Agra-Mathura Section in Uttar Pradesh.	2	106.50

Allotment of Janata Cloth to Andhra Pradesh

4891. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the quantity of Janata cloth allotted to Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Andhra Pradesh was originally allotted a production target of 52.00 million square metres for 1991-92 under Janata Cloth Scheme. An additional target of 5 million square metres has been recently allotted.

Facilities Provided by Defence Laboratories to Industrialists

4892. R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have urged the industrialist to use defence laboratories to introduce new technologies and high quality in their products to meet stiff international competition;

(b) if so, the facilities that are being provided by the Defence Laboratories to industrialists; and

(c) the number of industrialists who have so far utilised this facility?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Raksha Mantri while addressing 5th Congress on High Technology, New Delhi on 21 Nov. 1991 had stated that where needed, our industries can use Defence Laboratories as a carrier to introduce new technologies and the quality culture in their products as the French and American industries have done. This steps has benefitted these countries by transferring military technology culture to civil industry.

(b) Civil industry can avail the technologies and expertise available at the defence laboratories not only for producing items required for defence but also for using the know-how for producing civil products as well. The availability will of course depend upon the present load experienced by the particular laboratory.

(c) Defence Research and Development Organisation has transferred 153 technologies to the industries during last five years. This includes, for instance, 27 technologies transferred by Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore and 22 technologies transferred by Instrument Research and Development Establishment, Dehradun.

Foreign Aid Through Aid India Consortium

4893. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium has pledged aid assistance of U.S. \$ 6.7 billion to India;

(b) if so, the countries which have contributed for this purpose and the amount of the assistance from each country; and

(c) the terms and conditions, if any, on which the assistance is being given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the statement attached.

(c) The details regarding terms and conditions of foreign aid to be provided will be determined only after the aid negotiations are finalised with each donor agency.

STATEMENT*Statement Showing Indications of New Aid Commitments for 1991-92*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country/Institution</i>	<i>Amount in U.S. \$ million</i>
1.	Canada	47.4
2.	Denmark	61.5
3.	France	132.7
4.	Germany	330.0
5.	Italy	63.5
6.	Japan	823.6
7.	Netherlands	121.0
8.	Norway	21.2
9.	Sweden	71.7
10.	Switzerland	91.8
11.	United Kingdom	319.0
12.	United States	120.0
13.	A.D.B.	891.5
14.	E.E.C.	176.8
15.	IBRD/IDA	3,000.00
16.	I.F.A.D.	20.2
17.	I.F.C.	150.0
18.	Nordic Investment Bank	50.0
19.	U.N. System	230.0
	Total	6,721.9

Trade Between India and Thailand

4894. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade between India and Thailand has registered a tremendous growth during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total turn over during the above years;

(c) whether there is further scope to

(In Rs. crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>Total trade</i>
1988-89	191.66	221.01	412.67
1989-90	316.95	148.20	465.15
1990-91	442.76	115.72	558.48

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). During the 5th meeting of the Indo-Thailand Joint Trade Committee held at New Delhi in November, 1991, the two sides reiterated the need for diversification and expansion of trade. The two delegations identified items of export interest to either side. Trade promotional measures such as departmental, store promotion campaign in Bangkok, counter-trade, joint venture tie-ups and Indian participation in Thai projects were identified as means to achieve the goal of enhanced trade.

Family Courts

4895. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of disputes

expand Indo-Thailand trade;

(d) if so, the plans drawn up by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the follow-up action taken to implement those plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per DGCI&S' statistics, India-Thailand trade during the last three years has been as under:

relating to marriage and family matters are pending in the courts for long period;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up more family courts in the country to dispose of such cases, and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The desired information about pendency is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). It has been the policy of the Government to encourage the setting up of

Family Courts. Whether the jurisdiction of the Family Courts, Act, 1984, has not been requesting the States/Union territories to take suitable steps in this regard. Where the Act has been extended, it becomes obligatory on the part of the State/Union Territory concerned to set up Family Court for every area comprising a city or town whose population exceeds 1 million and as regards other areas, they may do so as they deem it necessary.

National Savings Certificates Scheme

4896. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deposits mobilised through the National Savings Certificates Scheme during the financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to increase the share of the State Governments as an incentive for higher collections;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total amount of Gross deposits mobilised through the various Small

Savings Schemes during 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs. 17162.77 crores and Rs. 18298.42 crores (Provisional) respectively.

(b) to (d). Keeping in view the burden on the Central Government of servicing the interest payment and repayment obligations on the existing stock of small savings debt; and the cost of management of small savings schemes, it is not feasible to increase the quantum of loans to State Governments from the present level of 75 per cent of net collections.

Export of Cardamom

4897. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Cardamom exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the main cardamom producing States in the country; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase production of cardamom and reduce costs in order to face competition in the international market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Quantity of cardamom (small/large) exported during the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Small Cardamom (Qty. MT)</i>	<i>Large Cardamom (Qty. MT)</i>
1988-89	787.00	464.00
1989-90	180.00	787.00
1990-91	379.00	961.00
1991-92	449.00	535.00

(April to Nov) Source: Spices Board.

(b) The main small cardamom producing States are Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and the major large cardamom producing States are Sikkim and West Bengal.

(c) The Spices Board has taken a number of programmes, both short terms and long term for increasing productivity of Cardamom, (both small and large), which include:

- (i) Scheme for rendering extension support to growers.
- (ii) Production and supply of high yielding quality planting materials.
- (iii) Replantation
- (iv) Development of infrastructure for water sources in cardamom plantation.
- (v) Opening demonstration for encouraging the farmers on scientific cultivation.

(Sources: Spices Board)

Work Load of Ordnance Factories

4898. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of orders constituting the work-load with the ordnance factories in general and the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur in particular as on March 31, 1991 June 30, 1991 and September 30, 1991, respectively;

(b) whether the ordnance factories are normally expected to have work-load for the following four years at any point of time;

(c) whether the Government often resorts to purchase of defence items from the

private sector, despite availability of adequate capacity and competence with the Defence Ordnance Factories;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to close down some of the sick Ordnance Factories;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the steps being taken to revive the sick factories to health and viability?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) It is not in public interest to disclose the information sought for.

(b) To enable advance planning, Ordnance Factories would like to have a forecast of the work-load for four years. However it may not be possible for the Armed Forces to furnish such forecasts for every item because of the changing threat-perception and budgetary constraints.

(c) and (d). Procurement from civil sector. (including private sector) of items, for which Ordnance factories are the nominated production agency, is resorted to only after utilising of the capacities in the Ordnance factories.

(e) to (g). Since the Ordnance Factories are Departmental Undertakings, working on 'no profit no loss' basis, the concept of sick units does not apply to them. There is no proposal to close down any of them. The factories currently suffering from under-utilisation of capacity have been directed to diversify into non-defence production and exports. Performance of the Ordnance Factories is being closely monitored to improve their productivity and financial performance.

**Manufacture of Vehicles at Vehicles
Factory, Jabalpur**

4899. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative costs of production of vehicles manufactured at the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur and similar vehicles manufactured by private automobile industry, exclusive of all taxes;

(b) whether the cost of the former is less than similar vehicle manufactured in private sector;

(c) if so, the reasons for short-fall of work load with the vehicle factory; Jabalpur;

(d) whether the manufacturing processes and techniques adopted by the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur have not been modernised and updated;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to modernise the above Factory?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR)(a): to (c). Vehicles similar to those manufactured in the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur are not being manufactured by the private automobile industry. Therefore a valid comparison is not possible. The Army not placing further orders for the existing series of vehicles on Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur in the recent past is not on consideration of prices.

(d) to (f). No significant modernisation of the factory has been undertaken in the recent past since it is linked with a decision, yet to be taken, on the futuristic series of vehicles to be introduced into the Services.

[Translation]

Repairs of National Highway No.7

4900. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the National Highway No. 7 between Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh) and Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) is not traffic worthy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the development and repairs of the above stretch of National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The section of National Highway No.7 between Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh) and Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) is generally in traffic worthy condition. Development and repairs of National Highways is a continuous process and repair/improvement works are being undertaken from time to time within the resources available.

**Widening of National Highways in
Madhya Pradesh**

4901. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated by the Union Government during 1990-91 and 1991-92 to develop and widen the national Highways in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the names of highways included in this programme; and

(c) the agencies to whom this work has been entrusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Funds allocated to Government of Madhya Pradesh for development of National Highways during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1990-91	18.50
1991-92	19.00 (provisional)

(b) All the National Highways in Madhya Pradesh, viz. National Highways No. 3,6,7,12,16,25,26,27 and 43, having a combined length of 2,946 kms within the State, were covered by the above referred allocations.

(c) National Highways works in Madhya Pradesh are entrusted to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh who act as agents of the Government of India to get the National Highways works executed.

Cases Involving Violation of Revenue Laws

4902. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving violation of various revenue laws detected by the informers in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which the violation of revenue laws was established; and

(c) the number of informers who have been awarded cash prizes on this account and the criteria for payment of reward in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) to (c). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Opening of New Textile Mills under NTC

4903. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new textile mills under the National Textile Corporation to meet the present requirement of cloth;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to include the tribal areas at Madhya Pradesh in the programme; and

(d) if so, the areas in which textile mills are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

Export of Diamonds and Gold Jewellery and Precious Stones

4904. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been stagnation in the export of diamonds, gold jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the targets fixed for export of these items item-wise and year-wise and the extent to which these were achieved during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the exports of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. The exports of gems and jewellery during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

1988-89	4581
1989-90	5479
1990-91	5360

(Source: Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council)

(b) There was a decline in exports of gem and jewellery only during 1990-91 as compared to 1989-90 due to recessionary trends prevailing in major importing countries like USA and Japan and lower utilisation of diamonds in studded jewellery all over the world.

(c) Item-wise and year-wise export targets and performance of gems and jewellery for the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	1990-91		1989-90		1988-89	
	Target	Performance	Target	Performance	Target	Performance
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
2						
1. Diamond	5000	4738	5000	4972	3740	4238
2. Coloured Gemstones	250	208	175	195	125	147
4. Gold Jewellery	650	384	275	283	200	171
5. Others	50	50	50	29	39	25
Total	5950	5360	5500	5479	4104	4581

(d) Market promotion measures abroad and product development efforts to make Indian gem and jewellery products competitive in world markets have helped in increasing exports and these measures are proposed to be continued and intensified, wherever required.

Irregular Foreign Exchange Transactions by Foreign Missionaries

4905. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign missionaries have been apprehended during the current year for their involvement in irregular foreign exchange transactions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade and Economic Cooperation with ASEAN

4906 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is working in close co-operation with Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia Pacific Run trade blocks for improving its trading and economic co-operation with these countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). The Government has expressed interest in becoming a sectoral dialogue partner with ASEAN in four fields viz. trade, tourism human resource development and science and technology.

Government has also flagged its interest in having association with the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Grouping.

Financial Assistance to Bihar

4907. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give more financial assistance to Bihar to enable it to overcome its difficult economic situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). Usual flow of funds on account of share in Central Taxes, Central assistance for State Plan schemes, Small Savings loan, Revenue Deficit grant, Centre's contribution to State Calamity Relief Fund and Centrally sponsored schemes is being made to the State. Whenever necessary, some advance releases of State's entitlements will also be made to help the State tide over their temporary Ways and Means difficulties. No other type of assistance is proposed to be given to the State during the current financial years.

Alleged Fraud in UCO Bank, Chandigarh

4908. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Crores missing from bank' appearing in the Tribune dated September 26, 1991.

(b) whether any inquiries and investigations have been conducted into the affairs of this bank;

(c) if so, the extent and number of frauds and embezzlement cases detected;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed therefor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and further action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). UCO Bank has reported that 14 cases of fraudulent payments using forged demand drafts totalling Rs. 21,86,809.30 and one case of withdrawal against wrong debit involving Rs. 45,000/- only were detected in March 1990 at its Sector 17-B Branch, Chandigarh. The Bank has further reported that in connection with these payments, the Central Bureau of Investigation registered a regular case on 28.11.90 against 3 Bank employees and 6 outsiders. UCO Bank has placed 4 employees under suspension.

Revival of State Legislative Council, Tamil Nadu

4909. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution on Octo-

ber 4, 1991 rescinding an earlier resolution suggesting the revival of the State Legislative Council; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Legislative Council Bill, 1990 for the creation of Legislative Councils in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu was passed in the Rajya Sabha on 28th May, 1990 and was transmitted to Lok Sabha. The Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha. In view of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly's Resolution rescinding its earlier resolution for revival of the State Legislative Council, no action is required on the part of the Central Government.

Visit of Delegation of Confederation of Engineering Industry to USA

4910. SHRI SRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the confederation of Engineering Industry visited the USA recently;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions held by the delegation centred around briefing the US Government and industry about India's industrial, fiscal and trade policy changes for strengthening institutional links between the two countries, to promote US participation in India's development through investment, joint ventures, technology transfer and sourcing of software, components and equipment from India. The visit was only exploratory in nature.

(c) The visit helps promote economic and trade ties between the two countries.

[*Translation*]

Effect of External and Internal Loans and Trade Deficit on Growth Rate

4911. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate is likely to decline owing to heavy loan repayments and foreign exchange deficit;

(b) the estimated trade deficit during 1991-92 and the amount of internal and external loans to be repaid together with interest thereon; and

(c) the likely decline in the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The impact of repayment of loans on the growth rate of the country is expected to be marginal because borrowing is being kept under strict limit. The foreign exchange shortage could have an adverse effect upon growth if it is not alleviated by measures to strengthen export performance. However, the government proposes to tackle the foreign exchange shortage by a vigorous export drive so that our growth targets are not jeopardised.

The trade deficit during 1991-92 would depend on our export performance and the level of imports we can maintain keeping in view our foreign exchange reserve position. However, it is expected that current year's trade deficit would be lower compared to the last year's trade deficit at Rs. 15,142 crores. The extent of internal and external borrowing including interest payments as estimated for 1991-92 is as follows:

	(<i>Rs. crores</i>)	
	<i>Net borrowing</i>	<i>Interest payment</i>
Internal	38,545	24,770
External *	4,224	2,702

* Includes external assistance on both Government and non-Government accounts.

Booth Capturing Rigging and other Irregularities during Recent Bye-Election

4912. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI P.C THOMAS:
SHRI DATTA TRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI M.V.V. S. MURTHY:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents of booth-capturing, rigging, violence and other irregularities took place during the recent bye-elections.

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

(c) the number of booths where repolling was conducted, constituency-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to prevent such incidents;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing cases of malpractices resulting in repoll or adjourned poll during the countermanded/bye-elections held on 16th

November, 1991 is laid on the Table of the House. It is not possible to furnish information in respect of incidents that did not warrant a repoll as it is not complied by the Election Commission of India.

(c) A repoll was ordered at all polling stations, mentioned, in the statement, except polling station numbers 163 to 165, 167 and 169 to 175 in the 23 Cuddapah Lok Sabha Constituency where the poll was adjourned.

(d) to (f). The Representation of the people (Amendment) Bill, 1990 contains certain provisions to prevent such incidents. However comprehensive proposals in this regard will be considered by the Government as a part of the indepth study of entire gamut of electoral reforms.

STATEMENT**Statement Showing Cases of Poll Malpractices Committed during the Countermanded/Bye-Elections held on 16.11.1991**

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	23-Cuddapah P.C. 154-Cuddapah Assembly segment	7,8,9,12,13 11,118,119,120 99,99A, 100, 100A	Poured water in the polled ballotbox and tore ballot papers. Poured Acid in two boxes and burnt. Ballot papers snatched away A mob made rigging another mob poured water.
		117	Polling agent of TDP Party poured water into ballot boxes and sped away.
		130	A mob made rigging. The TDP agent poured water.
		131	Tampered with paper seal of ballot box and poured water. Diary of the Presiding officer torn.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
2.	23-Cuddapah P. C. 155-Badvel assembly segment —do— —do—	140 146, 147 163, 164 178, 179 68, 70 80 163,164,165, 167, 169, 170, 171,172, 173, 174. & 175	A mob made rigging. Another mob poured water. Poured mud water. Poured water in polled ballot boxes Marked copy of electoral roll ballot papers have been torn and ballot boxes tampered. Water and ink poured into the ballot boxes. Ballot boxes snatched and thrown in a well. Polling parties could not reach the polling stations in time due to cyclone and heavy rains. The rivulets between Kamasamudram and vernalur were in spate and the polling personnel could not cross the rivulets and reach the polling stations within prescribed time.
3.	166-Penukonda A.C.	64, 65 & 66	Unidentified miscreants entered into the polling station around 12 noon and poured liquid and pill into the polled ballot boxes.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
5.	Badarpur Assembly Constituency	ASSAM 18, 67, 80, 82, 87, 89	Miscreants snatched away ballot papers, marked them and inserted them in the ballot box.
1.	49-Patepur A.C.	BIHAR 129	Pollled ballot boxes taken out from custody of polling officer by some antisocial elements
2.	52- Valshali A.C.	140, 141 113, 122	Firing led to stop of poll after 9.30 A.M. Violence and murder of one person each took place near the polling station.
3.	162- Poreyahat A.C.	115 135 & 136 4	Antisocial elements opened fire near the polling station in which several persons were injured. Bomb was blasted near the polling stations. Forcible snatching of ballot boxes and signed ballot papers.
		39	Miscreants snatched 104 ballot papers stamped and put them into the ballot box.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
4.	213-Paliganj A.C.	31, 29, 22, 214	Snatching of ballot papers.
5.	213-Paliganj A.C.	35, 36	Bomb throwing and firing in the air by antisocial elements.
6.	280-Tundi A.C.	229	Ballot papers forcibly polled.
6.	280-Tundi A.C.	118	Some unauthorised persons snatched away 150 ballot papers from Presiding Officer and ballot papers were torn and some ballot paper inserted in the ballot box.
7.	310-Sisal	151	Anti-social elements forcibly took away both ballot boxes from Presiding Officer. They tore off some ballot boxes from Presiding Officer. They tore off some ballot papers also.
7.	310-Sisal	129, 173	Miscreants forcibly snatched and inserted some ballot papers in to the ballot box.
8.	18-Earh Parliamentary Constituency	156	Ballot box snatched and tampered with.
8.	199-Chandi Assembly segment	156	Ballot box snatched and tampered with.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
9.	201-Mokameh assembly segment	46	Large number of ballot papers snatched away. Marked copy of electoral roll and other material also damaged. disturbance at the booth.
	—do—	47	Large number of ballot papers snatched away, copy of electoral roll snatched away/damaged.
	—do—	48	Ballot papers with caunter foils and paper seal etc. snatched away.
	—do—	81	Polled ballot boxes thrown in a well.
	—do—	112	Ballot box tampered with. Ballot papers forcibly snatched. Ballot papers forcibly cast and booth capturing.
	—do—	113	Ballot papers snatched. Presiding Officer compelled to sign ballot paper. Polling could not continue due to intimidaton and threat to polling personnel.
10.	201-Mokameh assembly segment	114	50 ballot papers torn by miscreants. Ballot box tampered with.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
	—do—	117	The ballot papers torn. Ballot box tampered with. Polling materials damaged. Paper seal damaged. Intimidation outside the booth.
	—do—	118	Ballot papers and electoral roll snatched away and torn. Ballot box also tampered with.
	—do—	119	Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	121	Disturbance at the booth. Ballot box, ballot papers and other polling materials snatched away.
	—do—	122	Ballot papers and other materials snatched and torn. Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	123	Ballot papers, paper seals and other materials destroyed. Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	124	Ballot box tampered with by antisocial elements. Ballot papers also torn.
	—do—	141	Ballot papers, electoral roll and other polling materials damaged. Disturbance at the booth by antisocial elements.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
11.	202-Barh Assembly segment	142	Ballot papers forcibly put in the ballot box. Electoral roll and other polling material snatched away.
	—do—	63 (Eastern side)	Polling was disturbed by anti social elements. Some ballot papers for cibly put in the ballot box.
	—do—	63 (Western side)	—do—
	—do—	133	Ballot papers snatched. Polling personnel intimidated.
	—do—	138	Ballot box snatched away by miscreants during polling.
	—do—	142	—do—
	—do—	168, 169 & 170	Violence near the booth. One person killed. Three persons injured. Ballot papers snatched. Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	182	Ballot box as well as all polling materials snatched away by miscreants.
12.	202-Barh assembly segment	185	Ballot papers, ballot paper account and other materials destroyed. Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	186 & 187	Ballot papers and all other materials destroyed. Ballot box tampered with.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
	—do—	188	Ballot papers and other materials destroyed. Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	210	Disturbance at the booth. Ballot papers snatched. 11 ballot papers forcibly put inside the ballot box.
13.	203-Bikhtiarpur	61	Ballot papers snatched. Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	165	Large number of ballot papers were snatched, additional ballot papers were rushed to polling station But nobody turned up at the booth after the incident. Ballot papers also forcibly put in the ballot box.
	—do—	212	Large number of ballot papers were torn. Electoral roll was destroyed. Polling could not be carried on.
14.	204-Fatwar (SC) assembly segment	21	Disturbance by miscreants. Ballot papers torn. Ballot box tampered with.
	—do—	65	Ballot papers torn. Ballot box snatched and tampered with.
15.	199-Chandi assembly segment	102	

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1		3	
2		4	
	200-Harnaut assembly segment	102	Booth Capturing. Ballot papers snatched away from the Presiding Officer and forcibly cast. Some Polling materials damaged. Ballot box tempered with.
16.	203-Bakhtiarpur assembly segment	85	Ballot papers were stuffed unauthorisedly into ballot boxes by miscreants.
17.	21-Madhapura P.C. 115-Kumarkhand A.C.	5 50, 50K, 51	Polling interrupted due to altercation between two groups. There was firing between two groups about 500 yards away from polling booths.
		84	About 150 ballot papers forcefully stamped and put in ballot boxes by a group of about 25 persons who took over the booth for some time. Fairness of polling doubtful.
		85	About 400 ballot papers stamped and put in ballot box forcefully by a group of about 25 outsiders. Fairness of polling doubtful.
18.	116-Singheswar A.C.	59, 60, 61, 68, 69, 65,	Poll was vitiated due to booth capturing (as reported by the central observer)

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
65,			Some people took away forcibly ballot papers, paper seal and prevented Harijans from voting.
73,			Some people destroyed some ballot papers and forcefully stamped votes and put in ballot box. Fairness of polling doubtful.
165,			Some outsider destroyed ballot papers and poll votes forcefully and in ballot box. Fairness of polling doubtful.
166,			Threatening of polling personnel, destruction of ballot papers and forceful stamping of some votes and putting in ballot box. Fairness of polling doubtful.
170,			The patrolling cum collecting party were given only some ballot papers by the Presiding Officer of the booth. Polling box of the booth not available.
171,			Forceful centing of vote and destruction of ballot papers by some people at 12.45 P.M. Presiding Officer declared the polling void and stopped poll.
178,			Some people captured the booth for some time forcibly took away ballot papers, and manhandled and took

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
19.	120-Machepura A.C.	180, 19 30 65 66, 67 178 227	<p>away ballot papers. Poll was stopped and polling party moved away from there.</p> <p>Forceful counting of votes at the booth. Fairness of polling doubtful.</p> <p>Some votes forcefully polled. Some ballot papers snatched and left outside after stamping. Fairness of polling doubtful.</p> <p>A bomb thrown at the booth. Apprehension that many people abstained from casting their votes. Fairness of polling doubtful.</p> <p>Four persons received pellet injury in firing and one person received injury in brick batting between rival parties.</p> <p>Booths were looted.</p> <p>One hundred and fifty ballot papers looted.</p> <p>There was clash between two groups 500 yards from booth in which three persons sustained injury.</p>

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
20.	123-Allamnagar A.C.	18,107	Some persons forcibly took ballot papers and stamped them.
		8	Some people destroyed ballot papers, ran away with voters list and threw the ballot box in water. Fairness of polling doubtful.
21.	43-Gaya (SC)P.C. 247-Belagajn Assembly Segment	38	Lootingof ballot papers and other election papers.
		85	Looting of boxes and pouring ink into to them.
		105	Looting of ballot papers.
		195	Forcibly snatching the ballot papers and putting them into ballot boxes.
22.	248-Konch Assembly Segment	196	Ballot papers looted.
23.	249-Gaya Moffasil assembly segment.	111, 112 & 159	Ballot papers inserted forcibly into boxes. Ballot boxes and ballot papers looted away.
24.	252-Gurua Assembly segment	17	Water poured into the ballot boxes.
		89, 90	Ballots looted

ii. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
25.	253-Bodh Gaya (SC) assembly segment	189	Ballot papers forcibly inserted into the ballot boxes.
		24	Ballot papers forcibly inserted into the ballot boxes.
		75	Poll disrupted and polling procedure violated.
		85	Mobil/Water poured into the ball boxes.
		98	Large scale bogus voting reported.
		166	Ballot papers forcibly inserted.
26.	250-Gaya Town assembly segment		<p>The Returning Officer recommended repoll at 48 polling stations which were seriously affected by booth capturing and exercise of franchise by voters in that assembly segment was interfered with by antisocial elements on an extensive scale (Annexure).</p> <p>There were 225 polling stations in that assembly segment and as many as 48 of them were badly affected by booth capturing. The serial nos. of polling stations involved in both capturing as mentioned in annexure clearly indicated that most heinous practice against the elections was not confined only to certain pockets or</p>

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4

areas of the assembly constituency segment but was indulged in throughout the length and breadth of the assembly segment. The booth capturing on such massive scale in all parts of the assembly segment must have made its impact not only on the polling stations about which the report had been made but on the entire electorate in that assembly segment.

Reports received by the Commission from other sources corroborated the inference that the poll in this assembly segment was totally vitiated. The press reports which appeared in that national and local press showed how the electoral process was held to ransom in the Gaya Town. hence repoll was ordered by the Commission for all the 225 polling stations of 250-Gaya Town Assembly Segment.

Looting of ballot boxes, and snatching of ballot papers.

Ballot papers snatched.

Water poured into the ballot boxes.

27. 250-Gaya 2 & 3 Town assembly segment

2 & 3

—do—

5

—do—

6, 7 & 8

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
	—do—	9	Water poured into the ballot boxes and looting of ballot papers.
	—do—	17 & 18	Looting and snatching of ballot papers, Stamping forcibly and putting into the boxes.
	—do—	30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 50 & 51	Looting and snatching of ballot papers, stamping and forcibly putting into the boxes.
	—do—	95, 96 99, 100, 107, 108, 109	All polling materials and ballot boxes looted away.
	—do—	110	Ballot papers snatched and acid poured in box.
	—do—	111	Ballot papers snatched.
	—do—	127, 128, 129, & 129 (k)	Ballot boses looted.
	—do—	136, 138, 139, 140, 141 & 155	Ballot boxes looted and water poured into the boxes.
28.	250-Gaya Town assembly segment	161	Boxes looted away.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
	--do--	171 (k)	Cent percent poll. Ballot papers forcibly inserted.
	--do--	177	Ballot papers forcibly inserted into the boxes.
	--do--	182	Ballot papers destroyed.
	--do--	184	Ballot papers destroyed and also forcibly inserted into the box.
	--do--	195, 200, 202 & 203	Pad and cross arrow mark snatched away polling disrupted.
	--do--	208 & 213	Ballot papers/Ballot boxes looted.
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	55-Hatta A.C.	70, 72 and 73 Ka	Some miscreants forcibly entered into the polling booth No. 70, 72 and 73 Ka and snatched away some of the ballot papers. The Presiding officers of these booth have reported that after stamping these ballot the miscreants put some of the ballot box and went away with the rest of them. The identity of the snatched ballot papers could not be established. The Commission ordered re-poll at these three polling booths.

Sl. No.	No. & Name of constituency	No. of Polling station	Reasons for poll being vitiated malpractices committed
1	2	3	4
2.	89-Premnagar (ST)		The ballot papers numbering 67507 to 67529 i.e. 23 in number snatched inserted wrongly in the ballot box by some miscreants and can be identified and rejected at the time of counting. Re-poll was not considered necessary in this polling station.

Cotton Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh

4913. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of cotton is produced in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there are sufficient number of cotton spinning mills in the State to make optimum use of the cotton produced there;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to set up cotton spinning mills in Madhya Pradesh, and

(e) when these mills are likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT). (a) to (c). During the cotton season 1988-89, 1989-90 1990-91, the quantity of cotton produced in Madhya Pradesh was to the tune of 12.03 lakh bales, 13.40 lakh bales and 16.00 lakh bales respectively. In order of quantity—wise production of cotton in various States of the country, the State of Madhya Pradesh, on the average, ranks fourth. From the information available, 82 units have been issued licence/registrations for total capacity of 19.44 lakh spindles and 31,153 rotors for setting-up spinning and composite mills in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The yearly average cotton consumption for all the 82 units comes about 8.39 lakh bales of 175 kgs each. In view of the average pressing of cotton in Madhya Pradesh being 13.81 lakh bales per year, the cotton produced in the State is more than the spinning capacity licenced/registered in the State.

(d) The Central Government has got no proposal to set-up spinning mills in Madhya Pradesh at present.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

Employment to Weavers

4914. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to provide employment to the weavers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) In addition to the existing package of employment oriented measures, Central Government has recently formulated and announced two new schemes, viz., (i) Margin Money for Destitute Weavers, and (ii) Development of Integrated Handloom Villages, with a view to provide employment to destitute weavers living below poverty line and for development of handloom villages to ensure sustained and gainful employment to the handloom weavers.

(b) The Scheme of 'Margin Money for Destitute Weavers' announced for implementation during the current financial year envisages capital support to the weavers who are in destitution through cooperativisation. The scale of assistance is @ Rs. 2000/- per destitute member subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh per society. The scheme called 'Development of Integrated Handloom Villages', also introduced for implementation during 1991-92 adopts a cluster approach for development of selected handloom villages in the country by providing all types of facilities in terms of skill upgradation, productivity, infrastructure etc.

to give concerted and special attention to the languishing craft of weaving.

Problems of Opium Growers

4915. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of the opium growers in the country;

(b) whether there has been a sharp fall in opium production in the country in general and Jhaiawar region of Rajasthan in particular;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the main problems being faced by the opium growers; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During 1990-91, opium production in the country including that in Jhalawar region of Rajasthan had fallen marginally as compared to previous years.

(c) The fall in production of opium was on account of damage caused to poppy crop by mhill disease and rains, etc. The main problem being faced by the opium growers is that due to crop damage some cultivators fell short of the minimum qualifying yield required for renewal of their licences.

(d) While formulating the policy guidelines relating to grant of licences for poppy cultivation for the year 1991-92, the Government has taken into account the damage caused to the poppy crop during the previ-

ous year. The minimum qualifying yield for grant of licence has not been increased but retained at the level of previous year. Further, the cultivators, in whose villages there was widespread/some damage to poppy crop during 1990-91 due to pests and rains, etc. and where such damage was reported and verified by the departmental officers, have been made eligible for grant of licences for 1991-92 even if they had tendered less than the qualifying yield. In addition to these measures and to ensure that cultivators are not delicensed due to marginal shortfalls in the qualifying yield, instructions have been issued to the Narcotics Commissioner of India to condone shortfalls in yield upto 500 grammes per hectare.

Central Assistance to States

4916. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released the central assistance to any States without getting the conditions laid down for release of grant fulfilled by those States;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to release grants to other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Normal Central assistance is released to the States for financing their Annual Plans in monthly instalments to be adjusted at the end of the year on the basis of statement of anticipated expenditure on the States, Annual Plans to be furnished by the State Governments. In addition, additional Central assistance is released to the State Governments for externally aided projects on the basis of reimbursements made by external agencies. No

conditions are laid down for release in both the cases.

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

[*Translation*]

Bank Loans to Big Industrial Houses in Maharashtra

4917. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHARAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Nationalised banks to big industrial houses in Maharashtra during each of the last two years;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been released to all the industrial houses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that the data on loans sanctioned by Nationalised banks to big industrial

houses are not complied by them on State level basis.

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

Project Estimates for Works on National Highways from Maharashtra

4918. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHARAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.102 on July 19,1991 and state:

(a) the details of the project estimates for works on National Highways by the Government of Maharashtra sanctioned by the Union Government during the current year so far; and

(b) the action taken on other projects and schemes proposed by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Out of the 17 estimates for National Highways works referred to in reply to Starred Question No.102, 13 estimates have been sanctioned and the remaining four are under correspondence with the State PWD or other Agencies. Details are given in the Annexure.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
(A) PROJECTS SANCTIONED:			
1.	Land Acquisition for construction of high level bridge across wainganga river in mile 39/1 on Nagpur-Raipur section of NH. 6	24.98	
2.	Strengthening existing two lane stretches in Km. 655/0- 669/0 NH.4	179.20	
3.	Reconstruction of weak culvert in Km. 316/370 of NH. 3	2.12	
4.	Improvement to Katraj Ghat on Pune-Bangalore road NH. 4 Road work (Km. 826/0- 833/0)	24.42	
5.	Improvement to road safety measures providing GI Pipe, Railing, M.S., Channel Post in Km. 699/0 to 824/0	23.55	
6.	Improvement to Katraj Ghat on Pune Bangalore Road Km. 826/0- 833/0 widening of existing CD works.	11.85	
7.	Improvement to Road safety measures to Pune-Solapur Road NH.9, Providing M.S. Channel Post and G.I. Pipe in Km. 100/015 to 115/100	11.85	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
8.	Bridge across river Kanhan in Km. 521/800 on Raipur Nagpur NH. 6	657.64	
9.	Bridge n Km. 119.90 of Nagpur-Edlebad section of NH-6	20.74	
10.	Bridge in Km. 172.10 of NH. 6	24.75	
11.	Bridge in Km. 504/865 of Nagpur-Edlabad NH. 6	14.20	
12.	Bridge in Km. 48/5 of Nagpur-Hyderabad NH. 7	9.93	
13.	Bridge in Km. 43/7 of Nagpur-Hyderabad section NH. 7	11.86	
Total		1017.09	
		Say Rs. 10.17 Crores	
(B) PROJECTS UNDER CORRESPONDENCE WITH PWD/OTHER AGENCIES			
1.	Widening to 4 lanes NH. 8 from Km. 439 to 497	9300.00	World Bank Project E.F.C. clearance from the Planning Commission is still awaited. Detailed plans not finalised by State Government.
2.	Construction of Panvel by-pass, NH.4	5300.00	Estimate referred back to State for updating.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
3.	Modification of C.D. work on NH. 6 in Km. 336/400	1.99	Clarifications awaited from State PWD
4.	Survey and Investigation for widening of NH. 4, Km. 592/241 to Km. 833, Kolhapur-Pune Section of NH. 4	27.35	—do—
Total:		14629.34	
Say Rs.		146.29 crores	

[English]

Indian Investment in Ireland

4919. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage Indian investment in Ireland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Indian overseas investment is undertaken within the ambit of guidelines framed for this purpose and specific proposals are examined on this basis.

Opening of More Bank Branches in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat

4920. SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

SHRI RAM SAGAR:

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences pending with nationalised banks for opening their branches in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat separately, district-wise and bank-wise; and

(b) the names of places where these branches are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The District-wise details of pending licences for opening branches under the erstwhile branch licensing policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat and the names of the places where these branches are proposed to be opened are given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Bank</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Azamgarh	1. Sikrora 2. Maheshpur	Union Bank of India Union Bank of India
2.	Bahraich	1. Machhryavan (the centre is substituted by Semri Chak Pihani in same Block).	Allahabad Bank
3.	Bailla	1. Ibrahimpatti	New Bank of India
4.	Barabanki	1. Ayodhyanagar Barabanki	New Bank of India
5.	Basti	1. Belwa 2. Mannijot 3. Ghasiari Bazar 4. Kotia Bazar	Central Bank of India State Bank of India State Bank of India State Bank of India
6.	Deoria	1. Shahbajpur	State Bank of India
7.	Chamoli	1. Kedarnath Shrine 2. Kaulsari	State Bank of India State Bank of India
8.	Farrukhabad	1. Kusumkhara	Bank of India
9.	Hardoi	1. Malautha	Bank of India

<i>Sl. No. District</i>		<i>Centre</i>			<i>Bank</i>
1	2	1	2	3	4
10.	Pauri Garhwal	1.	Reethakhal		State Bank of India
		2.	Shankarpur		State Bank of India
		3.	Kingorikhal		State Bank of India
		4.	Haidukhal		State Bank of India
		5.	Kherakhal		State Bank of India
		6.	Khandusain		Punjab National Bank
		7.	Nahsain		State Bank of India
		8.	Debiokhal		Punjab National Bank
		9.	Gaindkhal		Punjab National Bank
		10.	Chailusain		Punjab National Bank
11.	Pilibhit	1.	Khakuma		Bank of Baroda
12.	Pithoragarh	1.	Banshagad		State Bank of India
13.	Tehri Garhwal	1.	Akhori		Punjab National Bank
		2.	Maroragad		Union Bank of India
		3.	Kamand		Union Bank of India
14	Rampur	1.	Lalpur		Bank of Baroda.

The growth of branches under the extant licensing policy will depend on a well established need business potential financial viability of the proposed branches. Moreover, the opening of branches under the extant licensing policy is a continuous process which will be governed by licences issued by RBI in this regard. Hence, it is not possible to project the number of branches, district-wise, that will be opened in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under it at this stage.

Loans given under IRDP and Twenty Point Programme to Rajasthan and Gujarat

4921. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans provided by banks in Rajasthan and Gujarat under the Integrated Rural Development Programme under 1990 and 1991 so far; and

(b) the number of persons benefited under each Scheme, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Total amount of bank credit disbursed and the total number of beneficiaries benefited under IRDP in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (August, 1991) are as follows:

		<i>(No of beneficiaries in Lakh) (Rs. in crores)</i>	
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. of beneficiaries assisted</i>	<i>Amount of credit disbursed</i>
Gujarat	1989-90	1.02	33.92
	1990-91	0.72	27.93
	1991-92	0.18	7.94
(Upto August, 1991)			
Rajasthan	1989-90	1.59	44.37.
	1990-91	1.36	47.38
	1991-92	0.20	9.37
(upto August, 1991)			

The number of accounts and the outstanding amount of credit provided by all scheduled commercial banks under the New 20-point Programme-1986 in the States of

Gujarat and Rajasthan for the period ended September 1989 and September 1990 (last available) are furnished below:

No. of Accounts in lakhs Amount in Rs. crores

State	September, 1989		September, 1990	
	No of account	Amount outstanding	No. of account	Amount Outstanding
Gujarat	12.85	558.30	12.22	613.77
Rajasthan	8.16	493.16	9.13	529.37

The data reporting system does not generate district-wise break-up of the information given above.

Terrorist Activities in Gulf of Mannar

4922. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to stop the terrorist activities in the Gulf of Mannar;

(b) the number of fishermen killed by the terrorists during the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government have given any compensation to the families of the deceased;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Indian Navy/ Coast Guard have enhanced their patrolling/ air surveillance over the Gulf of Mannar in order to, *inter alia*, check the infiltration of terrorists.

(b) As per information conveyed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, 7 Indian fishermen are reported to have been killed by terrorists in the Gulf of Mannar during the last three years.

(c) to (e). No compensation has been paid by the Union Government. However, the Tamil Nadu Government have reported that they paid a sum of Rs. 12,000.00 to the next-of-kin of six fishermen from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund. The next-of-kin of one fisherman was paid Rs. 15,000.00 by the National Federation of Fishermen Cooperative Society Ltd. New Delhi, as the deceased fisherman was a member of the said Society.

National Centre for Jute Diversification

4923. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a National Centre for Jute Diversification at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof; and

(c) the time by which the centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) It has been decided to set up a National Centre for Jute Diversification at Calcutta with its Regional Centre at NOIDA.

(b) The Centre would assist in transfer of technology from B & D institutions to the entrepreneurs organise entrepreneurial development programmes, provide linkages between entrepreneurs and other agencies including financial institutions, interact amongst R&D institutions, manufacturing firms and end user industries to create awareness regarding diversified jute goods, conduct market surveys, publicity and promotional campaigns in the leading consumer centres.

(c) Some of the activities of the Centre will commence in 1991-92.

L.I.C. Mutual Fund Scheme for Women Investors

4924. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. mutual fund has launched any scheme for women investors, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 'Dhanalakshmi' Scheme of the LIC Mutual Fund envisages sale of Units at a face value of Rs. 10 each to female resident citizens of India. Male residents are allowed to apply as second and/or third applicants only. Minor female citizens can, however, apply through their parents/step-parents/guardians. The scheme envisages two options for payment of dividend— Flexible Dividend Plan (Option 1) where the dividend declared after the end of each accounting year is payable in single instalment or in 2 or 3 or 4 equal instalment, along with specified interest, and the Dividend Accumulation Plan (Option 2) where the dividend declared will get automatically reinvested in the scheme and additional

Units will be allowed against the same on the selling price prevailing at that time.

Opening of Branches by RRBS in Jamnagar and Bhavnagar Districts of Gujarat

4925. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid for opening the branches of Regional Rural Banks;

(b) the names of places in Jamnagar and Bhavnagar district of Gujarat where branches of RRBs were opened during the last three years and in 1991; and till 31 October; and

(c) the names of places in these districts where branches of RRBs are proposed to be opened during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). Under the extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) applications from Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for new branches in their areas of operations will be considered by RBI on merits of each case, specially looking into the viability of such branches, the Service Area Approach to rural lending, and the existing number of branches of the RRB.

For opening of branches in rural areas the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each District has to be given to the lead bank of that District. The lead bank after consolidating lists received from all banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendation and onward transmission to RBI through the State Government concerned. Therefore, under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95) opening of branches of public sector banks including RRBs is a continuous process and it is not possible to project the number of branches

of RRBs that are proposed to be opened during the next three years in Jamnagar and Bhavnagar Districts of Gujarat.

(b) In respect of Jamnagar District no allotments were made by RBI during the last three years for opening branches to RRBs. In Bhavnagar District, Surendra Nagar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank has opened 8 branches during the last three years upto 31st October, 1991 as per details given below:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>
1.	Bajud
2.	Bodananes
3.	Hajipar
4.	Mandavi
5.	Mota Sarana
6.	Sarva
7.	Tajpur
8.	Tatam

Acceptance of Soiled Currency Notes by Nationalised Banks

4926. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked the nationalised banks to accept soiled currency notes from the public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have authorised all branches of public

sector banks to provide facilities of exchanging soiled and certain categories of mutilated notes to the members of the public. RBI have also delegated full powers under the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975 to the branches of public sector banks maintaining currency chests to adjudicate claims on defective notes. Besides, the Reserve Bank have also been extending facilities to the public for exchanging soiled and Mutilated notes at all its Issue Offices.

[*Translation*]

Private Insurance and Banking Companies

4927. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private companies which have been allowed by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India to carry on Life Insurance, General Insurance and banking business upto November, 30 1991.

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to the working of these companies; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government have not allowed any private company to carry on Life Insurance or General Insurance business. The details of companies which have been granted licences by RBI for carrying in banking business are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Cancellation of Policies by LIC

4928. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) due to cancellation of policies being discontinued in the mid period during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make proportionate payment to the policy holders whose policies are cancelled;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Nothing is accrued to the reserve under the life insurance policy which lapses without acquiring any paid-up value for non-payment of premium in time during the first 3 years of the policy, since the cost of procuring a policy and the initial expenses outweigh the premiums collected under the policy. In case the policy lapses after acquiring the paid-up value, the policy is not cancelled, but life insurance cover continues for the proportionately reduced value known as paid-up value and the same is payable at the time of claim whether by death or by maturity, together with the accrued bonuses, if any, to the policyholder or his/her nominees or legal heirs.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu

4929. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned during the current financial year so far to the Government of Tamil Nadu to

supplement its efforts to start nutritional noon-meal scheme and also for providing foot-wear to school going children and old ladies;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has asked for more financial assistance for the above purpose; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). The schemes appear both in the plan and the non-plan budget of the Government of Tamil Nadu. For the plan schemes, the State Governments are given Central assistance in the form of block loan and block grant, not related to specific projects. The current year's plan outlay of Tamil Nadu is fully funded by State's own resources and Central assistances. The schemes appearing on the non-plan side are financed out of State's own resources.

No financial assistance was sought for by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the above purpose.

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

[*Translation*]

Ordnance Factory, Kanpur

4930. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of main armaments manufactured in the Ordnance factory at Kanpur;

(b) whether the Government have entered into contracts with private companies

and contractors for supply of armaments which are manufactured in this Ordnance factory also;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to maintain quality, credibility and secrecy of the armaments and to check its adverse effect on the future of the employees of this Factory?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No complete armament is manufactured in the Ordnance factory, Kanpur. Only assemblies/components used in the manufacture of armaments and various types of ammunition hardware are manufactured in that factory.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Job Reservation to Fishermen in Visakhapatnam Port Trust

4931. **SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the job reservation facility to fishermen in Visakhapatnam Port Trust; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Between India and France

4932. **SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:** Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the trade between India and France;

(b) whether the Government have also identified various sectors for increasing Indo-French collaboration and attracting French investments in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) Steps taken to increase the trade between India and France include (i) regular bilateral discussions at official and Ministerial level, exchange of trade and industry delegations, and (ii) participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, seminars, training programmes and buyer-seller meets.

(b) and (c). Some possible areas identified for increased French investment in India are computer software, food processing, telecommunications, pollution control, chemicals, solar energy, etc.

Shipping Tonnage for Inter-port Movement of Cargo

4933. **SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:**
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-
ATHALA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the shipping tonnage available in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the shipping tonnage for inter-port movement of cargo; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 414 vessels of 9.65 Million Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT), both Coastal and Overseas, as on 30.11.1991.

(b) and (c). There is no specific proposal to enhance the shipping tonnage for inter-port movement of cargo. However, requests for acquisition of such vessels are considered by Government as and when these are received.

Acquisition of New Ships

4934. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acquisition of new ships by the shipping industry has suffered a set back in the past few years due to non-availability of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether non-availability of Indian ships has resulted in increased dependence on foreign flag ships for transportation of cargo there by enlarging the outflow of foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the amount of expenditure being incurred by the Government currently (in foreign exchange) on account of freight charges being paid to foreign shipping lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The reduced availability of free foreign exchange during 1990-91 and 1991-92 has been a significant factor in slowing down the acquisition of ships by Indian shipping industry.

(b) The precise impact is not yet apparent.

(c) The amount of expenditure incurred by Government in foreign exchange cannot be precisely assessed. However, the share of Indian lines in India's overseas trade during 1990-91 has been provisionally assessed at 35.6% and the balance cargo is moving by foreign lines for which the freight is being paid in foreign exchange.

Single Window Facility in Banks for Non-Resident Indians

4935. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the banks which have opened centres for Non-resident Indian to provide single window facilities for services like management of accounts, investment and portfolio management, taxation advice and counselling

(b) the location of such bank branches where such centres have been set up; and

(c) the response to NRIs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that so far only State Bank of India has opened centres at Bombay and New Delhi for this purpose.

(c) According to RBI, no information is available in this regard.

International Container Handling Terminal at Vypeen

4936. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken

any final decision to start the international container handling terminal at Vypeen, Cochin

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for construction of any Container Terminal at Vypeen.

Construction of Road between Cochin Harbour and Cochin By-Pass

4937. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on link road connecting Cochin by-pass to Cochin Harbour has been completed;

(b) if not, the progress made in the construction of this link road so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Construction of NH-47A link road connecting Cochin Harbour to Cochin bypass, length 5.92 kms., is proposed to be done in two phases. Phase-I of the project, length 3.75 kms., which is ongoing, involved construction of a bridge across Venduruthy, one minor bridge, reclamation of land, construction of road embankment, etc. The Venduruthy bridge has been completed and the remaining works of Phase-I are expected to be completed by December 1992. Land acquisition for Phase-II, length 2.17 kms., is almost completed. Work of construction of

Phase-II, involving two bridges, one rail over bridge, approaches with viaducts etc., is included in Annual Programme 1991-92. Tentative target of completion of Phase-II is March 1996.

Subsidy to Cochin Shipyard

4938. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister OF SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the subsidy for the ships built in Cochin Shipyard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present order book position of the shipyard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to diversify the work in this shipyard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether a new cost-pricing formula for the ships to be built in the shipyard is likely to be adopted;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the Central assistance proposed to be given to this shipyard during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A study conducted by Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices on pricing of ocean going vessels built by Public Sector Shipyards recommended in 1987 an increase of subsidy from 30% to 40% and it is under consideration.

(c) The Shipyard has at present orders

for construction of two crude oil tankers of 86,000 DWT each.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) The Central assistance proposed to be given to Cochin Shipyard during 1992-93 has not yet been finalised.

Import and Export Between India and USSR

4939. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of imports and exports between USSR and India from January 1, 1991 till date;

(b) whether USSR has paid the export bills raised by the Indian exporters;

(c) if not, the amount outstanding as on October 31, 1991; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the payments are made by USSR to India Exporters within the frame work of the Trade Agreement for 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per the latest provisional data for the period Jan-Sept 1991 received from DGCI&S exports to USSR were of the order of Rs. 2849 crores and imports were of the order of Rs. 1845 crores.

(b) to (d). Government has received a number of representations that payment for exports made to the USSR had been unduly

delayed. However, as it is not mandatory to intimate to the Government cases of delayed payments, the amount outstanding as on October 31st, 1991 is not available. Cases which were referred to the Government were taken up with the Soviet authorities and the payments have since been made or assurances given for an early settlement of the outstandings.

Indo-Vietnam Joint Business Council

4940. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Business Council has been formed by India and Vietnam;

(b) whether studies have been made by the Government to explore the possibilities of Joint ventures in some areas in Vietnam;

(c) whether there is a scope for acceleration of trade between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No specific study has been commissioned by Government on joint ventures in Vietnam. However, possibilities in this field figure in official bilateral discussions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Machinery for different industries, drugs and pharmaceuticals and project goods have been identified as items with good possibilities in the Vietnam market. During the recent visit to Vietnam of Deputy Minister of Commerce increased exchange of delegations and counter trade possibilities were highlighted as a means to expand economic cooperation. Fresh areas such as rock

phosphate and bicycle production were mentioned as new prospects for Indian Joint ventures in Vietnam.

World Bank Assistance for Building Construction Industry

4941. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has offered financial assistance for the building construction industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions of the above offer; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHVAR THAKUR). (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Lending to Real Estate Sector by Banks

4942. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has directed banks to freeze their lending to the real estate sector at levels prevailing on October 9, 1991;

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

(c) its likely effect on housing problem being faced by the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As part of the credit policy for the second half of 1991-92, banks are required to ensure that effective from October 9, 1991, there is no increase in the credit outstanding to certain sectors which include real estate loans. The underlying objective of the measure is to ensure that speculative activities in certain sectors which include real estate, are not supported by the banking system

(c) Loans provided by banks under the target for housing finance i.e. 1.5 per cent of banks' incremental deposits as on the last reporting Friday of March, 1991 over the corresponding figures of last reporting Friday of March, 1990, are not covered by the restrictions.

Foreign investment

4943. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Export Organisations have represented to the Government that in order to facilitate foreign investment in the country the decision on the investors applications should be made known within a short time frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The new industrial policy announced on 24th July, 1991 provides for automatic approval by RBI for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries, if foreign equity covers the foreign exchange requirements for imported capital goods, which must comprise plant and machinery which are new and not second hand. RBI accords approval to foreign investment proposals within a period of 15 days.

