

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 24, 1994/
Bhadra 2, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Import/Export of Fertilizers

421. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI A. ASOKRAJ:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of
fertilizers are being imported as well as
exported;

(b) if so, the details of the fertilizers
being imported and exported;

(c) the names of the countries from
which these are being imported and the

countries to whom these are being
exported; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange
spent on import and earned from export
of these fertilizers during the last two
years?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTI-
LIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS
AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):
(a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the
Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Urea, Di-Ammonium
Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash
(MOP) are the major fertilizers which are
imported in the country. The main sources
of imports are:

Urea: CIS, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Abu
Dhabi, Kuwait, Libya, Indonesia,
Romania and Bangladesh.

DAP: USA, Jordan, Mexico and CIS.

MOP: CIS, Germany, Jordan, Canada
and Israel.

The total quantities of fertilizers
imported and the foreign exchange outgo
on imports (excluding imports on private

account) during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below:—

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)
(Foreign exchange outgo in Rs. crores)

Year	Urea		DAP		MOP	
	Qty.	Foreign Exchange outgo on Govt. A/c	Qty.	Foreign Exchange outgo on Govt. A/c	Qty.	Foreign Exchange outgo on Govt. A/c
1992-93	18.57	665.64	15.57	654.50	17.61	488.19
1993-94	28.40	930.63	15.69	—	14.28	166.57

Generally, India does not export chemical fertilizers. However, small quantities are exported to Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

The quantities of fertilizers exported (excluding movement to Bhutan) and the foreign exchange earned during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows:—

Year	Commodity exported	Country to which exported	Quantity exported (in tonnes)	Foreign exchange (in Rs. crores)
1992-93	Urea	Nepal	15,000	6.44
1993-94	SSP	Bangladesh	29,000	7.10

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is mainly an agricultural country where majority of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Because of the Government's attitude, the fertilizer sector has remained neglected. The expansion of the plants and their modernization have not been attended to and in the name of maintenance of plants, Government's money has been misused. Because of the cynical attitude of the Department, we have to import fertilizers to cater to the domestic demands. On the other hand, the fertilizer plants are lying closed. The reason behind it is that these plants

are unable to use their full production capacity. In this direction Government has neither any long-term policy nor has it any fixed production target.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Government through you that if the existing fertilizer units of our country start producing fertilizers according to their full capacity, how much foreign exchange we will be able to save through it and by what planning the Government will be able to fill the gap between the demand and the supply. The second part of my question is what is the cost of production of fertilizers exported and imported.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I want to place the full facts before the hon. Member and before the House. From 1950, roughly from the time of independence up to now, the installed capacity and the production of fertilisers in the country have gone up more than hundred times. That is number one.

Number two, the hon. Member has some misconceptions regarding the capacity utilisation. Let me take this. As far as the public sector is concerned, the capacity utilisation of the plants is around 84 per cent. As far as the cooperative sector is concerned, that is, KRIBHCO and IFFCO, it is more than hundred per cent. That is around 108 per cent.

As far as the private sector is concerned, it is again more than hundred per cent. That is 104 per cent. That is how the position is. All of them are in that bracket which I have mentioned. This is the broad position.

Now the hon. Member wants to know why, in spite of all the achievements, we are importing. The reasons have been disclosed in this House in the past. I may repeat them here. The basic reason is that we do not have the raw materials or enough feedstock out of which the fertiliser is made. Basically, as far as nitrogenous fertiliser is concerned, we do not have gas of that much quantity that is required.

As far as phosphate fertiliser is concerned, we do not have rock phosphate. We have only five per cent and that also is of very low quality. It is basically in Rajasthan and around the State. As far as Potash is concerned, we

do not have even one per cent. We have 'zero'. That is the position. That is the reason why our strategy is two-fold.

Our strategy is two-fold. Firstly, modernise, upgrade and put up new plants, particularly, on the urea side; secondly, have joint ventures, where gas is much cheaper and it is much cheaper in the Middle East and some other places. We are finalising a plant in the private sector in Jordan; we have a very good experience of a plant in Senegal in the joint sector. We have finalised Memorandum of Understanding in Iran and Oman recently. We are working on possibilities in Qatar and other Gulf areas and even areas outside Gulf. This is the strategy; these are the achievements; these are the problems.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: My second question is, whether the productivity of soil is deteriorating by using synthetic fertilisers and if so, the action taken thereon? The fertiliser plants in private and co-operative sector are closed or on the verge of closure in Bihar and Eastern part of U.P. *i.e.* Gorakhpur and Varanasi. What action is being taken by the Government to revive them?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What the hon. Member says is true that we have a serious problem as far as Gorakhpur and some other plants—both of Hindustan Fertilisers and the Fertiliser Corporation of India—are concerned. The reason as we have said before, is that the most of these plants from the beginning are running into difficulties due to mismatch of technology etc. We were getting technology from different sources.

That was the time full of enthusiasm. We wanted to control the commanding heights of economy and we went ahead and we achieved a lot; but in the process, these initial difficulties, due to lack of experience, did arise. These difficulties are with us till now. We are now looking in the overall supervision of the BIFR because these matters of both the Companies are before the BIFR. How we can revive and what we can do is to keep in mind two things, firstly, economic viabilities; secondly, social aspects.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): The hon. Minister of State has already stated in this regard. I want to add that the cases which have been referred to BIFR...

11.07 hrs.

[English]

At this stage, some slogans from the Public Gallery were heard and a visitor from the Public Gallery jumped on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't continue it. Please sit down. Don't derail the House now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Recently, we have constituted

an expert Committee. Which has visited four factories i.e. Barauni, Durgapur factory in Calcutta and the two factories in Assam. After its visit, it has recommended that if two hundred and seventy crores of rupees are spent on them, then these factories can be revived and run smoothly. We hope that if we are spending crores of rupees on idle labourers then the amount of Rs. two hundred and seventy crores is not too much. In this connection, we are talking with concerned department like Finance Department. We are moving in the direction of their revival.

SHRI LAXMAN SINGH: There is the scarcity of fertilizers in our country. In order to fill up the gap whatever is being done has been told by the Minister. When there is shortage of fertilizers, we are exporting forty-four thousand tonnes of it. What is the reason behind it. Will the Government restrict the export of forty four thousand tonnes of fertilizers so that shortfall of supply may be made up here?