Export of Synthetic and Rayon Textiles

4944. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of synthetic and Rayon-textiles has improved during the recent months;

(b) if so, the value of exports in rupees during the months of April-September, 1991; and

(c) the future prospects of exports of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The exports of synthetic and rayon textiles amounted to Rs. 472 crores in April-September, 91 as compared to Rs. 290 crores during the same period of 1990. At the current rate of exports, the export target of Rs. 825 crores fixed for 1991-92 is likely to be achieved.

Exim Scrips to Shipping Companies

4945. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

extend the benefits of Exim Scrips to Shipping Companies to enable them to acquire new ships and improve their services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Presently, Shipping Industry is not entitled to Exim Scrips. However, some representations have been received. These would be considered while reviewing the Imports and Exports Policy, which is a continuous process.

Criteria for Advancing Loans to Industrialists and Agriculturists

4946. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for the grant of loans by the scheduled banks and co-operative banks to industrialists and agriculturists;

(b) whether the cost of agricultural land is assessed very low while giving loans by the co-operative banks and scheduled banks as compared to the industrial sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have liberalised the norms for advancing loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The loans and advances are made by banks with the following three basic objectives: (i) to grant advances on sound

are realisable basis, (ii) to invest the banks' funds profitably subject to instructions and advise of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the matter of lending to specific sectors where considerations of profitability have to be harmonised with wider national objectives, and (iii) to serve the legitimate credit needs of the community in its areas of operations for productive and other desirable purposes. To ensure that the banks play their assigned role, RBI have identified priority sectors of lending which include agriculture, small scale industry, retail trade etc. RBI have advised commercial banks to lend at least 40%, 10% and 18% of their net bank credit to priority sectors, weaker sections and direct agriculture respectively. They have also been advised to grant a minimum of 1% of total advances outstanding as at the end of the previous year under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme.

(b) and (c). Generally, for land-based activities the cost of land is assessed at 8 times the net post-developmental income from agriculture (i.e. on the assumption of 12 1/2% return on investment). For industries the cost of land (book value) is reckoned upto the amount of down payment required to be brought by borrowers.

(d) to (f). The bank loans are granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the same norms as prescribed for the other category of borrowers. RBI have, however, issued instructions to the banks for increasing flow of credit to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to improve their economic conditions. These instructions inter alia include:

- (i) Credit Planning should take into account the needs of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/STs).
- (ii) Loan applications of SCs/STs

should be considered sympathetically and expeditiously.

- (iii) While adopting villages for intensive lending, villages with sizeable population of the SC/ST communities may be specially chosen. Alternatively adopting specific localities basis in the concerned villages which have concentration of these communities may also be considered.
- (iv) Special efforts should be made to evolve suitable bankable schemes for these communities.
- (v) Banks should participate in the specific programme drawn up by the State Agencies for the upliftment of SCs/STs.
- (vi) The members of SCs/STs form part of the weaker sections under priority sector. Banks have to raise the proportion of their advances to priority sector to 40% and the advances to weaker sections should reach a level of 10% of total bank credit.
- (vii) 40% of the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) advances should be extended to SCs/STs.
- (viii) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) not less than 30% of the families assisted should belong to SCs/STs and not less than 30% of the total assistance under the programme should go to them. This target was raised to 50% from financial year 1990-91.
- (ix) Loans upto Rs. 5,000/- are granted by banks to members of SCs/STs for construction of houses at a

concessional rate of interest at 4% per annum.

Allocation of Funds for Widening of National Highway No. 43

4947. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given fresh allotment of funds for widening the National Highway No.43 for the year 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the previous allotment has been utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). During 1990-91, 8 works relating to widening of NH 43 were in progress in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, and funds to the extent of Rs. 57.00 lakhs were allocated for the same. The allocation could not be utilised fully due to delay in finalisation of contracts, which are now in operation. During the current financial year, an allocation of Rs. 161.50 lakhs exists for the said works on NH 43. No fresh works of widening of NH 43 have been sanctioned during 1991-92 so far.

Shortage of Staff in RRBs

4948. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of staff in Regional Rural Banks in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has greatly affected the working of the RRBs; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide sufficient staff in the RRBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No shortage of staff in Regional Rural Banks in general has been reported to the National Banks of Agriculture & Rural Development.

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

Liberalisation of Export Refinance Formula by R.B.I.

4949. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has liberalised the export refinance formula and tightened selective credit control with effect from September 4, 1991; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export refinance formula was liberalised by Reserve Bank of India to facilitate the flow of credit to the export sector, to ensure that resources are not a constraint to that sector, and, in general, to give a stimulus to exports. The tightening of selective credit control stipulations is expected to discourage the use of bank credit for speculative purposes. Reserve Bank of India takes the stock of price output situation in the country on an ongoing basis to assess the impact of the changes in policies from time to time.

Replenishment Scheme for Diamond Exports.

4950. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the replenishment scheme for diamond exports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how the new scheme will boost the diamond exports;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Government have revamped the replenishment scheme for diamond exports by Notification dated the 27th September, 1991 so as to ensure that exporters receive adequate quantity of raw materials for cutting and polishing diamonds. The replenishment rates have now been fixed on the basis for per carat realisation in US dollars so that the full value addition accrues in US dollars. Government monitors the Replenishment rates and fine tuning of the rates is done from time to time.

Smuggling of Cotton from Maharashtra

4951. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton is being smuggled out from Maharashtra in large quantity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the value of cotton smuggled out during the current season;

(d) the total loss suffered by the Government due to the smuggling of cotton; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). There are reports of some cotton being smuggled out of Maharashtra to the neighbouring States, as the guaranteed prices under the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme in the State are less as compared to the market prices in the neighbouring States.

(c) and (d). In view of the nature of such operation, the value of cotton smuggled is not known and the total loss suffered by the Government on this account also can not be ascertained.

(e) The steps taken by the Government of Maharashtra to prevent smuggling of cotton from the State include the payment of 35% advance additional price over the support price to the growers, intensification of vigil in the border areas, and the cancellation of licences of vehicles carrying smuggled cotton etc.

Ferry Service Across River Mandovi in Goa

4952. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Government of Goa after the collapse of the Mandovi bridge for purchase of ferries and payments towards diesel and oil charges, staff salaries and other maintenance expenses for transporting commuters to and from Panaji to Betim during each of the last three years, item-wise.

(b) whether there is any bill pending for payment to Goa Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when it will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Rs. 33.5 lakhs
were sanctioned for purchase of 4 number of

ferries for being operated at the site of Mandovi Bridge. In addition, amounts were approved towards diesel and oil charges, staff salaries and other maintenance expenses etc. during the last three years, *vide* details annexed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Itemwise Details of Estimates Sanctioned for Ferry Operation at Mandovi Bridge Site Goa.

Sl. No.	Items	88-89	89-90	90-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	P.O.L. (Petrol-oil & Lubricant)	Rs. 12,60,020	Rs. 12,60,340	Rs. 5,86,500
2.	Staff Wages	23,91,700	27,67,200	16,15,200
3.	Hire charges of vessels	30,00,000	30,00,000	52,51,200
4.	Repair charges	7,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
5.	Contingencies	2,15,694	2,11,216	2,29,587
	Total:	75,67,414	74,38,756	78,82,487

[Translation]

*(English)***Smuggling of Narcotics in Bihar**

4953. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling of narcotics registered in Bihar during 1987-88, 1989-90 and 1990-91, district-wise;

(b) the quantity and the estimated value of the narcotics confiscated during this period, district-wise; and

(c) the details of smuggled electronic and other goods seized in each district during the said period?

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

Emoluments Limit for Bonus

4954. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to remove the emoluments limit of Rs. 2500/- for bonus to the Central Government employees;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Proposals from State Governments to Float Road Bonds

4955. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-
ATHALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the State Governments to float road bonds for the development of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh to float bonds for construction of roads and bridges was received but was not accepted.

(d) Question does not arise.

Development of Computerised System with Vision and Intelligence

4956. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a computerised system with vision and intelligence is in an advanced stage of development;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) how the Government propose to utilise this system; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be fully developed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). A project for development of 'image processing techniques for Defence applications' is under progress for last one year. It involves development of computer based vision system using artificial intelligence techniques to process remote sensing data from satellite.

(c) The know-how and technology developed under this project can be used in futuristic system for detection of ground based objects from satellite imagery.

(d) Techniques are likely to be developed by end 1995.

Development of High Resolution Pictures

4957. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop high resolution pictures showing ground objects in great details;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose details.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Tender Coconut Water

4958. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for tender coconut water in the international market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to export the tender coconut water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Pollution by D.T.C. Buses

4959. **SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:**
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the D.T.C Buses are in a bad condition and cause pollution much beyond the prescribed standards;

(b) if so, whether any pollution checking of D.T.C buses is conducted periodically;

(c) if so, the authority which certifies fitness of these vehicles; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Some pollution is caused by D.T.C buses. Checking of DTC buses are conducted periodically to ensure that the vehicles meet the prescribed emission standards. In addition, Joint Checking Squads of the DTC and the State Transport Authority carry out random checks on line buses.

(c) State Transport Authority, Delhi certifies the fitness of DTC vehicles.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

National Test Range at Baliapal

4960. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to go ahead with the idea of constructing the National Test Range at Baliapal in Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount spent on it so far and likely to be spent during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Government decision to set up National Range at Baliapal has not changed;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Rs. 14.225 crores had already been paid to Government of Orissa for progressing resettlement/rehabilitation schemes and for preparatory work for acquisition and land. No amount is likely to be spent during 1991-92. The expenditure during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is dependent on the progress of acquisition of land and resettlement/rehabilitation schemes.

Legal Aid Schemes for Poor

4961. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of

LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for 1990-91 under legal aid schemes for the poor, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the scheme so that poor and needy persons are benefited in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). No separate allocation is earmarked state-wise for providing legal assistance to the poor. A Statement showing amounts released by the Central Government to the various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and Social Action Groups, statewise, during 1990-91 is attached on the Table of the House.

(c) Free legal-aid is being provided right from the Munsiff Court to the Supreme Court of India to a person whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- upto High Court and Rs. 9,000/- for Supreme Court. This limitation as to income is, however, not applicable in case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and children etc.

With a view to providing legal-aid at the door-steps of the poor, the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards are endeavouring to set up Conciliation and Mediation Centres and arrange Legal Aid and Literacy Camps from time to time.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Financial Assistance Provided to State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and Social Action Groups during the Year 1990-91. (Statewise)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of the financial assistance provided Rs.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90,000
2.	Assam	2,00,000
3.	Bihar	35,000
4.	Gujarat	1,00,000
5.	Haryana	55,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50,000
7.	Karnataka	2,00,000
8.	Kerala	2,20,000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,00,000
10.	Maharashtra	45,000
11.	Manipur	17,000
12.	Orissa	2,00,000
13.	Punjab	50,000
14.	Rajasthan	1,10,000
15.	Tamil Nadu	4,00,000
16.	Tripura	50,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,05,000
18.	West Bengal	1,00,000
19.	Delhi	90,000
20.	Lakshadweep & Minicoy	1,00,000
21.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee	7,00,000
Total		30,17,000

Dues Towards Andhra Pradesh

4962. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the dues from the Union Government towards the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the time by which these will be paid to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Joint Sector Shipping Companies

4963. SHRI RABI Ray: Will the Minister of the SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage the setting up of Joint Sector Shipping Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Management, leasing of ship repair and ship building facilities with foreign and private collaborators are also proposed to be promoted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The joint Ventures could be encouraged in highly specialised areas like off-shore sector and sea-bed mining, where indigenous technology is not available and the transfer of such technology should be sub-

ject to the conditions enumerated in the general industrial policy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Airforce Station in Malwa Region

4964. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Airforce station in Malwa region in view of its geographical position; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

College of Combat, Mahu

4965. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce any new advanced training programme in the College of Combat, Mahu (Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the development of this institute?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). There is presently no proposal to run any new advanced training programme at the College of Combat, Mahu. The functioning of the College is reviewed from time to time and appropriate action taken.

Mahu Cantonment

4966. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring Mahu Cantonment area under the Municipal limits; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). A proposal to excise approximately 240.60 acres of the civil areas of Mahu Cantonment is at a preliminary stage of examination by Headquarters Central Command.

[English]

Janata Cloth Scheme

4967. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Cloth Scheme is functioning satisfactorily;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been revised to make controlled cloth and Janata cloth available to the consumers through the same retail outlets throughout the country; and

(c) if so, the main features of the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Janata Cloth Scheme in the handloom sector provided sustained and continuous employment to the weavers and created additional employment in several States by activating dormant looms. The scheme also helped the poorer section of the society to get cloth at affordable prices.

However, there have been complaints about unsatisfactory distribution arrangements, mainly due to weak monitoring of delivery arrangements for Janata cloth by State Governments.

(b) While the controlled cloth produced by the National Textile Corporation is distributed through the National/State Consumer Cooperative Federations, Fair Price Shops, Authorised retail dealers of NTC and own retail outlets of NTC, the handloom Janata cloth is distributed through National/State/District/Regional Apex Consumer Cooperative Societies; or Federations, any other approved distribution network which broadly conform to the discipline of PDS, and the sale outlets of the implementing State Handloom Agencies.

(c) The guidelines for implementation of Janata Cloth Scheme was extensively revised, effective from 1st July 1990, providing for changes which should rectify the weaknesses including distribution arrangements. The Revised Guidelines prescribed that each implementing State should form a State Level Implementation Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary/Secretary in-charge of Handlooms with members drawn from Department of Civil Supplies, NGOS, Consumer representatives, other experts etc., to carry out a number of functions including monitoring the performance of production and distribution arrangements. Stringent measures have also been prescribed for upgradation of quality of Janata cloth and for timely payment of wages to weavers.

Export of Coffee

4968. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the target for the export of Coffee;

(b) if so, the quantity of Coffee earmarked for export annually; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of Coffee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). For the year 1991-92, the Government have fixed the target for the export of Coffee at approximately 1,20,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 400 crores.

(c) Considering the cyclical and biennial bearing tendency of coffee crop, steps are being taken to stabilise and increase the production of coffee. The following thrust areas have been identified with a view to increase the production during the Eighth Plan Period (1992-97):

- (i) Improving productivity in the small grower sector;
- (ii) Covering more area under irrigation to overcome the deficit blossom/backing showers, which is one of the major constraints for increasing the production;
- (iii) Phased replanting of old uneconomical plants with high-yielding, disease-resistant, early bearing plant material.

[*Translation*]

Bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court at Rewa

4969. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for setting up the bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court at Rewa;

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

(c) the time by which this bench is likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Sainik Schools in Bundelkhand Region of U.P.

4970. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Sainik Schools in districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). A Sainik School is established at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the School has to be borne by it. No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the opening of Sainik Schools in the Bundelkhand region.

SC/ST Employees in S.B.I. in U.P.

4971. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of State Bank of India in Uttar Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working as Manager in J.M.G.S. I, II, III and IV respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 1318 branches as on 30th June, 1991.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Credit-Deposit Ratio of S.B.I.

4972. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present credit-deposit ratio of State Bank of India in each State;

(b) the amount of overdues of the advances made by the State Bank of India to the industrial units in each State; and

(c) the number of units financed in the various States which are now sick and the amount of locked-up capital therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The state-wise Credit Deposit ratio of State Bank of India and its associates as on the last Friday of June, 1991 is given in attached statement-I.

(b) The amount of overdues of advances made by the State Bank of India to the Industrial Units (Large, Medium & Small scale) as at the end of September, 1990 (latest available) was Rs. 2267 crores. State-wise break-up of the above information is not generated by the data reporting system of Reserve Bank of Bank of India.

(c) Details of the number of units financed by State Bank of India in various States which are now sick and the amount of locked-up capital therein as on March 1990 (latest available) are given in attached statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Credit Deposit Ratio</i>
1.	Harayana	76.0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	36.2
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.6
4.	Punjab	53.1
5.	Rajasthan	57.1
6.	Chandigarh	275.2

	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Credit Deposit Ratio</i>
7.	Delhi	83.6
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.9
9.	Assam	49.3
10.	Manipur	58.6
11.	Meghalaya	15.1
12.	Mizoram	28.1
13.	Nagaland	45.4
14.	Tripura	36.7
15.	Bihar	44.8
16.	Orissa	87.7
17.	Sikkim	21.9
18.	West Bengal	45.7
19.	Andaman Nicobar & Island	36.6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	95.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	54.3
22.	Goa	37.2
23.	Gujarat	96.8
24.	Maharashtra	76.4
25.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	149.6
26.	Daman & Diu	26.5
27.	Andhra Pradesh	89.8
28.	Karnataka	101.9
29.	Kerala	61.6

	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Credit Deposit Ratio</i>
30.	Tamil Nadu	130.7
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	53.1
	ALL INDIA	74.0

STATEMENT-II

State-wise position of sick units financed by State Bank of India as at the end of March 1990

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sick SSI Units		Sick Non-SSI Units	
		No. of Units	Amount out-standing	No. of Units	Amount out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	350	10.97	2	0.61
2.	Meghalaya	8	0.29	—	—
3.	Bihar	2798	25.26	19	47.75
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0.21	—	—
5.	West Bengal	19079	83.83	45	126.59
6.	Nagaland	5	0.30	—	—
7.	Manipur	3	0.07	—	—
8.	Orissa	5156	24.69	16	39.77
9.	Sikkim	70	0.48	1	2.42
10.	Tripura	6	0.15	—	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sick SSI Units		Sick Non-SSI Units	
		No. of Units	Amount out-standing	No. of Units	Amount out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21	0.03	1	2.33
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22964	95.57	14	29.33
13.	Delhi	1754	32.87	2	2.79
14.	Punjab	2159	22.93	4	3.86
15.	Haryana	1304	22.00	6	4.52
16.	Chandigarh	115	2.06	3	5.67
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	1710	4.80	—	—
18.	Himachal Pradesh	700	1.30	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	929	13.81	10	26.37
20.	Gujrat	2643	65.36	38	148.21
21.	Maharashtra	13370	155.76	40	250.96

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sick SSI Units		Sick Non-SSI Units	
		No. of Units	Amount out-standing	No. of Units	Amount out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Goa	998	6.99	3	13.13
23.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	0.25
24.	Madhya Pradesh	13605	29.09	12	45.93
25.	Andhara Pradesh	16187	70.86	38	123.50
26.	Karnataka	2411	25.88	8	25.59
27.	Tamil Nadu	902	64.94	24	45.37
28.	Kerala	494	18.24	5	5.02
29.	Pondicherry	25	1.50	1	2.13
Total:		109776	780.84	293	952.10

Reservation for Physically Handicapped Persons in Banks

4973. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation in recruitment for physically handicapped persons in banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of physically handicapped employees in the banks at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In terms of the instructions on the subject, public sector banks have to provide reservations in direct recruitment to their clerical and sub staff cadres in favour of the physically handicapped persons at the rate of 3 per cent (1% each for the visually handicapped, hearing handicapped and the orthopaedically handicapped).

(d) As per the available information, the representation of the physically handicapped persons in the clerical and sub staff cadres of the public sector banks, as on 31.12.90 is as follows:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Visually handicapped</i>	<i>Hearing handicapped</i>	<i>Orthopaedically handicapped</i>
Clerical	357	507	3906
Sub-Staff	81	172	1650

[English]

B.C.C.I.'s Financial Assistance to Pakistan

4974. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of Credit and Commerce International had financed Pakistan's clandestine nuclear programme;

(b) if so, whether Bank also acted as a conduit for arms supply of Punjab and Kashmir militants operating from the Pakistani territory;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Presently, there is no evidence available to substantiate that BCCI (C) Ltd. Bombay financed Pakistan's nuclear programme or acted as a conduit for supply of arms to Punjab and Kashmir militants. In terms of the power vested with them under Section 30 (1 B) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India have ordered a special audit with a view to collect further information on the working of the BCCI Bombay branch.

Review on Working of Corporate Sector

4975. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the working of corporate sector and regulate the new public equity/debenture issues;

(b) whether the Government have set up any machinery to protect the interests of investors; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Issues of securities are regulated under the provisions of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, and through guidelines issued by the Government from time to time.

(b) and (c). The interests of investors are protected through the administration of the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, the Capital Issues (Control) Act and the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has also been set up with a view to providing healthy and orderly growth of capital market as also for ensuring investor protection.

Family Courts

4976. SHRI P.P. KALLAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Courts established so far, State/Union Territory-wise and

the places where each of these is situated;

(b) the total number of presiding officers of Family Courts as on date;

(c) whether women are preferred in the appointment of presiding officers of the family courts; and

(d) if so, the percentage of women presiding officers out of the total number of presiding officers of the family

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) As per available information, a total number of 30 Family Courts have so far been set up, the details of which are given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. necessary guidelines have been issued to all the States/Union Territories that they should as far as possible give preference to women in the matter of appointment of Judges in the Family Courts; and

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

STATEMENT

Statement in Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4976 for 20th December, 1991

State wise Break up of Family Courts set up so far

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Places where Family Courts are situated	No. of Courts established.
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2
2.	Orissa	Cuttack	1
		Rourkela	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Places where Family Courts are situated</i>	<i>No. of Courts established.</i>
3.	Maharashtra	Pune	4
		Bombay	5
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1
		Jodhpur	1
		Ajmir	1
		Kota	1
		Udaipur	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2
		Kanpur	2
		Gorakhpur	1
		Jhansi	1
		Agra	1
		Allahabad	1
		Meerut	1
		Bareilly	1
6.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	1
7.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	1
Total			30

Tasar Silk Production

4977. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI YAPPA:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the eleven million hectares of tasar food plants, only five per cent is being utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the country has a vast potential for enhancing silk production by proper utilization of land in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps contemplated by the Gov-

ernment to boost tasar silk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Tasar food plants are estimated to be available in nearly 11 million hectares of forest areas of tasar cultivating states in the tropical belt and their full utilization could offer considerable potential for enhancing silk production. However, there is presently low utilization of these plants because of their locations in interior forests makes it difficult for economic exploitation. Besides, the wild nature of tasar silkworm restricts its rearing to in and around the forest areas.

(e) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Govts, the Central Silk Board has

established a network of sericulture units and is implementing a number of schemes for organising production and supply of tasar basic seed and for providing R & D, Extension & Training of tasar basic seed and for of Tropical/Temperate Tasar sericulture development in the country.

Impact of Dearness Allowance on Exchequer

4978. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the impact on the exchequer due to increase in dearness allowance to the Central Government employees with effect from July 1, 1991 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): The additional instalment of Dearness Allowance due from

1.7.1991 has been sanctioned in respect of Central Government employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500/- per month. The estimated financial impact on account of this instalment in the current financial year is Rs. 510 crores.

Export of Medicinal Plants

4979. SHRI SURAY NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the foreign exchange earnings from export of medicinal plants during each of the last three years; plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): A statement of state showing foreign exchange earnings out of export of medicinal plants, plant-wise, during the last three years is attached.

STATEMENT

Exports of Medicinal Plants (Value: Rs./lakhs)

<i>Sl. No. Item</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1. Galangal Rhizomes	9.90	5.50	0.30
2. Zedvery Roots	5.81	1.95	1.00
3. Psyllium Husks	4664.79	4536.00	5792.31
4. Psyllium Seeds	562.56	121.87	354.04
5. Sarasaparilla	0.33	0.05	—
6. Senna Leaves Pods	348.48	153.37	345.22
7. Tukmaria	3.60	0.70	1.18
8. Poppy seeds/Husks	6.92	—	—
9. Vinca Rosea Roots	66.23	51.21	83.15
10. Opium Crude	319.69	2944.75	4829.04
11. Crude drugs n.e.s.	610.83	858.34	627.05
	6599.14	8673.11	12033.29

Inflation Rate

4980. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the inflation rate on a point-to-point basis at the beginning of every month, month-wise, since January 1, 1991;

(b) the consumer price index on these dates; and

(c) the time by which the anti inflation measures taken by the Government are expected to contain and reverse the inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The required information is furnished in the table given below:

<i>Annual rates of infltaion in terms of WPI on a point-to-point basis at the beginning of</i>		<i>CPI Indices (Base : 1982=100)</i>
<i>Month</i>	<i>Rate of Inflation (in %age)</i>	
January 1991	12.6	202
February 1991	13.5	202
March, 1991	13.2	201
April, 1991	11.7	202
May, 1991	11.6	204
June, 1991	12.3	209
July, 1991	12.4	214
August, 1991	15.0	217
September, 1991	16.5	221
October, 1991	15.8	223
November, 1991	13.4	

(c) The multipronged strategy adopted by the Government to contain inflation includes a strict fiscal and monetary discipline more effective management of supply and demand for essential commodities, streamlining of Public Distribution System and strict action against hoarders and profiteers. The Government has also taken several struc-

tural reforms in the spheres of trade, industry and public sector. These policies are expected to dampen inflationary pressures in the short run and stabilised price in the medium term by increasing the efficiency and productivity and imparting dynamism to the growth process.

Seizure of Contraband Goods

4981. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of contraband goods such as gold, silver and narcotic drugs seized by the Customs and other enforcement agencies during the current year, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantity and value of gold and silver, the value of other contraband goods and the quantity of various narcotic drugs seized by the Customs and other enforcement agencies during the current year, month-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

1991

(Figures Provisional)

I. No.	Month	Gold Quantity & Value (Rs. in Crores)	Silver Quantity & Value (Rs. in crores)	Other contraband Value (Rs. in crores)	Narcotic Drugs* (Quantity in kgs.)					
					Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Charas	Metha- qualone
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	January	12.52 (346 Kgs.)	17.38 (24767 kgs.)	24.86	12	—	33	1639	509	61
2.	February	14.33 (405 kgs.)	14.02 (20251 kgs.)	38.51	18	—	100	1102	185	—
3.	March	21.30 (632.5 kgs.)	11.34 (16632 kgs.)	97.46	115	—	64	513	777	110
4.	April	35.20 (1034 kgs)	19.43 (27536 kgs.)	57.81	78	—	77	1486	492	213
5.	May	12.40 (349 kgs.)	14.85 (21571 kgs)	25.99	267	3	20	121	196	—
6.	June	13.70 (368 kgs)	10.80 (17537 kgs)	25.44	950	2	127	35213	383	357

Sl. No.	Month	Gold Quantity & Value (Rs. in Crores)	Silver Quantity & Value (Rs. in crores)	Other contraband Value (Rs. in crores)	Narcotic Drugs* (Quantity in kgs.)					
					Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Charas	Mehta- quabone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	July	13.02 (337 kgs.)	7.40 (10780 kgs.)	17.15	6	—	21	3018	29	96
8.	August	21.41 (502 kgs.)	1.72 (2487 kgs.)	27.03	96	—	76	771	291	1104
9.	September	4.89 (119 kgs.)	16.62 (23456 kgs.)	13.34	189	—	19	1171	284	2073
10.	October	11.80	4.00 (5685 kgs.)	22.20	121	—	35	991	1069	7
11.	November	7.91 (199 kgs.)	3.19 (5284 kgs.)	48.98	20	—	11	708	90	214

* The value of narcotic drugs seized cannot be estimated since it depends on various factors such as purity, place of origin etc.

[*Translation*]

Non Magnetic Steel Structural and Bulb Bars

4982. SHRIMATISUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-magnetic steel structural including bulb bars are being imported by the Navy;

(b) whether efforts have been made to produce these structurals indigenously;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) These items have not been imported since 1984.

(b) to (d). Non-magnetic steel plates and electrodes are now being manufactured indigenously. Indigenous development on non-magnetic bulb-bars has, however, not been possible due to the high development cost involved.

[*English*]

Export Quota of Non-Basmati Rice

4983. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice exporters have secured export quota for non-basmati rice at high price of \$270 per tonne as against a prevailing price of around \$230 in international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken up this issue and called the representatives of the All India Rice Exporters' Association and APEDA to find out the facts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). The rice exporters have secured export quotas for non-basmati rice at prices ranging between US\$ 625.33 to US \$ 245 per MT. The average comes to US \$ 258.71 per MT. There is no fixed international price of rice and like other commodities the price of rice is subject to wide fluctuations depending on the variety, quality, milling, percentage of brokers, packing and other factors as well as international demand and supply situation.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority had allotted the quotas under a transparent policy. In view of this, the question of calling the representatives of All-India Rice Exporters Association and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority by the government to find out the facts, does not arise.

Life Insurance Cover to Small and Marginal Farmers

4984. SHRI M.G. REDDY: SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide life insurance cover to all the small and marginal farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to provide life insurance cover exclusively to small and marginal farmers in the country.

India's Share in World Export of Cashew Kernels

4985. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the percentage share of India in the world exports of Cashew Kernels?

• **THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):** Export from India of cashew kernels accounts for about 57% of the world export.

[*Translation*]

Collection of Octroi by Dehradun Cantonment Board

4986. **SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dehradun Cantonment Board is realising Octroi from the people of the area despite its abolition by Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Assistance of International Finance Corporation

4987. **SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation has offered to help Indian companies to raise resources from the World Capital Market;

(b) if so, whether it has also proposed to increase its shares in investments in equity in new projects;

(c) whether it has also offered to help the Government of India in operating foreign investment in India;

(d) if so, whether the IFC has agreed to offer its services to the Government through foreign investments advice services; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various suggestions made by the IFC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The International Finance Corporation had discussions with some Indian private sector companies about the possibility of assisting these companies in raising funds from the international capital market.

(b) As per its policy, IFC is always looking for opportunities to make equity investment.

(c) to (e). Preliminary discussions have been held on the possibility of utilising IFC facilities to encourage direct foreign investments.

Production and Export of Granite

4988. **SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of granite in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have imposed any ban on the export of raw granite; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Exploitation of granite resources is regulated by the respective State Governments. The production data in respect of all the States in the country during the last three years is, therefore, not readily available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Additional Mutual Fund

4989. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) where additional mutual funds are proposed to be promoted on regional basis in order to invest in specific key industries; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No such proposal has been received.

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

Export of Minerals Through MMTC.

4990. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) various minerals exported through MMTC during each of the last three years alongwith quantity and value thereof, mineral-wise; and

(b) the countries to which those were exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Country-wise exports of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, bauxite, coal and barytes effected by MMTC during the last three years are given in attached statement I to VI

STATEMENT-I

Country-wise Iron Ore Export by MMTC

Qty: Lakh Tonnes
Val: Rs. Crores

Sl. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (P)	
		QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Australia	0.00	0.00	1.49	5.12	0.00	0.00
2.	China	1.51	3.82	2.51	7.98	5.72	18.82
3.	Germany	6.12	11.29	7.01	18.75	1.05	3.57
4.	Hungary	0.31	0.70	0.10	0.33	0.12	0.46
5.	Japan	104.96	247.25	100.83	333.11	86.01	337.92
6.	Korea, N	3.43	6.20	3.64	7.64	2.73	6.90
7.	Korea, S	31.12	71.53	29.15	71.31	30.73	119.14
8.	Malaysia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.30
9.	Nepal	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07

*Qty: Lakh Tonnes
Val: Rs. Crores*

Sl. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (P)	
		QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Pakistan	3.38	6.93	3.91	10.12	4.08	13.52
11.	Rumania	23.56	29.61	23.25	35.74	10.47	20.47
12.	U.A.E.	1.68	3.10	3.30	6.60	1.26	3.34
13.	Yugoslavia	0.37	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		176.46	381.27	175.21	496.73	142.26	524.51

(P): PROVISIONAL

STATEMENT-II

Country-wise Manganese ORE Export by MMTC

*Qty: Lakh Tonnes
Val: Rs. Crores*

Sl. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (P)	
		QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Japan	0.66	2.65	0.52	2.90	0.46	4.89
2.	S. Korea	1.46	6.06	1.08	9.96	1.17	15.29
3.	Rumania	0.26	1.62	0.82	10.97	0.00	0.00
4.	Pakistan	0.25	1.04	0.41	3.14	0.29	3.56
5.	Czechoslovakia	0.00	0.00	0.17	2.13	0.00	0.00
6.	Holand	0.00	0.00	0.16	1.58	0.00	0.00
7.	Tiwan	0.00	0.00	0.22	3.02	0.30	8.08
8.	W. Germany	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.58	0.00	0.00
9.	Poland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	1.80
10.	DPRK	0.14	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Spain	0.17	0.92	0.32	2.75	0.57	7.93
Total		2.84	13.11	3.84	38.03	2.95	41.55

STATEMENT-III*Country-wise Export of Chrome ORE by MMTC*Qty: Lakh Tonnes
Val: Rs. Crores

Sl. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (P)	
		QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Japan	1.65	18.58	0.44	10.19	0.00	0.00
2.	China	2.23	29.24	1.89	45.63	1.78	33.66
3.	Philippine	0.89	11.54	0.16	3.72	0.15	3.01
4.	Tiwan	0.09	0.71	0.10	1.63	0.00	0.00
5.	DPRK	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.62	0.00	0.00
6.	Sweden	0.27	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Rumania	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.56	0.00	0.00
8.	Norway	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.43
Grand Total		5.13	62.71	2.92	67.36	2.28	43.40

STATEMENT-IV*Country-wise Bauxite Export by MMTC*Qty: Lakh Tonnes
Val: Rs. Crores

Sl. No.	Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (P)	
		QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.	QTY.	VAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00
2.	U.A.E.	1.99	3.14	2.01	3.90	2.33	5.13
3.	Rumania	0.22	0.37	1.35	2.33	0.00	0.00
4.	Nigeria	0.08	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Kenya	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00
6.	Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	1.56
7.	U.S.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.23
Total		2.27	3.75	3.43	6.52	2.88	8.92

STATEMENT-V*Country-Wise Coal Exports by MMTC*

S.No.	Country	Qty: Lakh Tonnes		Val : Rs. Crores			
		1988-89 Qty	Val	1989-90 Qty	Val	1990-91 (P) Qty	Val
1.	Bangladesh	1.05	8.19	1.37	13.27	0.18	1.95
2.	Nepal	1.05	8.28	0.09	1.07	0.71	8.64
3.	Total	2.10	16.47	1.46	14.34	0.89	10.59

STATEMENT-VI*Country-Wise Barytes Export by MMTC*

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91 (P)	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
U.S. A	0.34	1.11	0.99	3.91	0.88	2.82
Total	0.34	1.11	0.99	3.91	0.88	2.82

Decanalising the Import of Newsprint

4991. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to decanalise the import of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The question of decanalisation of import of newsprint is under consideration.

Import of Colour Positive Films

4992. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the producers in Cine Industry are allowed to directly import colour positive films to meet their requirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the price paid per square metre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Under the current

Import and Export Policy, import of finished rolls of cinematographic colour films (unexposed) positive' can be made under Open General Licence by all persons for actual use/stock and sale. Data regarding price paid per square metre by individual importers is not maintained.

Export of Granite

4993. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of granite exported and

the foreign exchange earned during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase its production and export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. C. H-DAMBARAM): (a) The quantity of granite exported and the foreign exchange earned during the last three years have been as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. ('000Mt)</i>	<i>Value (Million Rs.)</i>
1988-89	543.2	1300.8
1989-90	544.0	1470.0
1990-91	732.6	2270.0

(b) Steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase production and export of grant of letters of permission under the 100% ECU Scheme to establish granite cutting and polishing units, grant of Exim Scrips at 39% of the net foreign exchange earnings, income tax benefit under Section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act, etc. for cut and polished granite.

Functioning of Global Positioning System

4994. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi Edition dated November 24, 1991 under the caption "Maps out moded by satellite";

(b) if so, whether any in-depth study has been made of the functioning of the Global Positioning System (GPS) from the Defence point of view;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government regarding the commercial exploitation of the Global Positioning System?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. However, it will not be in the interest of national security to disclose further details in this regard.

(d) Since the GPS is still at an experimental stage, no commercial uses can be envisaged.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, through you, I would like to communicate the decision that has been taken in the Business Advisory Committee for the approval of the august House. It was decided that we would take up item no. 39, vote it first and then the hon. Prime Minister will make the statement on international affairs. Thereafter, we can take up what we commonly call the 'Zero Hour'. So, I request the members to hold their questions on 'Zero Hour' till we complete these two items of business.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseira): We have no objection to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Members have been cooperating splendidly and this arrangement has also been agreed. So, we would take up the item suggested by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and later on, we will have the statement by the hon. Prime Minister on the visits of foreign dignitaries. Then, we will go through the unlisted business on which the Members sitting on the last benches will have preference and then we will go to other items.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Sir, today is Friday and so we must have Lunch hour.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have A short Lunch hour.

12.03 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new Articles 239AA
239AB)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to make special provisions in the Constitution for a new set-up for the administration of the Union Territory of Delhi, including provisions for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers responsible to such Assembly.

As the House is aware, Delhi is a Union Territory administered under Article 239 of the Constitution. Under the existing law, namely, the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, there is a metropolitan Council with elected members and an Executive Council to assist and advise the Administrator in the exercise of his function other than those in which he is to exercise his discretion. The Metropolitan Council is only an advisory body with no legislative powers. There has been a persistent demand for a representative form of government in Delhi and also for removing problems faced by the common man, such as multiplicity of authorities with overlapping functions. With a view to finding a permanent solution to the problems, the Government appointed a Committee on 24.12.1987 under the Chairmanship initially of Shri Justice R.S. Sarkaria and subsequently of Shri S. Balakrishnan with wide terms of reference to enable it to suggest remedies for the

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

longstanding problems faced by the people of Delhi. The Committee submitted its report on 14th December, 1989.

The Committee had gone into the matter in great detail and considered the various issues in all their aspects after examining the memoranda received by it from various persons and holding detailed discussion with individuals, representatives of institutions and political parties, eminent citizens, experts and knowledgeable persons with long experience in administration and public affairs.

It also examined the details of the arrangement made in the national capitals of other countries with a federal set up and took note of the views expressed in the debates in the Constituent Assembly and houses of Parliament on various occasions in regard to the arrangements for the capital. It also studied the recommendations made by the earlier Committees and Commissions. The Committee was aware of the complexities involved in designing a proper structure of government for a national capital, particularly for a country with a federal set up. Two conflicting requirements have to be reconciled. First, the requirement of satisfying the democratic aspirations of the citizens of the capital to govern themselves in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution is very important. Secondly, as has been recognised the world over, as well as in our country all along, the national Government should have sufficient control of the capital city and its administration for discharging its national and international responsibilities and commitments. Further the effective administration of the National capital is of vital importance to the National Government for ensuring the requisite degree of security and administrative efficiency. In addition, there is the need to preserve the cosmopolitan character of the capital. The report of the Balakrishnan Committee has attempted to de-

sign a governmental structure for Delhi which would secure a reasonable balance between these requirements. The Committee has come to the conclusion that on an objective appraisal of all aspects, any arrangement that involves a Constitutional division of functions and responsibilities between the Union and Delhi Administration will be against the national interest and should be ruled out and that, therefore, Delhi should continue to be a Union Territory with a Legislative Assembly with appropriate powers. It has also recommended that the subjects of public order, police and land should be retained with the Centre as they are matters of vital importance for which the responsibility cannot be divided. This is also broadly in line with the provisions made in Government of Part C States Act, 1951, enacted by the Constituent Assembly sitting as Parliament. The details of the new arrangements for the national capital will be clear from the provisions of the Bill and I do not propose to go over the same.

After carefully examining the report of the Balakrishnan Committee and considering all aspects, it has been decided to enact legislation generally on the lines of the recommendations of this Committee and the Bill seeks to make appropriate provisions in this regard. As the House may be aware, on earlier occasions whenever a democratic set up was considered for Delhi, such as under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 and also under the Bill introduced in 1978, necessary provisions for a democratic set up were made under a parliamentary law enacted in pursuance of article 239A. However, in the case of Delhi which is the national capital, the Committee has recommended that the provisions for the democratic set up should be incorporated in the Constitution itself with a view to securing a measure of stability and permanence and also giving a special status to the national capital

Delhi as the national capital, has a unique

status and certain distinguishing features. In view of its importance for the country as a whole, it should inspire a sense of belonging to all the States, which cannot happen if it is located in the territory of, or be controlled primarily by, a single State. The arrangements made in this regard to the national capitals in other countries, particularly those with a federal set up, and all the thinking that has gone into this subject so far, fully support the view that the National Capital should be under the full control of the National Government.

At no time in the past, has it ever been considered possible to make Delhi a full-fledged State. The Constituent Assembly went into the matter in great depth. It was observed during the debates that "in the capital city of a large federation like ours, the arrangement should be that in the area over which the federal Government has to function daily, practically in all details, that Government should have unfettered power, power which is not contested by another and subordinate Legislature". The States Reorganisation Committee and all other Committees have reached the same conclusion.

Several important national and international institutions like the President, Parliament, the Supreme Court etc., as well as all foreign diplomatic missions, international agencies etc., are located in Delhi. It is also a place to which high dignitaries from other nations pay official visits frequently and it is in the national interest that the highest possible standards should be maintained in the administration of the national capital. It is also in the national interest that the Centre should have control over the national capital in all matters irrespective of whether they are in the State field or Union field.

If Delhi is made a full-fledged State, it would be Constitutionally impossible for the Central Government to intervene in any matter relating to the State List, such as public order, public health, essential sup-

plies, municipal services etc. This complete Constitutional prohibition will make it impossible for the Central Government to discharge its national and international responsibilities in relation to Capital, if Delhi becomes a full State.

The Balakrishnan Committee has gone into the matter in depth and has given several reasons why Delhi cannot be made a full-fledged State. It has categorically stated that it will be against the national interest to make Delhi a full-fledged State.

I have no doubt that the Bill will go a long way in satisfying the long and cherished desire of the people of Delhi to have an effective say in the administration checking their problems.

The Committee in Part II of its report has made recommendations on other matters relating to Delhi, such as the reorganisation of the Municipal Corporation, agencies for supply of electricity and water etc. These recommendations are under consideration. The Government will come before Parliament in due course for enacting necessary legislation for implementing such of the recommendations as are found to be acceptable.

I take this opportunity to place on record our appreciation of the valuable work done by the Balakrishnan Committee on such an important subject.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill to this august House for approval.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration"

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I am on a point for clarification. I welcome the Home

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

Minister raising the issue of Constitution amendment. I would like to request him to say something about those Union Territories also like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. All these are also on the same footing. You are giving democratic right to the people of Delhi. Is the hon. Minister going to assure us that the people of those Union Territories also will be given some more democratic rights? This is my request.

SHRIS. B. CHAVAN: At this stage, it will not be possible for Government to give any reaction to the query which the hon. Member has made.

SHRIP. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): As has been mentioned by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, we are coming from far flung areas. We have also populations without any legislation so far. We are not asking for full fledged State. At least, our budgets have risen up to hundreds. Now the Home Minister's demand is not discussed here for want of time. For many years, there also we did not have any legislature. Accountability for the action of the executive is not there. It is neither here nor there. Political aspirations should also be taken into account. At this juncture, we are welcoming this measure. We welcome the people of Delhi to have a legislature. At the same time, at least the Government must come forward with a good gesture that we will be given at least some teeth with the present set up. That is what we want from the hon. Minister at this juncture. What is the reaction of the hon. Home Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I may point out that it is decided that a detailed discussion regarding the matter of Delhi becoming a

State can really take place when the National Capital Territories Bill is taken up in the evening. We would vote this and a detailed discussion can take place at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

let the Lobbies be cleared-

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

12.20 hrs.

Division No. 1

AYES

A

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ahamed, Shri E.

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Arunchalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

B

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Baitha, Shri Mehendra

Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen

Bala, Dr. Asim

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Barman, Shri Palas

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Basu, Shri Chitta

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Bhadana, Shri Atar Singh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

D

Bhargava, Shri Girdhan Lal

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Dennis, Shri N.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Deora, Shri Murlu

Bhuria, Shri Deleep Singh

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Birbal, Shri

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra
Nath

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

C

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Charles, Shri A.

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

F

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

G

Gaikwad, Shri Udyasingrao

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gangwar, Shri. P.R.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghafoor, Shri Abdul

Ghangare, Shri Ramchadra Marotrao

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

H

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

I

Inder Jit, Shri

Islam, Shri Nurul

J

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Joshi, Shri Anna

K

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Kalka Das, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamson, Prof.M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Kapse, Shri Ram

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Katigar, Shri Vinay

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Khan, Shri Ayub

Mallu, Dr. R.

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Khanoria, Shri D.D.

Manjay Lal, Shri

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Krishnendra Kaur, Shrimati

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Kudumaula, Kumari Padmasree

Misra, Shri Janardan

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Kusmaria, Shri Ramkrishna

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

L

Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Munda, Shri Kariya

Ialjan Basha, Shri S.Mi

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Lodha Shri Guman Mal

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

M

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

N

Malikarjun, Shri

Naik, Shri Ram

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Mrutyjnuaya

Netam, Shri Arvind

O

Odeyar, Shri Channah

Oraon, Shri Lalit

P

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya
Naidu

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Cheddi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Patil, Shri prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Prem, Shri B.L. Shirma

Purkayastha, Shri Kabndra

R

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Rai, Shri Ram Nihor

Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava

Raj, Narain, Shri

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Rana, Shri Kashiram	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Rao, Shri J.Chokka	Sayed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamlabhai	Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Rajee
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Selja, Kumari
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Ray, Shri Rabi	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran	Sharma, Shri Chiramnji Lal
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Sharma, Shri Jeewan
Reddy, Shri G.Ganga	Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Reddy, Shri Mahasamudram Gnanendra	Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das
Reddy, Shri R. Surender	Shastri, Shri Vishwanath
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara	Sindal, Shri S.B.
Reddy, Shri Y.S.Rajashekhar	Silvera, Dr. C.
Roy, Shri Haradhan	Singh, Shri Dalbir
Roypradhan, Shri Amar	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
	Singh, Shri Jangbir
S	Singh, Shri Manphool
Sai, Shri A. Pratap	Singh, Shri Motilal
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Singh, Shri Pratap
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Saijan Kumar, Shri	Singh, Shri Ram
Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus	
Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
Sawant, Shri Madhavrao	Singh, Shri Raminaresh

Singh, Shri Rampal

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Singh, Shri S.B.

Tytlar, Shri Jagdish

Singh, Shri Uday Pratap

Uma Bharti, Kumari

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Sukh Ram, Shri

V

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Verma, Shri Ratilal

Swamy, Shri G.Venkat

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Syed, Shahabuddin, Shri

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

T

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Thagkabal, Shri K.V.

Virendra Singh, Shri

Tharadevi Sidhartha, Shrimati D.K.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Thomas, Prof. Shri K.V.

W

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Y

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Tomar, Shri Ramesh Chand

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Government side and there are amendments suggested by other Members also.

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Clause-2 Insertion of new article 239A
 A and 239 AB

NOES

SHRI LAL. K ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
 Sir, I beg to move;

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Page 3,—

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*,
 the result of the division is:

for lines 29 to 43, substitute—

Ayes - 289

(1) "239AB. If the President on receipt of a report from the Lieutenant Governor or otherwise, is satisfied that situation has arisen in which the administration of the National Capital territory cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of article 239AA or of any law made in pursuance of that article, the President may by Order suspend the operation of any provision of article 239AA or any of the re-provisions and make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering

Noes - 01

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up clause by clause consideration. We shall take up Clause No. 2. There are some amendments against Clause No. 2 from the

*The following members also recorded their votes for Ayes:

Shri Eduardo Faleiro, Dr. Chinta Mohan, Sarvashri Mullappally Ramachandran, S.B. Nyamagowda, Smt. Kamla Kumari Karreddula, Sarvashri Damu Barku Shingda, M. Baga Reddy, Manku Ram Sodi, Harilal Nanji Patel, G. Made Gowda, Gangadhara Sanipalli, Anantha Venkata Reddy, Kodakani Gowdana Shivappa, Probin Deka, Tara Singh, p.C. Chacko, Rao Ram Singh, Sarvashri Pala K.M. Mathew, Vishweshwar Bhagat, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Sarvashri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak, Bare Lal Jatav, Dr. (Smt.) Padma, Sarvashri Balin Kuli, Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope, Kirip Chaliha, Chinnasamy Srinivasan, Satish Kumar Sharma, P.P. Kaliaperumal, Anand Ahirwar, Bheru Lal Meena, K. Thulasiah Vandayar, Subash Chandra Nayak, G.M.C. Balayogi, Yaima Singh Yumnam, K.P. Reddiah Yadav, Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary Dharmabhiksham, Ram Badan, Vilasrao Nagnathrao Gundewar, N.K. Baliyan, Smt. Saroj Dubey, Sarvashri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Manabendra Shah, Smt. Rita Verma, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Sarvashri V.N. Sharma, Mangal Ram Premi, Ramdew Ram, Chinmayanand Swami, Bhuwan Chandra Khandun, Dau Dayal Joshi, Ram Tahal Choudhary, Dwaraka Nath Das, Yoganand Saraswati, Ram Narain Berwa, Shyam Bihari Misra, Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal, Shri Pankaj Chowdhary, Dr. Mahavirsinh Gohil, Dr. K.D. Jeswanu, Kumari Frda Topno, Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Nitish Kumar.

the National Capital territory in accordance with the provisions of article 239 and article 239 AA.

- (2) Any such Order may be revoked or varied by a subsequent order.
- (3) Every Order under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall except where it is an Order revoking a previous order cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if nay such Order is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause, and if a resolution approving the Order has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Order has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Order shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Order has been also passed by the House of the People.

- (4) An Order so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of issue of the Order:

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such an Order is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Order shall, unless re-

voked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Order shall in any case remain in force for more than three years:

Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during any such period of six months and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such Order has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Order has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Order shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the continuance in force of the Order has been also passed by the House of the People.

- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (4), a resolution with respect to the continuance in force of an Order approved under clause (3) for any period beyond the expiration of one year from the date of issue of such Order shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless—
 - (a) A Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, in the whole of India or, as the case may be, in the whole or any part of the State, at the time of the passing of such resolution, and
 - (b) the Election Commission certifies that the continuance in force of the Order approved under clause (3)

during the period specified in such resolution is necessary on account of difficulties in holding General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital territory." (1)

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 10,—
for "Seventy-fourth"
substitute "Sixty-ninth" (4)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 20 to 23.—
omit "except matters with respect to Entries 1,2 and 18 of the State List and Entries 64,65 and 66 of that List in so far as they relate to the said Entries 1,2 and 18." (5)
Page 2, lines 43 to 45,—

omit "consisting of not more than 10 per cent if the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly." (6)

Page 3, line 39,—
for "such period as he thinks fit"
substitute—

"a period not exceeding six months at a time but not more than two years in all." (7)

Page 3,—
after line 43, *insert*—

"(2) Any such order may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Order.

(3) Every such order shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall except where it is an Order revoking a previous Order, cease to operate at the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament." (8)

Page 1, line 11,—

for "National Capital territory" *substitute*—
"National Capital Delhi territory". (19)

Page 2, line 9,—

for "articles 324 to 327 and 329"
substitute—
"articles 54,55,324 to 327 and 329". (10)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—
omit lines 24 to 26. (11)

Page 3,—
omit lines 1 to 8

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—
for lines 9 to 12, *substitute*— (12)

"(5) The Chief Minister shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly and other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Minister". (13)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 14 is identical with amendment No. 6 and amendment No. 15 is identical with amendment No. 7.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 15,—

omit" (a)

Page 3,—

(19)

omit lines 18 to 21

Page 3 line 39,—

(20)

for "as thinks fit" substitute—

"and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such law" (21)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendments Nos. 22,23,24,25,26 and 27, given by Shri Gir-dhari Lal Bhargava are identical with other amendments. Therefore, they would not be moved.