[English]

SHRI EUDARDO FALEIRO: In the context of the quantities that we are dealing with, the export is insignificant and we are putting it to very good purpose, that is, to keep very good relations with our good neighbours, Bhutan and Nepal. So, this is done for a very good reason. This is as far as urea is concerned. We are also exporting some SSP to Bangladesh. Apart from the reason that I have mentioned above, this export is helping certain units which are in difficulty after the decontrol as they could not utilise the installed capacity. These exports are helping them to utilise the installed capacity. Incidentally, some hon. Members of the Opposition asked for it and it is, indeed, very wise on their part and we

agreed to their suggestion. The export of the SSP is helping the manufacturing units and in that context, the action taken by us is economically sound and politically also very much justified.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the picture shown by the hon. Minister, during 1992-93 and 1993-94, fertilizers to the tune of Rs. 665 and 930 crores were imported respectively and thereafter, fertilisers worth Rs. 488 and 166 crores were imported again. Total amount comes to Rs. 1600 crores approximately. But at the same time the hon. Minister is telling that all the factories are producing more than their optimum capacity. It indicates that we are unable to cater to our domestic need of fertilizers from our own resources and established capacity. Whereas the Gorakhpur fertilizer factory has been lying closed for the past four years. The Haldia factory has not been commissioned so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we will endeavour to increase the indigenous fertilizer production capacity with the money and resources we are investing in importing fertilizers? The Government has stated that the imported fertilizers are cheaper than the one produced indigenously and that is why the imported fertilisers sale is the maximum. I would like to know clearly from the hon. Minister whether we cannot ban import of fertilizers? What efforts is the Government making to cut down the production cost of our fertilizers?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have replied to it...

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you did reply to it very ably.

SHRI EDUARDO FÁLIERO: I only want to clarify one thing. When I spoke of our achievements in terms of installed capacity, I was speaking generally. Now, there are two exceptions, namely HFC and FCI. These two are sick units and their capacity utilisation, on an average, is not more than 30 per cent.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Hon. Speaker, Sir, as our hon. Minister has explained, companies producing chemicals and fertilizers are facing difficulties. For the last few decades, we have been encouraging the usage of chemical pesticides and fertilizers such as nitrates, phosphates, sulphates, etc. to augment food production. To encourage our farmers, we have also been subsidising the imported fertilizers. Now it has become a rather chronic problem. The expenditure on this account has been ever increasing. We have to spend nearly Rs. 12,000 crore in the form of subsidy to import all these things. In this context, I would like to know whether there is going to be any rethinking or restructuring of the whole thing in a comprehensive way to encourage our farmers to go in for more and more organic fertilizers such as manure, compost and so on. This is all the more important because indiscriminate use of chemicals is leading to ecological imbalance, pollution, and many health problems. Therefore, is the Ministry thinking of a comprehensive plan to encourage the use of organic fertilizers to a great extent? My suggestion is that indigenous units may be encouraged for this purpose. Now, organic fertilizers include livestock manure.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the first point is, the Government have

several programmes to encourage the use of fertilizers. The policy is to encourage these programmes. They are conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The second point, however, I must make is that organic fertilizer, under the circumstances can only supplement the chemical fertilizers. In view of the size of the country, in view of the requirements of production and consumption, the organic fertilizers cannot substitute it, but can only supplement the chemical fertilizers.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY:

Sir, in the reply given, there is no mention of the amount of the DAP. The quantity is there, but the amount is not there. I would like to know what is the total installed capacity of DAP in our country and whether the production of DAP has been affected by allowing the entry of foreign fertilizers into the Indian market?

I would also like to know, whether the DAP units which have been given the package for turnover have been accepted in all the cases and according to that what capacity can be utilised if the package is given to different DAP units.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the figures that we have given in the reply are the expenditure on the Government account. Now, after the de-control of DAP, the Government is not importing it and it is imported by private traders and there is no limit to the number of private traders who are importing it. There are so many of them.

Secondly, in commercial transactions, nobody discloses the price because there are so many discounts, so many cuts and so much of transactions that

they are not disclosing the price. Therefore, the figures are not available.

As far as the question of production of DAP being affected is concerned, there have been some sort of difficulties there and these difficulties arose because of de-control which was recommended by the JPC on Fertilizer Pricing. De-control led to price rise. The price rise was in such a manner that it often discouraged the farmer from buying such amounts of this particular type of fertilizer as compared to the amount that they were buying when it was subsidised.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY:

Sir, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Please. I am not allowing. There are others who want to ask questions. Mr. Minister you will not reply to this.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, since Independence there has been phenomenal increase, both in production and consumption of fertilizer. In that respect, per hectare consumption of fertilizer in India is one of the lowest. It is 72 kg. or something like that in India, whereas in neighbouring Bangladesh it is more than 101 kg. and in China it is more than 202 kg. and like that. I would like to know whether it is fact that if we go by the present scale, then by the end of the century, that is by the end of Ninth Plan period, there will be a gap of about eight million tonnes of even Urea. Though in Urea, it may even be further, and such huge quantity would not even be available in the international market for import also. Even if we approach the market with money bags also, it will not be available. I would like to know whether such a scenario has been presented by the experts?

It is also very much necessary to meet the target of 240 million tonnes of food grain. This target has been fixed to be achieved by the end of this century. In order to achieve this, action on war footing is needed. I would like to know whether, keeping in view this target to be achieved, any blueprint has been prepared about how much will be produced by setting up of new plants, how much by way of import and how much by setting right our existing public sector plants in order to be able to meet this challenging task.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I cannot confirm the exact size of the gap between our production and requirement but I can affirm that the gap is there and it will be there. As I have said, we have two-pronged strategies—(i) to expand the existing plants and set up new plants and (ii) in view of the non-availability or shortage of raw material, it is far more important, to have joint ventures elsewhere. We have a comprehensive strategy and we are working on that. I may say that it has succeeded well.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Of late, the fertilizers that we are using are causing poor production and infertility of soil. On the contrary the use of indigenous fertilizers will lead to more production. The Government has been encouraging the setting up of Gobar Gas Plants, but it should be done on a large scale. One cartload of cow dung produces seven cartloads of fertilizers which can be used for three years continuously whereas the artificial fertilizers will last for only one year. Moreover, if one uses this artificial fertilizer continuously for ten years the soil gets degraded.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been asked by Shrimati Urs.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has tested the soil in order to see the effect of using these fertilizers continuously. As far as the setting up of bio-gas plant is concerned, my district stands first in the whole of the country and we have been benefiting a lot by this. I would like to know whether there is any plan to produce extra...

MR. SPEAKER: Next question is on bio-gas. The Minister need not reply this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain fertilizers which have to be imported because of their shortage. I have some information with me but...

[*English*]

I would like to know whether it is true that there is some middle agency through which either the Government or private factories can get the imported fertilizers.