I shall now put Amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 10,—

for "Seventy-fourth"

substitute "Sixty-ninth" (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I am now putting the amendments one after the other. I shall now put Amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Lal K. Advani to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 5, moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana to the vote of the house.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 6 and 7, moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 6 and 7 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 8,9 and 10 moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8,9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments No. 11 and 12 moved by Shri Kalka Das to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 11 and 12 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 13 moved by Shri Tarachand Khandelwal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment Nos. 14 and 15 were not moved because they are identical with amendments No. 6 and 7. Amendments 16,17 and 18 were not moved. Amendments No. 19,20 and 21 are by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could not hear at that time. I move it now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think Sajjan Kumari, now there is no occasion for it. That stage is over. Please understand and cooperate. I hope you will cooperate.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It is a very important amendment. I don't know, he seemed to have missed it. Because the nomenclature of the National Capital Territory will have to be National Capital Territory of Delhi. That is the amendment and we will have to adopt the same. So, I bet to move:

"Page 1, line 11,—

for

"National Capital Territory"

substitute

"National Capital Territory of Delhi (hereafter in this part referred to as the National Capital Territory)".

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had also moved the same amendment but the Government rejected it———(Interruptions)

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had agreed to keep the word 'Delhi' in it. But the official amendment does not have it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. It is not perfectly in line the rules. Yet I can see that it is the consensus of the entire House that it should be adopted. So I am allowing Mr. Sajjan Kumar to move it. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: We want to move the same amendment, the Government has already moved it.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also wanted the same amendment to be moved. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us clear the confusion a little. I think Amendment No. 18 is being adopted by the Government and the Government side has moved it. So I am putting amendments No. 18, 19, 20 and 21 to the vote of the House. Shri Sajjan Kumar is not insisting and so I am not calling him. Similar to Amendment No. 18, the identical one has been given notice of by Shri Kalka Das and others also. So there is a consensus.

The question is:

"Page 1, line 11-

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi (hereafter in this Part referred to as the National Capital Territory)" (18)

"Page 3, line 15,-

omit "(a)"

"Page 3, —

omit lines 18 to 21." (19)

"Pages 3, line 39,- (20)

for "as he thinks fit" substitute-

"and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such law". (21)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: For this Clause there are other amendments. But they are identical to the amendments already put to the vote of the House. So I am not putting them to the vote of the House again. Now I put Clause 2 as amended to the vote of the House.

Before I put clause 2, as amended, to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared-

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies have already been cleared. I think, the Members agree that the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

12.32 hrs.

Division No. 2

AYES

A

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

B

Baitha, Shri Mehendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhat

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhadana, Shri Atar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhargava, Shri Girdhan Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Deleep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra
Nath

C

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Charles, Shri A.

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Chauhan, Shri Shiv Raj Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

D

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Deka, Shri Probin

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murti

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

F

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

G

Gaikwad, Shri Udyasingrao

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gangwar, Sr. P.R.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Joshi, Shri Anna

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayai

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

K

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kalka Das, Shri

H

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Kamson, Prof.M.

I

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Inder Jit, Shri

Kapse, Shri Ram

Islam, Shri Nurul

Karrenddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

J

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Jai Prakash, Shri

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Khan, Shri Ayub

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Khanduri, Shri Bhuwan Chandra

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Khanoria, Shri D.D.

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Jawafi, Dr. B.G.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Jesturani, Dr. K.D

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa) Shrimati

Kudumula, Kumari Padmasree

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Kuli, Shri Balin

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Kumari, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Misra, Shri Janardan

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

L

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Lodha Shri Guman Mal

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

M

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Munda, Shri Kariya

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Malikkarjun, Shri

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Mallu, Dr. R.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Muzahid, Shri B.M.

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

N

Manjay Lal, Shri

Naik, Shri Ram

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Methew, Shri Pala K M

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Mathur, Shri Shri Charan

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Patil, Shri prakash V

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Netam, Shri Arvind .

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

O

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Odeyar, Shri Channah

Patt Nayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

P

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Padam, Dr. (Shrimati)

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Pradhani, Shri K

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya
Naidu

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Pandeya, Dr Laxminarayan

Prem, Shri B L Sharma

Pangrahi Shri Sriballav

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Panja, Shri Ajit

R

Raw, Shri Ram Lal

Passi, Shri Balraj

Rahi, Shri Kalp Nath

Paswan Shri Chheddi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Patel Dr Amrit Lal Kalidas

Rai, Shri M Ramanna

Patel Shri Haribhai

Rai Shri Nawal Kishore

Patel Shri Harilal Naraji

Rajaravivarma, Shri B

Patel Shri Ram Pujan

Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava

Patel Shri S. S. Kumar

Raj Narain Shri

Patel, Shri Uttamrao Harjibhai

Raolu Dr R K G

Ram, Shri Prem Chand	S
Ram Singh, Rao	Sai, Shri A. Pratap
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Saijan Kumar, Shri
Ramdew Ram, Shri	Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus
Ramragar, Shri	Sanipalff, Shri Gangadhara
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Save, Shri Moreswar
Rao, Shri J.Chokka	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur	Scindia, Shri Madharrao
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Ray, Shri Rabi	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Reddy, Shri G.Ganga	Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Reddy, Shri M. Baga	Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
Reddy, Shri R Surender	Shastri, Shri Vishwanat.
Reddy, Shri K Vijaya Bhaskara	Shingda, Shri Damu Barku
Reddy, Shri Y S.Rajsekhar	Shivppa, Shri Kodakan Gowdana
Roy, Shri Haradhan	Sindal, Shri S.B.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar	Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Dalbir

Singh, Shri Hari Kishore

Singh, Shri Jangbir

Singh, Shri Manphool

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Shri Pratap

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri Ram

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh, Shri Uday Pratap

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Srinivasan, Shri Chinnasamy

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Swamy, Shri G.Venkat

Syed, Shahabudding, Shri

T

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thagkabal, Shri K.V.

Tharadevi Sidhartha, Shrimati D.K.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon Shri P.K.

Tomar, Shri Ramesh Chand

Topdar, Shri Tarit Barar

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

U

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Ummareddy Venkateswari, Prof.

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Verma, Shrimati Rita

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

W

The motion was adopted.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

(Clause 1 Short Title and Commencement)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Amendment made

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Page 1, line 3,-

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

for "Seventy-fourth"
(3)

Yumnam Shri Yaima Singh

NOES

substitute "Sixty-ninth"

Patil, Shri Bheem Singh

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*

MR. SPEAKER I think the Lobbies have been cleared. So, I am putting Clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House

the result of the division is:

Ayes : 307

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):

Noes : 1

Sir, the Board is not cleared

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Board be cleared.

*The following members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri g. Made Gowda, Mahasamudram Gnanendra Reddy, Anantha Venkata Reddy, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Shri Bhawani Lal Verma, Shri B. Akber Pasha, Prof. M. Kamson, Sarvashri P.P. Kalaperumal K Thulasiah Vandayar, Sobhandreeswara Rao Vadde, Naranbhai Jambhai Rathva, ramchandra Ghangare, K P. Reddaiah Yadav, Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary, Sarvashri Dharmabhiksham, Zainal Abedin, Govind Chandra Munda, Sukhdeo Paswan, Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh, Ramnaresh Singh, Ram Saran Yadav, Vilasrao Nag-nathrao N.K.Baliyan, Smt. Saroj Dubey, Sarvashri Ram Nihor Rai, Rampal Singh, Madari Lal Khurana, Kumari Uma Bharti, Sarvashri Rajveer Singh, V.N. Sharma, Chinmayanand Swam, Vinay Katiyar, Ram Tahal Choudhary, Kabindra Purkayastha, Prof. K. Venkatgiri Gowda, Sarvashri Yoganand Saraswati, Ramkrishna Kusmaria, Ram Narain Berwa, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau Sarode, Acharaya Vishwanath Das Shastri, Shri Chhotey Lal, Shri Jeewan Sharma, Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Nitish Kumar.

SHRIRAMNAIK (Bombay North): Today we are faster than the machine.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, man's mind is always faster than any machine in the world.

Now, the Board is cleared.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

(The Lok Sabha divided)

12.35 hrs.

Division No. 3

AYES

A

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahluwar, Shri Anand

Akber Pasha, Shri B

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Arunchalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

B

Bala, Dr. Asim

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhadana, Shri Atar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kuman

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuna, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabua)

Birbal, Shri

Brahmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

C

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chaliha, Shri Kirp

Charles, Shri A

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh
Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari (Dhule)	F
Chavan, Shri Prthviraj D.	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Chavda, Shri Harisinh	Farook, Shri M O H
Chennithaia, Shri Ramesh	Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf
Chidambaram, Shri P	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Chotey Lal, Shri	G
Chinta Mohan, Dr	Gaikwad, Shri Udyasingrao
D	Gajapathi, Shri Gopri Nath
Damor, Shri Somjubhai	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Das Shri Ram Sunder	Gangwar, Sr P R
Deka, Shri Probin	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Delkar, Shri Mohan S	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Dennis, Shri N	Gavit Shri Manikrao Hodiya
Deo Shri K P Singh	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Deora, Shri Murlu	Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji
Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao	Gowda, Prof K Venkatagiri
Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai	Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	H
Devarajan, Shri B	Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Dharmabuksham, Shri	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Dharamji, Prof Prem	I
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Inderjit, Shri

Islam, Shri Nurul

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

J

Kapse, Shri Ram

Jai Prakash, Shri

Karrenddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Ayub

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Khanduri, Shri Bhuwan Chandra

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Khanoria, Shri D.D.

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Joshi, Shri Anna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayai

Knshnaswamy, Shri M.

K

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa) Shrimati

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Kudumula, Kumari Padmasree

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.F.

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kalka Das, Shri

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

L

Kamson, Prof.M

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Lodha Shri Guman Mal

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Munda, Shri Kariya

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Munyappa, Shri K.H.

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Mallikarjun, Shri

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Mallu, Dr R.

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Manjay Lal, Shri

N

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G

Naik, Shri Ram

Methaw, Shri Pala K M

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Mathur, Shri Shri Charan

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vitthoba

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Netam, Shri Arvind

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Misra, Shri Janardan

O

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Odeyar, Shri Channiah

Misra Shri Shyam Bihari

P

Mujahid, Shri B M

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya
Naidu

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Cheddi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patil, Shri Harilal Nanji

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harubhai

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patil, Shri MiraLal Naji

Patil, Shri prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Patnak, Shri Swap

Pattnayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Ponnanati, Shri Anandrajaram

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Purryastha Shri Kabindra

R

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Rai, Shri Ram Nihor

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Rajeshwan, Shrimati Basava

Raj, Narain, Shri

Raj Narain, Shri

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ram Singh, Rao

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli

Ramdev Ram, Shri

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus

Rao, Shri D.Venkateswara

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Rao, Shri J.Chokka

Save, Shri Moreshewar

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamalbhai

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Rawal, Dr Lal Bahadur

Scindia, Shri madhavrao

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Rajee

Rawat, Prof Rasa Singh

Selja, Kumari

Ray, Shri Rabi

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Reddy, Shri B N

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Reddy, Shri G Ganga

Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Reddy, Shri Mahasamudram Gnanendra

Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar

Reddy, Shri R Swenda

Shastri, Shri Acharya Vishwanath Das

Reddy, Shri K Vijaya Bhaskara

Shastri, Shri Viashwanath

Reddy, Shri Y.S.Rajasekhar

Shingda, Shri Damu Barku

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Shivappa, Shri Kodakanil Gowdana

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Sindal, Shri S.B.

S

Silvera, Dr. C.

Sai, Shri A Pratap

Singh, Shri Dalbir

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh, Shri Han Kishore

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Singh, Shri Manphool

Thakral, Shri K.V.

Singh, Shri Motilal

Tharadevi Sidhartha, Shrimati D.K.

Singh, Shri Pratap

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Singh, Shri Ram

Thumgon Shri P.K.

Singh, Shri Ramnaresh

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Singh, Shri Rampal

Tomar, Shri Ramesh Chand

Singh, Shri S.B.

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Topno, Kumari Frida

Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Tyler, Shri Jagdish

Sukh Ram, Shri

U

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Uma Bharti, Kumari

Suresh, Shri Kodikunil

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Swami Shri Chinnayanand

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Swamy, Shri G.Venkat

Ura, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Syed, Shahabudding Shri

V

Tara Singh, Shri

Vaipayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal

NOES

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Patel, Shri Bheem Singh

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*
the result of the division is:

Verma, Shrimati Rita

Ayes : 319

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Noes : 1

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

The motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a
majority of not less than two-thirds of the
Members present and voting.

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

The motion was adopted.

Y

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the
Bill.*

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the
Enacting Formula and the Long Title to the
vote of the House. The question is:

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

"That the Enacting Formula and the
Long Title stand part of the Bill."

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

The motion was adopted.

Yunnam Shri Yaima Singh

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title
were added to the Bill.*

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I beg to
move:

*The following members also recorded their votes for Ayes:

Sarvashri Tarun Gogoi, B.K. Gudadinni, Anantha Venkata Reddy, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Sarvashri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Chinnasamy Srinivasan, Uday Pratap Singh, K. Thulasiah Vandayar, Subash Chandra Nayak, Lokanath Choudhury, M. Ramanna Rai, Ramashray Prasad Singh, G.M.C. Ralayogi, Ramchandra Marotrao Ghangare, K.P. Reddaiah Yadav, K.V.R. Chowdhary, Chetan P.S. Chauhan, N.K. Baliyan, Smt. Saroj Dubey, Sarvashri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Virendra Singh, Rampal Singh, Prabhu Dayal Katheria, Rudrasen Chaudhary, V N. Sharma, Dwarka Nath Das, Ramkrishna Kusmaria, Ram Singh Kashwa, Ram Narain Berwa, Dr. Gunvant Rambha Sarode, Shri Pankaj Chowdhary, Shri Jeewan Sharma, Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Nitish Kumar.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there are some Members standing outside. We would like them to get the entry to the House so that they can have their say in passing this Bill.

B

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Baitha, Shri Mehendra

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobby has been cleared.

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

The question is:

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

The Lok Sabha divided.

Basu, Shri Chitta

12.42 hrs.

Bhadana, Shri Atar Singh

Division No. 4

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

AYES

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

A

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B

Ahamed, Shri E.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Ahrwar, Shri Anand

Bhurta, Shri Dileep Singh

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Birbal, Shri

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Brahmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Arunachalam, Shri M.

C

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Chacko, Shri P C

Chatterjee, Prof. Susanta

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Charles, Shri A.

Devarajan, Shri B.

Chatterjee, Shri. Nirmal Kant

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Chauhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

F

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Chidambaram, Shri P.

G

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Gaikwad, Shri Udyasingrao

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Gajpathi, Shri Gopi Nath

D

Gamit, Shri Chhtribhai

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Deka, Shri Probin

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Dennis, Shri N.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodya

Deo, Shri K.P. Singh

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Deora, Shri Murl

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Joshi, Shri Anna

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

K

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

H

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Kaliapermal, Shri P.P.

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Kalka Das, Shri

I

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Imchalemba, Shri

Kamal Nath, Shri

Inderjit, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Islam, Shri Nurul

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

J

Kamson, Prof.M.

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Jai Prakash, Shri

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Kapse, Shri Ram

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Karrenddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Khan, Shri Ayub

Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand	Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Khanduri, Shri Bhuwan Chandra	Malikarjun, Shri
Khanoria, Shri D D	Malikarjunarah, Shri S
Khurana, Shri Madan Lal	Mallu, Shri D
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Mandal, Shri Brahmanand
Krishan Kumar, Shri S	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Krishnaswamy, Shri M	Marbaniang, Shri P. S. G.
Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa) Shrimati	Methew, Shri Pala K M
Kudumula Kumari Padmasree	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Kuli, Shri Balin	Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna
Kumar, Shri V Dhananaya	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Mirdna, Shri Nathu Ram
Kuppuswamy, Shri C K	Mirdna, Shri Ram Niwas
Kurien, Prof. P J	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kushmaria, Shri Ramkrishna	Misra, Shri Janardan
L	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari
Ialjan Basha, Shri S M	Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Lodha, Shri Guman Mal	Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy
M	Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra
Made Gowda, Shri G	Munda, Shri Kariya
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Muniyappa, Shri K H
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh	Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Passi, Shri Balraj

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Paswan, Shri Chheddi

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

N

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Naik, Shri Ram

Patel, Shri Brishin

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Nayak, Shri Sahwsh Chandra

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Netam, Shri Arvind

Patil, Shri HiraLal Niraj

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Patil, Shri prakash V.

O

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Patil, Shri Surya Kanta

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

P

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya
Naidu

Pattnayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Panigrahi, Shri Ajit

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Prabhu, Shri R.	Rao, Shri D.Venkateswara
Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan	Rao, Shri J.Chokka
Pradhani, Shri K.	Rao, Shri P V. Narasimha
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma	Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamlabhai
Premi, Shri Mangal Ram	Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
R	Rawat, Prof Rasa Singh
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal	Ray, Shri Rabi
Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	Ray, Shri Sudhir
Rai, Shri Lall Babu	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore	Reddy, Shri A Indrakaran
Rai, Shri Ram Niho	Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata
Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava	Reddy, Shri B N
Raj Narain, Shri	Reddy, Shri G Ganga
Rajulu, Dr R.K.G	Reddy, Shri M Baga
Ram, Shri Prem Chand	Reddy, Shri Mahasamudram Gnanendra
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Reddy, Shri R Surender
Ram Singh, Rao	Reddy Shri K Vjaya Bhaskara
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Reddy Shri Y S Rajashekhar
Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Ramdew Ram, Shri	Roypradhan Shri. Amar
Rasagar, Shri	S
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Sai, Shri A Pratap

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Shivappa, Shri Kodakanı Gowdana
Sait Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman	Shukla, Shri Vidhyacharan
Sajan Kumar Shri	Sindal, Shri S B
Sangma Shri Purno A	Silvera, Dr C
Saniopalli, Shri Gangadhara	Singh, Shri Dalbir
Saraswati Shri Yoganand	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Sarode Dr Gurnvant Rambhau	Singh, Shri Jangbir
Save Shri Moreshwar	Singh Shri Khelsai
Sawant Shri Sudhir	Singh, Shri Manphool
Sayeed Shri P M	Singh Shri Motilal
Scrida Shri madharaao	Singh Kumari Pushpa Devi
Scandia Shrinat Vijaya rao	Singh Shri Rajveer
Selja Kumari	Singh Shri Ram
Sethi Shri Arjun Charan	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
Shah Shri Manabendra	Singh Shri Ramnaresh
Shakya Dr Mahadeepak Singr	Singh Shri Rampal
Shankaranand Shri B	Singh Shri S B
Sharma Shri Chiran, Lal	Singh Shri Uday Pratap
Sharma Shri Rajendra Kumar	Singh Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sharma Shri Satish Kumar	Singh Deo Shri K P
Sharma Shri V N	Sod Shri Manku Ram
Shast Shri Vishwanath Dar	Solanki Shri Surajbhanu
Shastri Shri Viashwanath	Soundaram Dr (Shrimati) K S
Shingda Shri Damu Barku	Srinivasan Shri Chinnasamy

Sukh Ram, Shri	Trvedi, Shri Arvind
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt	Tytlar, Shri Jagdish
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil	U
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	Uma Bharti, kumari
Swami Shri Sureshanand	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Swamy Shri G Venkat	Ummareddy Venkateswaru, Prof
Syed Shahabuoding Shri	Upadnyay Shri Swarup
T	Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha
Tara Singh Shri	v
Tej Narayan Singh, Shri	Vajpayee Shri Ata Bhar
Thakere, Shri Gabhaji Mangaj	Varma Shri Rat la
Thagkabalu Shri K V	Verma Shri Phool Chand
Tharadevi Sidhartha, Shrimati D K	Verma, Shrimati Rita
Thomas, Prof K V	Verma Shri Shiv Sharan
Thomas Shri F C	Verma, Kumar Vimia
Thorat Shri Sandipan Bhagwan	Vijayaragavan Shri V S
Tilumgori Shri P K	Vyas Dr Girija
Tindivanam, Shri K Ramamurthee	W
Tomar, Shri Ramesh Chand	Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran	Y
Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb	Yadav Shri Chandra Jee'
Topno, Kumari Frida	Yadav Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Tripathi, Shri Lakshmir Narain Mani	Yadav Shri Devendra Prasad
Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain	Yadav Shri Ram Laxkar Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*,
the result of the division is:

Ayes : 349

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a
majority of not less than two-thirds of the
members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the
requisite majority, in accordance with the
provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

12.44 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

**Commonwealth summit in Harare, the
G-15 Summit in Caracas and the visit of
the Prime Ministers of Nepal and
People's Republic of China**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, as agreed be-

tween ourselves, I may request the hon.
Prime Minister to make a statement on his
visit to foreign countries.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
(Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to
raise a point of propriety. The Hon. Prime
Minister went to attend the Commonwealth
summit much earlier, he should have made
the statement at the time. What is the reason
that the Government is hesitating on the
foreign policy. No discussions were held on
the demands of External Affairs Ministry in
the last session too. It has been the first
occasion in the entire history that the state-
ment which should have been made much
earlier, is being made today. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V.
NARASIMHARAO): Mr. Speaker Sir, Events
in the world have continued to move at a
rapid pace since I intervened in the discus-
sion on the international situation in the Lok
Sabha on 18 September 1991. I had, on that
occasion, recalled the congress Party mani-
festo and Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of a
world without competing blocs, a world of
detente, a world moving towards disarmament.
And yet, the lowering and elimination
of East-West tensions and the renewed quest
for solutions to sub-regional and regional
conflicts, have not brought solutions to the

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes:

Dr. Chinta Mohan, Shri B.M. Mujahid, Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekhar Sarvashri Bhawani
Lal Verma, Thulasi K. Vandyar, Surya Narayan Singh M. Ramanna-Rai, G.M.C. Balayogi,
Yaima Singh Yumnam Ramchandra Marotrao Ghangare, K.P. Reddaiah Yadav, K.V.R.
Chowdary, Ram Sunder Das, Pratap Singh, Manjay Lal, Smt. Girija Devi, Sarvashri Braja
Kishore Tripathi, Mohammed Ali Ashraf Fatmi, Sarvashri Virendera Singh, Sushil Chandra
Verma, Ram Tahal Coudhary, Dwaraka Nath Das, Ramkrishna Kusmaria, Kunjee Lal, Ram
Narain Berwa, Chhotey Lal, Mohan Singh, Sharad Yadav, Nitish Kumar.

basic and fundamental problems of development faced by the large majority of countries.

The world today is in a state of ferment and in metamorphosis. The bewildering pace of developments, the reorientation of ideologies governing societies and their inter-action constitute problems and pose challenges. My Government stands ready to both adapt to the changing international environment and to utilise foreign policy as an instrument to further our national interests in a dynamic manner.

The last three months have been eventful. In overall terms, the three overriding priorities of our foreign policy are: (i) preventing any threat to the unity and territorial integrity of India, (ii) ensuring geo-political security by creating a durable environment of stability and peace in our region, (iii) creating a framework conducive for the economic well being of our people by encouraging a healthy external economic environment, and (iv) trying to restore, internationally, the centrality and criticality of development in the evolution of political and economic policies all over the world. We have addressed these by carefully nurturing and strengthening our bilateral relations with other countries, and by participating consciously and effectively in multi-lateral forums in whose work and success we have a critical stake. We participated in the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government in Harare in October and the second G-15 summit in Caracas in November. We received the Prime Ministers of Nepal and China in December. This eventful interaction deserves, in my opinion, a comprehensive statement to this House.

The Central theme of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Harare was the future role of the Commonwealth in the 1990s and beyond. The objective of this exercise was to identify the

strengths of the Commonwealth, examine its relevance in a changing world and determine priorities for the future. There were naturally divergences between developed and developing countries regarding their perception and priorities for the future. Some of the developed countries are keen to see the multilateral agenda concentrating on emphasis on political pluralism, human rights and democratic practices. These are sought to be integrated under the umbrella concept of 'good governance'. India has a proud track record in the area of political pluralism and democratic functioning. Our society cherishes, and is in turn structured on, these basic human rights and values. We support an international focus on such issues. However, this cannot be at the expense of basic issues relating to development and economic cooperation. More important, given the cultural specificities of individual countries, norms and standards developed over decades in one part of the world cannot be mechanically applied to another. Also, the desire to pursue such values should not result in the imposition of non-economic conditionalities to development assistance. The Harare Declaration reflects this view of India, which emerged eventually as the accepted commonwealth consensus.

At the G-15 Summit in Caracas, our objective similarly was to ensure that there is a convergence of opinion, at least amongst the members of the G-15, on the need to restore the emphasis on development cooperation on the multilateral agenda. I was invited to be the lead speaker on the need for a new international consensus on development. The joint communique adopted by the Heads of State/Government fully reflects such a need. The second G-15 Summit was also significant because it resulted in the adoption, and directives for implementation, of a number of specific South-South cooperation projects. These include two Indian projects relating to the establishment of gene

banks and solar energy application. These projects will give economic and technological content to South-South cooperation which will be further enhanced through annual gatherings of business representatives. The parallel meeting of businessmen in Caracas brought together over 250 senior representatives from the G-15 countries.

We have reason to be satisfied with the outcome of the second G-15 Summit. We were invited to host the 1993 Summit in New Delhi, and we have accepted it.

The visit to India of Prime Minister Koirala of Nepal earlier this month ushers in a qualitatively new era of cooperation between India and Nepal. The discussions held and agreements reached addressed many mutual concerns and cleared many issues. All the meetings were held in an atmosphere of great warmth, cordiality and sincerity. They resulted in a number of important decisions aimed at deepening and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation between Nepal and India.

An Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, an Indo-Nepal Treaty of Transit and an agreement for cooperation in controlling unauthorised trade have been signed. The Trade Treaty includes several new facilities and concessions which should substantially boost Nepalese exports to India if fully exploited by Nepalese trade and industry. The Transit Treaty further simplifies customs and other procedures for Nepal's transit cargo. Both sides have committed themselves to cooperating fully to control the growing menace of smuggling that seriously affects the Indian economy.

Water resources development has the maximum potential for revolutionising the Nepalese economy and also benefitting India. We hope that the number of decisions that have been taken concerning the Karnali,

Pancheswar and Kosi hydel projects, the medium sized projects like the Burhi Gandaki, flood forecasting and flood protection schemes, power exchange etc. will lead to early and substantial progress in this sector. What is significant is that these projects are, and will be, equally beneficial to the peoples of Nepal and India.

A specially favourable access regime to the Indian market has been provided for the products of approved Indo-Nepal joint ventures. This should help promote industrial cooperation and also the industrialisation of Nepal. At the same time, the causes for the stagnation or failure of the existing Indo-Nepal joint ventures will be studied and necessary corrective measures taken.

As requested by the Government of Nepal, a number of new Indian aid projects, in the fields of health, roads, railways and telecommunications will be taken up within the availability of our own financial resources. This represents a continuation of our long-standing tradition of assisting Nepal with its economic development to the best of our ability.

Again in response to a Nepalese request, agreement has been reached on cooperation in agricultural science and technology, research, processing of cash crops and agro-based industries among other areas. These programmes would help promote rural development and rural employment in Nepal. Specific measures have also been identified for promoting cooperation in civil aviation and tourism.

In homage to the memory of the great Nepalese patriot, freedom fighter and statesman, the late Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala, who was also deeply involved with the Indian struggle for independence, both countries have decided to jointly establish a B.P. Koirala India-Nepal Foundation. This foundation will

work to promote not only educational and cultural exchanges but also cooperation in science and technology, agriculture and other development oriented fields. The Government of Nepal and India will contribute equally to the trust Fund for this Foundation, to the extent of Rs. 2 crores each.

Thus, a durable framework has been established for cooperation between the two countries. Our objective is to truly revolutionise our bilateral cooperation. We stand at the threshold of a new era in our relations with Nepal, full of new possibilities. It is for us, the two Governments, to ensure that we do not deprive our peoples of the benefits of such cooperation, which are their due. From our side, there will be no lack either of efforts or commitment. I am certain that our approach will be fully reciprocated. Here again, I submit, a conscious effort has been made to concentrate on areas of development.

As the House is aware, the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Li Peng, visited India from December 11 to 16. This visit by a Chinese Premier taking place after a gap of more than 31 years has naturally generated interest in the House as well as in the country in terms of its impact on Sino-Indian relations and on regional developments. The interaction between two important Asian countries like China and India also has significant implications in the international sphere. I wish to take the House into consideration about the discussions held during the visit.

Premier Li Peng was accompanied by Foreign Minister Gian Gichen and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Li Langing and other senior officials of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Li Peng's visiting our country and the detailed exchange of views which we had with him on matters of mutual interest

and concern gained added significance because the visit has taken place in the context of the on-going rapid changes in international relations involving a fundamental transformation of States and societies in Eastern Europe, progress towards integration taking place in western Europe and the changing equations in international political and economic relations. We had wideranging discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues.

Mr. Li Peng availed of the opportunity of his visit to call on the President Shri R. Venkataraman and the Vice-President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. The Foreign Minister of China had detailed discussions with our Minister of External Affairs Shri Madhavsingh Solanki. There were also separate meetings between officials of the two sides. I am glad also that the Prime Minister of China, like the Prime Minister of Nepal, had opportunity to meet leaders from our political parties and several Members of Parliament.

In our discussions on the international situation, Premier Li Peng and I agreed that the five principles of peaceful co-existence, jointly initiated by India and China in 1954, were essential norms for the conduct of international relations and that all countries, regardless of their size, strength or stage of development, were equal members of the international community. It was our common position that the use of force or threat of force as a means of settlement of disputes should be firmly abjured in international relations. The economic imbalance between the developed and developing world had become more serious. Developing countries would not only need to take a common stand in their dialogue with the North, but become more collectively self-reliant. The role of the United Nations should be strengthened.

On the outstanding question of the

boundary between our two countries, both the Chinese Premier and I were agreed that efforts should be intensified to find an early, fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to this question. We expressed our satisfaction that peace and tranquillity had been maintained in the border areas. We stressed that our differences on the boundary question should be reduced and that we should maintain our contacts with each other in order to provide directions to the Joint Working Group that was set up to deal with this question in 1988. I expressed the conviction that the resolution of this question would be a signal achievement for the two countries and a vindication of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. The next meeting of the Joint Working Group will be held as early as possible in 1992 and meetings between the military personnel in the border areas to sort out local issues will be held on a regular basis.

This was not the case in 1988. Now, these meetings will be held on a regular basis thus making it much easier and much more certain that there will be no breach of peace by any mistake or misunderstanding on the border.

A number of bilateral agreements have been signed during the visit. These include the agreement on restoration of the Consulates General in Shanghai and Bombay and the Memorandums on the resumption of border trade and on cooperation in the field of outer space sciences. We have agreed to intensify our cooperation in such fields as agriculture, public health, energy and education. It has been agreed to hold a Festival of India in China. A Festival of China will also be held in India.

On the issue of Tibet, our long standing and consistent position was clearly reiterated. Tibet is an autonomous region of China and we do not allow Tibetans to engage in

anti-China political activities in India. This does not in any way conflict with the religious and cultural affinities we have had with Tibet through the centuries, which I pointed out in our discussion. Our respect for His Holiness the Dalai Lama as a religious and spiritual leader remains constant. The approach to such questions should be consensus oriented through political dialogue. The Chinese Prime Minister indicated that all issues except that of the independence of Tibet are open to negotiation with His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

We conveyed to the Chinese side our concerns about the supply of sophisticated arms and defence technologies to Pakistan and Pakistan's role in fomenting terrorism and subversion in the States of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. The Chinese Government is opposed to terrorism since it does not solve problems and only sharpens existing contradictions. They have said that they do not wish to see conflict and are for the peaceful settlement of differences between India and Pakistan. Our concerns about Chinese arms supplies to Myanmar have also been conveyed. We have referred to the fact that the vast majority of world opinion favours the restoration of democratic rule in Myanmar in consonance with the aspirations of its people.

13.00 hrs.

The issue of human rights figured in our dialogue. I stressed our adherence to the concept of the indivisibility of all human rights. At the same time, I expressed the view I had put forth in both Harare and Caracas that no country should be denied assistance in the name of human rights. Norms for human rights cannot be determined unilaterally and externally. Primacy should be given to the task of development. The Chinese Premier was of the opinion that the issue of human rights should not be used as a lever for

interference in the internal affairs of countries.

China is our biggest neighbour and we are drawn to it both by geographical inevitability and by the tradition of historical interaction. We look forward to the future in our relations with China. Our dialogue must strengthen mutual understanding and enable the peaceful resolution of all outstanding issues. I believe the visit of the Chinese Premier has been an important step in that direction. I have invited general secretary Jiang Zemin of the Chinese Communist Party to visit India. Our President has been invited to visit China and Premier Li Peng has also extended an invitation to me to visit his country. Today, in a volatile and changing international situation, I believe that our two countries which represent a third of humanity, can and should play an important role in the promotion of peace and development in the world.

The approach to this visit was to discuss the border on the one hand and, at the same time, cooperation in other areas of mutual interest there are two categories; one bilateral and the second, in the international field in the common interest of humankind. India and China, as two ancient civilisations, can do no less. It is their duty to the world. I fervently believe it. This international aspect has always been important and will always be so. But at the present juncture, when the world is in the throes of unprecedented changes, I think this particular duty to mankind is also urgent. It brooks no delay. I believe that the future of a vast chunk of humanity, living in developing countries and groaning under conditions of poverty and want, is at stake now as perhaps never before. India and China owe this duty to this vast chunk of humanity.

In conclusion, may I share with Honourable Members the linear weave, the logic

which has underpinned the orientation of our foreign policy as reflected in the important events on which I have just reported. It is primarily to maintain the ideological integrity of our secular pluralistic polity. It is to safeguard our national cohesion and territorial integrity in a world in ferment, and against challenges emanating from ethno-religious, economic and segregationist socio-cultural impulses. It is to ensure the basic well being of our people by maintaining the necessary emphasis on the primacy of development the world over, particularly in the developing countries. This leit-motif of our foreign policy, as I conceive of it, is not uni-dimensional in the narrow nationalistic sense. The leit-motif is to restructure the regional and international order based on harmony, consensus, willingness and to strive for peace and readiness to converge on basic issues and needs of mankind. This factor was common to these four events, the tangible result yielded by each of practical measures that can affect, and enhance, the quality of life of peoples.

It is my firm conviction that our participation in the two multilateral gatherings in Harare and Caracas and the visits to India of the Prime Ministers of Nepal and China constitute a meaningful and structured approach to the fulfilment of our international objectives and obligations and safeguarding our national interests. The Minister for External Affairs and I shall continue to keep Honourable Members informed about developments on the foreign policy front periodically. I believe that we will continue to need a national consensus on major foreign policy issues. In this, the contribution of Honourable Members can never be over-emphasised. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV
(Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not asking any clarification from the Prime Minister.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, I request this august House to join the Tamil Nadu people in congratulating our Chief Minister who has been conferred D. Litt degree by the Madras University..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up later.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, I am not asking any clarification from the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we are going to allow the Members to express their views on unlisted matters a little later. But in the Business Advisory Committee, a view was expressed by some senior Members that not many questions, at least one or two questions, very pertinent questions, may be allowed to be put so that they can elicit more information. Now, this is not the practice in the House, yet as an exceptional case, I am allowing it, which will not be a precedent. May I request the hon. Members not to long questions and not to have many questions; not to repeat the questions and to allow ourselves to clinch the issue in as peaceful and meaningful manner as in possible. I am allowing Shri Indrajit Gupta to ask the questions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, what about my request... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the very comprehensive statement made by the hon. Prime Minister, I would like, according to your directives, to ask two very brief questions. Firstly, this joint working group which is

to look into the boundary question and which consists of the officers of the two sides and which has of course, been given some sort of an upgradation, as I understand it, for the future, whether this joint working group of officials can produce any meaningful results unless the two Prime Ministers or the two Governments at the highest level give them some sort of directives, some principles on which they should proceed? I would like to know whether any such guidelines or principles have been discussed, agreed, of course, between the two sides which may be conveyed as a guidance to these officials who are in the joint working group. This is one question.

My other question is what was the significance of the reference it is not contained in the official communique issued at the end of the visit, but, during the course of the visit it was very prominently published in the press and not contradicted as far as I know what is the significance of the reference which was made by both the Prime Ministers to the danger of international oligarchies this was the expression used 'international oligarchies', I would like to know what was meant by this phrase? Does it refer in any way to the danger of unipolar world which, maybe, some powers would like to see established? Is it in this context that this phrase of international oligarchies was used and a caution was given? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister, if you like, I think, I will allow some others also to put questions and you can reply at the end.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I just want to crave your indulgence on one thing. We did not expect this, we thought that it would be just a statement. So, I had intended to make the same statement in the other House and a time had also been fixed. Now,

if the rule is to be changed, the pattern has to be changed, we should know a little in advance about it. I really do not know how this is going to work out between the two Houses today frankly.

MR. SPEAKER: It should have been discussed with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Well, I think, briefly I will just allow one or two questions. Mr. Prime Minister, at what time you have to be there?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am already over due there. Twenty minutes ago I was due. I have sent a message that this may be postponed. But, really I do not know what is happening there. (*Interruptions*)

I am not running away. I am not fighting shy. If in the one House we can give answers, in the other House also we can. But the only thing is I did not expect it. That is the only thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Anyway, we can do it at some other time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): We had proposed to take it up in the House after 2.00 p.m. so that the Members may have enough time to ask questions. However, the Government wanted it to be taken up before lunch. It is already lunch hour in Rajya Sabha. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We shall have lunch hour.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Please allow it to be taken up after lunch hour. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., I think let the hon.

Prime Minister reply to this question and then we will allow him to go to the other House because the other House also deserves his presence. And if necessary, after discussing with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, we will see as to how we can do it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, it is true that any committee composed only of officials can go only up to a point in trying to resolve a border dispute or any other dispute. It happened earlier in 1981; we started with a Government committee. We had as many as seven rounds and until the seventh round, some progress was made from round to round and I had occasion to make statements on the floor of the Houses as to what was that small bit of progress made between one round and another. At the Seventh round, however, they ran out of steam. They needed some political signal and without that signal they could not go ahead. So, those rounds somehow did not produce the result that was expected. This time we have been careful. There has been some idea in the minds of the Joint Working Group. Besides, This is a Joint Working Group which was not the case earlier; it was just a round of meetings across the table between delegates this time So, this is a Joint Working Group working jointly, in the sense that if both agreed, they put it on paper. If neither agreed or one of them did not agree, it was not put on the paper, which means that so far as the Group is concerned, we have jointly made recommendation on any point.

During the present visit it was anticipated that at some point of time, maybe after the second or third round of the Joint Working Group, we would need to give them a fresh political signal. This need was recognised. But I believe that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group is not going to need a fresh signal right now. What we agreed to do was to keep in touch to see how the Joint Working Group is going, and after the sec-

ond meeting in 1992, at our level, by some method which we could devise easily, we would get in touch and feel our way if a political signal is necessary. If it is not necessary and they can still have another round with some result expected, then we would wait for the third round. But otherwise from round to round we have agreed that we should be in touch. That is the answer to the first question.

About 'international oligarchy', this phrase is only to describe what is generally likely to happen—I am not saying that it has already happened or is happening, but it is likely to happen—if one chunk of humanity or one group of countries can have its way to such an extent that their will, right or wrong, can be imposed undemocratically on the rest of the countries. I am not naming countries, I am not naming blocs, but even if in a unipolar world this happens—and this can happen under certain circumstances—we have to be careful. And we have to be careful right from the beginning. From the word 'go' we have to be careful, anticipatory such a thing to happen. But we have another constraint that we have to avoid confrontation. For so many years, so many decades, we had a confrontationalist posture on both sides. We all know what happened. But it is easier to confront than to come to a meaningful conclusion through dialogue. So that task of diplomacy has become much more difficult now. Earlier, we passed a resolution; voted for it and came back. Then we thought that that brought us to the end of our duty. That is not the case now. We have to go on with the process of dialogue, building a consensus internationally and making it acceptable to everybody and making it work. This is going to be much more difficult and, therefore, right from the beginning we have to see that a large chunk of humanity or a large number of countries are not automatically and blindly falling in line with the policy or the idea or programme given by a small number of

countries. Out of helplessness pressure.

I do not say that that line is invariably wrong. It may not be. It may be right. We may follow that policy, but it cannot be imposed on us. It has to be a national decision. This Parliament has to decide in the case of India that we are going to follow the policy. The Government has to decide and it has to be a conscious decision. That is how this word 'international oligarchy' came to be used. This was meant to the descriptive part of it. But actually the substantive part—what is happening in the world—is at least, to some extent, on these times we have to be careful about it. That is how the word came to be used. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would allow a few Members to take up the unlisted business and then we will adjourn for lunch.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, it is 1.15 now. The House may adjourn for lunch. Today is Friday.

MR. SPEAKER: We will adjourn after some time.

[*Translation*]

SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH(Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last one month.....(*Interruptions*).....about 82 murders have been committed in a village in the Bhind district while a judge was beaten by ruffians when the proceedings in a court are going on and a doctor was beaten in a Hospital premises. Employees of the judiciary as well as the hospital employees and officials are on strike there. After these murders were committed, three-members of a family were killed in the evening on De-

ember 12 which has given rise to public resentment and the entire Bhind district is observing bandh. The atmosphere in that area is full of fear and terror. When the members of Jan Sangharsh Samiti demonstrated, the police lathi charged them and put about 200 more than persons behind bars. Police terror prevails there.

(Interruptions)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

13.19 hrs.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: People are being put behind bars without their fault. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has unleashed a reign of terror..... *(Interruptions)*..... Courts, hospitals and markets everything has been closed; complete disorder is there. The journalists in Indore were beaten and were stoned. The law and order situation in the area is completely out of control and the BJP Government there is a total failure. We want judicial inquiry into the incidents that took place there and also the dismissal of BJP Government that creates fear and terror. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that three leaders of our party have already been killed in Uttar Pradesh while an MLA Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatti was arrested in Noida the day before yesterday. Two other persons have been killed in police custody.....*(Interruptions)*..... They resorted to firing there. I would like to submit to you that a process of political murders has began in Uttar Pradesh and political leaders are being murdered *(Interruptions)* be a leader of Janata Dal or of any political party, it is going in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to submit to you that in Uttar Pradesh..... *(Interruptions)*..... judicial

inquiry should be held into the incident that took place. *(Interruptions)*.....

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatti is a Janata Dal leader who has created terror in the entire Dadri region... *(Interruptions)*... His musclemen have his patronage and do every thing like kidnappings, murders, illegal possession of lands and collection of 'Chauth' from factory owners. 24 cases have been filed against him. Recently, after the BJP Government came into power, he gunned down a security officer of Hatts Limited Company on 8.7.1991..... *(Interruptions)*..... Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an incident took place on December 18, 1991. Shri Santram along with his driver broke the police barrier in sector 39 in Noida by dashing his truck against it. Shri Rana, the sub-inspector of the local police station asked him why did he break it. At this, he said that he is just coming; and immediately went to Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatti in a nearby Bhageela village who came accompanied by some of his friends and directed them to teach a lesson to all the police personnel present there. They beat three SHO's, one sub inspector and about 17 police constables brutally in his presence. *(Interruptions)*..... Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatti to be arrested. My submission is that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is determined to maintain law and order because they have promised the people not to allow anyone to take law into his hands.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid.

13.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Administrative Report of Cantonment Boards for 1990-91 and Review on the Annual Report of Bharat Electronics for 1990-91*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (Shri Sharad Pawar): On I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the annual Administration Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Cantonment Boards for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1134/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Electronics for the year 1990-91.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1135/91]

Review on the working and Annual Report of Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Sir, I

beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1136/91]

Review on the working and Annual Report of India Tea and restaurants Limited for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.-
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited for the year 1990-91
 - (ii) Annual Report of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1137/91]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on

the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91

- (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1138/91]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Spices Trading Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Spices Trading Corporation for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1139/91]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1140/91]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

of India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1141/91]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1142/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts. (Placed in Library. See No—LT-1143/91)
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1143/91]

Review on the working and Annual Report of sponge iron India Limited of Hyderabad for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1958:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1144/91]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1145/91]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1146/91]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1147/91]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganese ore (India) Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1148/91]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1149/91]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1150/91]

Annual Report of and review on the working of Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1990-91 and Annual Report of Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad for 1990-91, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ashok Gehlot, I beg to lay on the table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Synthetic and Rayon textiles Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1151/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1152/91]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textiles Industry's Research Association for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1153/91]
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1154/91]
- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1155/91]
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, South India Textile Research Association, Bombay Coimbatore and Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1156/91]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1157/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Re-

search Association, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1158/91]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working the Carpet Export Promotion Council for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1159/91]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council of Handicrafts for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Promotion Council of Handicrafts for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1160/91]

Review on the working and Annual Report of National Films Development Corporation India for 1990-91 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIA VYAS): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ajit Kumar Panja, Sir, 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation India for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation India for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1161/91]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 25th November, 1991 to unstarred Question No. 555 by Shri Arjun Singh Yadav and Shri Kashiram Rana, regarding Schemes for All India Radio and Doordarshan in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, and (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1162/91]

Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to lay on the table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

- (i) G.S.R. 349(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1991 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees (Haldia Dock Complex) Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion First Amendment Regulations, 1991.
- (ii) G.S.R. 549(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1991 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Other than Haldia Dock Complex) (Recruitment Seniority and Promotion) Sixth Amendment Regulation, 1991.
- (iii) G.S.R. 645(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1991 approving the Mormugao Port Employees (Contributory benefits after Retirement) (First Amendment) Regulation, 1991.
- (iv) G.S.R. 200(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1991 approving the Cochin Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Department) Regulations, 1991.
- (v) G.S.R. 312(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1991 approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Contributory Outdoor and Indoor Medical benefit after retirement) Regulations, 1991.
- (vi) G.S.R. 313(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1991 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Contributory Outdoor and Indoor Medical Benefit after Retirement) Regulations, 1991.
- (vii) G.S.R. 593(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1991 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees Rules for Reimbursement of Tuition Fees Allowances (Amendment), 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1163/91]
- (2) A copy of the Rent-a-Cab (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 808 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1164/91]
- (3) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1165/91]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on

- the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1166/91]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item No. (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1167/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1168/91]
- (6) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1169/91]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, Kochi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, Kochi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1170/91]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1171/91]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for

- the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1172/91]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Paradip Port Trust, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1173/91]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mormugao Port Trust, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1174/91]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1175/91]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Port Trust, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1176/91]
- (13) (i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1171/91]
- Review on working and Annual Report of Bharat Gold Mines Limited for 1990-91 etc.**
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Balram Singh Yadav, I beg to lay on the table:-
- (1) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1178/91]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1179/91]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1180/91]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1181/91]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, for the year 1990-

91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1182/91]

Annual Report and Annual Account of Indian Airlines for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1990-91 under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Airlines for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1183/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts under Sub-section (4) of section 24 and sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the International Airports Authority Airports Authority of India for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1184/91]

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Airports Authority for the year 1987-88 within the Stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1185/91]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Wealth Tax Act, 1957, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) G.S.R. 538 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 646(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1186/91]

- (2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 550(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1187/91]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:-

- (i) The Income-tax (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O.782 in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1991.

- (ii) S.O. 1910 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Vivekananda Kendra, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.

- (iii) S.O. 1911 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'All India Pingahwara Society (Reg.)', Amritsar' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.

- (iv) S.O. 1912 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the

- period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (v) S.O. 1913 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Cry-Child Relief and You, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (vi) S.O. 1914 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Madhya Pradesh Council for Child Welfare, Bhopal' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1989-90.
- (vii) S.O. 1915 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Krishnamurti Foundation India, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (viii) S.O. 1916 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Sevagram Ashram Pratishthan, Sevagram, Wardha' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (ix) S.O. 1917 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Myrada Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency, Bangalore' for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (x) S.O. 1918 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Dharampuri District Development Corporation Limited, Dharampuri', under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1977-78 to 1981-82.
- (xi) S.O. 1919 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Maharashtra Branch, Bombay', under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1989-90.
- (xii) S.O. 1920 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Exhibition Society, Hyderabad, under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xiii) S.O. 1921 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'National Association for the Blind, Karnataka Branch, Bangalore', under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1991-92.
- (xiv) S.O. 1922 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Jnana Prabodhini Samshodhan Sanstha, Pune', under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by

- the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.
- (xv) S.O. 1923 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Institute of Rural Management Anand, under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xvi) S.O. 1924 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway Delhi,' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xvii) S.O. 1925 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Swami Ramananda Tirth Memorial Committee, Hyderabad,' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xviii) S.O. 1926 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1990 regarding exemption to Gurudev Siddha Peeth, Ganeshpuri District, Thana., under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.
- (xix) S.O. 1927 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1990 regarding exemption to Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedarajam, Thanjavur, District, under section 10 (23C) of the
- Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xx) S.O. 1928 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1990 regarding exemption to Aga Khan Foundation New Delhi, under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90.
- (xxi) S.O. 1935 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Bhagavatula Charitable Trust, Yellamenchilli (Visakhapatnam)' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xxii) S.O. 1936 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Institute of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary Society No. 8, Immaculate Conception Convent, Coimbatore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2523 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Servants of India Society, Pune' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-89 to 1989-90.
- (xxiv) S.O. 3009 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1991, regarding exemption

- to 'Jnana Prabodhini, Pune' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xxv) S.O. 3010 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'German Leprosy Relief Association Rehabilitation Fund, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89.
- (xxvi) S.O. 3011 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Bharat Seva Sansthan, Lucknow' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 to 1989-90.
- (xxvii) S.O. 3012 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Skills for Progress, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 to 1989-90.
- (xxviii) S.O. 3013 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biological Hebbal, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xxix) S.O. 3014 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'The Congregation of Christian Brothers in India, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (xxx) S.O. 3015 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'India International Centre, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xxxi) S.O. 3016 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Little Sisters of the Poor, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xxxii) S.O. 3017 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'The Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Belaur Math, Howrah, West Bengal' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 3018 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by

the assessment years 1988-89 to 1989-90.

- (xxxiv) S.O. 3019 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xxxv) S.O. 3020 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'The Tribune Trust, Chandigarh' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 3021 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Missionaries of Charitary, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 3022 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial fund, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 3023 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'The Annie Besant Trust, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xxxix) S.O. 3024 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'The Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xl) S.O. 3025 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Natural Association for the Blind, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xli) S.O. 3026 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'The Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xlii) S.O. 3027 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Motilal Memorial Society, Lucknow' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (xliii) S.O. 3028 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Family Planning Association

of India, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.

(xliv) S.O. 3122 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1991, regarding exemption to 'Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.

(xlv) S.O. 3124 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1990, regarding exemption to Maratha Mandir, Bombay under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.

(xlvi) S.O. 3276 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1990, regarding exemption to Gandhigram Trust Gandhigram under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.

(xlvii) S.O. 3277 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1990 regarding exemption to 'South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.

(xlviii) S.O. 3321 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1990, regarding exemption to 'Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore' under

section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.

(xlix) S.O. 3322 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Balamandir Kamaraj Trust, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.

(i) S.O. 2 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1991, regarding exemption to 'Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.

(ii) S.O. 72 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1991, regarding exemption to 'Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90

(iii) S.O. 75 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1991, regarding exemption to 'Family Planning Foundation, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.

(liii) S.O. 79 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January,

- 1991, regarding exemption to 'Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (liv) S.O. 195 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1991, regarding exemption to 'Seafarers Welfare Fund Society, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (lv) S.O. 198 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lvi) S.O. 199 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1991, regarding exemption to 'People's Action for Development (Maharashtra), Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lvii) S.O. 200 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1991, regarding exemption to 'Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (iviii) S.O. 239 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1991, regarding exemption to 'Delhi Society for Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (lix) S.O. 240 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Indian Section, The Theosophical Society, Varanasi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (lx) S.O. 465 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board, Trivendrum' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (lxi) S.O. 522 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Bengal Social Service League, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92.
- (lxii) S.O. 523 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Maharashtra, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income

- Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxiii) S.O. 524 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'India Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (lxiv) S.O. 527 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1991 regarding exemption to 'Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation, Gandhi Nagar' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (lxv) S.O. 945 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Sanjivani Trust, 'Everest', Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (lxvi) S.O. 946 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the Arya Vaidyasala, Kottakkal' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (lxvii) S.O. 947 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Divine Light Trust for the Blind, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxviii) S.O. 1932 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the Institute of Rail Transport, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (lxix) S.O. 1035 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Calcutta Zoroastrian Street Mandal' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90.
- (lxx) S.O. 1037 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxxi) S.O. 1038 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund, Kerala' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (lxxii) S.O. 1125 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Population Services International, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 1127 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1991

- regarding exemption to the 'Yusuf Meharally Centre, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 1128 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Tagore Society for Rural Development, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94.
- (lxxv) S.O. 1299 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Sri Raamakrishna Ashram, Nimpith, West Bengal' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 1300 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Indian People's natural Calamities Trust, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxxvii) S.O. 1343 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Rashtrouthana Parishat, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 1344 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Wild-life Association of South India, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92.
- (lxxix) S.O. 1420 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxxx) S.O. 1421 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Gujarat Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Gandhinagar' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 1423 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Music Academy, Madras' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 2022 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Swami Ramananda Tirtha Memorial Committee, Hyderabad' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 2053 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Joint Plant Committee' under section 10 (23C) for the period

covered by the assessment years 1989-90.

- (lxxxiv) S.O. 2054 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Institute for Financial Management and Research Madras' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (lxxxv) S.O. 2057 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Cathedral Relief Service, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1991-92.
- (lxxxvi) S.O. 2059 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Salesian Province of Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92.
- (lxxxvii) S.O. 2061 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1991 regarding exemption to the 'Jahangir Art Gallery, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1188/91]
- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies

Act, 1956:-

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1189/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1190/91]

Action Taken Statements

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:

A copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:-

- (1) (i) **Statement No. XXX—Eighth Session, 1987**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1191/91]
- (ii) **Statement No. XXVII—II Part of Eighth Session, 1987**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1192/91]
- (iii) **Statement No. XXV — Tenth Session, 1988**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1193/91]
- (iv) **Statement No. XXI — Eleventh Session, 1988**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1194/91]
- (v) **Statement No. XVIII — Twelfth Session, 1988**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1195/91]
- (vi) **Statement No. XVII — Thirteenth Session, 1989**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1196/91]
- (vii) **Statement No. XIV — Fourteenth Session, 1989**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1197/91]
- (2) (i) **Statement No. XI — First Session, 1989**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1198/91]
- (ii) **Statement No. XI — Second Session, 1990**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1199/91]
- (iii) **Statement No. VII — Third Session, 1990**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1200/91]
- (iv) **Statement No. IV — Sixth Session, 1991**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT — 1201/91]
- (v) **Statement No. IV — Seventh Session, 1991**
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT —1202/91]

Eighth Lok Sabha

Ninth Lok Sabha

(3) Statement No. III — First Session, 1991

Tenth Lok Sabha

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1203/91]

The Notification under Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Act, 1990-91 etc.

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy of the Oil Industry Development Board employees (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1204/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under-sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:- [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1205/91]
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1205/91]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bisco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bisco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1206/91]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1207/91]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1208/91]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petro-

- leum Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1209/91]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1210/91]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the IBP Company Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the IBP along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1211/91]
- (h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1212/91]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1215/91]
- (j) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gas Authority of India Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Gas Authority of India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1214/91]
- (k) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1215/91]

And Review on the working of Annual Report of and Central Tool Room of Training Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, Central Tool Room of Training Central, Calcutta for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.J. KURIEN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1216/91]
- (2) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1217/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1218/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1219/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1220/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1221/91]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the

year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1222/91]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1223/91]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks Federation Limited, Bombay for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Co-operative Agriculture

and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1224/91]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1225/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Co-operative Limited, Pune, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on

- the working of the National Heavy Engineering Co-operative Limited, Pune, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1226/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Union of India for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Co-operative Union of India for the year 1990-91.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Union of India for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1227/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Limited for the year 1990-91 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1228/91]
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the State Farms Corporation of India for the year 1990-91 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1229/91]
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1230/91]
- Notification under coinage Act 1906
Review on and Annual Report of
Limited India Insurance Company
Limited for 1990-91 etc.**
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH):** Sir, I beg to lay on the table:-
- (1) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of Commemorative Coins of Ten Rupees, Five Rupees and One Rupee Containing Copper 75 percent and Nickel 25 percent coined in commemoration of Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1991) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S. O. 597(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1231/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of

section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1232/91]
- (b) (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Insurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1233/91]
- (c) (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1234/91]
- (d) (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the work-

ing of the New India Assurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the India Assurance Company Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1235/91]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the results of market loans floated in September, October and December, 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1236/91]

Notification under Imports and Export (Central) Act, 1947 Annual Report of and Review in the working of cashew Export promotion Council of India Cochin for 1990-91 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:-
- (i) The Imports (Control (2nd Amendment) Order, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O.592(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1991.
- (ii) S.O. 593(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1991 making certain amendments to the Import Trade Con-

trol Order No. 25/90-93, dated the 30th March, 1990.

- (iii) S.O. 594(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1991 making certain amendments to the Import Trade Control Order No. 25/90-93, dated the 30th March, 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1237/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Cochin, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Cochin, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1238/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Trade Development Authority for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Trade Development Authority for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1239/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packing for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Account.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and

English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1240/91]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Account.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1241/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1242/91]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Exports Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Account.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Exports Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1243/91]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac Export Promotion Council for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shellac Export Promotion Council for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) by the shellac Export Promotion Council for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1244/91]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Account.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1245/91]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay, for 1990-91 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYANAIDU): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:-

A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies

Act, 1956:-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

(2) Annual Report of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No. LT—1246/91]

13.29 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

13.29 1/2 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by

the house of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 13th December, 1991:-

1. Punjabi Appropriation (NO.2) Bill, 1991
2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

13.30 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their First Report presented to the House on the 18th December, 1991 have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:

1. Shri B. Akbar Pasha 9.7.91 to 14.8.91
2. Dr, Krupasindhu Bhoi 13.8.91 to 30.8.91
3. Shri Govindrao Nikam 20.11.91 to 20.12.91
4. Shri Chhotey Lal 3.12.91 to 18.12.91
5. Shrimati Dipika 27.11.91 to 20.12.91
6. Shri Hari Bhattacharya 20.11.91 to 20.12.91
7. Shri Bhagey Gobardhan 20.11.91 to 20.12.91

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave recommended by the Committee be granted?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

Now the House stands adjourned for Lunch to re-assemble at 2 o'clock.

13.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.05 hrs.

[*English*]

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, today happens to be the last day of this session. I can understand the anxiety of the Members to raise some issues. At the same time, unfortunately because of the sad demise of one of our colleagues, yesterday we could not work. So the load of work has also increased and then we have taken up other issues also in between. We are indeed very happy and thankful to the Members for cooperating very splendidly on this matter. I have decided to allow the Members to ventilate their views on unlisted matters also. But may I request them to be very brief, so that we can give opportunities to Members and then we will take up the other things.

I think today happens to be the last day and it has become absolutely necessary for us to sit a little late in the night also and transact the business after the Private Members' Business. Probably it will be followed by a sumptuous dinner by Shri Kumaramangalam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Dinner will be available at 8 o'clock in room No.70 for all Members and Press also .

MR. SPEAKER: Press, the officers and everybody.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is the last day of the session and I agree with you that the Members should be given opportunity to express their views. I request that if anything pertaining to a particular State Government is being discussed in this august House, The Members belonging to the party in power in that state should also be allowed to express their view point.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All this business is not mentioned in the rules. I would be so very happy if we do not raise issues which cannot be raised. But supposing everything is being done and in a cooperative manner, we will do it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the papers be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister have to go and do their work let them go. The rule provides that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister can do it, I will allow Parliamentary Affairs Minister to lay the papers. We cannot have the cake and eat it too.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the process has already started.

MR. SPEAKER: OKAY, if it is started then I will complete it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Upto a certain extent papers have been laid. It is only Minutes and Reports that have remained to be laid.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will complete it. It does not take more time. We are really very happy that everybody is in a mood to cooperate today.

14.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the first sitting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

14.08 1/2 hrs.

[*Translation*]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Sixth and Seventh Report

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:-

- (1) Sixth Report on Madras Port Trust.
 - (2) Report on Trade Development Authority.
-

14.09 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHED-
ULED TRIBES**

**Third Report and Report on Study
Tours**

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Minister of Energy (Department of Power)-Reservations for an employment for an employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National thermal Power Corporation.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

- (i) Reports on the Study tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Hyderabad, Madras, Toruchirapalli and Madurai during October, 1991;
- (ii) Report on the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Rajkot, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Jodhpur and Jaipur during October, 1991;
- (iii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of the Thirty-ninth Report (English Lok Sabha) on Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Air India; and
- (iv) Statement showing action taken by

Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of the First Report (Ninth Lok Sabha) on reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Tourism Development Corporation.

14.10 hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF
PROFIT**

First Report

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

14.10 1/2 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION**

First Report

[English]

SHRI SHARVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 29. Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Shri Probin Deka. Probably they might not be knowing. I will allow them to lay it afterwards also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present various political

parties are ruling in different States of the country and if every political party functions on its own political lines, it will create bad atmosphere and will have an adverse effect on our democracy. I am sorry to say that the Government in power in the State of Uttar Pradesh is functioning with political animosity and against the political opponents. An instance, in this regard was raised in the last Lok Sabha session which was related to Chhote Lal Yadav, Mohan Lai Pippal and Sharda Prasad.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a member of our party, Shri Mahendra Singh Bhati is a M.L.A. from NOIDA constituency. We came to know that an innocent person named Santram has been gunned down in that police station by the Police. Apart from that, three persons named Ram Singh, Devi Singh and another persons were also gunned down in police custody in the month of July. He had gone there to attend a function and after that when he went to the police Station, and enquired about the killing, his three sons were taken into custody under N.S.A. In addition to this, a warrant under N.S.A. has also been issued against an ex-Member of your party Shri Jagpal Singh. As such, through you I want to submit that the provision of T.A.D.A. and N.S.A. was not formulated by the Parliament to take political avenge and to use it against party leaders and workers. I understand that it is being grossly misused.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Jena, the former Home Minister Shri Mufti Mohammad and Shri Nitish Kumar visited that area for on-the-spot study. They have taken it seriously. I do not want to make it a party issue but the atrocities committed by police should be unanimously condemned and there should not be any move which gives this impression that the Government is functioning with political rivalry. This is all, I want to submit....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, Shri Sharadji and the former

Home Minister Shri Mufti Mohammad visited that area. We visited that village also to which Santram, who fell to the bullets of police, belonged. We met his father and he told us that when the driver of Santram was being beaten he went to the police station to ask the reason. Reacting instantly the sub-inspector Shri S.S. Rana placed the revolver on his temple and pressed the trigger and he was killed. At that time, the local legislator Shri Mahendra Singh Bhati was present in his constituency to inaugurate cycle shop. On learning about this tragedy he rushed to the site, he was also ill-treated. When the mob came to learn that the sub-inspector of police had killed Santram in broad day light they pelted stones. Retaliating instantly, the police neither took position nor resorted to lathi charge or tear gas but started firing on the people assembled there. Thirty four persons were injured in that firing. Santram's brother also suffered bullet injuries. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the female Members of the family went near the dead body, they were also beaten by lathis. Such heinous crime has been committed by a police personnel and it should be unanimously condemned. I want to point out that the Members of Bharatiya Janata Party should also....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: You please conclude, many Members are waiting for their turn.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: This is a very serious incident. A police officer has killed an innocent person. This should be considered above party affiliations. If this incident is considered according to party affiliations then the Kalyan Singh Government should be held responsible for it. I urge that a case under section 302 should be filed against the erring sub-inspector. I also urge that the S.S.P. under whose charge such atrocities are taking place, should immediately be transferred. If nothing is done, I will continue to raise this matter in this august House and will say that the Kalyan Singh Government is responsible for this incident. I shall make an appeal to condemn this incident and you

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

personally investigate this case and will come to know that Mahendra Singh Bhati is innocent. In his constituency, a person was gunned down and his sons and his people were put behind bars...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the fact that if police, irrespective of the state, breaks law and violates the norms of discipline, they should be answerable for their irresponsible acts and action should be taken against them. However, it is my sincere request to deal with this case without giving it a political shape because if politics comes into this, it will further complicate it and will not help solve the problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, prior to the elections, NOIDA was den of criminals and murders, ducoities and lootings were a matter of daily occurrence in that area. Lives of the people were not secure there and they were fleeing from there. But after the elections situation has improved and it is under control. Though, this matter was in no way related to Bharatiya Janata Party. They also appreciated the commendable work done by the Government in improving the situation in NOIDA. I am not aware, if my friends are asserting that they have visited that place in persons ...*(Interruptions)*.... The conduct of police should be investigated. However, I would like to point out to my friends belonging to the Janata Dal that if culprits are brought into politics and subsequently demand for their protection is made, in that case it will be impossible to control the situation. With due apology, I would like to say that if I think it improper to cast aspersions on the M.L.A. whose name is being referred here but if the name of particular M.L.A. is mentioned in the course of this discussion it is necessary to go into his past history.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I will apologise and withdraw everything.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It should necessarily be seen.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Uttar Pradesh Government has been some legislators into custody under National Security Act. They were all history sheeters who were given tickets to contest elections and they have won the elections. Does that mean that they should be granted all sorts of liberty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: But please do not treat everyone at par. What will happen if the Bihar Government Apprehends someone?... *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That will be wrong.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are saying that the police has gunned him down*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When I am speaking, please don't interrupt... *(Interruptions)*... When you were speaking, I never interrupted.

AN HON. MEMBER: First listen to the entire story*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Are you supporting the action of the police.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am certainly not supporting it. If the sub-inspector has misused his powers, as you are saying...*(Interruptions)*....

It implies that you will not allow other to speak. Such is your mentality. While you were speaking we never interrupted you. Our friends wanted to interrupt but I stopped them. In this august House we have assembled for discussion and have not come to fight with each other. If you have visited that site, it does not mean that you have

become omniscient. NOIDA is not very far. We are also connected with NOIDA and we are also prepared to go there to find the facts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: But don't try to make all the M.L.A.'s history-sheets.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not doing it with everyone. I am only talking about him. If on the basis of this incident you are demanding dismissal at of the Uttar Pradesh Government, it is not fair.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We have never made such a demand. We have only demanded that....*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you are allowing all these people to speak please allow the hon. Members from our side also to express their views.

This incident concerns the area of our Member Tomar Saheb, please allow him too. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to the other Members first.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident relates to my district. I would like to place the facts of this incident. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat please. No cross-talking please. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBERS: Tomar Saheb is an M.P. of that area, so he should be allowed to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Today is the last day. let us cooperate. I have allowed two or three Members. The other Members also have their point of view. three Members from this side and.....

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Prior to Lunch, they have spoken twice on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing him. Let me ask him to be brief and precise. You are not allowing even me! Hon. Members on that side, I am going to allow you also. Please be patient. And a little afterwards, when you are given a chance to speak, be brief.

[Translation]

Shri Vajpayee has narrated it in brief in a very good manner. There is no need to say anything further in this regard.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident occurred in my district. I want to tell you the truth about it. The Janata Dal M.L.A., Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatti is the leader of Mafia gang. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Why do you not want to hear the truth? This is the list of cases which are pending against him in courts. He is not an ordinary person, you may see this list.

The truck-owner Santram Bhatti dashed against a police barrier in Sector 39 police station and brake it. When the station-incharge asked him to show the papers, he replied to do so just after a moment. Then he went to a nearby village, Bhagel where M.L.A. was inaugurating a bicycle shop. He narrated his story to the M.L.A. After hearing it the M.L.A. said that he would teach a lesson to these police-personnel. He asked him to follow him.

Sir, I would like to say that they call a

Daroga as a Darogi there. The M.L.A. along with his men attacked that police station and badly assaulted 3 S.H.Os, 1 Sub-inspector, 1 C.O. circle and 17 constables. All of them were beaten badly. when they hid themselves in a room in order to save their lives, even the wall of that room was broken the help of a tanker. The police station along with 3 police jeeps were set on fire. (*Interruptions*)

The police had to resort to resort to forcing when all their efforts to extinguish fire failed. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to ask my colleague Shri Sharad Yadav whether he went to hospital to see the injured or not when he had visited the village of the deceased Santram. I had also gone there after him. Actually the men of Shri Mahindra Singh Bhati had also resorted to firing. The person who is said to be Santram's brother. (*Interruptions*) He sustained bullet injuries but not in the police-firing. He is admitted to the Noida hospital. (*Interruptions*) They collect 'Chauth' there. Earlier they had assaulted the Manager of Hats Ltd. factory and the Principal of APJ school. They set the police station on fire. Out of 24 cases 11 murder-cases against him. (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, only in the last week...

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, we are raising this issue so that the Government may respond. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be discussed. This is not a court of law.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How many of you would like to speak on this issue?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister would you like to something?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): There is very little we can say. It is a well known fact that law and order is a State subject. All we can say is we will ask the State Government to report and we shall look into the matter.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, it is only last week that the whole House was exercised about the closing down of public sector undertaking. As you rightly said, today is the last day, that is why I am raising this issue.

A grave situation has arisen in Orissa where the State Government is selling off public sector undertakings to private parties, especially Chromite mines, which are prohibited by the Central Government, to be leased out to private parties. Here was public sector undertaking, a charge Chrome Plant which the State Government had set up only about 7 years back for Rs. 70 crores. In spite of the Central Government's directive this public sector undertaking has been sold to a private sector and along with it 30 years lease has been given to the chromite mine which is total violation of the Central Government guidelines and the Central Government order. Along with it two sugar mills have been sold to public sector undertaking joint sector where financing has been given

by Central Financial institutions. And, now the move is afoot to even sell off the only thermal Power plant which is the Talcher which belongs to Shri Panigrahi's constituency. Two years back the Il Valley, which is under construction is also being sold off. Yesterday's newspaper carried a news that Mr.P.A. Sangna, the Minister of State for Coal has put his foot down otherwise, the Orissa Government want that the coal mine also should be leased out to some foreign parties. At this rate, I think the present Government will sell off the whole of Orissa including the Secretariat and including the Government of Orissa.

I would like the Central Government to step in. It cannot remain a silent and blind spectator to the selling off of Orissa to not only Private sector but to foreign multi-nationals which are about to come some time in the latter part of January, the moment the Parliament Session is over. I would like your protection on this, Sir.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, since it pertains to my constituency, I would like to say a few words. I associate myself with what has been stated by the hon. Member just now.

Sir, the Minister is here. I would request him to send a team of experts to Talcher. There is subsidence in large scale. It is also giving rise to panic in Talcher. I would request the Government of India to intervene to prevent such sales.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): There was a serious bomb blase yesterday at Baradhampur (Chandipur), in Sadar Block (Balasore), Orissa.

Three fishermen were severely hurt. When they were taken to hospital, on the way, one fishermen died.

Similarly, on 12th December, at Kuarpur, in the Block of Basudebpur (in Balasore

District), a high powered bomb had exploded in the air and nine people were injured. Their conditions are very serious. But till today, no relief has been proceeded to those victims and their families. No investigation has been made by the Defence Department from where these bombs came. This should be inquired into and necessary steps should also be taken in this regard. It is because, the people who are living in this district are in panic. They are shattered and terrified totally.

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN (Dingul): Sir, Mr. Paswan has referred to the name of our Chief Minister Ms. Jayalalith alleging that she has used TADA etc. This should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this House to an issue of national importance raised by the GNLf leader, Mr. Subhash Ghisingh with visiting newsmen, as reported in the *Hindustan Times*, the *Times of India* and other newspapers. Mr. Ghisingh has urged the Centre to clarify the "Status" of Darjeeling and take immediate steps to make it "legally and constitutionally" a part of India. According to Mr. Ghisingh, some political parties in Nepal as well as in India were trying to exploit what the Gorkha leader calls the ambiguities created in regard to the status of Darjeeling in the Indo-Nepal Agreement of 1950.

The status of Darjeeling is said to have become ambiguous because Article VIII of the Indo-Nepal Treaty "cancelled" all the 'previous treaties, agreements and engagements' signed by the British Government on behalf of India with Nepal. Importantly, in 1923, the British Government entered into an agreement with Nepal and "confirmed" all previous treaties between the two countries. Equally significantly, the 1949 Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed between Bhutan and India also confirmed and recti-

[Sh. Inderjit]

fied past treaties, including the Treaty of Sinchula of 1865 by which Kalimpong and Dooars were ceded to British India. Mr. Ghisingh has further stated that the "cancellation" of all previous treaties in Article VIII of the Indo-Nepal Treaty could be used by vested interests to claim for Darjeeling *status quo ante*.

Mr. Speaker, I have been privy all along to the contents and thrust of the letter submitted by Mr. Ghisingh to the Prime Minister on July 26 last. In fact, both Mr. Ghisingh and I jointly called on the Prime Minister and were with him for forty minutes. We met the Prime Minister again at his suggestion a few days later.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have better talked to the Prime Minister on that also.

SHRI INDER JIT: Mr. Ghisingh has further stated that he had refrained from disclosing the contents of his letter to the Prime Minister all these months, hoping that New Delhi would recognise the urgency of the matter to do the needful. But since this had not happened, he had decided to take the issue to the people. Mr. Ghisingh has confirmed his decision in a telephone call which he made to me some days ago both in my capacity as the mediator for the Darjeeling Accord and as the Congress-I MP from Darjeeling.

In conclusion, I would like to avail of this opportunity to strongly urge the Government to go into the matter immediately and seriously and not casually dismiss the grave issue raised by Mr. Ghisingh as a "gimmick", as suggested by some commentators. As a Member from Darjeeling, I would like to request the Prime Minister to take such steps as are needed to make Darjeeling "legally and constitutionally an integral part of India" No scope should be left for any doubt in regard to its status....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the hon. Member from Darjeeling should be prevented from adding fuel to the fire....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bajnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the Government's attention to the demands of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in zero Hour. On earlier occasion I had raised this issue here but there is no improvement in the condition. The sweepers in the country are leading a miserable life mainly because most of them are working in Municipality, Notified area and Town area where the salaries of the employees are held up for more than 10 months. They do not get uniforms and other items even. As it was revealed in Malkani Report once that they don't know in which fund their money is deposited and how much deposited. So their condition are deteriorating day by day. They are not provided loans further. It is very difficult for them to bring up and educate their children. Their future is dark.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention to the Valmiki employee working in Blocks, Zila-Parishads and colleges. They are appointed there as sweeper-cum-chowkidar. So they have to work round the clock without having rest for a whole. Besides, they have to despoise off the personal work of their officers such as to manage fodder for the cattle of their officers. In the Junior High Schools they are working for the last 20 years for Rs. 10-15 or the maximum Rs. 50. In this context, I had written letters to all the State Governments but no action could have been taken yet in this regard.

So, I request the Government to constitute a commission comprising of a Chairman and at least two Members in order to improve their conditions. I demand that the Government should declare all the employees work-

ing in such enterprises such as colleges, banks, schools, municipalities etc. all over the country as the full-fledged Government employees so that their condition may ameliorate.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is the last day of this Session.

MR. SPEAKER: So you should be very brief to give a chance to others.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am always brief, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. That is why, I am saying.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, an assurance was given in this very House that about 700 railway employees who were dismissed in the year 1981 would be reinstated. When we, from all sections of this House, raised this issue on 26th November, the then leader of the House Shri Arjun Singh assured us that when the Prime Minister comes from his foregone tour, this matter would be brought to his notice.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Without giving history, please ask as to what has been done.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: And we were told a number of times that the reinstatement issue is pending with the Cabinet. More than two months had elapsed since this was told by the Railway Minister on the floor of the House. The matter has not yet been cleared by the Cabinet. We are surprised as to why such a long time is being taken to clear this very important issue. Sir, 700 railway employees, who were dismissed, are now starving and their families are now starving. Why is it that their reinstatement issue is not being cleared or approved by the

Cabinet? In spite of the assurance given on the floor of the House, this has not yet been done. Yesterday I met the Prime Minister also in this regard. He told me to write a letter. Immediately I sent him a letter to remind him. In spite of that, this is not being done. We do not understand as to why this is not being done when all sections of this House, the entire House, unanimously demanded their reinstatement.

There are no two opinions on this. And this was expressed by the leader of the House and also by you, Sir. I demand that this should be done immediately. The Cabinet should clear this issue and the employees who were dismissed in the year 1981 should be reinstated immediately.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur) Sir, I want to raise a very vital issue, a matter of concern to the people of Konkan, and that is the Konkan Railway Project. On this Project depends the future of millions of people from the Western coastal region. This project stands threatened today for want of funds.

In July, the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister had categorically stated that this project will be completed in time and it will not be held up for want of funds. Accordingly on 22nd July, permission for raising Railway Bonds was given. But I was shocked to read answers to three Unstarred Questions... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not going to allow those things. You have to be brief.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: To one question the answer was that modalities for raising of the Bonds have not yet been decided and the second answer was that the project will be completed if the funds are made available. So, there is a total dichotomy on the position in July and the position today. Therefore, There is a conflict between the Railway Minister and the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has asked the Railway

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

Investment Finance Corporation to raise the Bonds. The Railway Investment Finance Corporation has refused. The Konkan Railway Corporation is prepared to raise the Bonds but still permission is not being given. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, who is present in the House, to make a statement on this and clarify the position because there is agitation taking place in my area. Also I would request him to intervene in this case. (Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the whole House to the dharna staged by all the Minister, M.L.As and M.Ps of Rajasthan against the reductions in the rationed food grains. Due to famine there is acute shortage of wheat and rice. There was no rain this year. Earlier water was supplied from Haryana and Punjab but this time the supply has been stopped at the heads. So there is acute water crisis in Rajasthan. A dharna was staged outside the Parliament House and a memorandum was presented to the hon. Minister. If the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Food did not pay any attention to it, the situation in Rajasthan would deteriorate further. A Bandh will be called in Rajasthan and to sit on dharna in front of the Prime Minister's residence. (Interruptions)

(*English*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief, following your direction. In Andaman and Nicobar Island, 20-25 years before, there was a taqavi/loan issued to the farmers for purchase of cow animals and also for agricultural production, as a third party loan. During these 20-25 years, the Department has not raised any demand for collection of this money, but now all of a

sudden, coercive action is being taken and thousands of farmers have received notices for attachment of their moveable and immovable property. Now there is hue and cry in all the villages. I would request the Government, particularly the Home Ministry, to issue necessary direction to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration not to take any coercive action against the farmers because it is no fault of them. During the last 20-25 years no demand has been raised and all of a sudden such demand is being raised and on a coercive basis. It is not only against the interests of the farmers but is also anti-people. The hon. Finance Minister is here. He can kindly give an assurance to this House for the poor farmers of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MR. SPEAKER: Will, the senior Members and the Members who have been taking part in the debates and asking questions should show courtesy to their colleagues who are sitting on the last benches so that we can accommodate them.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy and thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to raise this serious matter in this august House in public interest.

The coastal belt in Southern States covering Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa has not been properly developed. Every year due to cyclones people of this area are subjected to lot of hardships due to loss of human lives as well as property. There is a vast area of unirrigated land available along the coastal area. This area can be brought under fish cultivation to provide livelihood to large number of fishermen community and at the same time, earn the much needed foreign exchange through export of fish. If proper afforestation steps are taken along this coast area, the magnitude of cyclone effect can be reduced and loss of property and human lives can be avoided and minimised. The coastal road

from Tada to Ichhapuram is under construction and if this road is expeditiously completed, the people of this area will have proper communication facilities.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister for Agriculture, and Surface Transport to initiate steps for speedy development of coastal area by unirrigated land by fish cultivation/afforestation and complete construction of coastal road speedily.

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur): Speaker, Sir due to Wild life Protection Act and banning of elephant capturing in Assam, the number of elephants has increased manifold. The elephants come out from the hilly places and jungles to nearby areas where crops are grown and people are living. The elephant menace is increasing day by day unabated by in upper Assam, mainly in the districts of Sunitpur, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Gulaghat. So far elephants have killed more than 100 people in those districts. We have already drawn the attention of the Forest and Environment Minister about this matter. Now I urge upon the Government, through this august House to render help and arrange compensation to those people who have been affected by this elephant menace. The Government should also formulate a policy for the protection of the life and property of the people living nearby the reserved forest and the hilly areas. Otherwise this elephant menace will continue to destroy the crops, mainly paddy and killing of the people. I hope the Central Government should give serious attention to this problem and take necessary steps for the protection of life and crops in those areas.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the P.&T. strike in North-East region has entered the second month. The P.&T. staff are demanding the Special Duty Allowance. The strike has entirely crippled the communication system in the

North-East. The strike is against the discrimination in the payment of S.D.A. So, I urge upon the Government and also the Finance Minister who is present here, to release the amount for the striking P.&T. employees so that the strike is called off and normalcy is restored.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the Government's attention to an important issue. In India 70 per cent people are poor, 30 per cent of them are unemployed and homeless. They live a miserable life. In this severe cold they spend their nights on foot-paths and railway stations. It is my request to distribute blankets among those poor persons so that they may be able to stand severe cold.

It is my strong appeal to the Government of India which provides grants of Rs. 300 crore for the welfare schemes to distribute blankets among those poor people. It must issue directives to all the State Governments to make this arrangement at district, municipal and tehsil levels.

(*English*)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, I congratulate and thank you for giving me a chance. I belong to the State Orissa, District Phulbani which is a backward district. As you know, Phulbani constitutes major part of forest sources in the States as well as the country. We have large deposits of minerals like graphite which are not available in other parts of the country, even not in Asia and the world over.

(*Interruptions*)

Time and again, there is a demand from the people from our area for providing railway connection from Khurd-Phulbani-Bolangir. I request the hon. Speaker to give

[Sh. Mrutyunjaya Nayak]

direction to the Railway Minister to give priority to take up this project and improve the economic conditions of my district and do justice.

[Translations]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Kapasera area of E.C.L. in Bihar there are Karampura and Charipapur collieries where about 300 Adivasi and Harijan workers handle loading work. I have come to know that they were transferred to Bengal two months ago. And in place of them 100 new workers have been engaged there. I have received information that those newly engaged workers are also being sent to Bengal. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to it that such action should not be taken. In all the industries in my area such actions are being taken. In this context, the Finance Minister, the Coal Minister and the Labour Minister had assured last time that the mining or industrial workers would not be transferred and in case such action was to be taken, a unit-wise talk with the trade unions would necessarily be held. At the same time, this assurance was also given that before closing down any factory, unit-wise talk would be held. So again I would like to say that such process must not be allowed to go on and transfers stopped.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr Speaker, Sir, in India much importance has always been attached to teaching and teacher but day by day corruption is growing in the field of education. The teacher of Primary Schools in Gujarat are not paid adequate salary. They are paid salaries of only Rs.60 to 100 whereas much work is assigned to them. They are paid less than what they sign. It is very difficult for them even to pull on. They have no protection from the Government. So through you provide you I request the

Government to fix salary of and provide protection to the teachers who are important parts of our society. (*Interruptions*)

(English)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please understand that at 3 o'clock, Private Members' Business has to start. We have one or two Bills to be introduced and then, I have some papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

There are also matters under rule 377.

Today happens to be the last day of the Session. Today happens to be the Private Members' day and today happens to be a day on which we have to transact some other business also.

You have very very splendidly cooperated. Please understand the constraint of the time. Please understand the niceties and intricacies involved in it.

The hon. Minister. Item No.32.

14.53 hrs

BETWA RIVER BOARD (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Betwa River Board Act, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, part II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1991.

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill further to amend the Betwa River Board Act, 1976."

14.54 1/2 hrs

SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL*

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958"

14.54 hrs

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-FIFTH) AMENDMENT BILL*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

(Amendment of article 332)

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act 1958"

[English]

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

SHRI K. VJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: I introduce the Bill.

14.55 hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Minutes

The motion was adopted

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Etluru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 17th December, 1991.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, we have some

minutes at our disposal. We have 4-5 minutes. Now, we take up Matters under Rule 377. They have given notice of it. I will allow them.

[*Translations*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is the last day of the session, I would like to remind Shri Kumaramangalam personally that an issue of national and internal importance was raised in the House. I had raised the matter relating to release of Shrimati Aung San Suee Kyi of Burma in the House. Shri Kumaramangalamji had promised to make a statement about her release. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Aung San Suee Kyi was not allowed to go to Oslo to receive Nobel Prize. Her son received the Nobel Prize on her behalf. All the Nobel Prize recipients urged upon the Government of Burma to release her. Though you, I would like to request Shri Kumaramangalamji to make a statement on her release since it is an important issue and today is the last day of the Session. The Government may be having some problem. He may not have talked with the Government. I, through you want to say to Shri Kumaramangalamji that the image of India will not be presented before the world in right perspective unless the opinion is expressed by the House on this issue particularly, when she was not allowed to go to Oslo and her son had to receive the Nobel Prize and all the Noble Prize recipients were demanding her release. It should be our duty to do something. I am requesting you as it is the last day of the Session. Shri Kumaramangalamji is not saying a word about it.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN
KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, the matter is or

real importance. The Government was definitely in the frame of mind to move on the matter. But unfortunately we actually thought of bringing it when the international situation would be discussed. I will once again try to bring it immediately to the notice of the Foreign Affairs Minister.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) Need to check discharging of effluents into Godavari River by Aurangabad Paper Mills and M/s Nath Paper Mills Situated at Paithan, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra

[*English*]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jaina): Mr. Speaker, Sir, effluents from Aurangabad Paper Mills and M/s. Nath Paper Mills situated at Paithan, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra are discharged directly in the river Godavari, as a result of which the water of the same has become unfit for human consumption.

In spite of this the people of 100 villages from both sides of the River use its water for drinking purposes, as there is no other alternative source. As a result many people have become sick and are suffering from skin and other diseases.

In spite of repeated oral and written instructions to the officers concerned, no action is being taken in this respect.

Hence, I urge the Government to either de-license or close the factories responsible for polluting the river Godavari and give permission to only those factories which have effluent treatment plants.

(II) **Need to construct bridge across river Subarnarekha at Khalabadia Ghat in Orissa**

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasora): The proposal of construction of a bridge over river Subarnarekha at Khalabadia Ghat needs immediate attention of the Government. The proposed bridge will connect the portion of Orissa *i.e.* Bhograi with Baliapal directly. On existing roadways, it is a distance of more than hundred k.m. from Bhograi to Baliapal. For various purposes especially for trade commerce there is genuine demand for this bridge from the people of Bhograi and Baliapal in district of Balasore, Orissa as that can have link with the main stream. As river Subarnarekha creates a barrier, I would therefore urge upon the Government to take necessary steps for the construction of this bridge.

15.01 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): If we have to complete the 377 there must be on record that the House has consented for the completion of 377 before taking up the Private Members' Business.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: But Hon. Speaker has told us that private members business will be taken up from 3.00 p.m.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: But the House has got the final word.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): We can suggest that the five or six Members who have been allowed by the Speaker to read out matters under Rule 377 can complete it. The House is unanimous on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the House?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Till matters under Rule 377 are completed we can postpone taking up Private Members' Business.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the House? Should we extend it for 10 minutes? There are 4-5 Members including Mr. Ray.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): No, Sir, only after completing the papers, which we have got, Private Members' Business should be taken up.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will complete it. It won't take too much time.

[*Translation*]

If you want it to be completed, we will do that.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Private Members' Business will be for 2 1/2 hours from the time it is taken up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, it is like this that names of some hon. Members are cleared and they have given matters relating to 377 in advance. Only their names

[Sh. Madan Lal Khuran]

are called here. They raise their issues in the House as per their turn.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time allotted for Private Members' Business is never curtailed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not take too much time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But the time of Private Members' Business is not curtailed like that. If you want to give time for raising the matters under Rule 377, then extend the House by as much time as is taken as is taken by matters under Rule 377. The Private Members' Business should definitely be allotted two and a half hours time and it should not be curtailed. That is why the time for taking up Private Members' Business has been fixed at 3.00 o'clock, as there is half an hour discussion after it. Therefore, the time curtailed from Private Members' Business may be added after 5.30. This is what I want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We would count the time from the stage the Private Members' Business is taken up and two and a half hours would be allotted to it. If there is any interruption, we would add that much time also.

- (iii) **Need to declare Patna-Sitamarhi, Sonwarasa road as National Highway**

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to say that Bihar is a backward State. The maximum number of poor people reside in this State as compared to all other States. There is an acute shortage of resources in the State. The problem of transport in North Bihar is very acute. The Union Minister has

announced many times to construct the National Highway there. The National Transport Development Council has recommended to construct the National Highway in Patna, Muzaffarpur Sitamarhi, Sonwarasa and Meetham during Eight Five Year Plan. If Central Government provides the facility of National Highway, a large number of Indian and foreign tourists would visit Sitamarhi Janakpur Dham. It will provide employment opportunities to the people as well as revenue to the Government.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to accord approval to the construction of National Highway in the backward State of Bihar so that it can make progress.

- (iv) **Need to expedite the setting up of Gas cracker Complex in Assam.**

[English]

SHRI UDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Sir, the Government of India has issued a letter of intent to Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) for setting up a gas cracker complex in Assam, using associated/free gas and NGL as available in oil and gas fields of upper Assam region. Undoubtedly, it will be a landmark in Assam's industrial history. The proposed complex envisages production of three lakh tonnes of ethylene per annum and setting up of various downstream units for manufacture of a variety of products. With the commissioning of this mega project, it is expected that the industrial scenario of this under-developed region would be completely changed. Also, a lot of foreign exchange could be saved there by. The proposed gas/naphtha cracker project would not only generate employment opportunities for over two lakh persons, but it would also help in technological and economic development. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps for the expeditious and successful implementation of the proposed project with

minimum investment and best available up-to-date technology

- (v) **Need to look into the growing trend of leakage of question Papers in various competitive examinations**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): On 9th November, a written examination was held for recruitment to Delhi police. More than 27 thousand candidates belonging to different States of North India appeared in the examination. It is being alleged that question papers meant for written examination were leaked out and sold for Rs. 15-20 thousand. The Police Commissioner has withheld the result of the examination after receiving complaints alleging irregularities in the written examination meant for the recruitment of constables, as per the information of Training Branch of Delhi Police Force.

In the past also, the various U.P. S. C. examinations have been cancelled on receiving complaints about leakage and selling of question paper openly.

It is a very serious and dangerous trend going on in the country. Owing to it, the intelligent candidates are being demoralised.

I would like to request the Union Home Minister to conduct a high level inquiry into it and punish the guilty people forthwith.

- (vi) **Need to construct broad gauge line between Madurai and Tuticorin**

[*English*]

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): Sir, in Tamil Nadu, construction

of broad-gauge railway lines between Karur and has been completed and further construction work of broad-gauge railway lines between Dindigul and Madurai has been taken up in hand the work is in progress. However, there is no broad-gauge railway line between the two important business and production centres of Tamil Nadu, namely, Madurai and Tuticorin.

At present, there is only metre-gauge railway line existing between Madurai and Bodinayakanur. But survey work and other formalities have already been completed for the laying of broad-gauge railway lines between Bodinayakanur and Cochin, Kerala.

I would, therefore, request the Government (Ministry of Railways) to immediately consider and approve a proposal for conversion of the existing broad-gauge railway line between Madurai and Bodinayakanur and construction work be taken up simultaneously with the construction work be taken up simultaneously with the construction of railway lines between Bodinayakanur and Cochin, Kerala. Also, construction of broad-gauge railway lines between Madurai and Tuticorin may please be considered for which necessary approval may be accorded at an early date.

- (vii) **Need to review the proposal of decentralisation of powers of D. G.S&D.**

[*English*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during August 1990, the Department of Supply, Ministry of Commerce had taken the decision to decentralise the work relating to purchase of stores and equipments. It also decided that the work of procurement of petroleum, oil and lubricants on ad-hoc indent be transferred to the indenting Departments alongwith the concerned officials and employees of the Directorate General of Supply & Disposal.

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

Only the work relating to procurement of items included in rate/running contracts should continue to be done in the DGS&D. It is understood that earlier, Vidhyalankar Committee, 1965, Mirdha Committee, 1976 and the Estimates committee of the Parliament (72nd Report-7th Lok Sabha) 1983-84 had commended the functioning of the organisation. Despite the recommendations of strengthening the organisation by assigning it the work relation to purchases of State Governments and public undertakings, the Government has taken the decision to decentralise the work relating to procurement without seeking professional advice and making deep study.

The DGS&D is an old and tested organisation and there is a well established engineer cadre belonging to Indian Supply Service and Indian Inspection Service. The decentralisation of procurement work would not enable us to make better use of expertise achieved by this organisation. Due to decentralisation, it will enhance the expenses on procurement work. With the result, it will raise Government expenditure which is not desirable keeping in view the present economic constraints. Therefore, it is a matter of national importance and all its aspects should be considered seriously. To assign the responsibility of procurement on consumer Departments is a retrogrative step. It will affect the functioning of industries, particularly those small scale industries and public sector units which are located in remote and backward areas. Now we have come to know that the present Government does not want to view the matter and it intends to decentralize purchasing. I urge the Government not to take any hasty decision. Services of the experts, Who are serving this organisation, cannot be available overnight whenever a need arised after it. So, it is avisable that an Expert Committee should be set up to give advice on vocational mat-

ters so that a just analysis, of cost, profit, worke interests vis-a-vis position of work in other Government offices could be made.

(viii) Need to appoint senior advocates from Himachal Pradesh as judges in Supreme Court

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Supreme Court of India treats all the States of India equally, Judges are appointe from among the senior advocates of the Bar association High Court judges are appointed by the president on the recommendation of State Chief Ministers and Governors. But I am distressed to point out that no attention has been paid to appoint a person from Himachal Pradesh as a judge of the Supreme Court. This backward area expected that justice would be done it by the Government of India and afer independence, it will have its share of fortuners. But till tos day no such thing has been done. The people are very disappointed.

I demand from the Central Government to take appropriate steps to appoint senior advocates from Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim as judges of the Supreme Court.

(Ix) Need to provide financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government for reising more battalions of Police and for modernisation of the police force to cope up with terrorist menace

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the border of Himachal Pradesh touches the States of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir . The state needs more para-military and police forces to maintain law and order in view of terrrorist manace prevailing in both of its neighbouring States. With the deployment of Army in Punjab possibility of distrubances in the neighbouring states has further increased. Himachal Pradesh has limited resources and insufficient police force. Since long there are dis-

turbing reports that intruders with sophisticated weapons sneaked into the State.

In such a terrible situation the responsibility of the Central Government increases further to provide necessary help to this area.

So I urge the Central Government to take the following steps at once:

1. Financial assistance should at once be provided to Himachal Pradesh for raising at least 6 more battalions of police force and for imparting training to them.

2. More financial aid should be provided to Himachal Pradesh Government to impart training to present police force in modern weapons and to make modern weapons available in sufficient quantities.

- (x) **Need to save sunderban area in West Bengal from the threat posed to its existence by green house effect**

[English]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, Sunderbans in West Bengal is renowned for its scenic beauty, flora and fauna and its star attraction 'Tiger project'. The dense Sunderbans mangrove forests in West Bengal, one of the richest in the world, are slowly disappearing and may eventually die if the current trend in global warming continues.

An additional factor that has aggravated the destruction of these unique forests located south of the Ganga delta is the construction of the diversion canal under the Ganga Action Plan for carrying sewage from Calcutta to Bay of Bengal.

Recent study conducted by some scientists of agro-chemicals in the riverline lands, detection and quantification of heavy metals

and chlorinated pesticides in the Ganga and the assessment of macro and micro flora in the region has revealed some very disturbing portents, that is, the slow sinking of the delta area and the destruction of the forests in the area. According to these scientists, if the current greenhouse effect continues, the sea level would rise thereby submerging the special aerialbreathing roots that are characteristic of the Sunderbans vegetation and destroy these forests.

I strongly urge the Central Government to devise immediate measures to save the Sunderbans from the global warming threat.

Besides, it may be declared as 'Flood Sensitive' area to enable it to get the central assistance to meet the ravages brought by the floods during monsoons.

- (xi) **Need to Review the notification issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests prohibiting Location of Industries on Konkan Coast in Maharashtra**

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): The Ministry of Environment and Forests Department of Wildlife, Government of India have issued a final notification dated 6.1. 89 under section 3(2)(v) of Environment Protection Act, 1986 read with rules 5(3)(a) of Environment protection Act, 1986, prohibiting location of all industries carrying on operations or processes except government industries in a belt of one kilometer from the Hightide mark from the Revdanda creek upto Deodhar point as well as in one kilometer belt along the banks of Rajpuri creeks upto Mahasala except the government industries.

The Government of Maharashtra have lodged strong complaints thereto.

A vital project of M/s Mazagaon Docks Ltd. (MDL), M/s Kolkar Shipyard and Engineering Ltd. for setting up of a ship building and ship repair projects at Turumbadi would

[Sh. Anna Joshi]

be adversely effected by this notification. This final motification issued the Ministry of Environment and Forests is the only notification its type which has singled out the particular tract only on the Konkan Coast Gujarat, Kamataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, etc. have a substantial coast line but no such prohibitory notification banning industrial development has been issued to cover any area of the costal belt of by of these States. Thereby industrial development of only the Konkan region has been jeopardised.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider the notification issued by the Department of Environment and Forests and Wildlife.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Private Members' Business. Now the time is almost 3.20 p.m. The time allotted is three and a half hours from now. That is, 3.20 plus three and a half house. Shri Ratilal Varma please.

15.18 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

First Report

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): I beg to move:-

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December 1991."

[English]

MR. CHARMAIN: The question is :

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December 1991."

The motion was adopted

15.20 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the India Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the code of Criminal procedure, 1973."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.20 1/2 hrs.

WIDOWS' WELFARE BILL*

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension and provision of other facilities to widows.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is : 15.21 1/2 hrs.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension and provision of other facilities to widows."

The Motion was adopted

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.21 hrs.

PROVIDING OF FREE MEDICAL AND
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BILL

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
(Bellary): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide free medical technical education to all students and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide free medical and technical education to all students and for matters connected therewith.

The Motion was adopted

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 29 etc.)

[*English*]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL
(Jabalpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir,
I introduce the Bill.

15.22 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMEND-
MENT) BILL

(Amendment of Sections 2 and 4)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.22 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 30)

[English]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 107, etc.)

[English]

DR. LAXIMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

15.20 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE BILL -
CONTD

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha on the 13th September, 1991. Time allotted for this was five hours and two minutes. The time already taken on this Bill is four hours and forty six minutes. So, technically, only thirty six minutes remain. Shri Suryanarayan Yadav was on his feet. He had already spoken for nine minutes. Is he here? No, he is not here. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya. He is also not here. Kumari Frida Topno.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Sir, I will speak in Oriya.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether arrangement has been made for the translation from Oriya to English. Whether any arrangement has been made? O. K. you can speak .

[Translation]

**KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak a few words on the Employment Guarantee Bill

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1991.

**Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

moved in this House by Shri Bhogendra Jha. At the out set, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill. Sir, In his Bill Honorable Member Shri Jha seeks to provide employment guarantee to every adult in this country. Since Shri Jha has referred to a grave problem of the country I feel it as my duty to express my view on this Bill. The unemployment problem is a national problem. While moving his bill Shri Jha has expressed his great concern for growing unemployment problem. While participating in the discussion several Honorable Members have also expressed their similar concern. I join with them in expressing my deep concern for this growing problem and also I would like to give a few suggestion.

Sir, In the past also the unemployment problem was there in this country. We had this problem before independence. The problem is there even in the western countries. But it is not so grave as it is here in India. At the time of independence the number of unemployed people was very less. All educated people were getting jobs because their number was very less. In a family if one person goes for Govt. service, others were doing cultivation or some side business. So, the man in Govt. service was able to manage his family quite well as he was getting the support of the family for ration etc. In fact he was able to lead comfortable life since his needs were limited. So, the rest of the people of the society got the impression that the service holders are really happy and anybody get the job will lead comfortable life. Then everybody stressed on education. They provided education to their children. Even the farmers provided education to their children. With the increase in the population the number of education youths also increased. They enrolled their names for jobs in the employment exchange. On the other hand we could not generate such increasing number of jobs. As a result the unemployment problem mounted in this country. I do not say that our Govt. has not done any thing

to provide employment to those youths. A number of jobs have been created. But, the number is not proportionate to the actual number of youths enrolled their names for jobs. Jobs were created in every five year plan. Targets were fixed to give employment to the unemployed youths. But every five year plan left behind a large backlog of unemployment. In the process the growing unemployment posed a grave problem for the nation today. Now we have to think how we will overcome this problem. We have to formulate plan for providing some sorts of vocation or the other for those people who are sitting idle at home.

Sir, the western countries are advanced in the field of agriculture and industry. They have introduced innovative schemes. They have modernised and expanded their industries. It is also a fact that they have introduced vocational studies in school and colleges. That is the reason why they have been able to engage their youths in industry and agriculture. But the number of industry in India is very less as compared to those countries. We have not modernised and expanded our industries as they are doing in those countries. We are not so much advanced like them. Sir, there is a vast scope to develop our agriculture and to engage our large rural work force in the fields. Our educated youths can also be given the responsibilities to promote agriculture in a scientific way. But, the tragedy is that our rural educated youths do not want to devote their time in agriculture.

They have developed a tendency to work in Govt. Offices. our education system is also very defective. It is meant for creating some Babus or-called clerks. But that is also not possible now. Therefore there is a need to change the existing system of education. We have to introduce job-oriented courses of studies in school and colleges. We have to set up more and more Engineering Institutions. New Diploma Courses should be introduced in these Institutions. More and more

[Kumari Frida Topno]

vocational institutions should be set up in every state. A lot of emphasis should be laid on the promotion of technical education. Sufficient funds should be provided to every state to set up technical institutes. Our youths will be able to get job or start some vocation or the other if they get proper education and training.