[*Translation*]

Whether imports are made viable middle agency or such deals are struck directly between the Government and the Private factory owners?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As far as Urea is concerned, the imports are canalized and it is done through MMTC which is under the Ministry of Commerce. As far as other types of fertilizers are

concerned, they are de-canalized and decontrolled. Only a small quantity of Potash is imported through Government agency under the bilateral assistance with Germany and Canada.

[English]

Bio-Gas Programme

422. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bio-gas programme of the Union Government has failed to achieve its targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any financial irregularities have also been noticed in the R&D of this programme;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Against a total target of about 16.72 lakh family type biogas plants fixed under National Project on Biogas Development since its inception

in the year 1981-82 upto March 31, 1994, over 19.88 lakh family type biogas plants have been installed in the country.

(c) No financial irregularities have been noticed in the Research & Development of the Biogas Programme. However, the CAG has made four observations on the Biogas R&D Programme in Para 7.1.1 of his Report No. 6 of 1994, on the following:

- (i) Non-submission of final reports in five cases;
- (ii) Non-evaluation of final reports in five cases;
- (iii) Purchase of only three equipment against eight equipment sanctioned in one case; and
- (iv) Infructuous expenditure incurred on the development of three new models of biogas plants.

(d) The Ministry's reactions to the observations given in (c) above are as follows:

- (i) This was mainly due to retirement or transfer of the Principal Investigators;
- (ii) This was due to the Non-convening of the experts committees as per schedule;
- (iii) The institution concerned has now informed that seven equipment were procured and one more sanctioned equipment could not be purchased due to shortage of funds; and

- (iv) The Ministry incurred expenditure only on the field trial of these three models and not on their development.

(e) The Ministry has approved a new R&D Strategy from 31st May, 1994 which provides support for more rigorously selected and goal oriented R&D projects in the field of Non-Conventional Energy, including biogas and stricter monitoring of all projects.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that CAG has made four observations on the bio-gas and R&D programme. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to second observation where he has stated, "non-evaluation of final reports in five cases." He has given the reason also for this where he has said that this was due to non-convening of the experts committee meeting as per schedule. I would like to know what was the reason for non-convening of the experts committee meetings as per schedule.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, subsequent to the CAG Report we have completed the action. There was a routine delay in convening the committee meeting with State and the Central Government representatives. The committees have since been convened and evaluation of the projects has already been done.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that for the last 14 years over 19.88 lakh family-type bio-gas plants have been installed. He has also stated that a new R&D strategy from 31st May, 1994, has to be started with more rigorously and goal oriented R&D projects. For the last 14 years the achievement of target was too low, that is only 19.88 lakh family-

type biogas plants have been installed, because the country has a population of more than 800 million people.

So, I would like to know from the Minister as to what have been the results of this new rigorously selected policy of R&D in bio-gas, in the last three months.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, this Ministry has largely been an R&D demonstration project oriented Ministry. We have set up a Special Committee to review the R&D programme and that Committee had come up with various recommendations. The idea is to focus on result-oriented research, and also to involve the industrial and commercial establishments as well as various non-Governmental organisations in research. The targets of the bio-gas programme are being fixed by the Planning Commission since 1981-82. This is a subsidy-driven programme and, therefore, the targets are limited by the amount of subsidy that is available. Along with the re-orientation of the R&D for focus on result-oriented research, we have also reduced the subsidy by about 20 per cent. Our experience in the last year has been...

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question is what has been the achievement in the last three months.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, in the last three months, the achievement has been about 80 per cent of the target. In the first quarter it is normally lower, but we have been consistently over-achieving the targets.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is ture that you have

done much more than the target fixed. 19 lakh bio-gas plants have been installed against the target of 16 lakh but have you conducted any survey about the number of bio-gas plants functioning at present because according to my information 71 per cent of the bio-gas plants does not function after their installation and your department could not trace the reason therefor as to which model of plant should be installed that can function well. In Rajasthan dome shape plants were installed initially but now small size plants are being installed there. Your own report reveals that funds have been wasted on evolving the models of three bio-gas plants. Therefore, kindly make it clear whether the Government has conducted any survey as to which model is the best at present and whether it is being installed throughout India unanimously?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The hon. Member is correct to the extent that one of the problems plaguing the National Bio-Gas Development Programme has been the non-functioning of a part of the plants. But the Member will appreciate that though this is a Central Government scheme, the work is done at the village level and the community development block level and the State nodal agencies do it. Something like two lakh plants are installed in a year. The functionality was 77 per cent three years ago as per the N.C.A.E.R. In the last one and a half years we have improved the functionality by about 10 per cent.

There are seven plant designs; that is a part of the question. These are the approved designs. The most favourite seems to be the Deen Bandhu Fixed Dome model. The second favourite is the Janta Fixed Dome model and the third

is the K.V.I.C. type of plant. The consumer or the beneficiary is at liberty to select any model that he likes.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 423, Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria.

(Interruptions)

You sit down please.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: My question was whether the Government has conducted any survey as to how many plants are functioning at present because these days these are used for storing wheat... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is no way that you should stand up and speak at will.

[English]

Coal India Limited

+

423. SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has opposed deduction of dues owed to the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) by various State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this move is likely to lead CIL into a cash squeeze; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The Government of India decided to recover the outstanding dues payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings including Coal India Ltd., as on 31.5.1990 by the State Electricity Boards from Central Plan Assistance to States in four annual instalments with effect from 1990-91. Subsequently, the Ministry of Coal introduced "Cash and Carry Scheme" with effect from 1st October, 1991 to overcome the problem of further overdues.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Coal India Limited is passing through a grave economic crisis today. Coal India Limited is a great source of power in India.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of money outstanding against different State Electricity Boards and the amount of money recovered from different States, separately, under the recovery scheme formulated by a Central Assistance Scheme?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the total outstanding due was Rs. 1,093.42 crore which was recovered year-wise from 1990-91 and almost all have been recovered. I have got the State-wise list.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give the list to him later on.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, presently, the Coal India Limited has to take loan from the financial institutions for running its daily programme to the tune of Rs. 6.5 lakh and for paying the monthly salaries of its employees to the tune of Rs. 353 crores. This proves that Coal India Limited is passing through grave economic crisis to carry out its functions.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what measures the Government has taken to pull Coal India Limited out of this economic crisis?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, it is not only the salaries to be paid, but the Coal India incurred outstandings has risen to Rs. 3,216.39 crore as on 30.6.1994 as against Rs. 1,800 crore in the year 1990-91. As far as the steps taken are concerned, "Cash and Carry Scheme" was introduced but the response was not good. Therefore, they have introduced these things as advance payment or later on having periodic discussion with State Electricity Boards etc. I think the recovery will be done.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a proposal by the Coal India Limited which was discussed by the Council of Public Utilities, that against 105 per cent of advance payment, Coal India Limited will be able to supply coal through State Electricity Boards and Central and State Power Utilities. But this proposal was rejected.