Sir, there is a vast scope to promote our Cottage Industries. If we do so a large number of rural people can get jobs. They can be given employment in village and cottage industries. But it is regrettable that a lot of stress has not been given to set up Industries in the rural areas. I request to the Govt. to promote rural industries. District Industry Centres should be revamped and small scale and cottage Industries should be promoted in every village. The rural women particularly the House-wives who sit idle after finishing their house-hold work should be given proper training so that they can work in the cottage industries. They can supplement to the income of their husbands. In the process the rural unemployment problem could be solved to some extent. If the house-wives are given training they can teach their children at homes also.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They live in the rural areas where enough jobs are not available for them. The Scheduled Tribes are mostly concentrated in the forest areas which are in accessible. If we want to provide them jobs we have to connect their villages by roads. New road should be built. They can be engaged in the construction work. As they are illiterates you have to make some programmes for their employment. Scheduled Tribes are generally very poor. The condition of those people are miserable as they do not have any work. You have to provide them work. The poor Adivasis are not able to provide education to their children. The stipend given

to them is not enough to meet their study expenses. So the amount of stipend should be enhanced. They should also be given adequate amount of grant to go for higher education particularly the meritorious students among SC&ST should be taken care of. Entire expenses for their higher studies whether technical or non-technical should be borne by the Govt. They should be appointed against the reserved posts as soon as they complete their education. In case some of them are able to compete with other general students their cases should also be considered for employment.

Sir, there is also a need to develop diary poultry and fishing. If we do so a large number of people can be given employment in these areas. The Govt. of India should formulate schemes to develop these sectors with a view to employ our unemployed youths. If some new innovative schemes are introduced the educated unemployed youths will also take interest to work in these sectors. They can get the job and at the same time our poultry and diary can be developed. The former Prime-Ministers late Smt. Indira Gandhi and Rajive Gandhi had introduced a number of job-oriented schemes. A large number of rural people are getting jobs through those schemes. But it is regrettable that some of those schemes were discontinued when the opposition parties formed the Govt. Sir a huge amount of money was spent on the rural unemployment programmes. But it is a matter of great regret that the funds provided under those schemes were misappropriated at several places. At certain places the funds earmarked for generating employment in the rural areas were diverted to other work. Despite all these irregularities the rural people had got some benefit. They were getting works. There were a large number of beneficiaries under those schemes. Now I request to the Central Govt. to mention the programmes atleast which are being sponsored by the Central Govt.

Sir, Hon. Member Shri Bhogendra Jha

has moved the Bill to highlight great national problem. This Bill seeks to provide employment to every adults in the country which is not possible on the part of any Govt. Even his party which has formed Govt. has not been able to solve this problem. But he has moved a very good Bill. So I congratulate him. At the same time I request him to withdraw his Bill.

Lastly Sir I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, any Private Member's Bill or Resolution has a great importance in our parliamentary life Especially the Bill brought forward by Shri Bhogendra Jha in the House has a great importance in our National Life. Sir, when I decided to express my views on this Bill, I felt very uneasy. You would definitely agree with me that all the provisions of the Constitution through which country's resources are distributed and which provide various ways and means to extend help to the poor and the needy have been violated in a planned manner, especially in the post independence era. It appears that the Central Government works against various constitutional provisions which held the poor and the unemployed, in a planned manner. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important point. It is about Mahatma Gandhi. The planners of our country do not consider him as a great economist. I am distressed to learn it. Though the Central Government has published 98 books on his life and work, I am referring to a book which was written during his life time. The title of the book is "Hind Swaraj". It was written 60-70 years ago. If we sun up the substances of Gandhiji's economic views of in one line, we will come to know that he did not favour mass production but believed in production for the masses. One of the most important articles of the Constitution states that our country's wealth should not be concentrated in the hands of a handful of people. But you know during the 39 years after enforcement of the

constitution, the provisions of the said article that wealth should not concentrate in the hands of some selective individuals. The Government has the figures for the period from 1972 to 1988. I would like to make mention of only three business houses which are prominent in the country. Because people know about the Tatas and the Birlas. In the first instance I would like to mention the names of their companies only in stead of making a reference to the name of their owner. The name of the Company is Reliance and all the hon. Members know as to who is its owner. In the year 1972 its assets were Rs.30 crore only and by 1988 it it shot up to Rs.350 crore? Detailed figures in respect of 78 such business houses are with me. I do not want to waste the time. But this House has to think specially about the liberal economic policy adopted by the Government from June-July last. If the provisions of 1991-92 Budget are implemented and the new industrial policy evolved by the Government is followed. We will find that results of the policy will prove counter productive. It has rendered crores of the village people like you and me unemployed. You know that the policies which have been passed by this House aim at removing the present state of unemployment but there are no new avenues of employment with the Government.

You are very familiar with the public sector undertakings about which our hon. Minister of Finance declared in Bangkok thousands miles away from the country that all the sick public sector undertakings would be privatised. It means the Government has decided to handover public sector undertakings to B.I.F.R. Consequently lakhs of workers will be rendered jobless. I have also come to know that as per I.M.F. directives price of diesel will be increased by 10 per cent within next two months and DA will be frozen. Then the income of present employees would go on decreasing. The income of the low and middle class people will also decrease. I would like to know as to how this problem will be solved? How to fulfill the

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

objectives of the Bill that has been brought forward by Shri Bhogendra Jha? I would like to tell that concentration of political and economic power in a few hands is the first enemy of 80 crore people of the country. The second enemy is Consumerist Culture. They are the enemies which will block the employment opportunities. The centralised planning has failed everywhere in the world. It cannot create employment avenues. So, I would like to say that if these things continue, the existing employment avenues will also be closed and no new employment avenues can be created.

Sir, the hon. Ministers are sitting here. I would like to cite an example of the textile industry. The Central Government has accepted in its economic survey that in our country the decentralised sector produces more cloths than the Mill sector.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need to take revolutionary steps in the Handloom and Powerloom Sectors. If the Government is determined, lot of employment can be generated, but it requires the determination and will power on the part of the Government. The Central Government should instruct all mills to produce cloth for export only. The Handloom and the Powerloom should meet the domestic requirement. It has lot of employment potential. If my suggestion is implemented, I feel that one and a half crore persons can get employment. But the Government is not willing. It does not want to do anything. The Government is not committed to creating more avenues of employment.

Today, on the one hand, tall claim is being made about self-employment, but on the other hand, due to liberal economic policy in the field of fishing, multinational companies are being allowed to conduct their operation here. This will render 50 lakh fish-

erman jobless who had been fishing here for centuries. Similarly, according to the survey conducted by the Department of Railways, seven lakh of the present 14 lakh employees in this Department would be jobless. Under these circumstances, how will it be possible to provide alternative employment to them that is what Shri Bhogendra Jha is thinking about. How is it possible if Government continues with its centralised planning and there is no end of consumerism. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have been determining our policies during the last 3 or 4 months particularly, the economic policy of this liberal Government. Today, the Parliament is no more supreme. All the decisions on economic issues are being taken at Washington. If this is happening, how can the purpose of Shri Bhogendra Jha be served? Because of this policy of the Government instead of self-reliance, unemployment is growing here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know it very well where the avenues of employment can be created? Agriculture, agro-industry, small industries, small scale sectors provide ample avenues of employment. In the field of economic policy, according to Gresham law, 'bad money drives out good money'. During the last 45 years, big industries have been given top priority, but there is no employment in them. All the experts on economy are unanimous in their view in this connection, yet the Government has been investing thousands of crores in big industries. As a result, more avenues of employment could not be made available up to our expectations. The Government is hankering after the mirage of big industries but the avenues of employment therein are negligible.

[English]

Capital-intensive industries have played havoc with employment. Capital-intensive economic policies have played havoc with employment. Now, we should make a revolutionary change in our mental make-up. We

should go in for labour-intensive economic policies.

[*English*]

The Government is not paying attention towards the labour intensive policy. The purpose of Shri Bhogendra Jha can be served only when we make up our mind regarding an integrated economic policy whose first component will be low mass production and aversion for consumerism. More-over, we should pay attention towards labour intensive economic policy and labour-intensive technology. Today, the people want employment and it is the primary duty of the Government to provide jobs for them. The Government should reflect the attitude of crores of people of the country. Shri Jha has drawn the attention of the House to generate more opportunities of employment. The so-called economic policy has brought down the avenues of employment. Through you, I would like to request all the Members of the House to support the Bill of Shri Bhogendra Jha and pressurize the Government to bring about a change in its economic policy. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The time allotted for the debate on the Bill expires at 4 P.M. If the House is willing, we can extend the time. If the hon. Members want the discussion to conclude we can do that also. If all depends on you.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kot-tayam): Continuously for the last two sessions we are discussing this Bill.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The next Bill is very important. So, if that is introduced today then that would not be lapsed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For how long should we extend the time for this Bill?

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Kindly extend by one hour.

SHRI BHOGENDR AJHA (Madhubani): You extend 1 1/2 hours and thereafter the next Bill can be introduced today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If it is extended by 1 1/2 hours, then the next Bill cannot come today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We can extend the time by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time, with the consent of the House, is extended by one hour, till 5 o'clock. I would request the Members to try to restrict themselves to speaking only for 7 to 8 minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATI YA (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill regarding inclusion of right to work as a Fundamental Right is very significant. It is important in the sense one has to earn livelihood through employment. If a man is jobless, he will have no means for survival and sustenance of his life and that of his family. Therefore, food, cloth and shelter must be made available to everyman. It can be made available only through employment. After Independence, self-reliance and self-employment, could not be cultivated as desired. Even after four decades of Independence, the Government has not been able to provide employment to all the citizens. Our economic policy should be capable of providing jobs for the jobless. Consequently, the man-power will also be utilized properly. It has been observed that there are two types of unemployed people—the educated and the uneducated. There is serious problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. We are not capable of providing them the necessary means of livelihood. Under these circumstances, when 70 percent of the country's population constitute of people of the age of

[Sh. Satynarayan Jati ya]

35, if people do not get employment, discontent and resentment would surge which will hamper peace and progress of the country. To ensure progress of the country, our policy should be evolved in such a way so that more unemployed people could get employment.

The present education system has become a farce as students acquire degrees one after another without getting jobs. Their families feel that their children will help them in their old age. But these educated youth do not get any job. Their skill and learning become useless. Therefore, we have to seriously think about giving a new direction to our Education Policy, so that the problem of unemployment can be solved.

During the Eighth Five Year-Plan when Shri Madhu Dandavate was the Minister of Finance in Shri V.P. Singh's Government the assessment for guaranteeing employment and making right to work as a Fundamental Right was of Rs.65 thousand crore. Such a big amount is also a problem. On the other hand, unemployment is also a grave problem. We have to strike a balance between two.

Industrial policy of the country is being discussed. New industrial policy should be welcomed. Nobody will object if technology and development is accelerated to provide jobs.

At the same time, one should pay attention to provide jobs for people and set up labour intensive industry. Gandhiji advocated the cause of 'Swadeshi'. The purpose behind spinning 'Charkha' and dignity of labour was to set up labour-intensive industry. This will enable work for all hands and create employment opportunities also. Today, we take the name of Gandhi but we are confused over his principles. Before Independence, we used to talk about the use of indigenous goods but now the swing of the

pendulum is on the opposite extreme. Today, the dignity of labour is being discarded and it is not getting its due. Thus, the entire principle of dignity of labour is becoming a farce. Unless the capital and management are equal partners, the imbalance will continue in the society and the country cannot progress in right direction. Just now, the former hon. Speaker pointed out that thousands of workers of textile industry are on the verge of being rendered jobless. The entire textile industry is crumbling down. In such a situation, how can jobless persons get jobs. I am speaking from personal experience. A textile mill in Ujjain has closed down. Five thousands workers who were working there became jobless but the number of their dependents is over 50 thousand. How such a large number of people can be given employment in a small place like Ujjain. The same problem is with the whole country. How can it be overcome? In view of this, effective measures have to be taken to deal with this giant problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the Article 45 of the Constitution, provision has been made to provide compulsory education to all. Not to speak of providing employment, or giving a new direction to the education, even spade work has not been done hitherto. Therefore, the youths of the country have resorted to agitation and have taken to the streets. It is a fact that man is born free but everywhere he is in chains. Ever human being must get dignity of human being

"Manushya to wahi, jo nirjan mein srijan kar dei.

The wahi majushya jo nirasha mein asha bhar dein

Nirjan ke srijan mein nirasha kee asha hai,

Vivah ke samarthya mein varan mritya ka hai,

Isliye aur isiliye manushya aur manushyata mein antar hai,

Yadi manushya jad hai to chetan manushyata hai."

Therefore, in order to make the life of man meaningful all means should be made available so that man should no more suffer any depression. If all means of employment are made available, in this free country, he will definitely be redeemed of his sufferings.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Mr. Chairman Sir, while participating in this Private Member Bill, namely, Employment Guarantee Bill, 1991 moved by Shri Bhogenora Jha, I must express my thanks to the hon. Member who has moved the Bill though I do not agree with the different clauses included in the Bill.

Sir, this Bill has given us an opportunity to focus the great economic problem that India is facing today. There is unemployment problem. This problem is very very apparent in the North-Eastern region also whether it is Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura or Mizoram. The problem is there everywhere. But I want to draw the attention of the House especially to the North-Eastern region. Though the North-Eastern region is rich in natural resources and mineral resources, there is much lift to be utilised in order to generate employment opportunities.

Most of the problems in the North-East have arisen out of the critical economic situation. When young men and women cannot get jobs, it results in many thoughts in their minds like extorting money by holding somebody to ransom. Therefore, Sir, time has come when we have to do something in this regard.

Now, we find that in Assam, more than one lakh persons are there in the live unemployment registers of different employment exchanges. You turn your eyes to Manipur and there are 80,000 to 90,000 people on the unemployment registers. In Meghalaya you find the number is between 50,000 and 60,000. And same is the case in Tripura, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh.

Now I find that this Bill does offer an opportunity to discuss the unemployment problem. We also have various other things to discuss in this august House to solve unemployment such as our educational system. As far as our educational system is concerned, there is a need to change it completely. There should be a system where by general education is limited upto the seventh standard and children should be encouraged thereafter to take to vocational education. This will enable people to undertake self-employment. There is no point in giving bank loans and other loans to unemployed youth, if those youth do not know to utilise their skills and their educational background. Therefore, I feel that the time has now really come when the Government, especially, the Government of India should turn their eyes towards our North Eastern Region also. We want to be one with those who contribute to the balanced growth of India. I have always emphasised the fact that when there is unbalanced growth in the economy, all the progress achieved in the economy is offset by this unbalanced growth.

Sir, in the North Eastern Region, most of the States have come into existence only the other day. As a result, we find that most of the infrastructure facilities do not exist in this region. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to provide more infrastructural facilities to the North Eastern Region, in order to encourage development especially tourism. Tourism is an industry which is capable of generating employment as well as self-employment opportunities in the fields of artefacts, handicrafts, handloom, sericul-

[Sh. Peter G. Marbaniang]

ture, etc. People can sell the articles in the market as souvenirs and thereby earn their livelihood. However we find that in the North Eastern Region, there are restrictions on travel and these are prevailing even today. Foreign tourists cannot travel in some of these areas. Not only that, restriction is imposed even on Indians. These are the things that the Government of India must turn its eyes to and take remedial action. Restricted Area Permit should be abolished.

There are certain areas in the North Eastern Region, which will help in generating more income for the overall growth of the Indian economy. We do have a part to play.

While talking on this Bill, I say that this is a self-contradictory Bill, because Shri Bhogendra Jha Limits its scope in Section 4, where he talks about teachers, lawyers, and so on. Those who teach in colleges and schools, take up tuitions as well. How can you prohibit them from taking tuitions?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Law prohibits it. They are resorting to crime, by taking up tuitions.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG : So is the case with lawyers. They have their practice in the courts and they have their shops as well.

We also find that no country in the world can guarantee full employment. There is some sort of under-employment. In India we find that the most significant factor is the disguised unemployment. How do you solve the problem of disguised unemployment? A farmer may be working in a factory also. His children may also be helping him in other activities. So this by itself is very contradictory.

Then there is one provision where you have said that the loans should be given

even to the retired persons. I would say that the retired men get their pension. When you have prohibited them from getting the double employment, how can you again encourage the retired persons by way of giving loans, etc.?

These are the few things based on which I feel that I cannot support this Bill though I must thank him for giving us this opportunity to express our views on the unemployment problem which is facing our country today.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Surya Narayan, you have already taken 9 minutes. I allow you 5 minutes more. Please try to conclude within 5 minutes.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Bill introduced by our hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha regarding the unemployment problem in our country I had suggested that the agriculture should be given the status of industry. Unless you give due status to agriculture you can't bring the problem of unemployment under control. Because there is no other alternative. There is a large number of unemployed persons in the country and what will happen in future we are unable to understand. The difficulty is that we do not make any solid and joint effort to solve this problem.

I would also like to point out that the prevailing system of Education in the country are increasing the number of unemployed persons daily. You will say that due to lack of resources, you are unable to bring the uniformity in the standard of Education. Unless the son of President, Prime Minister, poor farmer or labourer get the education of the same standard, this problem of unemployment cannot be solved.

I am compelled to say so because some

Guarantee Bill by

members sitting beside me are saying how this problem will be solved. I too have the same opinion because on the one hand you are providing education to one class of people in an air-conditioned school and on the other hand you are providing education to the other class people in the schools having no buildings at all. You ask that child to appear in competition. You give only educational certificates to them but you never provide good standard education to them so that they may be able to appear in the competitions and can get a better job.

The long que of unemployed persons in the country will make disturbances in future. Therefore, I would like to say that first of all you should make the system of education uniform.

Then, you will have to implement the scheme of "one man, one job." The present situation is that if a rich person has four sons, one of them is in service other is in business and third one is a farmer. He himself is also an earning hand. Therefore, how can you solve this problem.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He himself is not a cultivator rather he has engaged the cultivators to get the cultivation.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Yes, I mean to say so. If a member of a family is in service or in business or in cultivation, then the other member of that family should not be permitted to join any profession and in case he joins some profession, the profession of the previous member should be closed. You have to implement the scheme of "one man, one job," in the country. Only then we can achieve our objectives. (*Inter-ruptions*)

Time is less so, my submission is that it is a private member's resolution. The Government does not introduce such resolutions due to some vested interest, because it want

to remain in power. Being in power, we misguide the unemployed persons. As a result of which the present situation is prevailing in the country. I am also an M.P. and I need a rifle for my safety when I visit my constituency because there is a danger for my life. We have not thought about the reasons of it. If we have thought about it, the position would have been different. Still there is time, we can do it, if we so desire.

Hon Sir, when I was in Bihar Legislative Assembly I said in the Assembly also on one day that a time would come when the political persons will openly be killed by the people. The unemployed youths in the villages are not in a position to engage themselves in any profession because we have not provided them such education as may help them in earning their livelihood. So their anger is growing more and more and they will express their anger on us on one day or the other.

Therefore, through you, I demand that you have come to power only 5-6 months earlier and you have to remain in power also, therefore, you should approve this Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. After passing this Bill you can pay your special attention to this problem. The largest number of unemployed persons is in India. We have divided the unemployed persons in three categories i.e. No.1,2,3. We should not do like that. We should give them equal status and arrange permanent employment for them. Only then the problem of unemployment can be solved.

The bell is ringing continuously. But you even then allowed me to speak. Thank you very much for this.

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Bill introduced by our senior friend Shri Bhogendra Jha regarding the problem of unemployment. In reality this problem has not been taken seriously during the last 40-45 years. The presence of the House also shows that

[Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal]

still we are not serious about it. The problem of the unemployment is as complicated as other problems of the country like the problem of price hike. We should also think about it .

When a youth completes his education, he roams here and there in search of job and when he can't get any job he become desperate and commits. It causes loss to the country, to the nation. We have discussed this problem time and again but did not make any concrete policy in this regard. I remind a sher-

"Sahil ke tamashai, har dubane wale ka, Afasos to karate hair, knaded nahin karate."

It is true that the problem of unemployment is very complicated. It should be eradicated and the Government should also change its policy accordingly. But the Government do not want to change its policies. Bapu, Nehru, Indira and other helmsmen expressed their concern about it, but the Government did not take any firm step to solve this problem did not take any firm step to solve this problem. Students wings of our party Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarthi Morcha and Bhartiya Janata Yuva Morcha demanded the solution of this problem from time to time. They have staged demonstration in this regard time and again. Being an opposition party, we can only launch agitation and place our demands before the government, but we can't formulate any policy or make any change in any policy.

Mr. Chairman Sir, several hon. Members expressed their views on the issue to and our seniormost member Shri Rabi Ray drew the attention of the Government to many problems. I fully agree with him. Just now an hon. Member has said that the disparity of education is also a cause of increasing the unemployment. I also agree with it.

We are following the education system of Lord Mauley since the last 45 years, which is completely a defective system, and we are increasing unemployment through it. Our intelligentsia is going abroad because we are not able to utilise it in the country. We should seriously think over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing this problem here but after independence the problem of unemployment has been constantly increasing. It is a rough estimate that there are 12 crore unemployed persons in our country. If we do not amend the constitution for solving this problem, it will become more complicated. I suggest that the government should chalk out effective plans to solve it. As Shri Rabi Ray said that more employment opportunities should be provided through cottage and handloom industries. I would like to point out that those who are engaged in various professions such as agriculture and other jobs and are getting benefit from all sides should be restricted to only one profession. This step may create employment opportunities for unemployed person. Mr Chairman, Sir, other speakers who have already spoken, have given a number of valuable suggestions so need not say any thing more and with these words I conclude my speech and support this Bill .

16.29 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESNARA RAO VADDE (Vijaywada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important Private Member Bill moved by my learned colleague, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

I congratulate him for introducing this Bill. Though I do not subscribe to some of the provisions that are finding place in this Bill, I agree with the objectives.

I hope the Government will definitely consider this problem of unemployment in all seriousness and take necessary steps so that during the Eighth Five Year plan, this problem will be considerably tackled. You are aware that from the beginning, in spite of our seven Five-Year Plans and our objective for reducing the unemployment, actually after every Five -Year plan the problem has accentuated. During every plan period, the total number of placements that were available were much less than the number of unemployed who came to the scene during the plan period.

In my opinion, this is mainly due to the successive governments at the Centre. Though they belong to the Congress Party, unfortunately they have ignored the advice of Mahatmaji who said that though he was not against the industrialisation or the industry or the machine, he was against indiscriminate mechanisation which will lead to throwing large numbers of people jobless on the streets.

Right from late Jawaharlal Neharujī, the policies have resulted in the present situation where more than two crores of people are educated unemployed. More than one crore unemployed are matriculates, forty-four lakh are higher secondary and more than thirty lakhs are graduates and post-graduates. The number of unemployed engineers is more than 65 thousands today.

Sir, you are aware that our country is the third largest country having scientific and technical personnel, and if the country is not in a position to utilise the services, the talents, the skills, the knowledge that has been acquired by those people in their prime youth, in the most valuable part of their life, how can the country make any progress? So, definitely there is something wrong. The policies were lopsided. They have not helped in reducing unemployment. The result is that today throughout the country, wherever there are some institutions/organisations

which are against the country's interesting, like the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir, or in Punjab, or for that matter Naxalites in our State, Andhra Pradesh, or in any other State, they are luring these educated unemployed because after graduation, after post-graduation, many people are not getting even call letters before they become inequity for employment. So they are developing lot of envy, prejudice against the society. The village people who are around them, mostly belonging to the weaker sections, are being attracted. I tell you that the time may not be very far off when such situations will come to almost all parts of the country. Already in Northern India, we are facing several social tensions in different States. Same is the case with Andhra Pradesh. Even in a peace-loving State like Karnataka also the influence of Naxalites is apparent.

So, my suggestion to the Government is to kindly change their policies and take such measures where, with the same capital, more number of people can be employed, rather than having capital-intensive industries. At least for the rural sector, for the service sector, for the factory sector where the people need consumer goods, those goods can definitely be produced in small-scale sector, the handicrafts sector and the medium-scale sector, instead of given all such things to Tatas, Birlas, Goenkas, Dalmias, Mafatlals, Singhanias, Ambanis and all these people. We can provide employment opportunities for millions of people by providing assistance to a large number of these small units throughout the length and breadth of this country. You are aware even when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was there he admitted on the floor of this House that in respect of many of these development works, mostly the rural development programmes not even 20 paise are going to the really needy people. He had accepted it while introducing the Panchayati Raj Bill. You are aware of it. Now what is happening? The man who is really interested to take the loan and stand on his own legs is not getting the loan and you are giving

[Sh. Sobhanadreesnara Rao Vadde]

[*Translation*]

this IRDP loan or NREP loan or RLEGP benefit to the person who is not actually interested but because we are giving, he is taking, as a result of which that scheme is not really successful. Some corrupt politicians bankrupts, the panchayat Samiti people are looting that money. So actually the benefit of that scheme is not accruing to the intended person and the nation is not developing. So my suggestion is that if you see that against the security you can give assistance to such people who want to stand on their legs it will be better and mostly, Sir, in the present educational policy itself the practical orientation very very minimal. That is why, the graduate engineers, diploma-holders or ITI people who come out of the institutions do not naturally have the confidence to stand on their legs to take up some workshop, to do some mechanism, to take up some repair work or electrician's work or radio repair work or some of these things. They are not able to do it. Kindly see that more practical orientation is really imparted to these technicians coming out of these institutions, which will go a long way in getting employment. Also in respect of their own self-employment in any country it is not possible for the Government itself to compositely provide the employment opportunities. It is the case in the Communist countries, it is the case in socialist countries, I mean, everywhere it is the same situation. The Government should take the responsibility of encouraging such a situation where unemployment comes down to the minimum and people are provided more self-employment opportunities and in some cases Government employment, Sir.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to say a few words.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on unemployment. More than 40 years have passed but the unemployment problem is still on the increase. The members speaking before me have also highlighted the problem. I would like to submit a few points in this regard. Government should take initiative to introduce a self-employment training programme and the age limit should be extended from 25 years to 35 years. Central Government should not demand postal orders from the applicants for the jobs in the offices of Central Government.

New industries should be set up in public sector to accommodate more and more unemployed persons.

At present entrepreneurs who want to set up industries in rural areas have to register themselves with the D.I.C. The process takes a time period of about one month. Then they need land for this purpose and they have to go to tehsildar for this. Then the Tehsildar takes almost six months to allot land for that purpose. After that they have to go to District Industries Centre and Bank. That process also takes nearly six months. The conditions imposed by the Banks are very rigid and some percentage of deposit is necessary. This procedure and law need to be liberalised and made flexible.

I request that it is necessary to hold a meeting once in a month to sort out the tussle between the officials of D.I.C. and Bank and Tehsildar for setting up industry in that area. The opportunities for self-employment should be provided by the Government itself. It is necessary to do so. As my friend was saying here that it should have been started in the education system and a chapter should have been included in the curriculum so that the unemployed youth are trained right from the beginning and should know how

to get benefits and incentives available to enterprenurs.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate Shri Bhogendra Jha for raising this issue in the House and providing us opportunity to speak on the important issue of unemployment problem. I believe that nobody will oppose this Bill in the whole country. The object of this discussion is how this Employment Guarantee Bill will help to get employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully agree that employment opportunities are continuously decreasing in this country because capital based Industries are being encouraged in this country. This country lacks in resources while having vast population. The problem of unemployment cannot be tackled effectively unless such industries are encouraged where less capital and more manpower is required. The country has followed a policy of promoting big industries which require less of manpower and more capital investment. This policy has been adopted during Congress regime and it has reduced employment opportunities. The consequences of working on these lines are clearly perceptible. More than 3-4 crores of people are registered with the Employment Exchanges, who are educated up to matric standard. These figures do not include people of rural areas. About twenty crore people of this country are estimated to be unemployed, if the rural and urban figures are added. Neither country can make progress in such circumstances nor maintain peace and order. It is essential to create more and more employment opportunities if we want to maintain law and order in this country, as many of my friends have pointed it out. I do not want to repeat the same things time and again but I want to say that the employment opportunities in this country are decreasing and it is necessary to make a law that if a person is employed somewhere and he is also engaged in farm-

ing or some other occupation then he should opt for one occupation only. One man can adopt one occupation only and if he violates this law he should be penalised for a criminal offence. Until this will not be done new job opportunities can not be created. This would ensure that the people who have been traditionally in farming job remain in the same line and the people who are employed in Government jobs remain in that line and only the jobless are given the opportunity to become partners in setting up new industrial units.

The second point is that this should be accomplished through small-scale industries and then creating their network throughout the country to accommodate those unemployed people.

Third most important point is that more and more people can be accommodated in self-employment programmes. Three types of Government programmes are being implemented and according to Government figures we have been able to help about three lakh educated unemployed youth. But there are also three categories of people. In some programmes grant of Rs. 15,000 is being given and somewhere, it is Rs. 20,000 and in the third category it goes up to Rs. 35,000. Due to the devaluation of Rupee by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Rs. 35,000 is very less. Though, the devaluation of Rupee has been done but the amount of grant has not been revaluated. It means that the amount of Rs. 35,000 has no value now. This amount is of no use for anyone because a major portion of this amount has to be spent to get the necessary work done due to corruption at local level. All of us who belong to rural areas know that a person who want to take help of this self employment programme have to face many difficulties in this regard. In spite of all these facts the number of educated unemployed youth is increasing every year. Nearly 10.1 lakh new names are registered in the Employment Exchanges every year. The number of rural unemployed is not included in this. 4 crore names are registered for the employment in urban areas only, we are able to help 2-3 lakh people only. This

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

problem cannot be solved in this way. We can only solve this problem effectively if we implement the policy of one job for one person and by promoting the small-scale industries and industries which require more manpower and less capital investment. We must stop following the fiscal policy which is capitalism oriented and should encourage the agriculture and industries based on agricultural products. If we work for these things then a vast potential of employment can be created to employ crores of unemployed youth in the country otherwise country will have to face difficulties. In the absences of these steps poverty would rise, economic disparities would increase. Terrorism cannot be controlled without checking unemployment. Violence increases due to economic inequality, poverty and unemployment. We may spent lot of money to maintain law and order but we will not be able to maintain it upto when unemployment is there. It is difficult to control unemployed frustrated people of the country from resorting to terrorism. There is no other possible solution to this. Therefore Government should accept this Bill and implement it in right spirit. With these words, I conclude and support this Bill.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, all would welcome this bill and objectives. Keeping in view the unemployment problem and figures in this regard it is natural that all would support the Bill.

Shri Bhogendra Jha has mentioned in the 'Objectives and reasons' of this bill that those people who are land holders get jobs but want to keep that land also which they have inherited from their ancestors. They are not farmers in the real sense, because they do not work in fields and those who are really engaged in farming works do not have land of their own. The real owners lack the interest, as well as aptitude for the job. The people who actually do the agricultural job are landless and those who are landowners do not have interest in farming and this badly affects the agricultural production.

I have been studying the suggestions which have been proposed with this Bill and it has become rather difficult to agree with the proposed suggestions which have been presented along with the Bill. For example there is a suggestion in it that if a person gets job with monthly income of say Rupees one thousand.....(Interruptions)it can be up to ten thousand. I am not talking about the income limit. What I mean to say is that if a person is employed somewhere he should abandon his movable and immovable property. But a man keeps his property for sense of security. Suppose in a family one person gets a job and say for example his income is up to his expectations and after two years in the job he becomes permanent and thus even gets a accomodation too, then you say he should abandon all his movable and immovable property but on what grounds can you convince him that all his family members would be getting proper jobs at proper times. What are the motives of this Bill?.....(Interruptions)I have merely put forth my doubts but you can answer it according to your convenience..... (Interruptions)

One more doubt in my mind is that a leader of a party told me that he does not want to become a party president because he wanted to set a limit of property for other members of the party, he himself owned more property than that. I asked him why he is leaving the party leadership rather he should donate his property. But he would not give any answer.(Interruptions) I did not seek money for myself, rather I do not belong to that party. Therefore the member of that party itself would become the leader. I would like to submit that many speeches are made, many people profess but nobody pay attention to the practical solution to the problem. Nitish ji, I am referring to the leader of your party only. He had professed that he did not want the post becuase he did not want to abandon that property and income.

Nobody wants to abandon his property. Therefore I welcome the objectives and spirit of the Bill because they are excellent but

along with this I would like to draw your attention to the practical solutions of the problem.

One of the Members had suggested that if a person in service wants to apply for another better post then he should first resign from that post but there is no ground to suggest that he will invariably get that post in due time. Take for example the case of a person employed as lecturer and if he applies for the post of a Reader then according to your Bill, he would have to resign the previous post. Then if he is not selected for the post of Reader then he would be denied both the jobs. You would have to go into these aspects and details as such.

This is my humble opinion that the intentions of the Bill are very good because the problem of unemployment is increasing day by day but you should put forth very practical solutions that may be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, you have also served in the Army. Most of the people of your state, my state and from the state of Punjab are in the Army. If they do not get promotion even after completing 15 years of service, they are retired from the service and get pension. Recruitment age is 18 years and if he is retired at the age of 33 years, thereafter if he has to surrender his movable and immovable property on being employed how can he earn his sustenance. It is a question which cannot be neglected. These are some of the problems that I am thinking about and I want to draw your attention to these problems.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I would like that Shri Bhogendra Jha in his speech would surely reply the points raised by me.

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity to debate on this thought-provoking Employment Guarantee Bill moved

by Shri Bhogendra Jha on the 13th September 1991. It is not an easy task to decide whether to support the Bill or to oppose it. As far as the object and spirit of the Bill are concerned, I am in full agreement with this laudable motion. Further, I fully share the sentiments of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament. However, the modus operandi or methodology of the Bill leaves ample room for disagreement.

Now, let us examine the pros and cons of the Bill moved. At the outset, I am equally concerned regarding the problem of growing unemployment throughout our country. Perhaps, only those who are unemployed can fully appreciate the agonies of the cases of pitiable unemployment. My sincere sympathies to that category of people, who even resort to committing suicide ultimately. Further, there is lot of frustration, leading to various forms of social tension and turmoil. As a citizen of India, surely we must be entitled to certain basic rights. For example, the right to education, the right to work and the very right to live, are fundamental human rights. Our sacred Constitution ensures this right and thus has received worldwide acclaim.

However, things are more easily said than done! When we frame a Bill of this nature, along with the spirit of the right to work, one must ensure generation of equal job opportunities. Consider the case of an advertisement for the post of a clerk. With our teeming millions of unemployed all round, there would be thousands of ready-made applicants, as sure as the daily sunrise. In this context, the famous Biblical anti-thesis 'many are called, but few are chosen' could not have been more true. It is alarming to observe that during the First Five Year Plan, there were about 7.5 million job-seekers. This figure has swelled to a frightful 32.8 million mark during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Despite job creation every year, there is an unabated rise in unemployment. Hence, while jobs are created arithmetically, unemployment is going up exponentially! The number of people from all over including my

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

Berhampur Parliamentary Constituency, where a good number live below the poverty line that are coming to me for help in securing jobs. They are countless in number and this situation is just unimaginable. It only leads us to the sole conclusion of the vital need to control population growth. At present, India is the second highest populated country in the world. Perhaps, it will not be long, when we will earn the dubious distinction of becoming the highest populated country in the world! An effective National Plan to check the galloping population growth must be devised. Furthermore, there is need for setting up a National Commission to go into systematic manpower planning. There is significant growth of professional, technical, medical and other vocational institutions, which release an increasing number of lawyers, engineers, architects, doctors and technicians, regularly every year. Surely, with comparatively limited professional job opportunities, there will be only frustration in the minds of these well-qualified but unemployed professionals.

Now, the Eighth Five Year Plan, for which the policies of the Government have already been formulated, lays full emphasis on employment.

17.00 hrs.

The popular 20-Point Programme, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, etc. adopted by the Government are good contributory factors. The real need of the hour is to bring about educational industrial, fiscal and land reforms on a country-wise basis, towards generating the necessary employment rather than introduce a Bill which *prima facie* appears well-meaning but is practically difficult. It provides a persuasive effect basically. On the other hand, the Bill embodies certain unacceptable clauses on which I would like to dwell briefly.

Firstly, when one of the clauses spells out merely employment, one must be spe-

cific about the type of employment. Otherwise, a workman who is basically geared to do manual jobs, would soon start demanding white-collar jobs, leading to disastrous consequences.

Secondly, restricting a citizen with job, with the condition not to involve oneself with any other activity of gains, by another clause of the Bill, is irregular and unethical. Should a shrewd human being be denied to invest his money in a judicious manner for multiplication of his assets?

Thirdly, if the stipulated obligatory part of the State to provide all citizens seeking jobs with employment is enacted, then I can well imagine the predicament of the deciding legal fora which will be loaded with endless strikingly similar cases. Indeed, it will go a long way to eradicating unemployment among the legal profession, however! To provide the much sought-after employment by merely introducing a Bill, is comparable to a herculean task.

Hence, a more meaningful and right approach would be for the Government to bring about massive land reforms, liberalise industrial policy, remove illiteracy, provide financial assistance to SSI units, educate people on technological innovations, launch afforestation schemes and place more thrust on agricultural vocation. Another basic need is to instill confidence in the minds of the youth who they are the future hopes of our society and the nation. Then and only then, will we be able to pull ourselves out of the growing unemployment morass.

In conclusion, therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha to withdraw his Bill, perhaps, in lieu of the enactment of a more comprehensive and practical Bill harmonious with the Indian Constitution and the Directive Principles of the State Policy.

With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, I am grateful to Shri Bhogendra Jha for having drawn the attention of this House to the important issue of unemployment through his Employment Guarantee Bill. I am also grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion of the Bill and have made extremely useful observations and suggestions.

Sir, in his Bill, Shri Bhogendra Jha has recommended employment to all adult citizens, periodical promotions to employees, facilities for self-employment, etc. In other words, his suggestion amounts to making Right to Work a Fundamental Right. As the Members are aware, at present, the Constitution of India provides for Right to Work only among the Directive Principles of the State Policy which are not enforceable. The Constitution through its Directive Principles links the question of securing Right to Work to the stage of economic and social development and to the resources available. Even though, during the past forty years of planned development, a number of policies and programmes aimed at generation of substantial employment opportunities within the resources available have been implemented, they have not been adequate and we are still faced with the problem of acute unemployment and under-employment, both in urban and rural areas. Making Right to Work a Fundamental Right would imply that the unemployed and under-employed people will have to be provided with work opportunities. This does not necessarily mean that all of them will have to be absorbed in the public sector. However, it would be necessary to create conditions under which every person desirous of work would be able to find it.

Sir, the right to work to everyone can be promised but a total reorientation of economic policies, taking up labour intensive projects in hand and adopting decentralised planning to enable the economy to generate sufficient employment opportunities only can ensure the implementation of this pro-

gramme. Fulfilling the proposal of Right to Work, therefore, calls for extensive preparatory work in a number of fronts like micro level planning, including management of natural and human resources, self-employment development and other economic policy decisions. The Planning Commission is seized of these matters in the context of generating more employment opportunities for all concerned.

Sir, during the course of the debate, the hon. members have made a number of suggestions on economic policy, educational system, self-employment promotion, land reforms and agricultural development, promotion of cottage, small scale and medium industries, development/upgradation of indigenous technology etc. During this short time, it may not be possible for me to cover all the points. In fact, each point would require detailed examination by the concerned Ministries. I would prefer to deal with the subject in a much broader perspective. It would, however, be relevant to mention that Government is seized of the unemployment problem and proposes to take all the possible steps to mitigate it. In fact, employment would be the central objective of the Eight Plan which is proposed to be finalised soon. Details of the strategy to accelerate employment growth are being worked out and will be incorporated in the Plan Document.

At this stage, I could only draw the attention of the House to the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 11th July, 1991, which spells out Government's policy on various issues. The President in his address had stated that rapid expansion of opportunities for productive employment would be a major objective of our planning and economic policies. Some of the thrust areas highlighted in the Address are internationalisation of industry and trade, development of small scale sector and cottage and village industries, boosting electronic industry through setting up of technology parks etc. tackling sickness in textile industry, sorting out problems faced by food processing industries, stepping up of power

[Sh. Paban Singh Ghatowar]

generation, upgradation of telecommunication and postal services and taking them into the rural areas, accelerating the pace of progress in science and technology Agricultural Research and use of modern technology by our farmers, animal husbandary, integrated development of women and children, reducing the pressure on land by providing alternative avenues of employment in small, medium and large scale agro-based and good-processing industries, special crash programmes for providing drinking water in rural areas, etc. All these areas seems to be promising areas from the point of view of employment generation. There is also a mention that integrated Rural Development Programme would continue to be major instrument for creating self-employment opportunities. Similarly, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would continue to generate more employment in rural areas.

The President's Address also recognised the need for improving the quality of education so as to bridge the gap that now exists between the world of work and the world of learning. The Government's endeavour to protect and promote the interests of the working class and to foster healthy industrial relations by carrying out reforms in the machineries for settlement of labour disputes have also been highlighted.

While presenting Central Government's Budget for 1991-92, the Finance Minister had also highlighted the need for substantial augmentation of employment programmes and it had been stated that employment creation and poverty eradication in rural India will continue to receive the highest priority.

There has also been a realisation that self employment holds the key to the massive employment generation effort required to be made to tackle the problems of unemployment in the country. As a consequence, the Government had been taking series of deliberate measures to promote self-employment, both in the traditional as well as in

the non-agricultural sectors of the economy. As I just mentioned, in the president's address, it was stated that Integrated Rural Development Programme would continue to be a major instrument for creating self-employment opportunities. In addition Programme like training of Rural Youth for self-Employment (TRYSEM), Self-Employment among Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor, Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development, Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Differential Rate of Interest Scheme are being implemented by Central Government to promote self-employment. Agriculture is a predominant area of self-employment in rural India. The country has also a rich heritage of arts and crafts which provide self-employment to a large number of artisans in activities like handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, coir products, Leather Products, gems and Jewellery, metal works, etc. For this purpose, Government provides facilities in the shape of marketing, finance, entrepreneurship and skill development etc. It is also significant to note that the Government of India has reserved the product of as many as 836 items for exclusive manufacture by the Small Scale Sector. Some of the State Government have also been implementing self-employment schemes in their own way.

The employment goals of the Government include (1) creation of 10 million new jobs every year adding upto 100 million jobs before the year 2000, and (2) 1000 million mandays of guaranteed rural employment per year. There is, however, no denying the fact that the emphasis on employment has to be reinforced with measures to reduce population growth which, despite three decades of family planning programmes, today our population is about 852 million and also it is growing fast at the rate of 44,685 new born babies every day and the growth rate remains over 2 per cent per annum. The growth of labour force is even higher at 2.5 per cent a year. The decline in birth rate is slower than targeted. According to latest projections, on the assumption that birth rate will

fall from around 33 per 1000 in 1981-86 to about 25 per 1000 by 2001-2006 A.D. The country's population will exceed 1 billion by 2000 A.D. Such a high rate of growth is a matter of deep concern in as much as it will dampen the employment prospects as also pace of improvement in the welfare of the poor and aggravate the environment problems.

The time has, therefore, come to honestly face up to the fact that unemployment can only be tackled on a long terms and on effective basis by drastically reducing the rate of population growth. This will, in due course, bring about a balance between employment opportunities created by the process of planned development and the net additions to the labour force, at progressively higher-levels of productivity and income.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, all the Members are reluctant to extend the time for one hour. Therefore, the time allotted for this Bill had ended at 5 o'clock. Now, the Minister is speaking and then Mr. Bhogendra Jha is to reply.

It was also agreed today that, before the Private Members Business closes, we will take the next Bill into consideration also. Therefore, I would request the House to extend this time by another thirty five minutes and I hope, we will be able to finish this Bill by that time. Is that okay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): There is a problem. It is listed here that at 5.30 pm, there will be a Half-an-Hour discussion. Therefore, that cannot be done normally. What can be done is that we can extend it by another five or six minutes. It is because we had taken five or six munte extra during Matters under Rule 377. I would request the Minister, if possible, to conclude it within five or six minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Private Members Business had started twenty minutes late 3.20 pm. I have specified that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): That must be compensated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can extend it by twenty minutes but it cannot finish.

SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I will take another two or three minutes more.

So, without the wholehearted support of all the sections of the House and, in fact, the entire nation, this objective cannot be achieved. The need of the hour is, therefore, a united, dedicated and sustained endeavour to realise this goal.

Sir, I want to mention here that, on the 15th of November, the hon. Prime Minister had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to examine the proposal for generating employment for the educated youth and to make appropriate recommendations within a period of three months for the consideration of the Cabinet.

Sir, from what I have just stated, it would be apparent that Government is fully seized of unemployment problem in the country and related matter and has been taking all the possible steps to tackle the same. I have also tried to indicate the employment goal of the Government upto the year 2000 A.D., by which time the position is likely to be improved considerably. Therefore, I request the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, to withdraw his Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and given their suggestions. I thank the hon.

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

Minister also for presenting different aspects of this issue before the house.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has been included in the objective of this Bill that the Group which would be assigned the work would be benefited, their families will also be benefited. Not only that, our greatest capital (asset) that is man-power would be utilised for the development of the country, which will be utilised for generating wealth and goods and it is a golden opportunity of us. We have got the brain of 85 crore people and one billion 70 crore hands which is a big source of generating wealth. We do not want any relief, alms or anything of the sort for them, but their energy should be utilised for the rebuilding of the nation. Some of our friends have mentioned that the National Commission for Rural Workers has submitted a Report this year that in rural areas only there are 11 crore 10 lakh unemployed people.

So far the trade unions and workers unions work for those only who are already employed. Agitation for them is right but it should not be for them alone. Therefore, neither I am of the opinions nor it is the experience of my life to say that people commit crime due to poverty. Poor people do not commit as many crimes as the people with surplus wealth. Since our society is a capitalist one, and money is the standard. So a person who commits a minor offence is punished and is considered a thief and one who commits an offence for bigger amounts is a rich and honest man. His offence is not considered an offence at all. He can influence the press, the Parliament and the MPs and make Mandir and Masjid to repent for his sins. So it is not my philosophy that only the poor people are prone to crime. It is not true. They won't tolerate it. I wish that the Parliament should take a pledge and everybody who is conscious should think take a pledge and everybody who is conscious should think that youth will not sit idle, they will contribute for the development of the country. It is our right and if the Government or

Parliament does not provide us with this right we would snatch it. A time will come when there would be a tussle on this issue also in India. We are being provoked in the name of religion, castaism, but we will work for the rebuilding of the nation. We have hands and brains and we can do the job together.

Capital is being discussed. I do not say about capital. I am saying about generating capital. These are the hands which produce capital. When there was no discrimination between rich and the poor, there was no politics, the society was cast-less and was secular which is called "Satayuga" in scriptures. Labour has its won importance. The first man who levelled the land and did some farming, was 'Prithu'. His labours were important and so the earth was named after him, as 'Prithvi'. I think in world history, he was the first 'Namdhar' after whose name earth was named as 'Prithvi'. 'Pritho bharya Prithvi'. This means earth is the wife of 'Prithu' as it produces foodgrains. These days labour is locked down upon. Those who don't work are getting richer. The policy of liberalisation is for those who don't work. Let them get richer and richer. The Government is toeing the I.M.F. line. But when it comes to utilising our manpower, the Government backs out.

Mr. Chairman Sir, some of my colleagues have raised a point which was disturbing them. If someone is a teacher, why can't he take private tutions. We say that the teacher is to first resign and then take up private tutions but they will not do that and continue with their private work while in Government job. Similar is the case of doctors. Is it not blatant corruption? If someone supports it in the House then it is deemed to be a voice in support of corruption. Under the U.G.C. rules, teachers should teach for a minimum 180 days. In universities and colleges a minimum of four hours of teaching is a must. Private tutions should be stopped but our intelligentsia are fighting for their fundamental rights and demanding the right to private practice. This Bill has provisions for Government aid and assistance. But can we support

corruption? Teachers do not teach but roam around the country. They do not do justice to the profession of teaching. A teacher gets an opportunity to mould children without the additional burden of bringing them up. But teachers do not want to do this. So this Bill says that one can choose the area of one's interest based on aptitude and capability. Then one makes efforts for promotion. Promotion should be made on the basis of one's ability and not on the basis of time period. Sir, I cannot think of a better solution. I think this problem can be solved even in a capitalist India.

Some people say that an enterprise can be set up after retirement. I think a person is fit for work after retirement because he lives in a village. There is a proverb that when a person is fit to live he dies and when a person is experienced he dies. The service class in our country wants the retirement age to be 55 or 58. Currently the teachers and officials in Bihar are on strike to raise the age of superannuation to 63 years. This Bill has a provision that since you have the experience and possess land holdings of 5-10 acres, you can become a Director or Manager of a factory. You have earned you livelihood, receive a pension from the Government and so this should lead to your prosperity. Fulfilling of your self-interest will benefit the country also.

Sir, self-interest means welfare of self and also of society and the nation. The Government employee should increase his knowledge and use that in the welfare of society and nation. There are certain practical aspects of the problem which I have just stated whereas other hon. Members who spoke on this issue could not offer any alternative. If you want to introduce something new you have to take stringent measures.

If a lady wants to be a mother it is not possible for her to avoid labour pains. Therefore, the Government should provide self-employment. Nobody will be against this idea. Young people who travel for interviews or examinations will not have to do that. The

invention of steam engine by James Watt has benefited England to a great extent. There is no dearth of skill in our country. A degree is not necessary to gain expertise in a particular area. The Government should encourage these people by providing self-employment to them. Sir, a jolt is needed. We have taken this very casually. I was expecting some good suggestions from the hon. Members. After all why are we in this House, we are here not for individual gains but we are here with a definite purpose. My hon. colleague Shri Chitta Basu was saying that they are idealistic. If it is not, then why are you here? There are many ways to earn money. Even the persons who are physically handicapped earn crores of rupees. Then what is the need to come here? I think, if not everybody, but many people have this objective before them and they have come here to fulfil that very objective, there are many occasions when hot discussions take place on certain issues. But the primary objective should remain to work for the welfare of the country, the individual and the society; hot discussions should not give rise to the feelings of hatred, as the hon. Minister has pointed out just now. I would just like to know what difficulty do the Government face? The hon. Minister being the representative of the Government.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to give a long reply in response to the debate you will have to seek the permission of the House. For how long you will speak? Because it is already 5.35 PM and the debate was scheduled to be concluded by this time.

[English]

Whatever the House wants I have to do.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Mr. Chairman, sir, just now the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs stated that the debate started 20 minutes late, therefore, it should conclude at 5.50 PM instead of 5.30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was decided that next resolution will also be taken and this debate has to be concluded before taking that resolution.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: It would not be improper if it is concluded even two minutes before the scheduled time of 5.50 P.M.; and the new Bill can rightly be introduced within these two minutes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the agreement of the House to extend this debate by 10 minutes?

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chinur): There is a lot of business today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is a lot of business.

.....(Interruptions).....

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: I will not take even one minute, kindly ask the hon. Minister to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has stated that he agrees with you in every way.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he agrees to everything but does nothing accordingly. It is better if he agrees to nothing but does something. Doing something concrete would be more useful than merely agreeing to everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He as well as other Members of the House have already extended their thanks for bringing about such a good resolution.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is in accordance to our culture. I am proud of our culture that even when a

man is dead, we address his name in the great regard as 'Swargiya'; he is not disrespected as it is in other countries. That is why I am thankful that whatever has been done is in accordance with our culture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reason for what I am submitting is that whenever vacancies are published, the number of applicants is hundreds or thousands times more than the vacancies published. In Bihar, when Shri Karpuri Thakur was the Chief Minister, applications were invited to fill some of the posts lying vacant in the Irrigation Department. The number of applicants was so huge that police assistance had to be sought to control them. About 33 lakhs applications were received for about one thousand vacancies to be filled. It was difficult even to scrutinize those applications. Not even 33 persons out of the total 33 lakhs succeeded to be appointed. The same condition prevails in Bihar even today.

Now, the Government of Bihar have decided that trained as well as untrained teachers can apply for the some posts. A number of trained teachers came to me and said that they had been idle inspite of their being trained for the last 10-15 years, then why untrained persons were allowed to apply for the same posts. I asked them to launch a movement for it. They said that untrained teachers would oppose their movement. On the other hand, several untrained teachers also came to me. They asked me whether they would get employment if they applied. I told them if there were vacancies they must be filled with trained teachers. A large number of applications are submitted and every applicant want to get employed. At this, they asked me what was the use of all this long procedure. I told them to get themselves admitted in mental hospital, that would solve their problems. Now IAS officers are on strike for the extension of their retirement age upto 63 years. Everybody must be facing the same problem. That is why I proposed for self-employment scheme in the Bill. I presented. At the same time, it would be improper to appoint 50 persons where

100 persons are required. My opinion is that everyone should have the opportunity to choose self employment which is in accordance to his capacity and productivity. If 50 percent of the schemes would have so far been implemented in the country, sincerely, we would have definitely obtained some positive results; but it did not happen so. The funds meant for those purposes are grabbed between banks, Block officials and other institutions. I would not like to go into the controversy as to who is the main accused. It was only my effort that Madhubani district was at the top in regard to the installation of tube wells not in the Bihar State but in the entire country in 1982-83; however, the officials at block level, the development authorities and even my own supporters had to go to jail. All such stern steps taken by me had caused me a great loss in my election. In one of the blocks in Midnapore, I got suspended 11 out of the total 13 Block officials who were found to be guilty of embezzlement of the funds. All the money was extracted from them; however, I had to make extra efforts to win the election.

One of my motives to introduce this Bill in the House was to seek the best views of all the hon. Members. In Soviet Russia, 100 percent employment has been achieved and none is unemployed there now. Some of the people when they found that their all the essential requirements were fulfilled wanted to enjoy the luxuries of life. Now to get the maximum, they are ignoring the minimum. I would not go into that debate. Every person in that country wants maximum.

I had a friend in my childhood who was very brilliant in studies; but he was poor. He said that he did not believe in socialism. Because your socialism will not allow me to keep four wives. I said that I would let him do that on one condition and that is he would also allow his wife to have four husbands. He asked how was it possible. I told him when he would get the freedom, his wife should also get it.....(Interruptions)..... There is not only a single 'Buddin' here but there are many such people here. We had one Dashrathji,

who had to send Rama in exile. This situation of exile would not have arisen if he had only one wife. We have had such practices.

In the end, through you, I would request the hon. Minister that as he had said that he will send suggestions to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, please also send this Bill to him. I will also write to him. Please write to him that he should scrutinise it from practical point of view and do what is practical. I am not talking here about the impossible, we should not remain in dark. But in view of all the resources and backgrounds, he should consider it as to what extent this Bill can be implemented by the Centre as well as the State Governments. I think this is not a very big demand. Now, a number of Members do not remain present in the House because, they think that the Bill will be withdrawn later. Some of my colleagues said that I should not withdraw it, but I would request the hon. Minister to consider it as some other Ministers of the Cabinet are also present here. If this Bill is withdrawn it should be withdrawn on an assurance by the House that it will be sent to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission for consideration. Otherwise, the crisis will further intensify.

The Finance Minister is not present here. The M.Ps and M.LAs of the Communist Party from Bihar had met the Finance Minister. At present, the Government of Bihar does not have the funds to give employment or to spend on the canal whose 90 per cent work has been completed but its 10 per cent work is getting delayed due to non-availability of funds. The Government of India should give royalty on the basis of the weight of the coal and not on its price. The Finance Minister also admitted it. I met the Prime Minister and gave him a letter also. He replied that he had written to the concerned Ministry to consider it as most urgent and examine it. But no reply has come by now. If the employment opportunities had to be increased, I am not saying that the Government of Bihar is doing everything right but the question of solving the problems of workers is also there.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. This Bill should be sent to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission directing him to examine it prudently keeping in view the feasibility. If it is done, I wish that a new Bill is introduced. With this, I take my seat to hear the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already replied. Are you withdrawing the Bill? Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member Shri Bhogendra Jha. We have to consider his suggestion. I request him to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for employment or for means and resources for self-employment to all adult citizens of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for employment or for means and resources for self-employment to all adult citizens of the country."

The motion was adopted

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I withdraw the Bill.

14.43 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 356)**

by Shri Sudhir Giri

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now

take up consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1991 (Amendment of Article 356) by Shri Sudhir Giri. Before we take up the Bill for consideration, we have to fix up the time for this Bill. any suggestion as to what time we should allot to this Bill?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): In any case, it will continue to the next Session. In that case, let him continue and in the next Session let us decide the time factor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the procedure, we have to decide about some time. Later on, it may be extended. Shall we fix up two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 3 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Three hours are reasonable. Now I call upon Shri Sudhir Giri to speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to move this Bill. During the Independence/Movement in India the Left Forces fought for Independence as well as the freedom of the toiling masses from the yoke of exploitation by the bourgeois landlords. The Indian National Congress also fought for Independence. It is the Indian National Congress which was and still is the largest party to safeguard the interests of the industrialists and the landlords. So, when the British Raj was compelled to quit India, the legacy of governance was inherited by the Congress as a compromise among the imperialists, industrialists, landlords and the Congress. So, to preserve the interests of the bourgeois landlords, the Congress Party invoked Article 356 for so many time in our country.

The invocation of article 356 in the constitutional history of India since independence do constitute a very significant part of the political behaviour of the rulers starting from Jawaharlal Nehru to Rajiv Gandhi and Chandra Shekhar. The political interference in the democratic rights of the people of the States by the application of the article 356 has abundantly unmasked the basic characteristics of our political system, which, though called democracy, is nothing but the instrument of exploitation and imposing hegemony of the industrialists and landlords of our society over the vast toiling masses of the Indian people.

The preamble of the Constitution of India recites that we the people of India have solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic. I underscore the term democratic laid down in the Preamble.

In Keshavananda's case it was decided by the Supreme Court that the objectives specified in the Preamble contain the basic structure of our Constitution. Accordingly, the basic structure of our State, India is democratic.

I just like to emphasize the fact that democracy is to be the guiding star in the matter of relation between the individuals and the Government and between the States and the Centre. However, I cannot imagine democracy among individuals themselves in our class divided society. In the perspective of the guideline for observing democratic principles in the administration of India, as enunciated in the Preamble of our Constitution, the Governments, both at the Centre and at the States, are required to be careful, sincere and committed to follow those democratic norms in all respects. The Union and the States are interdependent. The Union Government has to depend on the State Governments for its sustenance and the State Governments have to nourish the Union Government for their own safety, all-round development, financial solidarity and integrity. And all this is necessary to enervate

and sustain the affectionate relationship among the individuals who constitute the prime and vital units of the society. Keeping this in view the founding fathers of our Constitutions enshrined article 355 which provides that it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

An indepth study of this provision makes it understandable to all that the Union has been entrusted with the power of protecting every State against external aggression because it is the Union which is in absolute control of the armed forces of the country. Similarly it is the Union which is capable of safeguarding every State through its armed forces against internal rebellion or disturbance. In the above two cases no man worth a grain of intelligence will presume that the State can be saved if the administrative power of the State is taken on by the Union. In the same fashion the Union is not also presumed to take on the administrative power of the State Government to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provision of the Constitution. Contrary to this, the Union Government is required to help the State Government utmost in every aspect in carrying out the administration in accordance with the law of the land. Such assumption is valid because of the fact that the State Government has come into power by people's verdict for a stipulated period of time. Till that period of time is over, the State Government must be helped in all the possible ways for carrying on the governance as per people's dictates. The Government must not be divested of power. This is the basic requirement and mutual understanding in a democratic set up. But unfortunately in situations calling for Central help came the President's rule and not any assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sudhir Giri, the time for private Members' business is over. I would now request the Home Minister to

make a statement regarding communal disturbances in Palghat in Kerala on 13-15 December, 1991.

17.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Communal Disturbances in Palghat in Kerala on 13-15 December, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): According to the information received from the Government of Kerala, the BJP wanted to hold a public meeting on 14th December, 1991 at Mepparamba within town North P.S. Limits, Palghat to protest against the action of some persons belonging to the minority community in causing injury to a BJP worker by throwing stones on 13th December, 1991. The police gave permission to hold the meeting in Saddam Road Junction in Mepparamba. At about 5.00 P.M., the BJP jatha consisting of about 300 persons reached Melmuri. In the meanwhile, a group of about 300 persons belonging to the minority community assembled in Mepparamba Mosque armed with sticks, choppers, etc. and proceeded towards Melmuri Junction. Strong police-bandobust had already been arranged at Mepparamba to avert a law & order situation. The police stopped both the processions at a fair distance and tried to persuade the persons belong to the minority community to disperse but they did not pay any attention a blocked the entire traffic from Shornur side. The police tried to arrest and remove the BJP volunteers and persons belonging to the minority community but failed and the Dy. Superintendent of Police, Palghat fired three rounds in the air to disperse the minority crowd who were pel-

ing stones at the police. The District Collector and S.P., Palghat who reached the spot held discussions with both the groups. They allowed the BJP group to move a few meters ahead where leaders of BJP/BMS/RSS spoke on the occasion. The BJP crowd had swelled to about 1,000. They were arrested by the police in the evening and were let off and both the groups then dispersed. During the night of 14th December, 1991 strong police patrol was arranged in Mepparamba and Melmuri.

On 15th December, 1991 in the morning when BJP/RSS sympathisers went to take bath in Kalpathy river near Jainmedu it is alleged that they were attacked by a group of persons belonging to the minority community. In retaliation, the BJP workers also attacked and assaulted a person belonging to the minority community. Thereafter sporadic incidents of communal violence continued to occur throughout the day in which several houses/shops of rival groups were damaged/destroyed especially in Melmuri, Mepparamba, Venakkara, Firayiri etc. Some vehicles were also set on fire. When the situation could not be controlled, the police had to open fire in which three persons sustained injuries who were later immediately removed to hospital. Also, the police had to fire two rounds at the crowd at about 3.00 P.M. at Puddupally Street in East Venakkara within North Town Police Station limits. As a result of the firing, one girl aged eleven years died on the way to District Hospital, Palghat. In all the police had to open fire on six occasions.

As a result of the stone throwing and other acts of violence by the crowds, seven policemen received injuries who have been admitted in the District Hospital, Palghat, 12 civilians also sustained injuries in the clashes.

The State Government have further reported that a Peace Conference was convened by the Hon'ble Minister of Kerala Government, Shri T.M. Jacob. The Inspector General of Police, Headquarters, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-

ern Range, Kozhikode are camping at Paighat. The State Government have stated that the situation is now under control and police patrolling has been intensified in the areas affected by the communal clash and the situation is being closely watched.

The Central Government is determined to maintain communal peace and harmony in the country. Law and order is a State subject; however, the Centre has from time to time issued guidelines to the States for the promotion of communal harmony. It also shares its intelligence with the States and provides Central forces when necessary. It has also been alerting the States about the possibility of communal violence in different places. Before the BJP started its 'Ekta Yatra' on 11th December, 1991 Ministry of Home advised all the State Governments/UTs to issue strict instructions to the concerned authorities to be more vigilant and keep close watch over the activities of all communal and anti-social elements. A meeting was also convened by the Prime Minister with the leaders of different political parties on 10th December, 1991 to share their considered views in relation to the "Ekta Yatra". Thereafter, I also wrote to the Governors and Chief Ministers of the concerned States and the Lt. Governor of Delhi pointing out that the Yatra could have various implications including those on the law & order front and hoping that a close watch will be kept on the situation arising out of the Yatra and all necessary steps will be taken for the maintenance of security and law and order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Bolpur) Our apprehension is justified. Therefore, what is their reaction and what is to be done? Will the Central Government remain as spectators? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KODIKUNIL SURESH: (Adoor) Sir, this is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G. Venkat Swamy.

17.56 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1991
(Insertion of new part IX and addition of Eleventh Schedule) Motion to refer to a joint committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, viz., the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IX and addition of Eleventh Schedule) be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:-

1. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
2. Shri Lal Jan S.M. Basha
3. Shri H.D. Devegowda
4. Shri Digvijaya Singh
5. Shri³ Bhogendra Jha
6. Shri D.D. Khanoria
7. Shri M.Krishnaswamy
8. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
9. Shri Nitish Kumar
10. Shri Remeshwar Patidar
11. Smt.Suryakanta Patil
12. Shri R. Ramasamy
13. Dr. Sudhir Ray

14. Dr. Sakshiji Maharaj Swami
15. Shri P.M. Sayeed
16. Shri Rampal Singh
17. Shri Satya Deo Singh
18. Shri Shiv Sharan Sinha
19. Prof.K.V. Thomas

20. Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik and to from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by last day of the first week of the Budget session, 1992;

that in order respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER:The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, viz., the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IX and addition of Eleventh Schedule) be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:-

1. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar

2. Shri Lal Jan S.M. Basha
3. Shri H.D. Devegowda
4. Shri Digvijaya Singh
5. Shri Bhogendra Jha
6. Shri D.D. Khanoria
7. Shri M.Krishnaswamy

8. Shri Nathuram Mirdha

9. Shri Nitish Kumar

10. Shri Remeshwar Patidar

11. Smt.Suryakanta Patil

12. Shri R. Ramasamy

13. Dr. Sudhir Ray

14. Dr. Sakshiji Maharaj Swami

15. Shri P.M. Sayeed

16. Shri Rampal Singh

17. Shri Satya Deo Singh

18. Shri Shiv Sharan Sinha

19. Prof.K.V. Thomas

20. Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik and to from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by last day of the first week of the Budget session, 1992;

that in order respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply

with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted

18.00 hrs

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL 1991

(Insertion of New Part IX A and addition of Twelfth Schedule)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IXA and addition of Twelfth Schedule) be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:-

1. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
2. Shri Chitta Basu
3. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava
4. Prof. Malini Bhattacharya
5. Shri Probin Deka
6. Shri K.P. Singh Deo
7. Prof. Ashokrao Anandrao Deshmukh

8. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi
9. Shri Shankarrao D.Kale
10. Shri Tarachand Kahndelwal
11. Kumari Padmasree Kudumula
12. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan
13. Shri Suraj Mandal
14. Shri Yelliah Nandi
15. Dr. Debi Prosad Pal
16. Shri Hari Kewal Prasad
17. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
18. Kumari Selja
19. Shri Hari Kishore Singh
20. Shri P.C. Thomas

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Budget session, 1992;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

20. Shri P.C. Thomas

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IX A and addition of Twelfth Schedule) be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:-

1. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
2. Shri Chitta Basu
3. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava
4. Prof. Malini Bhattacharya
5. Shri Probin Deka
6. Shri K.P. Singh Deo
7. Prof. Ashokrao Anandrao Deshmukh
8. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi
9. Shri Shankarrao D. Kale
10. Shri Tarachand Kahndelwal
11. Kumari Padmasree Kudumula
12. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan
13. Shri Suraj Mandal
14. Shri Yelliah Nandi
15. Dr. Debi Prasad Pal
16. Shri Hari Kewal Prasad
17. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
18. Kumari Selja
19. Shri Hari Kishore Singh

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Budget session, 1992;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee

The motion was adopted

18.02 1/2 hrs

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRE-NATAL
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES

**(Regulation and prevention of Misuse)
Bill, 1991. motion re. appointment of a
Member**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Dr. (Shrimati) Padma to the Joint committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of the use of pre-natal

diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities of certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of the misuse of such techniques for the propose of pre-natal sex determination leading to female foeticide; and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto, *vice* Shri K.R. Narayanan resigned."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Dr. (Shrimati) Padma to the Joint committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities of certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of the misuse of such techniques for the purpose of pre-natal sex determination leading to female foeticide; and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto, *vice* Shri K.R. Narayanan resigned."

The motion was adopted

18.03 hrs.

RE. SERVICE DOCTORS

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

(Bolpur): I am very sorry to interrupt. But with your kind permission, I would like to raise the issue regarding doctors. You may kindly recall that there was a categorical statement from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and we accepted it. We thought that at least for once some good sense has dawned on them, when they said

that it has been passed at the highest level... (*Interruptions*) But somewhere else, the hon. Health Minister has said that nothing has been decided. The doctors have gone on hunger strike. Today is the last day of the Session. A categorical assurance was given that before the end of the Session, a decision would be taken. It seems the Members of Parliament have also been taken for a ride. Why were we associated on that day for the purpose of persuading the striking doctors to withdraw the strike? Members from all sides - Congress Members, Members from our party, Members from BJP, Janata Dal, Muslim League - everybody was there. We made a common request to the doctors to withdraw the strike in view of the fact that the patients were suffering and also in view of the categorical assurance given by the hon. Health Minister that he would consider their demand sympathetically and with an open mind. Sir, a categorical assurance was given that before the end of this Session, which is ending today the Minister will take a decision. But even the question regarding how to adjust the strike period has not been taken. Not a single issue has been determined. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know what is the response of the Government. Is Mr. Kumaramangalam going back upon what he had said on the floor of the House? Or, he has been misled by somebody else. It is a matter where the Cabinet Minister had involved the Members of Parliament from all political parties including the ruling party for the purpose of giving the assurance to those doctors saying, "Do not worry. Your matter will be looked into sympathetically. We are all here with you." On this basis we requested them to please withdraw the strike. It also came on the T.V. But what has happened now?

These doctors are coming to us. Two doctors are already on hunger strike. I think the number will increase. Now, will the Government take advantage of the absence of the Parliament sitting since there will be no one to raise the issue on the floor of the House? I do not know what will Mr.

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

Kumaramangalam do. I think he will take a nice sleep. This is a very very serious matter. I earnestly beseech you. We know the credibility of this Government is zero but kindly see what is the credibility of this House. At least we have some credibility and we do not wish to lose it by associating with them. So, in future there will be no cooperation with them if the Government treat us like this.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): Some days back, Shri Kumaramangalam had said something. What about that...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: A lot of business is there. I cannot allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU(Barasat): sir, on the basis of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, we advised them to withdraw their strike. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: what is the response of the Government on this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum): Did he or did he not say that the matter will be decided at the highest level? Let us go through the proceedings of that day. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the feelings that have been voiced by the senior Members from the Opposition as well as my dear colleagues from the other side,

including Shri Madan Lal Khurana, have been taken note of. I am sure I will communicate it equally strongly to the Minister of Health and bring it to his notice that the Members feel very perturbed as they feel that according to them an assurance was given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): He said that sympathetic consideration will be given with an open mind.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: He has not gone back upon his assurance of giving the matter a sympathetic consideration with an open mind.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We will now have to decide whether he has a mind or not. Or, he has an empty mind.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: His mind is not empty. He still has an open mind.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is the hon. Minister going back upon the statement made on the floor of the House?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: No, sir.

18.10 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (1) **Inclusion of the History of post independent India in academic curriculum**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): A few years from now, the nation will be celebrating the golden jubilee of its independence. These years have been full of trials and tribulations, tumult and sometimes turmoil, but in this crucible of time, the

earnest endeavours of the people from all walks of life have been able to fashion the destiny of a modern nation, of which all of us are proud. this passage of time has been an exciting and sometimes tragic experience for this old and ancient land but young nation. the challenges that confronted us on the marrow of our freedom, the manner in which we were able to mobilise and marshal our limited resources to face and overcome these challenges and then, inspite of many failures, were able to march steadfastly to build brick by brick the edifice of a society committed to freedom, democracy, social justice and equality for all its citizens irrespective of caste, creed, religious faith or sex would remain one of the most momentous sages of human history. We of this generation who lived through some of these times have to an extent shared and have been enriched by this experience. The new generation that will come of age at the turn of this century will, however, have no such personal experience.

It is essential, therefore, to prepare an objective and impartial historical narrative and convert it into a syllabus for our curriculum in the school and college level by the end of this century. Being acquainted with the history of the first five decades of our Independence will equip the new generation to carry forward the task of nation building with greater perception and concern.

With this objective in view, we are constituting a National Advisory Committee which will help prepare this contemporary history of post independent India and transform it into an appropriate curriculum. The Committee will consist of-

Dr. S. Gopal	Chairman
Prof.Sabyasachi Bhattacharya	Member
Prof.Ravinder Kumar	Member
Dr. Bipan Chandra	Member
Dr.(Mrs.) Dharma Kumar	Member

Prof.Ram Guha	Member
Prof.Sumit Sarkar	Member
Prof.Neeladri Bhattacharjee	Member

The nominees of UGC, ICHR and NCERT will be permanent invitees to this Committee. The Committee will evolve its own procedures and submit its recommendations to the Government. The Committee will have its term till the 15th August, 1997, the day we complete 50 years of our independence.

(ii) **Verification and Evaluation of Customs Duty to a Multi-national Company By the Government**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Some Hon'ble Members of the House alleged that there was a move by the Government to hand over the customs appraisalment work to a Swiss multi-national Company at the behest of World Bank and IMF. I categorically deny that there is any such move.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, under-invoicing and over-invoicing take place in our imports and exports. This entails loss of revenue and foreign exchange. Invoice manipulations occur in the country of export. It, therefore, often becomes difficult for our Customs authorities sitting in India to detect and establish this.

There are professional services which specialise in detecting these malpractices at the country of export itself. They do so by pre-shipment inspection of goods at the country of export before they are despatched. SGS, Lloyd's Register, etc., provide such specialised services.

SGS offered their services recently. They also held exploratory discussions with the Finance Ministry officials. To study the system in operation on the spot, a team of two

approval of Monopolies & Res.

Trade Practices (Amend.) Bill

Trade Practices (Amend.) Ord. &

officials visited Singapore and Indonesia. The port of the delegation is under examination.

Sir, pre-shipment inspection even as this phrase implies, is an inspection to be carried out in foreign ports before goods intended for being imported into India are actually shipped. Such an inspection is not carried out by our customs department or for that matter, by any Indian authority today. It is in this area that SGS has claimed expertise and experience and offered their services. I would also like to point out that what the company has outlined to our customs authorities, is a package of services that they offer. They have not so far even come to the stage of indicating their charges for the services offered. Thus there is no decision or commitment to use their services.

I also wish to categorically state that the World Bank of IMF or any other international Agency have had nothing to do with the proposal of SGS. What SGS stated was that they were promoted by the measures for industrial liberalisation introduced by the Government.

I wish to reassure the august House that the question of any abdication of customs authority does not arise. Pre-shipment, only strengthens the hands of customs authorities in checking under-invoicing and over-invoicing. I further wish to reassure the august House that any decision in the matter will be taken keeping in view the best interests of the country and sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Members.

12.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL - Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We may take up Half-

an-hour discussion after completing the Legislative Business.

Now, we take up item nos. 40 and 41 together. For the information of the hon. Members, I would like to point out that the time allotted for this discussion was four hours and the time taken is 2 hours and 39 minutes. The Congress Party has taken one hour and 14 minutes; the BJP has taken 12 minutes; Janata Dal has taken 28 minutes; CPI has taken 14 minutes and other small parties have taken six minutes, five minutes, and things like that.

As there are other Bills to be passed, I request the hon. Members to be brief, not to repeat the points and upto the point.

Shri. R. Ramaswamy.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of AIADMK, I wish to say a few words on the MRTTP Amendment Bill.

While I support the measure, I wish to express my reservations. The Government is right when it says that the Act was not to prevent industrial growth. But they must also appreciate that the Act was enacted to serve the common good in special areas. The Act has served the society well. It was one of the few instruments through which the Government ensured that economic power is not concentrated in few hands to the common detriment. But in spite of the Act being on the statute book for 44 years, we were not able to achieve the objectives of the Act to the desired level.

Accordingly, to argue that the Act has stood in the way of liberalisation efforts when it has not actually worked seems to be farcial. The requirement of prior approval of the Central Government for expansion, establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation, take over and appointment of Directors is sought to be done away with. I do not know how prior approval itself will obstruct industrial growth. It is the delay in

giving prior approval that affects industrial growth. Therefore, instead of expeditiously according prior approval to such activities of industry, you want to do away with a healthy practice of giving a prior approvals. This looks absolutely strange. I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government to retain this salient provision which protects the common good and take necessary action to expedite the grant of prior approval. You must specify a time limit by which the prior approval has to be given in all cases. In cases of delay, the official concerned should be suspended. It is the security of service that is standing in the way of removing corrupt officials and in efficient employees. It is these bunch of officers who are responsible for scuttling Government's noble aims and objectives and hamper industrial development. They should be weeded out. You cannot liberalise the licensing procedure and also keep the same set up of corrupt bureaucracy. I request the hon. Minister to take serious note of my suggestion.

Sir, I welcome the Government's move to widen the definition of 'goods and services' by including shares and chit funds for determining dominance.

Sir, in line with the new industrial policy, the Government wants to remove the restrictions and controls on industry, so that they could participate in international competition. The exemption that is presently available to public sector companies and cooperative societies under section 3 of the MRTP Act is also being removed to bring them at par with private companies.

All these are very vital measures. I welcome them. But what I consider important is the welfare of the society. How would the Government ensure, after removing the restrictions, that economic power is not concentrated in the hands of a few. This can be ensured only if the Government simultaneously tighten the provisions of taxation law as. For this, you will have to blacklist those who have already acquired a certain level of assets and who own certain amount

of corporate capital and promote others so that they also come to that level. Otherwise, with this industrial liberalisation, you would see corporate giants who are today running a parallel economy will be soon running a parallel Government. Therefore the growth of corporate sector should not be allowed to be vertical, it should be horizontal. This would ensure that labour has alternative choices and wages are paid at competitive rates.

There is also another aspect. Today you are for privatisation for more productivity and for more productivity and for more Government earnings. But the taxation laws are full of loopholes. Our customs and excise department is rampant with malpractices. I learn the customs and excise officials in Bombay, Goa and Daman Collude with Economic offenders and make them escape the clutches of law. There are several complaints against the Assistant Excise Commissioner of Daman, but the Government is yet to take any serious action. These wrong signals will not bring revenue to the Government. Unless you effectively plug the loopholes in the taxation laws, this privatisation would only ensure further generation of black money. Liberalisation and crack down on economic offenders should go side by side very strongly. Only two days back the Customs Act was amended. There are several such loopholes which we Members of Parliament and the poor public have brought to the notice of the Government. Government must act on that. The entire taxation machinery including the taxation laws needs revamping.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment. Sir, at present the hon. Finance Minister, the Government and the newspapers, which create atmosphere-talk of liberalisation but liberalisation means it is for the millionaires only. When our hon. Finance Minister says that there is open competition.

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

it is just like a competition between a tiger and a goat. The practice of monopoly was born in the capitalist world and not in the socialist world. It was born after suppression of the small and middle class capitalists. Therefore, the biggest merit or demerit of the monopoly is that it restricts production. In the developed countries today and in Japan, land-reforms have been implemented strictly and the practice of giving land to the tiller developed. Land was taken from the big land-owners. Not only this, land was also taken from those, who hired agricultural labourers to till their land. Japan is the only country in the capitalist world to have a land ceiling of 5 acres. Only in one island, there is a land ceiling of 7 acres. Japan encouraged its production in a well-planned manner. Only then monopoly could dominate over there. Japan has made advancement with rapid speed in this field. In a country like ours, it is necessary to put a check on monopoly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the word 'curb' has been deleted from the Bill brought here. They want to regulate monopoly only but do not want to put a check on it. It has one quality. The more you check it, the speedier it grows. In our society, justice can also be bought against money. I am not talking of bribery. Even if a court becomes 100 percent honest, which is impossible, justice can still be bought against money.

If somebody is injured, his house is looted and he files a case in the court, he will have to spend money for purchasing stamps. If his house is looted, let it happen but he is bound to take loan for the stamps, for purchasing copies of judgement and for the lawyer also who fights his case. If his case is pending in the court for 5-10 years he has to part with his entire property and dispose off all sources of income at his disposal. Is this Socialism? It is a society where justice and education are measured in terms of money. On the one hand a rich man can afford tuitions to his ward who is below average. He can change

his answer sheet and increase the marks he had originally scored. The rich man will manipulate like this and send him from a village to Delhi and from Delhi to London. The child when he returns will be well dressed and our astrologers will predict that he was destined to become a great man. On the other hand poor parents who have an honest means of earning their livelihood will have to sell off their valuables and all properties for imparting education to their very intelligent child. Otherwise their child's name will be struck off. In our society we come across such astrologers who on seeing the palm of a poor child predict that the child has a good education line but it is cut off mid way. In our society rich people put every activity under their control. By their money power, they control education, and justice. They can indulge themselves in all acts of corruption. They can cure the dreaded diseases by requesting services of eminent doctors to their place. If one does not have the means to go for treatment and buy medicines his child will certainly die. Then it will be said that he had this much life span only or the Almighty called him to His abode. So it is such a society in which everything is sold. Here education, justice and treatment can be purchased. I am talking of our Constitution only. I am not talking of any corruption at the moment. While on the one hand there are very big capitalists in our society on the other there are crores of poor people. Then how can we talk of equal opportunities. Can there be any comparison between the two? In the House we talk of equal opportunities. The newspapers also publish similar reports. It is very strange indeed. What type of justice is it? If the monopolists are given more concessions, there is not doubt that their capital will increase. But it does not mean that it will help increase productive capital also. We have no objection if these money holders become further richer by raising country's income. But they should not prosper at the cost of small producers. Small producers cannot compete with these big people. Big producers first lower the prices of their products and push the small producers out of market and then double the prices of their products. As

a matter of fact there is cut throat competition in the capitalistic world. The Government is following the same foot steps by having the same passed in the House and claiming that it is giving equal opportunities to all. It is all right that the Tatas and the Birlas have been given major concessions. In 1970-71 their assets were Rs. 500-600 crores which have now shot up to Rs. 7000-8000 crore. What has been their percentage of profit? No one is there to detect the source from which this money is coming. If their assets have increased, they increase in spite of your laws in this regard and you are giving concessions to them. I have serious doubts that our small scale industries will be able to compete in such a set up. They will be demoralised. The private sector industries will suffer a setback and the number of such industries is not less.

I would like to request you to issue directions to the Government in this regard. Since independence or for the last 10-20 years how much funds of the Governments have been misused in the private sector. We keeps accounts of the public sector. It is not a wrong practice. It is all right. a white paper in regard to total amount of funds misused by the private sector should be placed before the House. How much bank money has been looted by the private sector. They have ruined this country. They make money from Government funds and blame the public sector to be inefficient. This sort of economic outlook is very dangerous for our production. The Private sector can make profit solely by producing items of luxury and as such they will restricts themselves to it and never venture to produce essential items. As such they should be put under control.

The hon. Finance Minister and the Government propose to open the doors of the country for foreign investment. One day such an approach had made us slaves in the hands of East India Company. Those who have studied history in detail are aware that Mir Jafar deliberately entered into an agreement with the Britishers and opted for slavery. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Bhogendra Jhaji, you are referring to History, Commerce, Economics and everythings. Many Bills are to be passed today. Please help me.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He knew that it was a trading company involved in business. Finally Mir Jafar and his son Miran were thrown out of power, we lost our freedom for the next two hundred years. Do the Birlas and the Tatas have the power to compete. Through mediocracy one can survive for a couple of days. Our Finance Minister says as to what is happening in the socialist world. People who were getting the benefit behaved like Kalidas who was cutting the same branch on which he was sitting.

It is their sweet-will if they want to become Kalidas. But it creates a double problem for us. There was a time when U.S.A. was pressurising us for security. And we had to approach Soviet Union for Migs. Even we had taken helps form Soviet Union for our plants at Bokaro and Bhilai. But now Soviet Union no longer exists. So it is necessary for us to be self-reliant and put a check on capitalists. And every industry big or small or medium must be encouraged. We can increase our production with the help of our own capital, resources and man-power. I have come to know that monopoly houses have been invited to come in competition with our Public Sector. I do not have time to go into it in detail. It is my experience that if any time is manufactured in both sectors i.e. in Public and the Private, the Private earns benefits even without making and production whereas the public sector shows losses even after making production. A Private manufacturer just by paying Rs. 10 thousands per month to an officer will make crores of rupees. It will manage to grab the production of public sector. It has happened and an enquiry was also ordered into it. During the fourth and fifth Lok Sabha I did get an opportunity to become a members of the Public Undertakings Committee and I saw myself all these things from close quarters. The sons of the officers responsible for look-

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

ing after the public sector are generally employed with Tata or Birla and through them the Private Sector tries to reach the public sector. Who can protect the public sector? 85 crores population of our country is going to be affected from the dogmas of their dangerous move. We are happy because we are becoming liberals but later on we will have to face its ill consequences. It has affected the country's production. We have sold ourselves at their hands. We cannot protect our economic condition. We may just get some temporary benefits but not for long.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per your orders I am concluding. But I would like to request again that we should not set our own house on fire. We should show the courage to put some more controls and win the confidence of this House as well as the people of the country.

We are using a little of our production capacity.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, half-an-hour discussion is scheduled for today in my name. I would like to request you to postpone it for the next session as I have been given a solid assurance outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been postponed for ever.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): Sir, so far as the point regarding one particular T.V. station is concerned, we can sit together and discuss this informally. Why take the time of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Very good, we appreciate it.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: The hon.

Member can come to us. I am grateful to him for pointing out certain things. (*Interruptions*). He can come right now, we can finish it in fifteen minutes. Yes, Santoshji, please come.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): sir, congratulate him for not utilising the opportunity to mislead the House!

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Chitta Basu to reply. Mr. Chitta Basu, you have moved the Statutory Resolution, you have to reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): That is all right, but the Minister has not given his reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He will reply after you do.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He will reply or intervene?

MR. SPEAKER: We are taking these two items together. So, you will reply, then the Minister will reply and I will put it to the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Before I resume my speech in reply to the arguments given by the Minister, I want to draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Fotedar, the Health Minister, is here and he should apprise the House about the steps taken for the redressal of the grievances of the service doctors.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You are on a different point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We are all eager to know about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this, Mr. Chitta Basu.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You can well understand that we, the parliament as whole, are concerned about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let this item be over, then we will see, but not like this, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Can you raise the issue at any time you like? How do you conduct the business? Please, I have called you to give the reply. Are you going to reply or not?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He will be here to reply. If ultimately he will reply, I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you do not have to, yes, Mr. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, he is willing. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing the business to be disrupted like this every now and then. Once in a while it is all right. You cannot do it like this always. Let him complete and after this is over he will reply.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): I am under the charge of the Speaker.

SHRI NIRMAL KUMAR CHATTERJEE: Are you sure? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. You cannot go on just like this. Mr. Chitta Basu, how much time you have taken? You know already there is ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want that he should apprise the House and apprise us just now today. He should tell us later on before the House adjourns. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not asking him to make a statement, but if he wants to make a statement, he can make it afterwards. I am not asking him to do anything; it is left to him.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I would not like to make a statement, but I am not a person who runs away. I am here with an open heart to say what we have discussed, what we propose to discuss or what we are discussing. As and when you say, I will respond to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Two or three times we have discussed this issue. So, it does not look nice to raise it again.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, at least he can respond.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I will not make a statement, but I will respond to the hon. Member's point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, in the MRTTP (Amendment) Bill discussion, you had already taken 29 minutes out of four hours. Please bear this in mind.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I have got a right to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You have a right, but a limited right. Please finish it quickly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the amended Act will now cover the Government financial institutions including the banks and cooperative societies. The very extension of this Act to the financial sector would have serious implications in the financial system of our country. For example, would this amended Act enable other agencies in our country to enter into the life insurance services? Currently, the life insurance services are under the control of the Government, as you may call it, under the monopoly control of the Government. I am very much concerned about it.

Sir, the US Trade Act wants that India should also agree for the foreign agencies to enter into the services sector. We have taken a firm position against that. But, in our domestic services if we allow other agencies to operate in the financial institutions, I think,

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

it will have very grave implications on our financial system. In this case, I again reiterate that this decision of amending the MRTTP Act has been taken under the pressure or at the behest of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. So far as the vast opening of the financial institutions to be within the ambit of the Act, I only like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to certain reports of the World Bank. The World Bank report has pointed out that the financial institutions had acted in collusion with each other and as a result, there was no competition among the all India financial institutions. Therefore, this Act has been amended under their advice to allow other agencies to enter into our financial sector. This has some very grave implications on our financial system. I also draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the Act, after the amendment, will focus on unfair trade practices. Its aim would be to control unfair and restrictive trade practices, instead of curbing the concentration of the wealth in the hands of a few which was the original object of the parent Act. Now, having regard to the tract record, I am constrained to say that such objectives were blatantly ignored and by passed. Earlier, the MRTTP Commission could not take appropriate action, proper action and sometimes penal action against those who indulged in restrictive practices and unfair trade practices. The House can legitimately demand to know what were the actions taken against those corporations, against those under-takings against the dominating undertakings which indulged in the unfair trade practices and restrictive trade practices.

With the enlarged ambit of the MRTTP Act, the Commission is entrusted with greater responsibilities. It is now to ensure that the enterprises do not act to the detriment of the public interest and engage themselves, taking preventive measures against unfair trade practices.

Again, this MRTTP Commission, under

the amended Act is now required to look into the consumer complaints against public sector undertakings including many services, like telephone Railways etc. It is our experience that the MRTTP Commission as it is constituted today is not capable to undertake this kind of enlarged function. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they are taking into consideration the need for further strengthening the MRTTP Commission to fulfil the new role that has been assigned by this amended Act. Unless these assurances are given, the issues are clarified I think, he will not do justice to the House. I hope he will give replies to all the points raised by us.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the hon. Minister for Law is not doing well and he has left. I hope, Mr Kumaramangalam will reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard the hon. Member Shri Bhogendra Jha very carefully. I do appreciate from the point of view that he has established that he is one of the senior leaders of the Communist Party of India, he has definitely voiced his views on ideologies and concepts.

But I beg to differ with him on the fact that the competition is not something that belongs to only the capitalist society. Competition and fair competition is a value which is necessary in any society which wants to grow and gather strength. Even the Socialist countries, as they then were, and now still believe in it. At the moment, I do not want to go into the ideological debate. I do not think it is the time.

But I could assure him that I do not disagree with him on the fact that the public sector has contributed a lot in the development of our economy and would continue to contribute. Its commanding heights would

not be reduced in any way. If our Government has said we want that public sector to be more viable, to be stronger we have said it with full conviction and we feel that we must look into those cases where public sector for various reasons is not really able to make the impact which it should in the economic front.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What is the justification for opening 40 profit-making public sector undertakings to the private sector?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: We have not opened any public sector to the private sector. We are just at the best in certain cases thinking of getting funds for expanding the public sector undertakings. When we talk of disinvestment in future or additional fund collection, that is not privatisation. One has to look at it from the right point of view. You should look always at the glass as half empty or half full. That is how you should look at it. If you are determined to see only the half empty portion, I cannot help it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should give new pieces, not the old pieces.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Unfortunately, you are dominated by old ideological concepts. I would only like to say that when it comes, on the one hand, they argue that we should strengthen our companies in India. Then why should we deny our companies growing? When we talk of concentration of economic power, are we talking of concentration of economic power per se? Then let us do it through wealth tax. There are wealth laws which should be created for that purpose. Why use the MRTTP for that purpose? The MRTTP is meant to be used for monopolistic trade practices, for restrictive trade practices, and if I may submit, for unfair practices. It is not meant to be used for the purpose for which it is sought to be used. That is why, it could never function very effectively. If you want to concentrate on reducing economic concentration per se, then bring laws on wealth. Do not say that we

are bringing it as a part of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission, to allow on their recommendation and then do it. please see the report. The report is categorical in saying that concentration of economic power per se is not wrong. It is concentration of economic power to the detriment of the common man which is wrong. And it is important.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Gorbachev finished Lenin and also Jawaharlal Nehru. You are following Nehru.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Why do you speak of Mr. Gorbachev? I do not know whether Mr. Gorbachev is concerned with MRTTP.

I would also like to point out that in no way, by extending the Act to public sector institutions including financial institutions which the hon. Member Shri Chitta Basu was referring to, has it created the way for the other to move into life insurance. There is a law on life insurance that deals with who should move and who should not. All we have done is to bring all companies with public interest under this law except those which occupy specific areas like the atomic energy, defence etc., where we have said that you will be bound by the law of monopolistic trade practices, we will not allow restrictive trade practices and unfair trade practices. And just by bringing them within the coverage of this law, we have done nothing against their interest. On the other hand, we are trying to remove the allegation that public sector is successful only because it is a monopoly. We do not believe in it. But we want to say that they are not monopolies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Don't say you never believed. You have changed your belief.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: We never said public sector is a monopoly. I repeat, we never said it is a monopoly. We have said there is a core sector where it should function.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have changed your idea.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Change is after all the basis of life. Stagnation leads to death. Let us not forget our self changes every two seconds.

I am sure you would appreciate that at the moment if I start addressing all, I am going to have a long ideological debate. You would not have the time to hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate you.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am trying to be as brief as possible, but I would only like to submit that with regard to strengthening of the MRTP, we will definitely keep that in mind. That is in the forefront of our mind. We will look at how it functions now, and how today with the new law, the MRTP Commission takes up its activity.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How many have been punished so long under the Act?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: They do not even remember the Act!

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I think the hon. Member has to catch on that the MRTP Commission cannot punish. It is only now that the MRTP Commission has been given the power of contempt for disobedience of its order. You must catch hold of what the law is. They have an impression that the law is a panacea for all evils. It is not so. It is a simple law dealing with monopolistic and restrictive unfair trade practices. They make it sound as if it was a panacea. That is exactly what I am against. Let us not waste scraps of paper. And say that we are paper tigers. The answer is not that. We are not tigers, not even paper tigers, not a scrap of paper. If I may submit, we would definitely strengthen the MRTP Act and we will move in that directions.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

The R.C. Dutt Commission's Report went into the question of the existence of monopoly houses. The amendment is non-recognition of the existence of any monopoly house.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am sorry, I do not agree at all. (Interruptions) would you - allow me to speak at least? You cannot shout. What has happened in the Soviet World and the other Socialist Countries is because of this attitude of the senior socialist leaders shouting the youth down. That is the only reason. If I may only submit, through you, to them what is important is that the Monopolies Enquiries Commission's Report has two parts. One is the majority portion and the other is that of the single Member Minority Commission's Report which is being referred to as the R.C. Dutt Commission Report. It is not a separate report. It is a part of the Report. It is a dissenting opinion. I would only like to submit that we have kept it definitely within the scope of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission Report. We shall strengthen the MRTP to see that the MRTP Act is really implemented.

May I therefore recommend to the House that the Bill be adopted?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance NO. 8 of 1991) promulgated by the president on the 27th September, 1991."

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it.

1125 *Stat. Res. re. dis-* AGRAHAYANA 29, 1913 (SAKA) *Monopolies & Res.* 1126
approval of Monopolies & Res.
Trade Practices (Amend.) Ord. &
Trade Practices (Amend.) Bill

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let the Lobbies
be cleared.

19.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have
been cleared. I shall now put the Statutory
Resolution moved by Shri Chitta Basu to the
vote of the House.

The question is:

"that this House disapproves of the
Monopolies and Restrictive Trade
Practices (Amendment) Ordinance,
1991 (Ordinance No. 8. of 1991)
promulgated by the president on the
27th September, 1991."

The Lok Sabha divided

19.04 hrs.

Division No. 5

AYES

B

Bala, Dr. Asim

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

C

Chakraborty, prof. Susanta

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

G

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

J

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

K

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

M

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

P

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

V

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Virendra Singh, Shri

NOES

A

Ahamed, Shri E.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Asokaraj, Shri A.

B

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dilip Singh

C

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Charles, Shri A.

D

Deka, Shri Probin

Dennis, Shri N

Deora, Shri Murlī

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

G

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gudadini, Shri B.K.

H

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

I

Inder Jit, Shri

Islam, Shri Nurul

J

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Janarthanam, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

K

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P

Kamson, Prof. M

Kanlhi, Dr. Viewanatham

Karreddula; Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Khan, Shri Ayub

Krishnaswamy, Shri. M

Kudumula, Mumari Padmasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kusmaria, Shri Ramkrishna

M

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

N

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

O

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

P

Padma, Dr. (Nagapattinam)

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya Naidu

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Patel, Shri Uttamphai Harjibhai

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Srinivasan, Shri Chinnasamy

R

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

T

Ram Singh, Rao

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata

Thungon Shri P.K.

Reddy, Shri Mahasamudram Gnanendra

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

S

U

Sai, Shri A. Pratap

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

V

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Selja, Kumari

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Shankaranand, Shri B

W

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Dalbir

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,
the result of the division is :

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Ayes — 017

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Noes — 085

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

The motion was negatived

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it now very clear

1131 *Stat. Res. re. dis-approval of Monopolies & Res. Trade Practices (Amend.) Ord. & Monopolies & Res. Trade Practices (Amend.) Bill*
[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

DECEMBER 20, 1991

Motion re. Suspension of proviso to Rule 66 1132

that the BJP by not taking part in the voting, have joined hands openly with the ruling Congress party. There is a nexus between the Congress and the BJP and the country is being sold. All the basic formulations of this country have been given a go-bye. We cannot any longer participate in this murder of principles of this country.

19.04 hrs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other Hon. Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment to the motion consideration moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Has the Hon. member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the consideration motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practice Act, 1969 and the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the

Bill. I don't think there are any amendments moved to these clauses. So I am now putting them to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 30 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

19.65 hrs.

MOTION SUSPENSION OF PROVISO
TO RULE 66

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Government of National Capital Territory Bill, 1991.

in as much as it is dependent upon the constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1991."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Government of National Capital Territory Bill, 1991, in as much as it is dependent upon the constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1991."

The motion was adopted

19.66 hrs

**GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Legislative Assembly and a Council of Minister for the National Capital Territory and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (Seventy Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1991, the present Bill seeks to give effect to the amendments approved by this House to the Constitution. All the provisions of this Bill are for giving effect to or supplementing the provisions contained in the amendments made to the Constitution and for matters incidental or consequential thereto.

I do not think I should trouble the hon. Members with the details of this Bill at this stage.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill to this august House for approval.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Legislative Assembly and a Council of Minister for the National Capital Territory and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment to the motion for consideration. Shri Mohan Singh is not present. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Constitution relating to the legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the National Capital Territory and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely:-

- (1) Shri Abraham Charles
- (2) Shri Digvijaya Singh
- (3) Shri Srikanta Jena
- (4) Prof. (Smt.) Savithiri Lakshmanan
- (5) Shri Hannan Mollah
- (6) Shri Vilas Muttemwar
- (7) Shri Sriballaw Panigrahi
- (8) Shri Ramlal Rahi

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

- (9) Shri P.M. Sayeed
- (10) Shri Manoranjan Bhakta and 5 from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next Session;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make;

and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (6)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delhi will be getting an elected body after a long struggle. The democratic rights which were snatched away from Delhites are being restored. For that, we support the Bill. But we are supporting the Bill half-heartedly, because, under the proposed structure, limited rights are being provided. A handicapped assembly with many restrictions is being provided. We have many apprehensions regarding it. I don't know how for the expectations of Delhites would be fulfilled. If I may in one sentence, I would say that we are supporting the Bill under protest and half-heartedly. Last time, the elections to Metropolitan Council of Delhi

and Municipal Corporation of Delhi were held on 5th February, 1983. The term for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Metropolitan Council was four and five years respectively. The elections which were due to be held during February, 1987 had been postponed for one year on the plea of holding combined elections of Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation of Delhi. But after one year, when only five days were left to announce the holding of elections in Meghalaya and Delhi, an announcement was made that a Government Committee would be constituted to finalise the proposed structure of Delhi and on this plea the elections were postponed. In the beginning it was said that a new structure of Delhi would be provided within six months. But the report of the Committee was not presented for two years. The Congress Government went out of power and a new Government of National Front Party came to power under the leadership of Shri V.P. Singh. At that time, the report of the Committee was presented to the House. Shri V.P. Singh had assured us to give statehood to Delhi, but in vain. That is why we say that Congress regime as well as V.P. Singh's Government have betrayed the people of Delhi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Today there is rule of Bureaucracy in Delhi. The situation of Delhi is becoming bad to worse. The reason is that the bureaucrats who rule Delhi, are not responsible to Delhi. They do not have any attachment to Delhi. Those who don't know the geographical conditions of Delhi, are ruling Delhi. Today, Delhi is an orphan and without protector. Whom should the people of Delhi approach for redressal of their grievances and problems as there is no political structure. I want to cite some examples. You will be surprised to know that Rs. 9034.36 crores have been allocated to Delhi for Five Year Plan. Out of it only Rs. 2596.03 crores, i.e. 28 per cent would be spent on new schemes and the remaining 72 per cent would be utilised on pending schemes of Delhi. During the next year's proposed budget, i.e. 1992-93 only Rs. 138.23 crores out of Rs. 1259.18 crores, i.e.

11 per cent of the total amount would be spent on new schemes, whereas the remaining amount would be spent on pending schemes.

19.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there were 5500 D.T.C. buses including private buses in Delhi three years back. But today their number is 4800-4900. So about 700 buses have gone out of order.