Another proposal is that 70 per cent of the payment as advance can be paid to the Coal India Limited. As a result

of this, there is a proposal between the Coal Ministry and the Power Ministry which resulted in the closure of so many power stations. Therefore, I would like to know what steps are being contemplated by this Ministry to have a coordination between the Coal Ministry and the Energy Ministry enabling regular supply of coal to thermal power stations and the payment of 70 per cent is accepted because as a result of 105 per cent there will be no chance and an opportunity on the part of the power utility to make any sort of deduction in respect of weight and quality. So what steps are being contemplated by this Ministry?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, this question relates to the Ministry of Energy.

MR. SPEAKER: You will bring them together.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, coordination is there but the point is whatever information the hon. Member has asked for, it will be better if the question is addressed to the concerned Ministry.

[Translation]

Poverty Eradication Programmes

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424. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the estimated number of persons living below poverty line, particularly in tribal areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any review has been made regarding implementation of various poverty eradication programmes meant for them;

(c) if so, the number of persons benefited therefrom; and

(d) the special efforts made by the Government to bring these people above poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Latest estimates of persons living below the poverty line, statewide, based on the findings of 1987-88 NSSO survey is given at *Annexure*. However, information on number of persons living below the poverty line specifically in tribal areas of the country, statewide is not available.

(b) The four major poverty eradication programmes are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); and (iv) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), IRDP, JRY and EAS are being implemented in the rural areas whereas NRY is being implemented in urban areas. The tribal areas are also covered under all these four programmes. These programmes of poverty eradications are reviewed regularly, both at the Central and at the State level.

(c) Under IRDP from 1980-81 and upto 1993-94, a total of 447.78 lakh families have been assisted. From 1989-90 and

upto 1993-94 an employment of 4345.93 million mandays has been generated under JRY. Under EAS which was launched on 2.10.1993; employment of 49.17 million mandays has been generated upto 31.3.1994. The NRY consists of three sub-schemes (i) Scheme of Urban Micro Entreprises (SUME); (ii) Scheme of Urban Wage-Employment (SUWE); and (iii) Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU). From 1990-91 upto 31.7.1994, 5.89 lakh urban poor have been assisted to set up micro enterprises under SUME, 499.91 lakh mandays of work have been generated under the SUWE and the SHASU. However, no data are available on the number of persons who have benefited from these programmes exclusively in tribal areas.

(d) Through the aforementioned programmes, the Government is

attempting to bring the 'poor' above the poverty line. Special efforts are being made to protect the vulnerable groups especially the SCs/STs. IRDP is a self-employment programme under which there is a wage-employment programme, preference is to be given to the SCs/STs. JRY has two sub-schemes namely the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Million Well Scheme (MWS) under which there is specific earmarking of funds for SCs/STs. EAS which is also a wage-employment programme provides for 100 days of assured employment during the lean agricultural season to the rural poor who are in the need of employment and seeking it. EAS is being implemented in 1778 blocks of the country of which 1075 blocks are in the tribal areas. Under NRY, the urban poor are assisted among whom a significant number belong to SCs/STs.

ANNEXURE

Estimated number of persons (Rural and Urban - combined) living below the poverty line by States for 1987-88 (officially released estimate)

Sl. No.	States	No. (lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.7
2.	Assam	52.9
3.	Bihar	336.4
4.	Gujarat	73.3
5.	Haryana	18.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.8

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	136.5
9.	Kerala	49.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	224.9
11.	Maharashtra	214.1
12.	Orissa	136.1
13.	Punjab	13.9
14.	Rajasthan	99.5
15.	Tamil Nadu	176.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	448.3
17.	West Bengal	173.5
18.	Small States & UTs	14.2
All India		2376.7

[*Translation*]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked in the first part of my question as to what is the estimated number of people, particularly in tribal areas, living below the poverty line? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families out of those, who have been granted assistance from 1980-81 to 1994 and the number of them, who have come above the poverty line?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, in my statement I have given All India statistics. The UNESCO have not

undertaken specific survey relating to the tribal areas.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it later on.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have given the statistics relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in tribal areas and that will give us the total percentage of people living below the poverty line.

The other thing the hon. Member has asked is about the tribal beneficiaries.

MR. SPEAKER: You may not have the statistics with you because it covers

the entire country. You have to collect it from the States. You can send it later on, please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal of setting up some industries in the public and private sectors on priority basis, particularly in the tribal areas of Gujarat so as to make permanent arrangement of employment for the people there, living below poverty line for elevating them up from the poverty line?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is about the people living below poverty line. The industrialists cover the below poverty line but it comes under the Ministry of Industries.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the State Government to decide.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had sought the information about estimated number of people living below poverty line in the tribal areas. The hon. Minister has not given reply to it. Just now, figures were given to the effect that assistance has been granted to 447.78 lakh families from 1980-81 to 1993-94. Similarly, the figures of 1994 are out-dated and are not correct. There is much talk of elevating the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people above the poverty line under IRDP and NREP but there are lot of bunglings in it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time gap after which

the review regarding poverty line is conducted and the number of people found guilty of corruption in the final review and against whom action has been taken and...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This kind of statistics may not be available with the Minister, because this scheme has to be implemented by the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: So, through you, I would like to know the time by which the data regarding the tribal area beneficiaries of this scheme sought from every state, will be made available to us?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: People below the poverty line, taking the base year 1987-88, was 29.9%. In the year 1982, it was 37.4%. In respect of tribals the percentage of people below the poverty line was 49.9. This figure is according to the survey of N.S.O. I do not have the statewise figures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the fact that it is the question of people living below the poverty line particularly that of tribals and it is being replied to so lightly that at times, we are really surprised...

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, we don't have time for all that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This question has two parts. In one part, it has been asked as to what is the number of people living below poverty line in tribal areas, to which the Government has given no reply. The second question is related to the number of people living below poverty line at present, against which data of 1987-88 have been given. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have advanced a code of conduct for the Members asking question under Rule 32 to 54 but there is no code of conduct for the hon. Ministers regarding giving reply to the questions. It does not exist at all. Therefore, I would like to ask you...

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask if you have any question, otherwise take your seat.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a direct question, *i.e.* how do you define the poverty line? At what monthly income is this poverty line fixed. Secondly, whether the Government considers the beneficiaries to have risen above the poverty line or it is one thing to rise above poverty line and entirely different to get benefited?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is what criterion you apply to decide who is below the poverty line.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The criterion we adopted to determine the people below the poverty line is that those getting an income of Rs. 11,000

per annum are considered as people below the poverty line. We adopted this criterion for all the schemes including those in the tribal areas... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is what is the criterion.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have stated the criterion. Along with that... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You leave that aside. That is not the question. I have disallowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute please. It is an important question. Take it seriously please.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to one part that there is the criterion of Rs. 11,000 per annum which I can understand. My second question was whether it is one and the same thing to get benefited and rise above poverty line. To this, he replied that so many families have been benefited. So, have the families benefited from it, risen above the poverty line?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: From time to time, not only we are assisting, but we are also reviewing. We undertaking the review of the schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given assistance to some families. Have they come above the poverty line?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We have fixed a target and we are trying to achieve it. Wherever we find that a second dose is required to bring them above the poverty line, we review it. There is a provision for reviewing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister replied that there are four prominent poverty alleviation programmes in the tribal areas—Integrated Rural Scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Rozgar Ashwasan Yojana and I.R.D.P. Scheme. Many such schemes were launched in 1980. It seems from the figures given that the poverty of our tribal area has been alleviated. After spending so much money, a totally different picture of villages comes before our eyes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these schemes have been evaluated? As Shri Paswan said that once you gave them doles, did it make them rise above poverty line? What is the amount of benefit given by these schemes? What is happening in our country? They are not getting the amount of assistance they should get because it is directed to others' pockets... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: All right, he has got your point. You say whether evaluation has been made or not?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Not only are we releasing the money from the Ministry of Welfare under ITDP and IRDP schemes but there are also

schemes with the Department of Rural Development. All these schemes are being implemented in the tribal areas and from time to time evaluation also is being done of all the schemes that are being implemented in the tribal areas. I have already stated that the percentage of people below poverty line is 49.9. As poverty is maximum in tribal areas, we have recently initiated some schemes, the thrust being exclusively on tribal areas. Out of a total number of 1778 clusters of economically weaker sections, 1075 clusters are in tribal areas. Thus, the Government is giving thrust on the tribal areas. After releasing the money for tribal areas we evaluate how the money is being spent.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Government maintain a record of the people/families who have risen above poverty line and of those who have gone below poverty line during the same period? They go below poverty line if there is unemployment in the family or their condition is worse due to some other reasons. Does the Government have the data of people gone below poverty line during the last three years?

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: can give the year-wise figures of economic assistance provided to families in tribal areas from 1991 to 1994... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The figure of people below the poverty line can be known only after an in-depth study or a specific evaluation is done. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is an important question. Take it a little seriously please.

The thrust of the question is, that you tried to find out how many people are below poverty line and you tried to take them above poverty line; but those who are above poverty line come below poverty line. Have you any statistics about them?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have given the total number of families that are below the poverty line. The specific number of families that have gone above the poverty line can be found out only after an in-depth study is conducted. I can find out the exact number and inform the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he does not have the information just now.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I can give the figures of assistance given to the families.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the areas of corruption in the implementation of certain programmes. Under JRY, there are two schemes—Indira Awas Yojana and Million Wells Scheme.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, there is Praksam District where in the Kanigiri area in 100 villages millions of wells were sanctioned. When an inquiry was conducted as to why this work was not being implemented, both politicians and officers were involved. The State Government did not take action against those officers and politicians.

Has the Government got any kind of programme where they can review such things and take appropriate action

against the persons involved so that the fund which the Central Government sanctions could be utilised properly?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I will inform the hon. Member about it individually.

[Translation]

Cost of Production of Fertilizers

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425. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of fertilizers has increased during 1993-94 *vis-a-vis* 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of fertilizer producing units are becoming sick inspite of the subsidy given by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The cost of production of fertilizers varies from plant to plant depending upon the feedstock used, health and vintage of the plant, capacity utilisation, energy consumption, etc. Only in the case of Urea the cost of production (as reflected in the weighted average retention price) went up from Rs. 4140 per tonne in 1991-92 to Rs. 4888 per tonne in 1993-94, mainly on account of increase in the price of inputs and higher capital cost of new units.

(c) and (d). In the case of urea producing public sector undertakings, the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. have been declared as sick companies by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction. These companies have become sick mainly because the cost of production of urea in their units is much higher than their retention price fixed by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly pay attention to the question I had asked. The hon. Minister's reply thereto is quite astonishing. I had asked whether the cost of production of fertilizers has increased? In reply it was said that only the cost of production of urea has increased but there was no mention of the cost of production of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. I want to know how much has it decreased in the indigenous units?

My question is whether the cost of production of fertiliser has increased.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The reply is correct in the context of the

question, because the Questioner wanted to know the position of 1993-94. Yes, only in the urea factories the cost of raw material went up with the result that the cost of production also went up.

As far as DAP and phosphatic fertiliser are concerned, the cost of production went down because the cost of imported raw material and the feedstock in that particular year went down. I must, however, add here that from April, 1994 till today there has been an increase again in the cost of raw material and phosphoric acid and ammonia that we are importing. The cost of feedstock in this particular field has gone up. Of course, we do not have any production for potash. Therefore, the question does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the real thing has come to the surface. He has given the position of 1994-95. In this situation, the cost of production of potassic and phosphatic fertilizers is increasing and the hon. Minister has admitted that the raw-material thereof is imported. Last year, a subsidy of Rs. 1000 was given on every tonne of fertilizers which has now been withdrawn. Now cost of production is increasing and the Government has not made any announcement to that effect. The hon. Members expressed their concern in response to the reply of the previous question that urea is much in vogue because of the increase in the prices of potassic and phosphatic fertilizers. The requisite ratio of 4:2:1 of the nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers is 15:4:1 in our country today. This is a dangerous situation. This will spoil the whole earth and diminish the fertilizer capacity. We would like to know

the Government's point of view about increasing the amount of subsidy in view of the increased cost of production.

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The subsidy of Rs. 1000 on phosphatic fertilizers continues. It was there last year also.

There are several other incentives and support we are giving to the indigenous industry in terms of freight subsidy, in terms of exemption on customs duty both for import of phosphoric acid and capital goods.

There are several other incentives. The point I am making here is that the withdrawal of special subsidy which the hon. Member was speaking about is not there at the moment and the special subsidy does continue.