An. Hon. Member: How much loss has DTC incurred?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Who is responsible for it? You are responsible.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): You will have no hassles if you travel in Bombay.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am talking about Delhi. I am not referring to Bombay. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I was submitting that the population of Delhi has increased to 15 lakhs during the last three years but 700 buses have become short and today the number of certified buses on the road is much less. Shri Tytler made an announcement to provide 3000 buses for Delhi about four months back. But that assurance has not been fulfilled so far. What would happen to traffic in Delhi of 3000 additional buses run on roads here. A scheme called the Rapid Transport System was formulated. But the system has not been introduced so far. Unless this system is introduced Delhi can't benefit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you will be surprised to know that this scheme was first formulated in 1949. The estimated expenditure at that time was Rs. 15 crores whereas it is Rs. 5000 crores today.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Let him check the figures. (*Interruptions*) I am not against your dreams.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: When you don't know about Delhi, you please sit down.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You may see dreams but you should given correct figures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to say that he is not aware of the conditions in Delhi. He talks of Delhi while sitting in air-conditioned rooms of Bombay. I am sorry to say that Delhi is being ruled by those who don't know even basics of Delhi... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Why do you look up w... speaking? You should speak to us and look in front.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Your face is so beautiful that... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, there is a scheme for Metro Railway in Delhi for which Rs. 5000 crores have been allocated in the Eighth Plan. During the Fifth Plan, Rs. 200 crores had been earmarked for the purpose and it was said that land would be purchased. We have still to acquire land and it may take even five years. After that, the cost would escalate from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 crores. A similar project was launched in Calcutta in 1967 and more than half has already been completed and people are using it also. But in Delhi, only schemes are being formulated because Delhi is an orphan and without protector. I mean to say that only survey is being conducted here. The Central Government has assured us to provide full employment by 2000 A D. But what did the bureaucrats of Delhi do? You will be surprised to

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

know that Rs. one crore has been earmarked in 1991-92 budget. Not even a single paisa has been spent from the amount of Rs. one crore during last 8 months. The Central Government claims that it will provide employment to all upto 2000 A.D. but Delhi Administration has not even spent a single paisa during 8 months, out of Rs. one crore earmarked for providing employment opportunities. D.D.A. has been totally failure in providing housing. They themselves accept the need of 5-6 lakhs houses. Last year 8000 flats were constructed but in the current year even a single house has not been constructed. As a result, unauthorised colonies and clusters are cropping up. The position of water supply is also deteriorating. Nobody is concerned about raw-water for Delhi and no agreement has been made in this regard. If it continues, administration will have to start rationing of water for the citizens of Delhi in the coming one or two years. Our requirement of electricity is of 1437 MW's but the supply is only 1310 megawatts. There is a shortage of 127 MW's Upto 1997 it will be 2532 MW's but nobody seems to be concerned about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir; at present 60 per cent people in Delhi are deprived of Sewer facility. There are 675 jhuggi-jhonpri clusters in Delhi and 15 lakh people live in those but no even a single sweeper has been deployed there. Today the total population of Delhi is 95 lakhs and out of that 70 lakh people are living in sub-standard conditions. There are the figures given by the Government. Delhi as a Capital has been divided into two parts. One of its part consists of jhuggi-jhonpri clusters, Rehabilitation colonies, urbanised villages, unauthorised colonies and urban slum areas. On the other hand, there is an area like Cannaught place near Parliament, on the other hand you will see another face of Delhi in trans-Yamuna area and West Delhi areas. The hon. Home Minister has given 200 names of the people who died in 'Sura' incident. But I challenge that more than 300 people died

and more than 50 have become blind due to that 'Sura'. They do not discuss about it. There is no proper forum where we could raise the problems of Delhi. Sir, I do not want to present more examples but I would like to say in one sentence that Delhi should have been provided a unified authority, a full-ledged body to solve these problems effectively. People of Delhi were dreaming about an unified, powerful and effective system. But I want to say that this proposed Bill has shattered the dreams of the people of Delhi. As I have said earlier that there is multiplicity of authorities in Delhi i.e. D.D.A. D.T.C., D.M.S. and many other departments. They do not owe responsibility to anybody. The problem may be related to D.T.C. but it will be solved by the Central Government and Shri Tytler will not talk to the people of Delhi. People of Delhi have to suffer due to the loss in D.M.S. with no fault of theirs. The Government will not talk to anyone from Delhi about it.

In its recommendations about Delhi, Sarkaria Committee has said that the elected members of Delhi should be consulted in regard to the solution of problems of Water Supply and Sewage Disposal, Electricity Board, Transport Corporation by constituting autonomous Boards, for these. Through you, I would like to inform the hon. Home Minister that this Bill is silent about these things. There is no mention that under which body these boards will be functioning? Who will be responsible for Delhi's problems? Who will come forward to solve these problems. The Bill is silent whether these will be solved in the Assembly of Delhi or not.

I would like to remind you that in 1965-66 when Delhi Administration Act was enacted, Shri S.B. Chavan assured that Delhi Metropolitan Council would be treated at par with Assembly and it was practiced in several matters such as the Executive Counciliers were invited in Chief Minister's Conference. In the same manner I would like to urge that hon. Home Minister should make some declarations in this regard in the House because our doubts are increasing. You

have stated that Sarkaria Committee Report would be implemented and this Report has recommended to make all these authorities as autonomous bodies which will be controlled by the Central Government. We have doubts about these things. I urge you to remove our doubts by making a clarification in your speech.

Now I would like to talk about this proposed Bill for Union Territory of Delhi which has many loopholes. First is that it does not clarify law and order situation, Police and land rights. There can be a detailed discussion on this controversy. I do not want to indulge in it. At least you should provide full authority in the hands of Chief Minister who will be an elected head of Delhi. Law and order situation is a main problem of Delhi. If he will have no power then he can not take any effective steps. How will he solved these problem if he does not have this department under his control. As I have given you the example that many people die because of 'Sura' but who will take decision about it?

The second problem is related to the land. After all what type of the assembly is going to be constituted? I, therefore, request you to clarify other issues also. If there is any difference of opinion between Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and Delhi State Government regarding any issue, the issue will be referred to the Central Government for its final decision. It is not clear here whether the decision of the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi will be valid till the decision of the Central Government is not received. I want to say that some provisions in this are not appropriate.

My first request is that the Cabinet of Delhi State Government should be given the right to decisions on all those matters which fall under its jurisdiction. If there is anything to be decided in that connection, the Minister should be empowered for it and if the concerned Minister is present, the ruling of the Chief Minister who will be elected head of the State should be observed. Therefore, I

request you to make provisions for all these things in a democratic manner.

Thirdly, I object to the provision in the Bill that the proposed Delhi Legislative Assembly has the right to make laws on certain issues like N.G.O. s but these issues fall in the jurisdiction of the Central Government also and thus, it can also make laws regarding them. It implies that the Central Government will have the upper hand in the formulation of laws. The people of Delhi will not be able to take decisions. This is also undemocratic. It means that the Central Government does not name faith in the people of Delhi.

There is provision in the Bill that the President can direct the Delhi Cabinet. The Delhi Cabinet will be obliged to follow it. Every Cabinet Minister like the hon. Minister who is present here and his predecessor Shri Rajesh Pilot directed to ply three thousand buses here but it could not be done and was refused by Shri Jag Prवेश Chandra of the Congress only. Therefore, I want to say that this provision should not be included in this bill because any Central Minister can dictate the terms to the Delhi State Government through the hon. President.

The Central Government should have the rights concerned with budget. In the Vidhan Sabha, no Bill having financial provisions can be passed without the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor. Every Bill is supposed to have certain shortcomings. Therefore, prior to passing the Bill, the sanction of the Lieutenant Government will be obligatory for almost every Bill of Delhi State Assembly. This is not proper, because the President gives the final clearance. So, we have objections in this regard.

Why this language has been used that the President will appoint the Chief Minister. Such sentence creates doubts in the mind. Therefore, like other States the language here should be that the leader of the majority party will be appointed the Chief Minister. It has happened so in the past also. When the Metropolitan Council was constituted, the

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

appointed Councilor, belonged to other than the party in majority.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Have you studied it properly?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Yes Sir.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Then it is alright.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You should appoint the leader of the majority party as Chief Minister...*(Interruptions)*... In the meeting that day the Government had admitted to dissolve the assembly. In this regard, it was decided for the period of three years. But now it has been amended that the concurrence of the Parliament is not necessary for first year. For its extension for next two years, the proposal must be submitted before the Parliament. It will be better to extent it on half yearly basis.

If these flaws are removed, this Bill regarding Assembly would be effective to settle the problems of the Delhi ites.

Since there is no setup of elective representatives in Delhi, the bureaucrats are ruling Delhi. Therefore, elections in Delhi is our priority. The elections in Delhi should be held immediately, so that the elected representatives of Delhi can solve the problems of the Delhites. For the purpose only we are supporting this Bill regarding powerless assembly. Our ultimate goal is to have a full statehood under whose umbrella, all of our Department should be covered and the Delhi ites should take their own decisions. Unless, our goal is achieved, our struggle will continue and till then we support the Bill which reinstates the democratic rights of Delhi. This should be passed today only and the Government should fulfil its commitment by holding elections in Delhi within 6 months.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, SIR, it is a historic day for the people of Delhi today. A few

hours ago we decided to give the Legislative Assembly alongwith a Council of Ministers to Delhi by amending the Constitution. It was a long standing demand of Delhites. They are not only thanking the hon. Prime Minister and the Congress but also praising them.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): The Congress and the Prime Minister are different. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: As far as I remember, Delhi had ben given a Legislative Assembly and the Council of Ministers in 1952 by late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. At that time the members of Bharatiya Janata Party, then known by the name of Janasangh called the Legislative Assembly a white elephant in this very House. This is on record.

After Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1952, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in 1991 not only fulfilled the commitments of the Election manifesto by giving the Legislative Assembly with the Council of Ministers, but Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1988...*(Interruptions)* Please wait for a while. He Also fulfilled the dreams of Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he brought about a change in the administrative set up of Delhi. The Metropolitan Council was constituted by dissolve the Legislative Assembly on the ground that it will fulfil the expectations of the Delhites. But when Shri Rajiv Gandhi observed that the Metropolitan Council has failed to give the required facilities to the Delhites, he appointed a Committee for providing a new and effective set up for Delhi. By giving the Legislative Assembly to Delhi the Congress not only fulfilled the expectations of Delhites, and the commitment made in the election manifesto but also fulfilled the dreams of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Just now Shri Khurana said that a committee was constituted for providing a new set up for Delhi only five days before the elections to the Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation. Shri Khurana, at that time you were leader of Bharatiya Janata Party in the Metropolitan Council and if your party had any objection you should have resigned from

the Metropolitan Council but you were continuously...*(Interruptions)* Your party had been in the Metropolitan Council and in the Municipal Corporation for two years and did not raise this issue because you agreed with this decision.

Bala Krishnan Committee submitted its report in 1989. Had your intentions been clear, you could have given Legislative Assembly to Delhi if you so desired. I would like to go back to 1977 when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister and Shri Advani was in his cabinet. At that time also a Bill was introduced. Shri Khurana do you know why that Bill was not passed? It was because the members of your party were not present in the House. There was no quorum. Your party did not want to give Legislative Assembly to Delhi.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am so glad that Sajjan is exposing them. They should be exposed.

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: You supported Shri V.P. Singh's Government in 1989.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Who did not give a Legislative Assembly to Delhi for the last 30 years?

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: You were associated with Shri V.P. Singh's Government. He used to take decision after consulting you. Shri Khurana, you are calling them fraud but the Delhites are calling you a fraud because you did not want to give them a Legislative Assembly. *(Interruptions)*

You have only been trying to gain political mileage and misleading the people of Delhi by talking about Legislative Assembly.

Shri Khurana, I would like to remind you

about that discussion which was held in a closed room, when the Minister of Home Affairs called a meeting of the Members of Parliament of Delhi. Shri Jagdish Tytler, you and I were also present there. *(Interruptions)* Please listen attentively. At that time you said that at least you should hold the elections to the Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Corporation. On behalf of our party Shri Jagdish Tytler and I said that it would be a breach of trust with departed soul of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and with election manifesto of the Congress, if the Legislative Assembly is not given to Delhi. You talk of Metropolitan Council in the closed room and out of the room you say that you want statehood for Delhi. Your party does not want Statehood, otherwise you could have done it during the rule of Shri V.P. Singh. Narsimha Rao Government not only fulfilled the promise of giving Legislative Assembly to Delhi but also fulfilled all the promises made in election manifesto.

Today, we are discussing all issues of Delhi. I would not like to go into the detail but when our Government took over the reins of power, uncertainty and instability was prevailing there. The economic condition was in doldrums and was known to all. During the last six months of its rule the Congress Government strengthened the country, politically and economically. Today many countries of the world want to restore their trade links with us. The situation was so deplorable that we had to mortgage gold to pay off debts, but within six months we have got back the gold, and alongwith this, today we have thousands of crore worth foreign exchange with us. The recent by elections have cleared the situation. The mandate of the people is known to all of us. It is evident from the history of the last 40 years the ruling party often loses the by elections. It is the first time in the history that people have given their mandate in favour of Shri Narsimha Rao... *(Interruptions)* I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that he has removed the discrepancies left over in Bill by making an amendment in the Constitution.

[Sh. Sajjan Kumar]

Hon. Khurana ji, you had been discussing the daily problems of milk distribution DTC and DESU. You have mentioned specially that the number of DTC buses have been reduced but you have not referred to the heavy losses being borne by the Central Government for many years in this regard....(Interruptions).... I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Delhi people are getting bus services at cheaper rates no comparison to the people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar who have to pay more for it in their respective states. We have provided many facilities to the people of Delhi. You have proposed to grant statehood to Delhi but the people do not want to bear heavy financial burden...(Interruptions)... If Delhi had been granted statehood they would have had to bear heavy financial burden. All the foreign Embassies are located in Delhi. V. I. Ps and foreigners often use to visit Delhi. Then all Central Government Offices are situated in Delhi. That's why Congress Government had submitted that Delhi, if granted statehood, must have its own Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers. We welcome such arrangements made by the hon. Home Minister.

How I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to certain other issues. Previously three elected members of Delhi Metropolitan Council were nominated in Delhi Development Authority, that system should be restored. Similarly the members of the Legislative Assembly who are the representatives of the people, should also be kept in the autonomous bodies, like DDA, DTC, DMS and DESU. We want this assurance from the Hon. Home Minister so that the problems of the people of Delhi can be solved. I would like to submit that I do not agree with the report submitted by Shri Balakrishnan which proposes to constitute nine corporations in place of Delhi Municipal Corporation. It had been established in 1958 and given more powers to provide more economic facilities. I am of the opinion that our Zonal Committees should be given more

powers on the lines of statutory bodies but the Municipal Corporation should not be disturbed. Welcoming the proposal of constitution of a Legislative Assembly in place of Metropolitan Council, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister that the election of the legislative assembly should be held at the earliest. The delimitation work of both the Legislative Assembly and the Delhi Metropolitan Council should go on simultaneously and the elections for both these bodies should be held as early as possible so that we may be able to provide a democratic Government to the people of Delhi and may provide more and more benefits to them...(Interruptions)

I am going to conclude in a few minutes. BJP people are dreaming to rule over Delhi; but Delhites know both the Congress party and the BJP. BJP lost the elections in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and after losing the elections there BJP lost the election of Metropolitan Council and D.M.C. in Delhi also in 1983. Even today on behalf of the people of Delhi I would like to submit that people would again elect us.... (Interruptions)... because they have faith in us. They know our contribution towards the developments made in Delhi.

We have spent much more amount for the development of Delhi during the last seven years and I promise that we will make Delhi more developed in future. With these words, I once again thank you.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we the Members of Parliament elected from Delhi to Lok Sabha are here to look after the interests of Delhi people and we are not supposed to make allegations and counter allegations. Mr. Sajjan Kumar has expressed his personal views but he has not done justice to the people of Delhi. I would like to submit a few points in favour of this Bill. Shri Khurana has rightly pointed out that elections have not been held in Delhi since 1983 and even for the last 3-4 years the Delhi Metropolitan Council and Delhi Municipal

Corporation are not in existence. In the absence of a democratic set up in Delhi, the Central Government cannot realise the extent of difficulties of the people of Delhi which have increased to lot during the last three to four years only. Only the people of Delhi can realise the problems being faced by them.

That was the main reason behind their demand for statehood to Delhi. People of Delhi specially Bhartiya Janata Party have fought for this during the last three to four years. The party launched agitations and staged dharnas. As a result the Central Government have been forced to introduce this Bill. People know as to why the Congress Government does not want to hold the elections in Delhi. It is because it knows well that it would not come to power if the elections are held. But how long can they postpone it. This Bill has been introduced as result of strong demand made by the people of Delhi. The people expected that Delhi would be granted full statehood. It would have its Legislative Assembly in consonance with people's expectations with full powers. This Bill is incomplete. It is just like a toy. The Delhiites have been cheated. It is just like the case when a father puts Rs. 12 lakh in a coffer and informs his son that he has put the coffer in the latter's room but he would continue to keep the key with him. Though Delhi has been given an Assembly, all powers have been retained by the Centre. It proves that the Congress Party and the Central Government did not want that the powers they are enjoying should be transferred to the people of Delhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I find one more conspiracy in it. Elections to Delhi State Assembly and Municipal Corporation of Delhi would be held simultaneously. I thought that the Government would be wise enough to make amendments in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, which has become pretty old, alongwith this Bill. When the hon. Home Minister announced that elections in Delhi would be held within 6 months, it is certain that action for delimitation of constituencies would also be taken. Delhi Assembly will

have 70 seats. Delhi Municipal Corporation should have 140-150 seats accordingly. How will it be done without necessary amendment? That Bill would perhaps, be brought forward in the next session. Till such time no delimitation could take place. In this way several months will pass again. I again doubt it. They have fulfilled their promise by bringing forward a Bill. I am apprehensive that this Bill will be able to achieve its objective because there is a serious lacuna in it. So far as development of Delhi is concerned, D.D.A. is the backbone of Delhi. Such an important body should be put under the control of Delhi Administration, I would like to cite an example in this regard. The first Master plan of Delhi was prepared in October 1961 and it was completed in 1981. The second plan should have started in 1982. But it is a black chapter in the history of Delhi that the second master plan could not be prepared from 1981 to 1990. Even now plans for 15 zones have not yet been finalised. Perhaps it will take 3 more years. It is a joke with Delhiites. It is ironic that DDA, which constructs bridges, roads and undertakes other developmental activities in Delhi, is not being put under Delhi Administration. In this way the people of Delhi have been deprived of their rights to express their views through their elected representatives. What can be more unjust that the Second Master plan of Delhi could not be prepared from 1981 to 1990. No action has been taken in this regard. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the same is the position with law and order situation. It is deteriorating day by day. According to list I and II of the VII Schedule of the Constitution Law and Order is a State subject. The Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh has been given this power by an amendment in article 371 of the Constitution. Why this power cannot be given to the Lt. Governor of Delhi? He is a representative of the Central Government. By authorising the Lt. Governor to exercise these powers, the Central Government would have retained its respectful position and rights. The Chief Minister and Home Minister of Delhi would have been answerable to the people of Delhi. A common man today does not know whether

[Sh. Nara Chand Kahandelwal]

law and order is the subject of the Union or its Home Minister. Whenever the situation will deteriorate, though it is Central Government's responsibility, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister of Delhi will be blamed. So I request the hon. Home Minister to put DDA, Law and order and utility services under Delhi Administration. There is still time. It is very important.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Delhi has been given 70 seats. Its population is 1 crore. In this way 1 lakh 35 thousand people will have one representative. Even if we go by the Sarkaria Commission Report there should have been 84 seats, though this number is also not sufficient. I cannot understand why the rights of the people of Delhi are being infringed? The Government does not wish to provide various facilities to the people thereby making the elected representatives answerable to the people of Delhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, other points will come up for discussion at the time of clause by clause consideration. Now I can say only this much that I do not agree to this Bill. We had made a promise to the people of Delhi to compel the Central Government to hold elections in Delhi after reaching Parliament. We are happy that we have fulfilled our promise. May God help them fulfil their promises they have made to hold elections in Delhi within 6 months.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill introduced by the hon. Home Minister. The proposed Bill will undoubtedly go a long way in fulfilling the aspirations of the people of Delhi and in proving that it is only the Congress (I) which can live upto its promises for realising the dreams of the people of this city and of this country.

I am glad that my colleague Shri Sajjan Kumar has mentioned that it was a promise which was made in our manifesto by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our late Prime Minister and that promise has now been fulfilled by our Prime Minister and the Home Minister and we want to thank them for this.

Sir, Delhi is not only the capital of modern India, but it is also a unique city which has dominated the political fortunes of this country for as long as we know the history of this country. The great monuments of this city bear testimony to the fact that the history of the city and its role in national politics is steeped into the antiquities of history, and old as the purana Qila and as recent as this very Parliament House. Everyone will agree with me when I say that Delhi not only has a history of its own, but also a culture of its own. This culture and history of Delhi has evolved over centuries and contains a generous mixture of all the great cultures that have formed the history of India. It is a crucible of history which has made Delhi today a modern city with ancient heritage, a vibrant trading centre, an educational centre of excellence and most of all a sample of India's secularism, with people from diverse regions, diverse religions and different cultures living in the city in a unified Indian personality.

It is my plea that any Bill which seeks to grant a new political form of organisation to the city must take into consideration that it is this culture which we have to preserve. It is this culture, heritage, traditions and secularism that we have to preserve. At the same time, we have to give it a form of administration which will allow for the orderly and brisk development of this City State. This development must take into consideration all areas of Delhi. It is after all the need of all portions of Delhi; whether old or new, whether congested or otherwise; to receive due attention of the Government which will be formed in Delhi.

20.00 hrs

I, therefore, hold that just as at present

each Lok Sabha constituency in Delhi has been given equal representation, and the new Assembly should also contain an equal number of representatives from each Lok Sabha constituency. Sir, this will only ensure fair representation of all people from all States who have come and settled in this Delhi and equal chance for development of all areas of Delhi and this will be the only method by which we shall be able to maintain the culture of Delhi, its heritage and its tradition.

There are a number of problems facing Delhi. These include law and order, supply of water about which any friend and colleague, Shri Sajjan Kumar mentioned, Shri Madan Lal Khuranaji also mentioned, electricity, organisation of civil amenities, development of the city, rampant industrialisation and consequent pollution etc. The primary need for ensuring peaceful co-existence and whole-hearted attention to development is the requirement of maintaining law and order and to design administrative systems which can deliver goods to the people of Delhi. I would, therefore, urge that there should be a complete review of the law and order machinery in the Capital and if so required, a review of the Police Commissioner system itself. The law and order machinery must be made more effective so that peaceful development can take place in this city. Delhi has been the victim of turmoil a number of times in history, so much so that its name has been changed at least seven times. However, each time any turmoil has affected Delhi, it had a far-reaching effect on the political fortunes of this country. We, therefore, must take all measures to preserve law and order effectively in this growing and buzzing metropolitan city.

I would like to place certain suggestions for the views of the Members of this august House. This Bill gives a very detached concept by constantly missing out the name of Delhi, but instead mentioning only the 'National capital territory' for which my friend, Shri Sajjan Kumar is already brining out an amendment. Sir, as I have been repeatedly

stressing this national capital territory has been associated very long with the concept of the name called 'Delhi' and which denotes volumes in terms of culture, in terms of tradition and in terms of history. Therefore, the name 'Delhi' must not be singularly missed out whenever mention of the national capital territory is made. I know, Sir, that you are doing it, for which we are all thankful to you. By advancing a form of political and administrative organisation which will be based on the basic tenets of democracy it will reflect, through its members, the hopes, aspirations, needs and urgent demands of the people of Delhi. It is, therefore, necessary that all decisions taken, as envisaged in Section 41, Clause 3, should take into consideration the views of the Chief Minister, and therefore, it must be stipulated that before taking any decision, L.G. should discuss the matter with the Chief Minister. Third, it should be a part of the legislation that three representatives, like Shri Sajjan Kumar hand mentioned, of the Legislative Assembly of Delhi, who are so elected by the Members of the assembly from among themselves by the method of proportional representation, should be allowed to be Members of the Delhi Development Authority, in order to ensure that land utilisation in this city State is done in a well coordinated manner reflective of the requirements of the people.

Lastly, every State has State Planning Board and various other forms of organisation for coordinating the activities of local authorities, autonomous bodies and other official organisations which play a role in the governance of the State. Delhi will be a city State with its own peculiar problems of urbanisation. It may, therefore, be desirable to add a new Section that if the local bodies are not going to the Assembly, then there should be a coordinating board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, which shall include Chief Executive of all local authorities, autonomous bodies and various Ministries, as may be considered necessary on the Board. To remind you, of only a few local authorities and autonomous bodies in Delhi, we have a Delhi Development Authority,

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking, Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi Contonment Board, Delhi Milk Scheme, Delhi Police, Delhi Urban Arts Commission and Mother Dairy. Besides these, there are also the various Ministers and their own wings, like the Land Development Office.

Sir, financial powers should be given to the Assembly, especially in those cases which do not require PIB approval. The Assembly should also be given power to create Plan and Non-Plan posts upto the level of additional Secretary. This will help in giving adequate promotional avenues to the technical personnel. All development begins with capital works. Therefore, Delhi should have its own Public Works Department, Just as Arunachal Pradesh had one when it was a Union Territory. This will also help in expeditious completion of projects. *(Interruptions)*

I do not want to get into any argument. Please do not spoil a beautiful Bill which the Delhi people were wanting for a very long time by getting into a very different kind of argument.

Sir, I would like to tell in the end that Delhi has beautiful people and they come from the beautiful country. We want peace and we want this Bill to be passed. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI CHINNASWAMY SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words on behalf of AIADMK on the Bill which seeks to provide a Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Delhi.

Sir, we believe in democracy. We are realising the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru in strengthening our democratic bodies. That is why the Government has come out with this Bill.

The BJP which banked upon Janata Dal could not get Statehood for Delhi from Shri V.P. Singh, because Shri V.P. Singh does not believe in democracy and deprived Delhi of a democratic institution. That is why people rejected Shri V.P. Singh just like people rejected Shri Karunanidhi in Tamil Nadu. He also did not believe in democracy. Therefore, all of us in the House must unanimously support the Bill which provides for a democratic institution in Delhi.

Delhi is the capital of India. In the capital, if we do not have democratically elected body, how can we claim that India is a democratic country? Therefore, this Bill has to be urgently enacted. In the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it is mentioned that it will come into effect from a date the Central Government would appoint. I request that the Government, in the interest of democracy, to specify a date so that the people are not in doubt that the provisions of the Bill will not be implemented.

Delhi has so far been ruled by officials. The people of Delhi has the misfortune of running from pillar to post for getting small things done. There is no forum where the people's rights could be supported. It is the officials who matter and who pull the strings. It is the officials raj. With this Bill, the officials raj will go. I thank the Prime Minister for bringing in the legislation with balanced provisions. Delhi is fast expanding territory with varied activities. The Constitution Bill limits the Council of Ministers to one-tenth of the total membership of the Assembly. That means there can be only seven Ministers. Seven Ministers will not be able to look after the vast Delhi territory. This ceiling should be removed. Instead of this novel provision, the Government should introduce a very progressive provision of reserving 10 per cent of the seats for women. In this capital territory, if such a reservation for women is given in the Legislative Assembly, it would go a long way in achieving our social objectives.

In the last Lok Sabha, an hon. Member

tabled a Bill for reservation of seats for women in Legislatures. But that Bill has lapsed. A country's progress is known by the status of women. Tamil Nadu has progressed so well that it is now having a woman as the Chief Minister. This is a matter of pride for the Tamils. Likewise the capitals should also be proud be reserving sets for women in the Assembly. This would boost our image abroad. A Constitution amendment Bill should be brought forward for reserving 10 per cent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislatures.

With this appeal, I conclude my speech by supporting this Bill.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party, Indian Union Muslim League, I welcome the Bill moved by the hon. Home Minister. Today will remain a red letter day in the annals of Delhi if the august House gives approval to this Bill which provides Delhi an elected legislative body.

The decision of this Government is not only laudable but also a unique one. Normally a Bill like this would have been referred to as Joint Committee to make it more perfect one. But that process has been dispensed with so as to have the people of Delhi an elected body as early as possible.

May I just submit to the hon. Home Minister, through you, two matters. Firstly, I would request the Home Minister that when there will be delimitation of the constituency as provided in the Bill, the Government should ensure that the delimitation should be very much scientific taking into account all the aspects. I do not want to elaborate on this.

Secondly, there is a sizeable population in Delhi whose mother-tongue is Urdu. Their language, Urdu should be respected by the future administration of Delhi. The Government should also endeavour to give Urdu its right place in Delhi educational institutions.

Delhi has a rich cultural heritage. Delhi's

cultural heritage is the national heritage. That cultural heritage of Delhi which is as strong as Red Fort, as tall as Qutab Minar will always enshrine and enrich the Indian culture.

Once again, I welcome this Bill whole heartedly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Over the year, all the political parties have given various assurances in their election manifestos about the status of Delhi. One might have assured to grant it the status of a full fledged-State, while the other might have assured to provide to it a Legislative Assembly only. But the greater common denomination is for a Legislative Assembly. But in spite of there being a greatest common denomination, Shri Sajjan Kumar is right when he says that the election manifesto of his party was prepared in 1980 and today in 1991 the greatest common denomination factor is being accepted by Parliament. The main reason for it is that some of us have all along been firm on our stand and exerted pressure to get this work done. When the Government announced to bring forward some Bills in the House in the beginning of this session, there was no proposal or Bill regarding the provision of a Legislative Assembly for Delhi. Soon after the session commenced, I along with my colleagues and M.P.s. from Delhi called on the Prime Minister and pointed out to him that we have difference of opinion on this issue. Our party is of the view that Delhi should be given the status of a full-fledged State but it has been the opinion of their party for years that only the Legislative Assembly will be sufficient here. Even the former Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi wanted Delhi to remain a union territory from financial point of view. He held that if Delhi continued to remain as union territory, he will be getting finance but after Delhi to made a State he will not be able to create finances from his own resources required for the development of Delhi. Hence,

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

only a Legislative Assembly will be more beneficial to Delhi. He has always been saying so and it has been his opinion and his opinion has its own weightage. I would like to submit in brief why are we in favour of granting Delhi a statehood. But we placed it before the Prime Minister that if a minor difference of opinion leads to postponement of elections in Delhi since 1983 and if the responsibility of 125 or 150 Members comes to our Seven Lok Sabha Members to look after the day to day problems of water and sanitation, it will be an injustice to the business of Parliament as well as to the citizens of Delhi. We, therefore, demand the Government to hold elections here immediately, or if the Government thinks it reasonable to give anything to the citizens of Delhi, if nothing more than the Legislative Assembly, it should be given to the citizens of Delhi and the issue settled. With these demands we met him and the very first day he held our demands justified and assured us of the consideration of our demand by the Government. Moreover, you know that we and especially my colleagues from Delhi constituencies have been continuously raising this issue and putting pressure. When a working day was lost due to demise of one of our colleagues, a problem arose yesterday. We agreed even to pass the Constitution (Amendment) Bill without discussing it. I admit that the population of Delhi has become very large i.e. about 85 lakh. Just now our colleague was emphasising to give proper attention to Urdu also in Delhi. I would like to submit that Delhi is a mini India and the Government of Delhi will have to pay attention to all the languages of India. Schools for the studies of languages like Tamil Telugu, Kannad, Malayalam, Bengali, Orissa, Assamese have already been opened here. At least it should be felt that Delhi belongs to all who live here and there should no be discrimination on the basis of language. It is all right that the population of Delhi is a floating population because most of the people are Government servants. Still people from all over India have settled here permanently. It

could be that the population of Delhi has increased after partition. Once it appeared the population growth has stopped but now it is not so. Sometimes it seems that people from Bihar are dominating in some parts of Delhi. Whichever Government comes to power, it will have to keep in mind that Delhi is India in its miniature. Delhi is mini India. In spite of that if the Government ruling the entire country rules over Delhi it will neglect in its duties as a national Government and will do injustice to the people. Delhi has mostly been under the direct control of the Central Government. If the Central Government again puts it under its control it is the bureaucracy which will govern Delhi instead of people's representatives. This is the position of Delhi as on date. We have been making demands for holding the elections for changing that situation. But I do not think that there will be any major change in the situation after passing this Bill. Of course, there will be some change. Therefore, my friend said that he is supporting the Bill under protest.

I also agree that this movement will continue further. How many Union Territories were there in India?

[English]

Goa was a Union Territory; Arunachal Pradesh was a Union Territory; Mizoram was a Union Territory and Meghalaya was a Union Territory.

[Translation]

All these including Mizoram, Meghalay etc. which were Union Territories earlier had a population of hardly 5 lakhs, 6 lakhs, 10 lakhs, 11 lakhs or 12 lakhs and Goa had a population, of 15-20 lakhs at the maximum
(Interruptions)

So far I can remember, Sikkim was a state from the very beginning. It was already a state at the time of its merger. Gradually, it was decided that all the Union Territories should become States and should not re-

main as Union Territories. The reason is that as long as they were Union Territories their elected representatives did not have the feeling that they were governing. Though they adorned the posts and were provided cars with red lights and important decisions were passed by the Legislative Assemblies, no decision could be implemented if the officers of the Central Government sitting at Delhi said 'no' to it. The matter thus virtually ended there. This resulted in a continuous right between them and the centre. The agitation in Goa and other places had been going on for the same reason. Pondicherry is also demanding statehood. I can foresee that the time is not far behind when Shri Chavan will agree to grant statehood to Pondicherry and Delhi also.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): You have forgotten about rest of the Union Territories, Mr. Leader of Opposition, you have forgotten the case of our Territory. How will it do?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The position of Chandigarh is the same as that yours. I am talking of all those places where there is no elected Government. I think that the population of Chandigarh is more than that of Lakhshweep, which was once the population of Nagaland. It could be that the population increased in 1991. Therefore this tendency was always there and the tendency of handing over the Government to the people by reposing trust on them is decreasing. It is said that this Bill is based on the recommendations of Balkrishnan Committee and roughly speaking it based on the recommendation of the above committee only. When he analysed the problems of Delhi, he wrote a full chapter on it.

[*English*]

"Drawbacks and Deficiencies in the Existing set up."

[*Translation*]

He drew a list of such drawbacks. The

first and foremost among them is the absence of a nodal authority. It is the authority which takes decisions. In the absence of that authority there are disturbances in Delhi. He gave top priority to nodal authority and he was absolutely right in making this assessment. He said that...

[*English*]

"The administration of Delhi functions through the Administrator in some matters and through the various union Ministries in some others".

[*Translation*]

The administration of Delhi functions like an Administrator in some matters and in others through the various union Ministries, for example. Education Ministry, Transport Ministry, Health Ministry etc. All the Ministries have their interference in the administration of Delhi and the Administrator too. Along with the Administrator there is an Executive Council. It commanded:

[*English*]

"The Administrator also acts in this discretion in some matters and with the assistance and advice of the Executive Council in some other matters. As a consequence of all this, the authority of Government in Delhi is depressed and there is no single nodal authority to deal with all affairs relating to the administration of Delhi.

[*Translation*]

This has been attributed as a major reason. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether this Bill brings forth any solution to the present main problem. The answer is 'No'. I think there will be no change in the circumstances. The Ministries' interference will continue to go on. Then Lieutenant Governor would interfere in the administration of Delhi. Then there is Council of Ministers to make interference in place of Executive Council. Now there is one

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

difference which is noteworthy. Metropolitan Council had not been empowered to enact any law, it used to pass the Bills only.

Since 1966, when the Delhi Metropolitan Council came into existence, I have been associated with it as its member. Then after its formal constitution I had been its Chairman, President of three years from 1967 before being elected to Parliament. That is why I know all of its nooks and corners. All the formalities were used to be exercised for passing the Bills as in being exercised in Lok Sabha, but these Bills, never took the form of enactments. They were sent to parliament for approval. It is a long story to tell how many Bills had been passed by Delhi Metropolitan Council and how many of them actually got the shape of law. Now after the constitution of Legislative Assembly the situation will be somewhat different. I would like to raise an objection as to why the subjects of Police, Public order and land have been excluded from the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly when everywhere in the advanced world like New York and London these departments are being entrusted to the Corporation.

[English]

The police is looked after not by Central Government. In New York, it is looked after not by the State Government there, it is looked after by the Corporations.

[Translation]

The police force is looked after by the Mayor. But here in India since the period of British rule an impression has been developed that the elected representatives are not capable to control the police force etc. and they will definitely make mess of the things. Everyone whosoever is in control of the centre, thinks in the same term. I consider it the inherent shortcomings of the whole system. No one is prepared to believe on the public. This is the question of Delhi

but I go a step further that the Over Centralisation has created disturbances even in the Centre-State relations. As they have mentioned two things—one is 'absence of nodal authority' and the second one is 'confusion as to jurisdiction'. This is the result of the same. I will not read the whole thing. From the headings only, I will try to point out the shortcomings of the present set up. Common-man cannot understand the term "confusion to jurisdiction". Thirdly they have mentioned 'over-centralisation'. Over-Centralisation is not only the issue of Centre-Delhi relations but it is the issue of Centre-State-relations also. Centre does not have faith in the abilities of States. Centre believes that it would not be able to tackle this problem efficiently. Therefore, a Central authority should monitor it. Therefore, the Centre itself should keep these rights, exclusively.

The fourth factor is the "lack of adequate financial powers". I do not find any remedy to these four maladies in the Bill. Therefore I understand that the Government should ponder over it afresh and now it can think over it freely since we have accepted the greatest common denominator concept and we have accepted it because it appeared that there would be no election if we did not accept it. Perhaps some parties may not be interested in the elections in Delhi. There may be some personal reasons behind it but those who are interested, think that there should be elections once in Delhi so that the elected representatives may come. That is why I rise to express few words and I hope that Delhi will benefit from it to some extent.

The present disorder will be removed to some extent. Although our ambitions and expectations have not been fulfilled fully, we welcome the extent to which these ambitions have been fulfilled.

I would like to sum up with these words that I am not clear about one thing because the Bill has, however, been passed but a condition of delimitation has been attached with it. On what basis the delimitation will be

done? It is mentioned in the Bill that it will be done on the basis of the provisional report of the 1991 census. Those who have gone through the provisional report comment that there is nothing in it which can be the basis of delimitation. The most important thing for delimitation is that it should be known as how many Schedule Caste people and how many non-Schedule Caste people are there in each and every constituency. Unless it is known how will you go for delimitation in constituency. The total population of Delhi, at present, is 86 or 84 lakh, which has nothing to do with delimitation.

I would like to ask the next question in this context if there are 15 Lok Sabha seats in each State in the country, 6 Assembly seats are under one Lok Sabha seat. There is only one multiple in the whole country. If there are 8 in one State, there are 6 in the other. There are 17 in Himachal Pradesh, 8 in Rajasthan, 5 in Uttar Pradesh and 8 in Madhya Pradesh. What is here? Today there are number of anomalies in 7 Lok Sabha seats here. The constituency of Sajjan Kumarji and B.L. Sharma are the biggest. On the contrary, the seat I represented in the previous Lok Sabha and from where I have been elected again, i.e. the New Delhi seat, has total strength of voters is a little more than four lakh. Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal's constituency has even lesser number of voters and Shri Tytler's constituency has five to five and a half lakh voters but the South Delhi constituency is big. The East Delhi and Outer Delhi are bigger than all these seats. When such a variation is there, what will be our approach? What have we thought about it? When we have said that the total Assembly seats will be 70, then each Lok Sabha seat will be having 10 Assembly seats under it. It means that the Chandni Chowk seat, New Delhi seat and Sadar seat will be small but the seat of Outer Delhi will be big. I would like that if the Government has made up its mind about it, then we should be informed.

On this occasion, I would like to say this also that last year a Bill was introduced in

Our Parliament through which the Government had decided that all the Lok Sabha and Assembly seats of India, whose delimitation was done on the basis of 1977 census and whose delimitation has not been done even after 20 years resulting in smaller and bigger constituencies, the delimitation of those constituencies should be done and for that an amendment in the Constitution is necessary which should be made. Even if we stick to what we have said that by the year 2000 we will not increase the numbers of voters in the Lok Sabha or Assembly seats yet the delimitation in the remaining constituency is a must. Not only this, there is a provision in that Bill that the seats reserved for Schedule Caste should be rotated and if a general candidate has been elected for years on a particular seat and if a Schedule Caste candidate does not get opportunity on a reserved seat or if a reserved candidate continued to be elected for 40 years and the others did not get a chance then he will get a chance by rotation. Therefore the principle of rotation should be accepted.

I would like the Government to make up its mind and bring such Bill in the beginning of the next session, set up a Delimitation Commission and decide about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these two submission I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is happy announcement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, dinner for the Members is available in Room No. 70 and for the Lok Sabha staff in Room No. 73. I would be obliged if the Members who feel a little hungry, go and have their dinner in turns. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Has it been arranged for the Lok Sabha staff?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Yes, it is in Room No. 73.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not the last day of this Lok Sabha Session but it is historical day on which we are discussing this Bill. I rise to extend my support to the National Capital Territory Bill, Today, the Congress party and the Central Government and the hon. Home Minister under the leadership of Shri Narashima Rao have proved that the Indian democracy has an important place in the world.

Let us take for instance the case of Washington D.C. which has till date not been given statehood. However, with regard to Delhi, the Central Government after due consideration, deliberate discussion and going into the reports of various committees have reached at the conclusion that the democratic aspirations of the people of this country living in any part should be fulfilled. The Bill placed before the House is a step forward in this direction and we all support this Bill.

I am distressed to say that the left parties and the Janata Dal who create furores in the House in the name of democracy and plead for people's cause have left the House at a time when a Bill to give democratic rights to the people of Delhi and to fulfil their long standing aspirations has been brought before this august House. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they have proved that they only talk about democracy but in practice they do not have faith in it. The august House should understand it. I say this thing only for the reason that when the Government has taken a decision to grant a Legislative Assembly to Delhi and fulfil the democratic aspirations of the people.... What was the issue behind it. A short while ago Shri Advaniji said that the

Government fulfilled the aspirations of the people of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh by making necessary amendments in the constitution and granting them statehood. Today, through this Bill the Government is going to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Delhi also. However, I am sorry to point out that the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadra-Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Daman-Diu do not have legislatures. Though Chandigarh has a legislature yet the people cannot raise their voice in it. We expect excellent administration from the Central Government in respect of these places but do we really get it? On the contrary, the bureaucrats dominate on the people and dishearten them by their style of functioning. The people of this small area do not have faith in such system.

The hon. Home Minister is present in this august House and I would like to say something. He should look into as to what is happening in states like Nagaland and Mizoram and the circumstances under which they were granted statehood. He should also pay attention to the sorrows and sufferings of the people living in the farflung and small areas. In addition to this, I would also like to point out that as in the case of Union territories the Central Government allocates huge funds for the overall development of these areas also and wants people live happily. But unless the representatives of the people are involved in the administration the allocated funds cannot be utilised fully. At certain places this fund has also been misused. As such it is necessary to start the democratic process in such areas for the overall development of the people. I would like to say that the people of Delhi are well placed since Delhi is at the Centre. But people living in the far flung and small areas are devoid of the facilities provided by the Lok Sabha. In thickly populated areas, people raise a lot of hue and cry and get their work done. On the contrary people living in farflung areas who do not make much furore and try to get their work done with folded hands cannot have it done. This creates a feeling of helplessness in them and they harbour a

elling that when they will resort to violence, set Government buildings afire and kill people by taking the law and order into their hands, the central Government would invite them for talks. By the time a decision is taken through negotiations the issue takes a serious turn. It is necessary to consider their long standing demands at the very outset in the larger national interest. A solution should be found which will make the nation strong. The people living the backward areas will feel assured that their problems are being considered sympathetically and they too have as many rights as people living in other areas of the country.

I would like to cite an example to the hon. Home Minister. I had sent a point to be included in the agenda for the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry. Subsequently, I received a letter from the Home Ministry that the matter related to the Urban Development Ministry and not the Home Ministry. Just one week before, the hon. Minister had replied to my Unstarred question on the same matter and later I referred it to the Consultative Committee of his Ministry. Now I am told that this matter be referred to the Urban Development Ministry. The hon. Minister is present here and I request him to examine the working of the bureaucracy in his Ministry because the needs of people living in backward areas must also be looked into.

There is a matter regarding loans given by the Agricultural and other Departments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last 20-25 years. No demand was sent in the last 20-25 years and now, all of a sudden a notice has been sent that the loan plus interest be paid immediately failing which the land and other assets of the farmers would be attached.

I request the hon. Home Minister to stop this type of action from being taken and save the farmers. In conclusion, I would like to appreciate the steps taken for the city of Delhi. Similar steps should be taken for other Union Territories like Andaman and

Nicobar, Lakshadweep etc. in fulfilment of democratic aspirations.

I would like that a Committee be formed to go into the needs of all Union Territories and submit a report on it. With these words I support the Bill and conclude.

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi):
Sir, I consider the proposed structure for Delhi, a cruel joke on residents of Delhi. The proposed Assembly for Delhi, having very limited rights, will fail to satisfy the political and democratic aspirations of the residents of Delhi. The Assembly will also fail to solve the socio-economic problems of the city. Therefore, I repeat my demand for a full statehood for Delhi and also a full-fledged Assembly. We have struggled for a statehood for Delhi.

All the subjects mentioned in State List of the Constitution should come within the purview of the proposed Legislative Assembly. The right to enact legislation on the subjects in Entry Nos. 1, 2, and 18 of the State List should be provided to the proposed Legislative Assembly.

The right to enact legislation in the subjects of the State List should be provided to the proposed Legislative Assembly as are enjoyed by the Legislative Assemblies of other States. The subjects on which the Parliament enacts the law, and, the Legislative Assembly also enacts the law, the law passed by the Parliament would prevail. In this way, the Legislative Assembly will only remain a plaything.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I criticise the unlimited rights being given to the Lt. Governor. It is not appropriate to provide limited rights to the elected Legislative Assembly. Provision of extraordinary rights to Lt. Governor is an insult to basic concept of democracy. I would like to emphasise to contain the rights given to the Lt. Governor. Lt. Governor should generally act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. He should exercise his

[Sh. B.L. Sharma Prem]

discretionary powers only under specific circumstances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all the subjects relating to electricity, water, sewerage, transport improvement should come under the purview of Legislative assembly and excessive existing number of authorities should be abolished. If the public facilities don't fall under the jurisdiction of Legislative Assembly, then how can an elected representative be made accountable to the subjects relating to a common man. I would like to inform the House the evil effects of not holding elections in Delhi has been that during the last 11 years the land worth Rs. 7 billions has been traded. Had it been decided earlier, the welfare schemes prepared by the Government would have been implemented.

With these words, I would like to reiterate that the promise made to hold elections within 6 months may be fulfilled. In response to the submission made by Shri Sajjan Kumar just now that as and when elections are conducted Congress (I) will emerge victorious, I would like to submit that

" Ab Hawain Karengi Roshni Ka Faisla,

Jis Diye Mein Jan Hogi, Vah Diya Reh Jayega".

[English]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to make a brief speech. I usually wait for the leader of the Opposition to make his speech and from that I usually derive what I am going to say. All that I can make out is that for the first time he sounded a universal thing for the whole of his party. He has suggested that in the name of democracy, all small places should have the right to vote, right to have full Ministers and right to have full ministerial

power in a formal way. With great respect, I say this that in doing so, he has overdone what has been happening in the past two years. We have seen an agonising period of two years, two years of political splintering based on vote banks dividing one Indian from another and that too, particularly on caste basis. What he has suggested would mean only asking for the splintering of this country.

Delhi is not an ordinary city. It does not denote only the capital of India. It denotes the capital of the Sub-continent. That is why, the Home Minister was bound to strike a balance and I feel that he has struck a very good balance indeed. We cannot have further splintering as suggested by Mr. Advani. If you have a full democracy, as suggested by him, where everybody will vote and all of them will be in the Council of Ministers, each Minister in charge of a separate ministry, then you will not have a capital and you will have further splintering and further destruction of India as a nation. As it is, Delhi is sui-generis. It is not a capital of ordinary nature. It is a capital of sub-continent, which unfortunately has been splintered man-by-man. We have seen what has happened in Uttar Pradesh. We had a civil war between the so called upper classes and backward classes. We do not want that civil war to be extended in Delhi. And if what Mr. Advani has said is carried to its logical conclusion—you may give vote to every voter but if you give a series of ministers and each minister is a law unto himself and they do not concentrate on certain crucial factors—then you will be asking for the destruction of the unity of our sub-continent.

As is pointed out by Mr. Tytler, Delhi is unique in the sense that it has attracted persons from ever, every linguistic and every religious group. Somebody talked of Hindustani. Whatever language one may speak, whatever ethos one may have he has a right, especially under Article 30, to have his own school.

In one paper I read that one of these

ministers will be in charge of education. I only hope that he will not be a person who has been returned by some special ethnic or religious group who will impose his predilection on these policies. I have fought a great deal for secondary education to be put in the concurrent list because I feel that it is very necessary for the Centre to have a decisive say in formulating the education policy for the whole country if they are to have a semblance of unity. That is what we are seeing today.

In the last two years we have seen that there is an excess of ethnic chauvinism and linguistic chauvinism. We do not want it to happen in the sub-continent, which has all the pull in enormous directions. What I am also afraid of is, if the Centre does not have the power that has been there then you may have the legal conflicts and you may have the Chief Ministers questioning to the President of India.

What will be the reaction of the apex court? I raised it the other day. The apex court, I say with great regard, has arrogated the power of the Speaker. When I mentioned, it, the Speaker said that he is the lynchpin of sovereignty in person. He is not subject to any kind of jurisdiction even by the apex court. But what will happen if internally, for instance, the person in charge of education questions the authority of the education Ministry at the Centre? He questions the authority of the Education Ministry. Can he go to the Supreme Court and ask for a legislation in this pattern?

I was paying tribute to the late Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court and said, as the front rank leader of criminal law side, I had also become a front rank leader with regard to the rights of minorities in education. It is because I had argued probably more petitions under Article 30 than any other Supreme Court Lawyer. Because, we did not want the Apex Court to come and arrogate to itself the right, for instance, to supersede the Speaker whether it is the Speaker at the Centre or in the States. It

means that the country will then be overruled by the judiciary and you will have judicial legislation. That is what has happened in the only case that I have lost out of the thirty cases, recently. But they have set aside what was passed unanimously by both the Houses of Parliament.

I am asked as an expert to give my opinion. I said, that it was a legal exercise of power by two judges. In the recent case that I had argued, six judges have said that those minority who sets up, under Article 30, his own institution, the institution must be of his choice. The dominant words are "his choice". Provided, if it acts within the reasonable rules, then no Court can interfere. No Government authority can interfere with his internal management. That is where, I want to sound a warning. I want to thank the Home Minister for having given his hostages to democracy, but he has also given his hostages to stability to Delhi which is historical *sui generis*. I want to thank him for I consider that he struck a very good balance.

21.00 hrs.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep):
Sir, I want to speak in Kannada.

SHRI RAM NAIK: When he was occupying the Chair, he did not give any prior intimation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given the intimation. I have given him the permission. He has informed us well in advance. All right, you speak after five or ten minutes. Shri Ram Naik.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am a member of this august House for the last two years. Whenever the issue of Delhi was discussed in the House, all the political parties especially the BJP used to submit that India is the largest democracy in the World, but as it is true that 'Diya Tale Andhera Hota Hai', similarly there

[Sh. Ram Naik]

is no democratic set up in Delhi. This was the thinking of the people. With the introduction of this Bill an initiative has been taken to redress all such complaints. Therefore, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Delhiites that they would get now a democratic set up in Delhi. Bombay is the commercial and trade capital of India, while New Delhi is the administrative capital of India. So I would like to congratulate the people of Delhi as representative of the commercial capital of India.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the august House towards this fact that we are talking of creating a Legislative Assembly for Delhi but no attention has been paid to conduct elections to the Municipal Corporation which has not been held for the last 7-8 years. I would like to submit that elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Municipal Corporation be simultaneously got conducted. In this way the people will have their representatives at the corporation as well as at the Assembly for running the Government. A three tier system is necessary for every city and that should have been given to Delhi too. I would like to submit that justice should be done to the people of Delhi by holding simultaneous elections to the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Assembly. Only then I think the rightful justice will be done to the people of Delhi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Advani raised the matter of delimitation of constituencies. I would like to go a step further and submit that a provision for 70 Legislative Assembly Constituencies has been made. Thus 10 Assembly Constituencies will fall under one Lok Sabha Constituencies. As has been mentioned by Shri Advani ji that this provision for having 10 Legislative Assembly Constituencies under one Lok Sabha Constituency will disturb the proportional representation because Chandni Chowk, Lok Sabha Constituency is very small. So this provision will not be in conformity to the

principle of proportional representation. Therefore, I would like to submit that delimitation of constituencies should be done on the basis of the principle of population proportion. Shri Murlidhar Deora, an hon. Member from Bombay is not present here now. After a few days, elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation are going to be held. Recently on the basis of 1981 census, delimitation of constituencies was completed in Bombay. However my party's demand was for delimitation on the basis of 1991 census. If final figures are not yet available, it could be done on the basis of provisional data. But the Government of Maharashtra is not prepared to undertake the exercise on the basis of provisional statistics. I would not understand as to why it is not doing so? A copy of the letter addressed to the Director of Census is with me, wherein it is mentioned that the detailed information in regard to circle of census is not yet fully prepared. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to get the provisional figures prepared at the earliest. Similar steps can be taken in case of Delhi. If all this is completed, the voters will get the true representation in proportion to population.

Sir, suburban areas of Delhi are expanding fast and so the population of Delhi also, will increase. Therefore, I would like to suggest that delimitation of constituencies should be undertaken keeping in view the population growth. Further I would like to submit one point as that same has not been discussed in the House. Both the Congress and the BJP, in their manifesto have promised to reserve 30 percent of seats for women in elected bodies. Nobody has referred to it so far and that is why I would like to submit that in the 70 constituencies proposed to be created, 30 percent seats should be reserved for women. Sajjan Kumarji, do you agree to it? But at the same time, the population figures being provided by different members vary—some say that the present population of Delhi is 85 lakhs while others say that it is 95 lakhs. As per the information, I have gathered the total population of Delhi is 95 lakhs and it is on the basis of this

information that I have given my suggestion.

I would also like to point out that the present number of seats in Delhi Corporation is based on earlier population. Now, when the population has increased to 95 lakhs, the number of seats should also be increased. The Corporation Act will have to be amended for this purpose.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: That will be increased and Corporation Act will also be amended.

SHRI RAM NAIK: At the same time, I would suggest to hold elections. The number of seats should also be increased from 100 to 150 or 160. It would be better to hold elections for the purpose. I would like to submit to you that earlier in Bombay Corporation, there were only 170 wards which were later on increased to 221 on the basis of increase in population. Similar policy should be adopted in regard to Delhi Corporation.

The Government should give status of state to all the Union Territories like Lakshadweep, Andaman and empower them to form their own Assemblies and Government and I think that the entire House will extend its support if the hon. Minister of Home Affairs takes a decision in this regard. At least, we shall certainly support. With these words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you.

*SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, under your stewardship, I would prefer to speak in Kannada though it is not my mother tongue. You are in the Chair now and let me proceed with the hope that you are there to correct my expressions in Kannada if it is found wanting or goes wrong.

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: In that case, let me give my reply in Marathi.

[Translation]

*SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, he is trying to scare me away. I was living in his home state Maharashtra. Though I have not picked up enough Marathi to speak fluently, I can comprehend what is said in Marathi. I would like to inform this to hon. Minister Mr. Naik. I would also like to inform you that I address this august House in Kannada not for the first time now. While at the time of renaming the then Mysore State as Karnataka State, a Bill to that effect was introduced in this House and I was fortunate enough to speak in this House on that historic Bill and that too in Kannada. That was way back in 1973 when I was still young then. This is the second time that I get an opportunity to speak in Kannada. These two speeches are likely to have vast difference. In between all these years I have lost touch with my Kannada brethren and my language may not be that perfect. Hence, I dare not give an extensive speech. However, you are in the Chair now and that is an inspiration to me to speak in Kannada.

Government of National Territory Bill has been introduced in this House, the Supreme Body to enact laws, providing the people of Delhi with certain powers that a democratic set-up can ensure. Our hearty congratulations are due to our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister. It is true that it was our pledge in our Election Manifesto and we have fulfilled our promise. On this auspicious occasion I also congratulate the people of Delhi. We have done what we said. People will now realise that we simply do not stop with giving assurances but stick to our words and fulfil promises, and it is for all to see that we are implementing it. It becomes a reality now. We do not belong to

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Sh. P.M. Sayeed]

those why say something and do a different thing.

As regards the Bill, I need not dwell at length for it is a clear, comprehensive Bill. Many hon. Members who have already spoken on this Bill have analysed vividly the salient features of this Bill. This is important to point out the promise made by the Janata Government as early as in 1977. They were in power for two full years and four months that followed. Their Government fell but while in power they failed to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Delhi. This needs to be understood not only by the people of Delhi but also by the veteran leaders in the Opposition benches. The same group brought Mr. V.P. Singh as the Prime Minister. He was in power for 11 months but he too failed miserably to give shape to the ambitions of Delhitis. That fact has to be borne in mind by one and all.

Through our Election Manifesto, we gave a solemn promise to the people of Delhi. And now, our Government has given what people of Delhi wanted. Accordingly, our Government has now introduced the Bill.

Twenty-five years ago, when I entered this House as a novice, elderly leaders used to call me 'Mari' Baby. Barrister Nath Rai was very fond of me and would call me 'Mari'. I have now gained 25 years of experience in this highest forum of our country. Right from the beginning I have been demanding the Centre to give more of democratic powers to my Constituency Lakshadweep. The then Home Minister and the other senior leaders used to raise a question as to how a democratic set-up could be established in a tiny territory with a small population of about 25,000 people, then. I was rather compelled by the attitude of the Ministry of Home Affairs to take a stand and I was to lead a campaign to obtain more of democratic rights to the people of Lakshadweep. Now, the population in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has doubled and it has increased from 25,000

to 50,000 people. When compared to the Pan-Indian population, Lakshadweep's population is less than a per cent.

Day before yesterday during Zero Hour, I was showing my protest sitting in front of you here. I was raising a point against the apathy of the officials towards the Island. These bureaucrats behave in their own way. As soon as they cross the sea they think they are emperors. The same is the treatment meted out to the people of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. If officials continue to be high-handed and apathetic towards us, how can we have the democratic rights extended to us? This afternoon, I expressed my view about this Bill. I do not ask the Centre to give us immediately a legislative body. If not a full-fledged legislative body, the Home Minister should at least contemplate providing us with some forum to exercise our democratic rights. Let it be in any name or form. Their aspirations have to be given due respect and we must try our best to fulfil their ambitions.

Hence, I humbly request the hon. Home Minister to give us some assurance in his reply, to provide some opportunity to the people of Lakshadweep to exercise and enjoy certain democratic rights at least in the present setup.

Sir, I thank you again for having given me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. With this, I conclude my speech. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I make a submission? Hon. Member Shri Sayeed's mother tongue is Malayalam. Malayalees are well disposed towards all the languages. Now he has spoken in Kannada also. I submit that Shri Sayeed should be given an opportunity to speak on the Third Reading of the Bill and to speak, preferably, in Tamil. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, Hon. Member

Shri Ahamed's mother tongue is Malayalam. I will speak in Malayalam.

SHRI E. AHAMED: No, Sir. Hon Member Shri Sayeed should speak in Tamil because Malayalees are always much ahead and well disposed towards all languages. He should speak in Tamil. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, that is the speciality of the scholars. Now Shri P.C. Thomas.

✓ SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): In Kannada. Sir? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody can prevent you if you want to speak in Kannada or in any other language you choose. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill and I commend it. I welcome this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Home Minister and this Government for bringing up this Bill. I am happy that Delhi is going to get a democratic set up. I am sure that the representatives who come, will take up the responsibility to take full advantage of the democratic set up that is going to come.

It is now seen that elections will be conducted in Delhi as soon as the delimitation is over. Delhi is a place where the whole of India is represented in one way or the other. I am sure that this cosmopolitan city, where all languages are spoken by all sections of the society will be represented and in this way almost all the territories of India will also be represented-is going to get a great legislative assembly.

In this connection I would submit that before the elections are conducted, the Election commission may take all possible steps to make the voters' list upto date in a proper manner. There is a complaint that many persons in Delhi who were entitled to vote are not listed in the voters' list. I think one of the reasons why they are not in the

voters' list is the fact that many of them do not have any ration card and sufficient proof to show that they are entitled to be voters in the city.

They are, therefore, not in a position to exercise their franchise. I suggest that the evidence that is sought for this purpose should be made in a much more lenient manner so that all the persons who are genuine residents of Delhi or who are liable to be entered in the voters' list do not miss their chance to be in the list. I would also suggest at this stage that the voters' list should be prepared taking into account the fact that many persons do not have the facility to show the evidence of being the residents because many of them are tenants and the owners do not allow them to show the real evidence of being the residents because many of the tenants are not in a position to show their real evidence of tenancy. It also goes against them whenever they want to be enlisted in the voters' list. So, I think this is a matter to be taken into consideration very seriously at the time when elections take place in Delhi.

I once again commend this Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister and the Government for bringing this measure.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, I support the Bill. While supporting this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House.....

AN. HON. MEMBER: Please speak in Tamil.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: There is no interpreter here.

Sir, the population of Delhi is 85 lakhs. Out of 85 lakhs, about 20 per cent constitute linguistic minorities and people migrated from all parts of the country who are living here. Therefore, while framing the Bill, I do not know how this aspect has been ignored completely in this Bill. There should have

[Sh. Anbarasu Era]

been a clause to protect the interest of these linguistic minorities.

Shri Advaniji has very rightly pointed out that this Delhi is not only the Capital, but also a metropolitan city and the proposed Assembly should be a miniature of Parliament. It should reflect the nation's culture, the Indian culture, and therefore, Sir, what I would like to suggest is that if it is possible, even now it is not too late, we should add a clause that this Parliament should be empowered to nominate at least two Assembly Members with all the powers of voting, to represent the Assembly or the President of India should be empowered to nominate at least two Members or not less than two Members to represent these different linguistic minorities to protect their interests. This is an important point, Sir.

Another thing is that those people who are coming here are suffering without a proper place to live in Especially the young boys and girls who come to Delhi in search of employment, get the employment, but they could not get accommodation facility and therefore, for such persons there should be a provision for allocation of land for the purpose of construction of hostels or boarding houses, especially for those people who are coming and settling down here.

Not only this. In schools, colleges and other educational institutions they do not have a say. Those people who migrate from other parts of the country find it very difficult to get admission for their children in schools like Delhi Tamil School, Kannada school, Telugu school and so on, and therefore, all such people start their own schools because they do not have adequate facilities here. Therefore, to cater to to all these things, something should be done. Shri Khuranaji was mentioning the organisations like DDA, NDMC, and DTC where we do not find any people from those who migrated from other parts of India. The majority people should not bulldoze the linguistic minorities in Delhi.

Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to consider adding a clause here to protect the interests of the linguistic minorities and also either the President or the Parliament should be empowered to nominate at least two Members to protect the interests of the minorities.

With this, I conclude.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members for expressing their views on different aspects of the growth of Delhi city. After passing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, there was hardly any scope for such a lengthy discussion on this Bill. But every hon. Member wanted to express all the ideas that he must be having about the future set-up of Delhi and that is why I must welcome the suggestions which have been made by different hon. Members. I must first refer to the points made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He has referred to Sarkaria Committee and Balakrishnan Committee's report and he referred three aspects. The first was about a nodal Ministry.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It is not a nodal Ministry, but a nodal agency. There should be one authority responsible.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The nodal authority, in fact, is supposed to coordinate the activities of all the different agencies of Delhi. So also, a point was made about the over-centralisation. Balakrishnan Committee has referred to that aspect also. I am sure, in the same report if you have to go still further, there is a definite reference about the advantages and the disadvantages of having a Statehood being given to Delhi. If the hon. Members were to go through it, they will be more than convinced that we have to look to two aspects which I have stated in my speech which I gave this morning. One is the legitimate aspirations of the Delhi people that they should get representation and have a democratic set-up and another is the responsibility to be discharged by the Government being the National Capital. Delhi is not

a small area to be administered by the representatives of Delhi. Ultimately, we cannot possibly forget that this is a National Capital and that is why, irrespective of the resources, why is it that the Government of India is spending huge amount of money on different aspects of the development of Delhi? That is because of the fact that after all, this is a National Capital and all the amenities which have been provided for the Delhi city will have to be of a standard, then people are bound to feel happy by comparing the development that is obtaining in different capitals in different countries. So, from that point of view, while all the arrangements have to be made for a democratic set-up, there should be no inhibition because of the resources.

The Central Government will have to intervene in the matter to see that all the amenities are provided in such a manner that not only the people of Delhi city, but all those who come from different parts of India and also from abroad, should be able to feel happy by comparing the city of Delhi with any other city having comparable population in their areas. That is why, it has become absolutely necessary that we have to reconcile the two aspects. As a result powers which are, in fact, necessary to be given, have been given to the Assembly. I think, if I am allowed to say so, the pressure on me was to go in for Metropolitan Council elections. Elections for the Metropolitan Council was a demand of those who came to see me and they were pressing only for the election to the Metropolitan Council. But, when I pointed out to them that I am now at the advanced stage of consideration of Balakrishnan Committee's report for giving Assembly instead of going for elections to the Metropolitan Council, they agreed. Everybody agreed that this is the best solution under the Constitution. That is why, I would request the hon. Members, not to think in terms of carrying on a kind of agitation for getting full statehood, I must bring to your notice that ultimately you will benefit by having Delhi with the Union Territory character with the wishes of people being reflected in the representative capacity that we have given

in the shape of the Assembly and the Ministry. Unless we agree to this kind of set up, it would be rather difficult for the Government also to go ahead with the kind of plans that we have in view for the capital.

A number of hon. Members have made the points. Mr. M.L. Khurana was in the Metropolitan Council. I am sure, he was the leader of the opposition there. All of us have worked in the State Assembly. We know how much is being provided for continuing scheme and how much is being provided for new scheme. If you have any idea of the budget of the different State Governments, I can tell for the information of the hon. Members that almost 80 to 85 per cent is being provided only for continuing schemes because they are at the advanced stage of completion. If you have to starve those schemes and provide for new schemes which some of the State Governments are doing—the main reason why deficit is increasing is because of the fact that we starve a large number of schemes and do not complete any scheme at all. We do not get the benefit of investment that has already been made. That is why, it becomes absolutely necessary to complete the scheme. For completion of a scheme, whatever funds are required, you first provide funds for the same and thereafter think in terms of starting new scheme. It can create problems, I can well understand that the politicians are interested in new schemes. Whenever he is elected, he is interested in starting something new in his own area. It is perfectly understandable. But in order to accommodate that also, there is a provision for what percentage of new schemes you can take. That kind of provision has been made in the five Year Plan and we try to see that most of the schemes are able to reach completing and a number of schemes are being allowed for which token provision has to be provided.

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If Rs. one crores has been given for a scheme, I must say, they have given substantial money. I can cite a large number of schemes wherein token provisions are being provided so that during the course of the

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

year, if there is any saving in any department, it might be diverted for starting the new scheme and that is how it is done. I do not think that it is a very apt example to say that since very small amount has been provided, for a scheme the Hon. Member has hardly any attraction for having this kind of set up, that is the kind of conclusion to which the hon. Member has come. I do not think there is any aspect of this legislation which can make you feel that ultimately you are not going to get anything. That kind of feeling should be removed from the minds of the hon. Members.

Mr. Khurana was also pleased to say about certain things, suppose there is a conflict between the Council of Ministers and the Lt. Governor, the matter should be left to the Chief Minister of Delhi. That was his point. Actually the point is, if there is a conflict between the council of Ministers and the Lt. Governor, the provision is that the matter will be referred to the President. Ultimately it is the President who has the ultimate responsibility so far as the Union Territories are concerned. But it may take some time for the President to take a final decision in the matter. In the interim period, which is the authority which should be entrusted with this kind of responsibility is a very limited point. The point is, whether it is the Lt. governor or the Government of India. This point will be taken care of in the rules of business which every Ministry has and they will have to provide for this.

We will have to have some kind of an instruction wherein Lieutenant Governor is vested with authority but provision may be made that while exercising his authority, he will have to consult the Government of India so that we have all aspects of the question also before he takes a very quick decision and an interim decision in the matter because, after all, it is the President who has to take a decision finally. But if it is inevitable then only this matter is going to come to the

Lieutenant Governor or, for that matter, to Government of India. So, I do not think that there is any thing to be afraid of in this aspect.

Law and order and all other matters in fact, almost all the Departments were with the President. Now it is only three subjects which have been left with the President. Rest of the subjects have been given to the Govt. of Delhi and, I am sure, we have to build up a convention on the basis of what is there in the Constitution or what is there in the Bill. So far as I am concerned, I feel that most of the things can be done if a healthy convention is built up and, I am sure, that the Delhi Assembly should be able to set an example for all other Assemblies to follow, and claim that we have been able to build a very healthy convention in Delhi, though it is not a very big Assembly, having all the powers. with the conventions you may be building, it would be much better than other Assemblies which have all the powers. But I do not want to say anything about what is going on there.

The power of giving directions is also not limited to Union Territory alone. In the Constitution, the power of giving direction to the State Government is also there which the Government of India has never invoked. The power is there but unfortunately those directions, if they are violated, then in the Home Ministry we have hardly any other option than to invoke article 356. It will be considered as the Government not being able to run according to the provisions of the Constitution and which ultimately will lead to the break-down of the administration. We are certainly not interested in invoking powers under Article 356. That is why, we have not used this power by giving directions because there also there are certain issues only, on which certain instructions can be given. It is not as if on any matter, the directions can be given by the Government of India.

The next point is about the appointment of Ministers. I was also not able to quite understand. In our democratic set up. in the

kind of parliamentary democracy that we have accepted for this country, the Leader of the majority party forms the Government. There the Leader is being chosen from all the Members of the Assembly. This is alien to the parliamentary system that we have adopted. According to our system, whichever party is in power or a majority party, they will elect their own leader and thereafter it will be automatically the responsibility of the Lieutenant Governor or the President to appoint him as the Chief Minister and all other Ministers are being appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.

21.44 hrs.

[SHRE P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

There is another point about which I would like to say. In fact, I had made a reference in my speech in the morning and that was about the Corporation or part I of Balakrishnan report. In fact, we have proposed to take up this issue on expeditious basis and, if possible, we will come before this Parliament with a legislation so that the set up of the different kinds of Corporations that we are going to have and also the NDMC and Delhi Municipal Corporation, all these Corporations and also the Power Corporation, Water Corporation, all other Corporations that we have, will be decided. What is going to be the relationship between the Members of the Assembly and the different corporations? They are definitely autonomous but at the same time, whether it is proper or improper to give representation to assembly Members is a point which will have to be considered by Government and thereafter the entire matter is going to come up before this House. so, there should be nothing to worry on that score.

A point was made about the delimitation. If the provisional population figures of 1991 are available and if details are not available, how are you going to have the delimitation is a point. A very valid point which has been raised. Certainly we will have to find out a method. As far as possible,

we will go by the figures. If we try to go by the 1981 figures of 1971 figures, can we count the growth of population on that basis? On that basis, can we count what will be the population of 1991? I do not think that that that will be a very correct method of doing it. But if the figures are not available, whichever be the latest figures of population which are available we will have to go by those figures. But the delimitation will have to be done on a very scientific basis. In fact, I would not like to give any kind of scope for any kind of misconception in the mind of anyone. We will go by the total population divided by the number of seats, whether it is from this parliamentary constituency or that Parliamentary constituency. That matter can be taken up later on. But the entire population will have to deduct the floating population from that. The permanent population, if their names are there on the electoral rolls, then, of course, we will have to go by that method. I am sure that it should not be difficult to find out as to how much population will be represented in every assembly constituency. certainly that will be a point which definitely the delimitation Commission will take into account.

I was very happy when Advani-ji mentioned this point, which was correctly reflected in different kinds of languages when the hon. Members spoke here. In a nutshell the representative character of this Delhi City should be maintained is the point. In Delhi, there are not only these two or three languages but there are also a number of languages spoken. Shri Anbarasu Era asked me to give two seats to be reserved for the linguistic minorities. There are a large number of minorities. I do not think that it will be a correct proposition to reserve any seats for any linguistic minorities. It will be the responsibility of all the political parties, whether it is the Congress Party, the BJP Party, the CPM Party the CPI Party or all other Political parties, not they will have to see that these people get proper representation and nobody gets a feeling that he has been totally left out. If not in the assembly, in the Corporation we should be in a position to give them

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

representation. But in the name of giving representation if we once accept the principle of nominating Members, then, of course, there is no end to it. that is why I do not think that it will be a correct proposition to do this.

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta and Shri P.M. Sayeed were very quick in demanding such a set up in the morning and also earlier during the debate. There is a long list of people. He is in the Chair now. I have to look to him. Being in the Chair, I have hardly any option. But whether this kind of a democratic set up is going to fit in in some small areas is a point on which we will have to give some thought. But I am in favour of giving some kind of a mechanism by which the local people will get some kind of a representation. (*Interruptions*) In what form and what shape it will come is a matter which hon. Members will allow us some time to ponder over it. If necessary we will discuss with some experts so that we should be able to decide as we have done in the case of Delhi.

Shri Frank Anthony expressed some kind of apprehension about the schools started by some minorities. I do not think that there is any scope for having that kind of a misapprehension. So long as article 30 is existing in the Constitution you need not worry about it. Shichever party comes to power, I do not think anybody can violate the provisions of the Constitution. So I can assure the hon. Members that all schools, colleges and institutions started by linguistic minorities, they need not have any kind of apprehension in their minds. They will definitely be given equal kind of treatment as is being given to any other institutions, so that let every section of the society get a kind of confidence that after all they are also part and parcel of Delhi, and are not being treated separately. That kind of confidence will have to be created in the minds of everybody concerned.

These are the points which the hon. Members have said. I have tried my level

best to explain the different implications of different points. I am sure that the hon. Members will unanimously support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta to the motion for consideration.

SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA: I would like to say a few words and then withdraw my amendment. The Home Minister has assured to consider this territory. The second point is that Shri Khurana has said that this is a *Lula-Langra* Assembly this amendment might be acceptable to him. If he does not accept that and if he amends his words, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw this amendment?

SOME MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Legislative Assembly and a Council of Minister for the National Capital Territory and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House shall take up clause by clause consideration of the the Bill.

Clause 2—Definitions

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 4, —

for "National capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Delhi Territory"
(8)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

(ee) "Lieutenant Governor" means, the Lieutenant Governor of the National Capital Territory appointed by the President of India.

— —
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): I am not moving my amendment Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16. I am moving other amendments. Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2 line 4,—

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi." (22)

Page 2, Line 8, —

for "National Capital Territory"

Substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi." (23)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier, these amendment are with respect to the definitions of Clause 2 wherein, in this Bill, the definition has been given to all functionaries, including the definition of article, definition for Assembly, Constituency, Election Commission, Legislative Assembly. But the very important functionary in this Bill is Lieutenant Governor. There is no definition of Lt. Governor. Of course, the Constitution has provided a definition to Lt. Governor. But the Constitution has also provided for the definition to Legislative Assembly, Election Commission and Assembly Constituency. When the Constitution has given

the definition to all these things, the Lt. Governor may also be defined.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I will refer to article 239 wherein the President has full powers to appoint all the functionaries and give them the definition. Under that article the Lt. Governor is also covered.

SHRI E. AHAMED: In the light of the Home Minister's reply I would like to withdraw my amendment.

SHRI CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 8 moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negated

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri E. Ahamed be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

Amendment No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I accept the amendments moved by Shri Sajjan Kumar because these are consequential.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 2, Line 4,—"

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi." (22)

"Page 2, Line 4,—

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi." (23)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put clause 2, as , 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, was added to the Bill

Clause 3 Legislative Assembly and its composition

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments to this clause.

Shri Yaima Singh is not present.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): I beg to move:

"Page 2,—

after line 28,— insert—

"(4) The President may nominate not less than two Members to the Legislative Assembly, enjoying all the powers of the elected Members including the power of voting, in order to protect the interests of the linguistic minorities who are the permanent settlers in Delhi." (2)

SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 17,—

for "seventy" substitute—

"eighty-four"

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am not moving my amendment. (4)

22. 00 hrs.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, the amendment that I moved requests that the President may nominate two Members to the Legislative Assembly, enjoying all the powers of the elected Members including the power of voting, in order to protect the interests of the linguistic minorities who are the permanent settlers in Delhi.

Of course, the Home Minister has given an assurance that the interests of the minorities will be taken care of by the political party leaders. But, I have my own apprehension that if a person like the Chief Minister of Karnataka takes over as the Chief Minister of Delhi, then.....

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): No, you cannot say like that.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I am sorry, Sir. I am withdrawing my word. If a man with chauvinistic approach takes over as the Chief Minister of Delhi, then it is very difficult to protect the interests of the linguistic minorities. Therefore, I wanted an assurance from the Home Minister.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have already given that assurance.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, in the light of the assurance given, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave to the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 3

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, Clause 3 is the one which relates to

provisional census of 1991. I just heard the Home Minister accepting the validity of the point that I had raised and further saying that he will see to it that if there is no provisional census available, then on the basis of the latest figure that is available, the delimitation will take place. But, frankly speaking, the Bill says,

"Provided that where such figures have not been published, then for the purposes of elections for the constitution of the first Legislative Assembly under this Act, the provisional figures of the population of the Capital as published in relation to the 1991 census shall be deemed to be the population of the Capital".

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: I have said both the things. We will see that the provisional figures are made available and they are published so that everybody knows it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: What I would like to point out is that you have assured the House that within six to eight months, elections to Delhi would take place and there would be a duly constituted representative body in Delhi. I want to stress on holding it within six to eight months. I would like to emphasize that failure to see delimitations, should never be made an excuse for putting off the elections. So, within six to eight months elections must be held. This is what I would like to emphasise.

On the basis of it this gives a firm scope to put off the elections. Therefore, I for one, would be willing even to accept an ordinance which changes 1991 census to 1981 census in order to ensure that elections do take place within six to eight months.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: As an alternative, we will certainly like to try if the latest figures are available, which have been considered as provisional. If that does not become a reality, then only that point will arise. At that stage, we can consider it

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Khandelwal, are you withdrawing your amendment?

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved an amendment according to which Legislative Assembly will have 70 seats. Population of Delhi has been increasing rapidly. It has already reached 95 lakhs and till the Legislative Assembly is formed, the population will increase to about one crore. My submission is that as already suggested by several committees the number of seats should be increased to 84 in order to give proper representation. I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to kindly accept my suggestion.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I do not accept this proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 4 to clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses 4 to 37.

The question is:

"That the Clauses 4 to 37 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 4 to 37 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 38.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I am not moving my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments from clauses 39 to 44.

The question is:

"That clauses 39 to 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 39 to 44 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 45. There is an amendment by Shri Sajjan Kumar.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 45 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45 was added to the Bill.

Clause 46 - Consolidated fund of the capital

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Sir, beg to move :

Page 16, line 39, -

for "National Capital Territory "

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi." (24).

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 16, line 39, -

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi". (24)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put clause 46, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is.

"That the clause 46, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 46, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 47 Contingency fund of the capital

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Amendment No. 25 under Clause 47. Mr. Sajjan Kumar, are you moving?

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: I beg to move:

"Page 17, line 8, -

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi". (25)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 17, line 8,-

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi". (25)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That Clause 47, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 47, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Period of order made under article 239AB and approval thereof by Parliament

"49A. (1) Every order made by the President under article 239AB shall expire at the end of one year from the date of issue of the order and the provisions of clauses (2) and (3) of article 356 shall, so far as may be, apply to such order as they apply to a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) the President may extend the duration of the aforesaid order for a further period not exceeding two years from the date of expiry of the order under sub-section (1) subject to the condition that every extension of the said order for any period beyond the expiration of one year shall be approved by resolutions by both Houses of Parliament." (27)

MR. CHAIRMAN: As this is a new Clause, have you got anything to say on this, Mr. Advani?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We have already said what we wanted to say because this is prescribing the time limit. It was not prescribed earlier and this was one of our basic objections. I wish that even the first stage, when the assembly is dissolved or suspended, should come to the House as in the case of any State which has not been ec-

MR. CHAIRMAN: There were no amendments to clause 48 to 49.

The question is:

"That Clauses 48 and 49 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 48 and 49 were added to the Bill.

New clause 49A

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"Page 17,-

after line 28, insert-

cepted by the Government. They have said that after one year, if there is extension, it would come to the House. We differ on that. Otherwise, I have nothing to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri P.M. Sayeed)
The question is:

Page 17,-

after line 28, insert-

Period of order made under article 239AB and approval thereof by Parliament.

"49A. (1) Every order made by the President under article 239AB shall expire at the end of one year from the date of issue of the order and the provision of clauses (2) and (3) of article 356 shall, so far as may be, apply to such order as they apply to a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1), the President may extend the duration of the aforesaid order for a further period not exceeding two years from the date of expiry of the order under sub-section (1) subject to the condition that every extension of the said order for any period beyond the expiration of one year shall be approved by resolutions by both House of Parliament."

(27)

The motion was adopted.

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi".(26)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I accept it.

"That new clause 49A be added to the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

"Page 18, lines 19 and 20,—

New Clause 49A was added to the Bill.

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi". (26)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Coauses 50 to 53.

The motion was adopted.

The question is :

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Clause 54, as amended, to the vote of the House.

"That Clauses 50 to 53 stand part of the Bill."

The question is:

The motion was adopted.

"That Clause 54, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Clauses 50 to 53 were added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54- Amendment of section 27A of Act 437/1950

Clause 54, as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Amendment No.26 under Clause 54.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendment to clause 55.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: I beg to move:

Page 18, lines 19 and 20.

The question is:

for "National Capital Territory"

"That Clause 55 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 55 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three amendments Nos. 7, 12 and 21 to be moved by Shri Khurana and Shri Sajjan Kumar. Are you moving?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Yes Sir. I beg to move:

"Page I, lines 5 and 6,-

for "National Capital Territory "

substitute "Government of Delhi Territory" (7)

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : I beg to move:

"Page I lines 5 and 6,-

for "Government of National Capital Territory Act, 1991"

substitute "Government of Delhi Act, 1991" (12)

"Page I, lines 5 and 6,-

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi". (21)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 7 moved by Shri Madan Lal Khurana to the vote of the house.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 12 to Clause 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI S.B. CHAWAN: I am accepting Amendment No. 21 to Clause 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri P.M. Sayeed): The question is:

"Page I, lines 5 and 6,-

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi" (21)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause I, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause I as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the enacting Formula Stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.

Long Title

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments, Nos. 11 and 12 to the Title. Are you moving.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: I am not moving Amendment 11. But I am moving Amendment No. 20. I beg to move:

That in the Long Title,-

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi." (20)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am accepting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That in the Long Title,-

for "National Capital Territory"

substitute "National Capital Territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the long Title, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move.

That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, in the third reading I have just one point to make which I did not refer earlier because that was not part of this Bill.

But I had pointed out to the Home Minister that this Bill is supposed to be based on

the Balkrishnan Committee's Report and one of the recommendations made by the Balakrishnan Committee was that though this should be a Union Territory, there should be a Legislative Assembly for Delhi and that Members of the Legislative Assembly should be part of the Electoral College which elects the President under Article 54 of the Constitution.

I am happy to say that the Home Minister's response to this point that I had raised with him and I raised with him personally and at the all-Party Meeting also his response was positive. He said that I think that it is a valid recommendation and I would be willing to accept it. But then it was pointed out to him and he pointed out to me that Article 368 of the Constitution provides that if Article 54 is to be amended- Article 54 deals with the Electoral College electing the President - then it would need ratification by half the States. Therefore, he said that though I am positively responding to your suggestion but if I incorporate this particular recommendation of the Balkrishnan Committee in this Bill or in the Constitution, it would entail ratification by half the State and it would entail Delhi itself. Therefore, I did not press this point and gave no amendment on this point. It is because the Government gave us an indication that they were not adverse to this and not only Delhi but even Pondicherry which is today outside the Electoral College, both of them would be included in the Electoral College, by a suitable legislation later on. I would plead with him to bring this necessary legislation at the earliest so that it will be ratified in course of time.

THE MINISTER OF HOME (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I am in full agreement. The only point is that we should try to avoid delay for the delimitation to the constituencies. That is why I am in full agreement with both, for Delhi as well as Pondicherry. For that, we will have to bring a separate legislation so that Electoral Colleges will have to be there and we will be able to elect the President.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR

(Durg): Sir, I have three questions to ask.

Firstly, we have passed this Delhi Bill but who will be responsible to build a National Library in Delhi and also a National Theatre? Without these two things, it will look like a village.

Secondly, when our country got its independence in 1947, the population of this town was hardly three-and-a-half lakhs or so. Quite a number of people from various parts of India came to the Capital. But what I say is that the culture, tradition and all those things which Delhi people had carried, they feel that they have been submerged and their voice not been heard. I want to bring to the notice of the Central Government and at the same time, the Delhi Bill which is being passed, that their sentiments, their traditions, their cultures, certainly should be maintained. The third question is this. There is a lacuna here in the earthquake affected area, a large number of people had been killed and the Government of India has given enough money to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for providing shelter like winter blankets and other things to the affected people. But that has not been properly utilised. The House should have discussed this subject. These people are living in a very bad condition. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not giving shelter to them. This Parliament should have discussed this subject and we should have condemned them for not providing shelter to the affected people.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: With regard to his first two questions, I would be in a position to reply. His third question is not relevant to the Bill at all. And that is why, I will reply to his first two questions.

His first question is about a National Library and a National Theatre. I will have to explore the possibilities in this regard. I will find out as to whether it should be done by the Central Government or we can as well leave it to the new Assembly to come. Since he has used the words 'National Theatre'

and 'National Library', my *prima facie* reaction is that - with subject to examination I am saying this - normally it is the Central Government which will have to do it.

With regard to his second question, I would say that it will be a matter of history as to who are these three-and-a-half lakh people who had original culture, which needs to be preserved. It will be another matter of research. I am not an authority in that. We will consult the necessary expert in this field and whichever might be the authority, we will try to get help from them.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this House today when this historic Bill is being passed, on the other side only there are sixteen Members present and it is the Congress Party which has got the dedication to do it. And that is why, we are in a position to pass this Bill today... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIEMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

22.28 hrs.

FAMILY COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
Contd.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Family Courts (Amendment) Bill. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir firstly I must thank all the people who partici-

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumarmanglam]

pated in the debate on this Amendment Bill of the Family Courts Act. I would like to just make a few clarifications.

The Act has since been extended to Bihar on the 10th of December 1991. Once the Act is extended to the State, Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the obligation of the State to try and create Courts in various areas, where one million population or more exists.

And for the State judiciary, we are taking steps to ensure that judicial expenses come within the Plan scheme of expenditure and the matter is being pushed through in the Planning Commission.

I would be obliged if the House would take up this Bill into consideration and pass it unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Family Courts Act, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment No. 1. Shri Gir-dhari Lal Bhargava.

MR. GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Lons Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1. the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHEI RANGARJAN KUMARAMASNGALAM: Sir I Beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

22.31 hrs.

RE. SERVICE DOCTORS – *Contd.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): Sir., with your permisson I may say one or two sentences. I am told that during the day something has been said about the doctors strike.

SHRI RAM NALK (Bombay North): What about the say in the night now ?

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: In the night, I will say what pleasers all of you. I do not know what exactly has been said by hon. Members. But I had made a commitment. The commitments were two. Firstly I made a commitment that their grievances will be looked into sympathetically with an open mind and secondly there will be no victimisation against the striking doctors at that time. I stand by those two commitments. I would like to inform the House that I have ap-

pointed a 3-man committee under the Additional secretary who has held three meetings with the gacsd doctors. I also had an opportunity to discuss some matters with them. I think twice or thrice I met them. I could not go into the details today and yesterday. But tomorrow or day after tomorrow or Monday or during the next week I will be issuing some orders and so far as other things are concerned I will have to get it examined by the Finance and Personnel Departments because such matters are not easily decided or in haste then, I will seek the permission of the hon. prime Minister and the Cabinet. At that time I will be able to say fully what has been done. But so far as I am concerned and the Government is concerned, we have an open mind on the issue and we will try to look into their grievances sympathetically. That is what I wanted to say.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Is there any time-bound programme ?

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: There is no time-bound programme.

22.32. hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT (AMENDMENT)
BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TERY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN
KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Delhi High Court Act, 1966, as passed
by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into
consideration".

The Bill seeks to increase the original pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Court in the Union Territory of Delhi from the existing limit of Rs. 1lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs so that

original suit of a value of more than Rs. 5 lakhs only would need to go to the Delhi High Court. This increase in the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction is necessary because of the decline in the value of rupee over the years and for reducing the pressure on the Delhi High Court. The proposed amendment will speed up disposal of cases around. The existing original suits involving a value less than Rs. 5 lakhs will be transferred to the District Court excluding those cases where hearing has already commenced. The Bill will also provide for appeal to the District judge against decree or order made by a Subordinate Court after the commencement of the proposed amendment where the value of the original suit in respect of which the decree or order has been made does not exceed Rs. 1lakh. Thus the Bill which aims at granting more powers to the District Courts will benefit around the litigant public in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The Government is separately pursuing a proposal to decentralise the District Court in the Union Territory of Delhi for the convenience of the litigant public so that they need not travel long distances. The modalities of decentralisation are being discussed with the Delhi Administration and Delhi High court. The matter is in advanced stage. It is the intention that the increase in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Court and its decentralisation should be carried out simultaneously.

I hope the Bill will receive the full support from all Members of the House.

19.31. hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : The Question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Delhi High Court Act 1966, as passed
by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into
consideration".

The motion was adopted.

(Amend.) Bill As passed by

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause-by- Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause -2 Amendmet of Section 5

There are amendments to Clause 2— given by Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava and prof. Rasa Sing Rawat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:
Page 1, line 8 —

for "rupees five lakhs" substitute "rupees fifty lakhs"!(1)

Page 1, line 11,—

for "rupees five lakhs" substitute "rupees fifty lakhs".(2)

[*English*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 8, -

for "rupees five lakhs" substitute "rupees seven lakhs"(3)

Page 1, line 13,-

for "rupees five lakhs" substitute "rupees seven lakhs" (4)

Page 2, line 6-

for "rupees one lakh" substitute "rupees two lakhs"(5)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to what the hon. Minister has submitted just now, I would like to submit that this Bill has been introduced to increase the limit of pecu-

niary jurisdiction from rupees one lakh to rupees five lakh of Delhi High Court. The lawyers of tis Hazari Court have gone on strike in protest against it. The argument given by hon. Minister for increasing the limit is that the value of rupee has declined. Therefore, I have moved mendment to increase the limit from rupees 5 lakhs to fifty lakhs. Be sides, my submission is that the Government proposes to set up five more courts at various places in Delhi. But has the Government taken the lawyers into confidence and has it also taken an assurance from them to the effect that they would not launch any agitation after this is passed. The Government must seek their opinion in this regard because this is not in practice anywhere else. I am also of the view that creation of five judicial districts would create a difficulty. My submission is that such limit is not there in Rajasthan, Haryana etc. But here in Delhi two types of demands have been made . The Government at the same time had promised to constitute a coimmittee to solve the matters in regard to the division of civil court. But the committee has not been formed so far and I am confident that the concerned Ministers in the previous Government took no initiative in this respect. Therefore, I would suggest to increase the limit from rupees five lakhs to rupees fifty lakhs. The decentralisation proposed by the Government would result in agitation. The Government must take the lawyers into confidence otherwise the agitation being launched by the lawyers of Tis Hazari Court will continue for many more days. Therefore, I think no one has paid attention to it. A Committee should be constituted, which should decide in this regard and if this amendmentis brought according to that decisioin, then only speedy and inexpensive justice could be provided to the people of Delhi. Otherwise an agitation will be launched by the lawyers and it will create lot of problems. If courts are closed and the lawyers do not work, the cases which have been pending even for the last 15 year will take still more time.

Therefore, I would request the hon.

Minister to constitute a Committee and bring this Bill after giving due consideration to it and making necessary amendments.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I like to submit that the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1991 has been brought in a haste and as my hon. friend just now said that it would have been better, if the amendment Bill would have been brought after constituting a Committee and discussing it with the judiciary.

There is a saying that "justice delayed is justice denied". It means if there is delay in dispensing justice, justice is actually denied and this is actually happening to day. Thousands and lakhs of cases are pending in the courts of Delhi to day -- whether these are district courts, lower courts or High court.

Therefore, I would like to submit that the limit of cases exceeding value of Rs.1 lakh, which has been raised to Rs. five lakhs should be raised to Rs. 10-15 lakhs. It should be done at one time, otherwise, it will have to be raised again and again. The limit of lower courts should also be raised so that there should not be much workload on the High courts and all the vacant posts should be filled immediately.

Another point, which I would like to submit is that in all the Hindi-speaking States of North-India i.e. in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, use of the regional language i.e. Hindi has been started in all the lower courts. Some of the hon. Judges had even started giving judgements in Hindi, but in Delhi, English is used in all the courts, even though this is a Hindi-speaking area and 80 percent of population speaks Hindi. Delhi is a Union Territory and when the Legislative Assembly will be formed this proposal will certainly be brought there, but till then, Hindi should be used in the Delhi High Court.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, attention should be paid towards the delay and the heavy expenditure in cases in the courts. Lok-Adalats

were set up to provide inexpensive justice to the people and to provide lawyers and free legal aid to those, who do not have anyone to fight their case. So long as a particular senior justice was there in the Supreme Court, this facility was provided, but now the poor are not getting any legal aid. I would like to know from the Government why the lawyers working in Delhi courts and in Tis Hazari Court repeatedly go on strike and give *Dharna* at the Boat-Club. Recently, some lawyers were debarred to attend courts due to some reasons. There were some more cases in which a dispute cropped up between the judges and the lawyers. Our Law Minister should make efforts, to maintain amity between the judges and the lawyers so that the people can get speedy and inexpensive justice. The vacant posts of judges should be immediately filled up and in view of 85 lakh population of the capital, the posts of judges should be increased.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, The first point, which I think is important for all of us to realise, is that the present district courts in Delhi, even as it is by raising the pecuniary jurisdiction to 5 lakhs, the number of cases that will be transferring from the High Court to the district courts itself is quite large. I do appreciate the sentiments that have been raised by the hon. Member that it should be at a much higher level and ultimately all original suits should really start from at least district court level, in fact to start-if possible-at the lower court, the court of the magistrates. But now the situation is simply that the infrastructural situation is not such where we can really transfer the total litigation.

We have taken this, as a first step, with the intention of decentralising the amount of litigation that is there in Delhi and if possible to ensure that for the litigant to have as little inconvenience as possible and that justice is available as closely as possible. We have

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

people travelling quite a number of kilometres from the extreme corners of Delhi to Tis Hazari where the courts are situated. I would like to make one thing clear here. We are not going ahead with the decentralisation at the speed where it becomes impossible to implement it. We would see that it is done in a manner where infrastructure is provided; sufficient facilities are provided to all concerned. I am sure all concerned would appreciate that this is necessary in the interests of the litigant public.

But I wish to make it clear that for our Government the primary motive and the primary interest of the Delhi public and our citizens is most important. Large sections of people, who may have certain or may not have certain vested interests in the matter. We would definitely meet every body concerned, talk to all concerned and we would keep in mind the views of the Delhi Administration and the Delhi High Court definitely and will take suitable action.

In these circumstances, as a first step, I think, we have come forward and I will request the support of the entire House in passing the Bill. I request the Members to withdraw the amendments and support the Bill.

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA REDDY
(Anantapur): The raising of pecuniary jurisdiction from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs is not much of help to the litigant public and the advocates. So, unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction must be given to the District Courts. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a different thing please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Girdhari Lal Bhargava, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir,

I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

clause 3

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Girdhari Lal Bhargava, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, are you moving your amendment?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: These are no amendments to clause 4.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-
SALAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

22.49 hrs.

VALEDICTORY REFERENCES

Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the winter session of this House is coming to an end and after some time all of us will leave this place. After a few days this year will also come to an end and it will be an important event for us. The event is that the term of the present Secretary General, Shri Kailash Chandra Rastogi who has been discharging his duties very efficiently since last one year, will expire this year.

Shri Rastogi has been able to maintain very cordial relation with all the hon. Members because of his scholastic dispositions. All of us have a respect for him. It is high time that we express our good wishes and gratitude to him for the service he rendered to this House and the institution. I wish him good health and all success in life. I would like to express my satisfaction over some developments that took place during this session. The Government taking the sentiments of the Parliament into account got the Bill relating to the grant of statehood to Delhi passed. It also tried to make a positive approach in regard to Doctor's strike at the behest of the parliament. It would have been better had the hon. Minister of Health made a full announcement in this regard. The day before yesterday the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told me that the Cabinet had already taken a decision in this regard. I took it granted because I consider the Cabinet to be at the highest level and more powerful than the Prime Minister. Had the decision of the Cabinet been announced here, it would have been far more satisfactory than the proceedings of the House.

Thirdly, the Government gave some assurances in regard to Meghalaya. These assurances have come in conformity with the sentiments of the House. I think they have taken some step to fulfil these assurances. Had the hon. Minister of Home Affairs announced in detail the measures being taken in this regard, it would have been much more satisfactory. I am happy that we have conducted the business of the House in consonance with the well established Parliamentary procedure and made efforts to fulfil

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

our expectations from the Government.

I once again express my good wishes to Shri Kailash Chandra Rastogi.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Hon. Speaker, Sir, when this Second Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha is coming to an end, I rise to place on record on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government very sincere Thanks to all the hon. Members, the Leaders of all the political parties, the Leader of the Opposition and to you, hon. Speaker, Sir.

During the session, there were a number of occasions when we needed close coordination, cooperation and counsel of leaders, especially the Leader of the Opposition and I am really gratified by their sincerity of approach on all such occasions. Similarly, there were many occasions when we subjected the hon. Members to gruelling extensions far beyond the usual time of the rising of the House and the cooperation on their part was never wanting as today.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Please see on this side also.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I will definitely see your side.

This helped us in no small measure to dispose of the business before the House smoothly. There were a number of very important and far reaching issues which were debated and deliberated upon and the contributions made by the hon. Members have been of immense value to the Government in shaping up the policies. There were occasions when the House showed press-

ing concern for certain issues, yet the sagacity of Leaders of the political parties and Members ensured that the dignity and decorum of the House was always maintained.

I would also like to thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir, for ensuring that the business of the House is conducted in the best traditions of the august body and for channelizing the energies of the Members to enhance the quality of the debates. On this occasion, Sir, I would also like to place on record on behalf of the whole House our appreciation for the remarkable services rendered by the Secretary General, who, I understand, would shortly be retiring on the 31st of December and wish him a happy, healthy and successful life ahead.

Let me take this opportunity once again to thank you all for your very kind cooperation and for having helped in making this Session, a success.

May I finally end by wishing all, Happy Christmas and Happy New Year in advance.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Second Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha comes to a close today. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the hon. Members for their kind cooperation extended to me and my colleagues the Deputy Speaker and the Members of the Panel of Chairpersons in the smooth conduct of the business of the House.

During this short Session which commenced on 20th November, 1991, the House held 22 sittings lasting over 140 hours. The Session commenced with oath-taking by the Prime Minister as Member of Lok Sabha consequent upon his election to this House from Nandyal constituency in the bye-election held on 16th November, 1991. Nine other Members, including Defence Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar, also made and subscribed oath/affirmation on the opening day. This accretion to the strength of the House is most welcome.

The large scale destruction of life and property caused by the earthquake in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh on the night of 20th October, 1991 cast its shadows on the proceedings of the House. A reference to this catastrophe was made by me and the House joined me in expressing its grief over the tragedy.

Before referring to the business transacted during the current session, I would like to mention that this Session would be long remembered for the decision taken by the House on the recommendations of the General Purposes Committee to televise the Question Hour proceedings of Parliament on experimental basis to begin with.

During the Session, four hundred and forty nine Questions were put down for oral answer. Of these 88 Questions were actually answered. Written answers were given to 4,999 Questions. Two half-an-hour Discussions were also held.

Coming to legislative business, 14 Bills were passed by the House. Among the important Bills are the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Bill, which was passed only this morning with near unanimity, the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1991; the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1991, the MRTTP (Amendment) Bill, 1991 and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Bill, 1991.

Coming to the financial business, the balance Demands for Grants in respect of Punjab Budget for 1991-92 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1991-1992 were also discussed and passed.

Four short duration discussions under Rule 193 were held, important among them being the law and order situation in the country; Cauvery water dispute; and the economic situation in the Country.

The House also discussed and passed a Statutory Resolution approving the Procla-

mation issued by the President on 11th October, 1991 under article 356 of the Constitution of India in relation to the State of Meghalaya.

Two important matters were raised through Calling Attention notices, that is, strike by service doctors all over the country and scandal involving crores of rupees in supply of food unfit for human consumption to infants through Anganwadis in Delhi. In addition, 133 matters were raised under rule 377.

As usual, Private Members continued to evince keen interest in bringing their Bills and Resolutions to the House. Forty four Bills on varied subjects were sponsored by private Members. The debate on the Bill providing for employment or for means and resources for self-employment to all adult citizens introduced by Shri Bhogendra Jha and carried over from the first session, continued during this Session also. A resolution moved by Shri Tej Narain Singh urging the Government to take steps for tackling the unemployment problem also evoked considerable interest. Members from all parties expressed their concern over the problem which was shared by the Ministers as well. Another resolution expressing concern over the increasing caste struggle in the country and urging Government to take urgent steps to root it out, was moved by Dr. K. V.R. Chowdary. This Resolution is yet to be concluded.

Hon. Members, before I conclude, I would like once again to thank all of you, particularly the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, Leader of various Parties and Groups as well as the Whips of various Parties, for the unstinted cooperation and courtesy extended to me but for which my task would not have been easy.

Lastly, I must also thank all the officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat as well as the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for all the assistance that they have ungrudgingly rendered in the service of the House.

23.00 hrs.

RELINQUISHING OF OFFICE OF SECRETARY GENERAL BY SHRI K.C. RASTOGI AND APPOINTMENT OF SHRI C. K. JAIN AS SECRETARY GENERAL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.C. Rastogi would be laying down his office at the end of this month. Shri K.C. Rastogi has worked very very unobtrusively, conscientiously and justly. He has also given correct opinion and advice which is very important. He has worked without any bias against anybody or any Party. He has never tried to impose his views on others. We are sure that his help and advice will be available for the country. He is in his good health. So, he can render service to the nation for a long time in different capacities. We express our great appreciation for the splendid service he has rendered to the Lok Sabha.

I have great pleasure in announcing that Shri K.C. Rastogi will be the honorary officer of the House. This we do in recognition of his service to the Lok Sabha.

We wish him good health and productive and meaningful life as he has done upto now in future also.

Now we shall have to make other arrangements also. I have decided to ask Shri C.K. Jain, the Additional Secretary, to carry on with the duties of the Secretary-General. Necessary formal and legal orders will be issued.

We have to fill some other vacancies

also. Necessary action would be taken in this respect.

I very sincerely and from the bottom of my heart thank all the Members, all the leaders and all the Officers and the Press and everybody concerned the staff and everybody concerned with the activities of this House.

SHRI PROBIN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Sir, I want to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that statement?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): He wants to make a zero hour statement!

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: It pains me greatly to read a news item in the Assam Tribune dated 19th December, 91 wherein it is alleged that I have had a hand in the reported army action on 17, 18 Dec. 91 in Sipajhar in my Parliamentary Constituency. I take this opportunity to deny my involvement in the reported action. I have been in Delhi this week and I have no knowledge of this incident if it has happened at all.

The allegation made by a few political leaders as reported in the news item is designed to malign me politically.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

23.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

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790

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