Secondly, the hon. Member expressed concern about the imbalance in the use of fertilizers. His concern is well taken. It has got nothing to do with the cost of production. It has got to do with the decontrol of the phosphate fertilisers, which was recommended by the JPC and which created a rise in the prices of phosphatic fertilisers. So, these are the situations with which we have to deal with. We have several programmes to educate the farmers to see that by way of return he gets, in terms of procurement prices and in terms of greater production, a bit of expenditure in a more balanced manner which will only help the farmer and will not adversely affect him at all.

[*Translation*]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you,

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the part (c) of my question which was whether a large number of fertilizer producing units are becoming sick inspite of the subsidy being given by the Government? The hon. Minister replied that the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. are sick. He also gave the reasons therefor. He stated that they are producing urea at much higher costs than desired by the Government. That is why they have been closed. The hon. Minister has tried to misguide us by his reply. I want to know from the hon. Minister the amount of proposed subsidy in 1992-93 and 1993-94, the subsidy he wanted to give and the actual amount of subsidy given during these two years? Also whether this subsidy was inadequate and if so, the measures taken to supplement it?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the question is about the proposed assistance and I do not think it is very relevant here.

MR. SPEAKER: You reply in whatever fashion you can.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: All I can say here and bring to the notice of the House is that actually the Government gives Rs. 5,000 crore or so as subsidy which is the highest subsidy that the Government is giving. The subsidy given to the fertilisers is more than the food subsidy. As far as I know, no other country gives this amount of subsidy on the fertilisers as our country is giving. It is for a good reason.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Sir, the case of one unit of Namrup

fertiliser in Assam under Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation was considered some time ago as sick. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any decision in the matter and propose to close it down, and in case of closure whether the Government is contemplating to provide them any alternative employment?

MR. SPEAKER: This is from general to specific. If you have the information you give it, otherwise you can send him.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will give the information to him.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the cost of production in fertiliser factories can be brought down by proper use of by-products of the factories. I am sure the fertiliser factories have huge quantities of by-products which can be properly utilised. I have one example of Fertilisers and Chemicals-Travancore Limited- in Kerala where a by-product called gypsum is lying in huge heaps like mountains all over the area. Gypsum is something which can be used for production of other materials. I would like to know whether the Government will bring a comprehensive programme by which the by-products of fertiliser factories could be utilised in a proper way.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We will examine the suggestion of the hon. Member.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the technology that is applicable in the fertilisers production is more important. In the other House the hon. Prime Minister has said that the coal technology is an obsolete technology. It is also

reported that in China and Japan they are going in a big way in coal technology and in India we have said that this coal technology is an obsolete technology.

Keeping that in view they have already recommended for closure of two units, that is, Ramagundam and Talchar fertiliser units. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will take another view on the technology itself which is cheaper? The entire world is changing towards coal technology whereas you are closing it down and saying that it is an obsolete technology.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, Sir, the information of the hon. Member, with deepest respect I may say, is not correct. Coal is not the best technology, whether it is in gaseous form or in any other form. The basic point, however, is that the quality of coal which is available in the country, particularly in that area, is not cost-effective at all.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What about the Prime Minister's statement that the technology is obsolete?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Of course, it is correct. There are hardly one or two plants in the world. Apart from what you have mentioned about China, there is something in South Africa also. But it is being absolutely phased out generally. Specifically, over and above that, the type of coal which is available in the country is flaky and is of a different type, and there is no work even with whatever technology can be made available... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

[*Translation*]

Employment by KVIC

426. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORÉ
RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for creating employment opportunities through its various employment generation programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which employment has been generated so far, State-wise; and

(c) the amount spent on these schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The target fixed for generating additional employment in the Khadi and Village

Industries Sector for the Eighth Five Year Plan is 13.02 lakh persons. The State-wise details are worked out annually at the time of Budget discussions with implementing agencies.

(b) During the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the employment generation was as follows:—

Year	Lakh Persons
1992-93	2.77
1993-94 (provisional)	3.00

The State-wise details for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 on cumulative basis are given in the *Statement*.

(c) The following amounts were released by the Government to KVIC for implementation of various Schemes under their purview:

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	193
1993-94	208
1994-95 (Budget Estimate)	214

STATEMENT*Khadi and Village Industries Statewise Employment**(Lakh Persons)*

Sl. No.	States	Employment 1992-93	Employment 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.34	3.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	1.02	1.08
4.	Bihar	3.59	3.70
5.	Goa	0.05	0.07
6.	Gujarat	0.91	0.93
7.	Haryana	0.84	0.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.60	0.64
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.82	0.86
10.	Karnataka	1.74	1.84
11.	Kerala	1.98	2.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.92	0.97
13.	Maharashtra	4.62	4.98
14.	Manipur	0.38	0.40
15.	Meghalaya	0.10	0.12
16.	Mizoram	0.06	0.08
17.	Nagaland	0.05	0.07
18.	Orissa	1.63	1.75
19.	Punjab	1.53	1.59

Sl. No.	States	Employment 1992-93	Employment 1993-94
20.	Rajasthan	3.91	4.09
21.	Sikkim	0.06	0.08
22.	Tamil Nadu	9.98	10.68
23.	Tripura	0.41	0.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10.73	11.15
25.	West Bengal	2.95	3.13
	Total	52.22	55.20
II. Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.03
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
4.	Delhi	0.18	0.21
5.	Daman and Diu	—	—
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—
7.	Pondicherry	0.04	0.06
	Total	0.23	0.30
Grand Total States & U.Ts.		52.50*	55.50

* Includes 0.05 under State Government in respect of Gobar Gas.

[English]

Power Generation

427. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has noticed a huge shortfall in power generation in the terminal years of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the plan targets for overall power generation are also likely to be reduced;

(d) if so, the extent thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to make up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Mid-Term appraisal exercise for the Eighth Five Year Plan is in progress in the Planning Commission. The likely shortfall in power generation and Plan targets, if any, in the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan will be known only after the exercise is completed.

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

Small Industries Development Organisation

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

(a) the facilities provided by the Small Industries Development Organisation to various small scale units through its various networks;

(b) the broad details of benefits accrued to small scale units as a result thereof; State-wise;

(c) the details of the Sub-Contracting Exchanges established by SIDQ so far, State-wise; and

(d) the main functions of these SCXs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) is an apex body concerned with formulating the policies and co-ordinating the institutional activities both at the Centre and State level for implementing programmes for development of small scale industries and infrastructure for their sustained growth.

The SIDO also provides a comprehensive range of extension services including consultancy in techno-economic managerial aspects, training including EDPs (Entrepreneurship Development Programmes), common facility services like processing testing and tooling, marketing Assistance etc., to the small scale sector through the network of 28 Small Industries Services Institutes (SISIs), 30 Branch SISIs, 4 Regional Testing Centres (RTCs), 13 Field Testing Stations (FTSs), 2 Central Footwear Training Centres (CFTCs), 3 Extension Centres, 2 Production Centres and 1 Small Entrepreneurs Promotion and Training Institute. There are also

specialised Institutions like Tool Rooms and Product and Process Development Centres (PPDCs) National Institute of Small Industries Extension and Training (NISJET), National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Centre for Improvement of Glass Industries (CIGI) and Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI) under SIDO which provide training, consultancy and technical services to small industries in specialised fields. SIDO is also coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.

(b) The broad details of direct benefits accrued to small scale units from the services of SIDO during 1993-94 are as under:—

- I. Field outlets of SIDO i.e. SISs/Branch SISs organised 70 EDPs of 4/6 weeks duration, 168 EDPs of one weeks' duration and 121 Management Development Programmes in which total of 10036 trainees were trained. These field outlets also conducted 208 skill upgradation programme for 1646 workers of small scale industrial units in various technical disciplines. State-wise details are given in *Statement-I* attached.
- II. Common facility workshop of SISs/Branch SISs executed 12083 jobs benefiting 6859 small scale units. State-wise details are given in *Statement-II* attached.
- III. Technical, economic and managerial assistance was

provided to 71070 existing as well as new entrepreneurs. The State-wise details are given in *Statement-III* attached.

(c) SIDO has established 16 Sub-Contract Exchanges so far at major SISs. These are at Kanpur (UP), Patna (Bihar), Calcutta (West Bengal), Guwahati (Assam), Srinagar (J&K), Ludhiana (Punjab), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Bombay (Maharashtra), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Bangalore (Karnataka), Delhi (U.T.) and Haryana, Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Trichur (Kerala), Madras (Tamil Nadu) and Cuttack (Orissa).

(d) The functions of Sub-Contract Exchanges are:

1. To register the spare capacity of SSI units on various machines.
2. Approach large scale units with a view to list out areas of sub-contracting which could be offered to SSI units.
3. To provide technical assistance to SSI units for creating new capacity for specific process of manufacture of items required by large undertakings.
4. To furnish information to small units on companies from whom orders can be procured.

In these exchanges information about existing sub-contractors is kept and communicated immediately on demand.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Location of the Small Industries Service Institute	State	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes		Management Development Programmes	No. of trainees trained in skill development programme
			No. of course	No. of persons trained	No. of courses	
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	14	337	10	15
2.	Guwahati	Assam	25	601	3	26
3.	Imphal	Manipur	5	110	1	14
4.	Agartala	Tripura	2	83	1	—
5.	Patna	Bihar	11	308	4	22
6.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	8	220	6	20
7.	Ranchi	Bihar	6	190	5	49
8.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5	120	—	—
9.	Kamal	Haryana	12	336	1	7
10.	Solan	H.P.	7	218	—	26
11.	Srinagar	J&K	1	—	4	17
12.	Bangalore	Karnataka	7	113	6	438
13.	Hubli	Karnataka	5	160	1	23
14.	Trichur	Kerala	14	316	6	47
15.	Indore	M.P.	4	147	2	47
16.	Bombay	Maharashtra	7	183	7	60
17.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	3	91	—	12
18.	Cuttack	Orissa	7	208	7	77

Sl. No.	Location of the Small Industries Service Institute	State	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes		Management Development Programmes	No. of trainees trained in skill development programme
			No. of course	No. of persons trained	No. of courses	
19.	Ludhiana	Punjab	14	404	2	18
20.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	18	582	7	14
21.	Gangtok	Sikkim	1	10	1	—
22.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	22	815	20	463
23.	Agra	U.P.	6	281	—	52
24.	Allahabad	U.P.	6	275	4	43
25.	Kanpur	U.P.	8	287	10	30
26.	Calcutta	West Bengal	8	175	11	31
27.	Goa	Goa	3	60	—	10
28.	New Delhi	Delhi	4	213	9	85
29.	RTC New Delhi	Delhi	2	20		
30.	RTC Calcutta	West Bengal	2	24		
31.	RTC Madras	Tamil Nadu	1	12		
32.	PC Ettamanur	Kerala	3	71		

STATEMENT—II

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of jobs undertaken	No. of units benefited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	98
2.	Assam	1539	360

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of jobs undertaken	No. of units benefited
3.	Bihar	600	322
4.	Delhi	3768	275
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	244	74
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40	51
7.	Haryana	214	50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	211	173
9.	Karnataka	990	1030
10.	Kerala	265	180
11.	Madhya Pradesh	890	742
12.	Maharashtra	2269	643
13.	Manipur	59	45
14.	Nagaland	165	42
15.	Orissa	505	386
16.	Punjab	429	290
17.	Rajasthan	308	250
18.	Tamil Nadu	937	642
19.	Uttar Pradesh	899	528
20.	West Bengal	1031	678

STATEMENT—III

Sl. No.	Name of the SISI	State	Technical assistance rendered to small scale units
1.	Agartala	Tripura	782

Sl. No.	Name of the SISI	State	Technical assistance rendered to small scale units
2.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3585
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3789
4.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1327
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1916
6.	Bombay	Maharashtra	3532
7.	Calcutta	West Bengal	2760
8.	Cuttack	Orissa	2581
9.	Delhi	Delhi	1209
10.	Gangtok	Sikkim	155
11.	Goa	Goa	140
12.	Guwahati	Assam	2586
13.	Hubli	Karnataka	3050
14.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3003
15.	Imphal	Manipur	40
16.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	4290
17.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4682
18.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8540
19.	Karnal	Haryana	2800
20.	Ludhiana	Punjab	6479
21.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	9167
22.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	2439
23.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	438

Sl. No.	Name of the SISI	State	Technical assistance rendered to small scale units
24.	Patna	Bihar	1064
25.	Ranchi	Bihar	54
26.	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	478
27.	Trichur	Kerala	143
28.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	43

71070

[Translation]

Fertiliser Industry

429. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investment in fertilizer industry has declined;

(b) if so, the investment made in fertilizer industry during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating a new long term strategy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per available information, the investment in the major fertilizer units commissioned during each of the last 3 years was about Rs. 280 crores,

Rs. 1522 crores and Rs. 1027 crores, respectively.

Currently, six major projects are under implementation with an estimated investment of about Rs. 5500 crores.

(c) and (d). Government is pursuing a long term strategy to augment fertilizer production capacity through setting up of new plants, expansion/modernisation of the existing units and through setting up joint venture projects in other countries having abundant and cheaper raw materials.

[English]

Research and Development

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

(a) whether the Government are providing any incentives for in-house Research and Development in the private sector;

(b) if so, the areas in which they are being encouraged and the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of GNP being spent on R&D in private and public sectors, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is providing incentives and support measures to encourage in-house Research and Development in industry, both public sector and private sector. The incentives and support measures presently available include: Income Tax relief on R&D expenditure; 125% Weighted Tax Deduction for sponsored research by Industry in approved National Laboratories and Institutions; Accelerated Depreciation Allowance on plant and machinery for industrial projects set up based on indigenous technology; Exemption from Price Control for bulk drugs produced based on indigenous technology; Financial support for R&D programmes in industry; National Awards for Outstanding in-house R&D achievements.

(b) As on date there are around 1200 in-house R&D Units in industry recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of which around 1050 are in the private sector and the remaining in public/joint sector. Of the total number, 400 units are Chemical and Allied industries, 325 are Electrical and Electronics industries, 250 are Mechanical Engineering industries, 150 Processing industries and 75 Agro industries.

(c) Industry spent 0.22% of GNP on Research and Development during 1992-93; the share by the private sector was 0.125% of GNP and that by the public sector was 0.095% of GNP.

[*Translation*]

Drought Prone Area

431. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land which has been covered in the country under the Drought Prone Area Programme during the last three years, year-wise?

(b) the broad details of schemes launched for these areas;

(c) the targets fixed therefor under the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Drought Prone Area

(a) Total area treated in the country in each of the three core sector activities

of land resources development, water resources development and afforestation & pasture development under Drought

Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) year-wise during the last three years from 1991-92 to 1993-94 is given below:—

Area Treated				(00 hectares)
Year	Land Resources Development	Water Resources Development	Afforestation & Pasture Development	
1991-92	1056.37	193.62	769.25	
1992-93	1196.84	191.24	706.74	
1993-94	1371.12	263.00	933.70	

(b) The schemes undertaken under DPAP are mainly in the three core sector activities of land resources development, water resources development and afforestation & pasture development which when implemented in an integrated manner are capable of mitigating the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources and restoring the ecological balance of the areas in the long run.

(c) and (d). The physical targets for the Eighth Five Year Plan as a whole have not been fixed since such targets are fixed annually by the programme States themselves based on the annual allocation of funds and approved cost norms. The core sector-wise targets and achievements during Eighth Five Year Plan from 1992-93 to 1994-95 (June, 1994) are given below:—

Year	(00 hectares)					
	Land Resources Development		Water Resources Development		Afforestation & Pasture Development	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
1992-93	1001.50	1196.84	219.11	191.24	809.32	706.74
1993-94	1360.45	1371.12	328.63	263.00	1061.68	933.70
1994-95*	1507.71	92.57	359.27	29.19	1018.94	154.643

* Targets/achievements for 1994-95 are provisional.

[English]

Urban Development Projects

432. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance given by K f W of Germany and O.E.C.F. of Japan for various urban development projects;

(b) the names of the projects for which this assistance has been provided by the Union Government to States, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of assistance given for each project; and

(d) the number of houses constructed through such assistance so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The details of various lines of credit/grant sanctioned by KfW of Germany and OECF of Japan to Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) for various housing and urban development projects in the country are given in the *Statement I* enclosed.

(b) to (d). The Financial assistance for KfW/OECF are passed on to HUDCO/HDFC/NHB for onward lending to various implementing agencies. The State-wise details of the projects sanctioned under these lines of credit/grant and quantum of assistance given to each project and number of dwelling units sanctioned under housing projects are given in the *Statement-II* enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Line of credit/grant	Amount & nature of assistance	Purpose	Status
1.	HUDCO-KfW-I	DM 20 million loan assistance to HUDCO	For funding sub-loan for urban weaker section housing.	Completed
2.	HUDCO-KfW-II	DM 30 million loan assistance to HUDCO	for funding sub-loans for housing schemes for weaker sections in the rural and urban areas.	Completed

Sl. No.	Line of credit/ grant	Amount & nature of assistance	Purpose	Status
3.	HUDCO-KfW-III	DM 10 million grant assistance to HUDCO	For strengthening the Building Centres set up under Building Centre Programme.	In progress
4.	HUDCO-KfW-IV	DM 25 million grant assistance to HUDCO	For funding loan for weaker section housing in urban & rural areas.	Agreement signed, Schemes are being identified. KfW has committed another grant assistance of DM 10 million to HUDCO for financing of earthquake rehabilitation measures in Maharashtra. This is proposed to be included in this grant.
5.	HUDCO-KfW-V	DM 35 million grant assistance to HUDCO	For funding urban & rural housing for weaker section, low cost sanitation and slum improvement through non-Governmental agencies.	Agreement yet to be signed.
6.	HDFC-KfW-I	DM 25 million loan assistance to HDFC	For funding loan assistance in connection with low-cost housing programme for weaker section of society.	Targetted to be completed in December, 1994.
7.	HDFC-KfW-II	DM 30 million grant assistance to HDFC	For financing low-cost housing measures to Governmental and non Governmental organisations for	Financing agreement signed recently.

Sl. No.	Line of credit/ grant	Amount & nature of assistance	Purpose	Status
			EWS category & loan/ grants for the improvement of com- plementary infra- structure as well as for the project related construction and development of dwellings.	
8.	HUDCO-OECF	Loan assis- tance of Japanese Yen 6.788 billion to HUDCO	For implementation of two city level water supply projects in Maharashtra, namely, (i) New Bombay Water Supply Project implemented by City and Indus- trial Dev. Corp., & (ii) Solapur Water Supply Project imple- mented by Solapur Municipal Corp.	Project in progress.
9.	NHB-OECF	Loan assis- tance of Japanese Yen 2.97 billion to National Housing Bank	For refinancing loans by various housing finance agencies in the country.	Project in progress.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of various Housing & Urban Development Projects Sanctioned under KfW and OECF Assistance and Quantum of Assistance to each project and Dwelling units sanctioned under the projects

Sl. No.	Line of credit/ grant	Name of State	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Dwelling units
1.	HUDCO-KfW-I	1. Kerala	807.06	1400

Sl. No.	Line of credit/ grant	Name of State	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Dwelling units
		2. Tamil Nadu	355.28	5445
		3. Tripura	14.74	193
		4. Uttar Pradesh	49.03	1085
		5. Rajasthan	51.39	813
		Total	1277.50	21636
2.	HUDCO-KfW-II	1. Kerala (Urban Housing)	2235.10	27600
		2. Tamil Nadu (Urban Housing)	123.38	958
		3. Uttar Pradesh (Rural Housing)	1797.84	50000
		Total	4156.32	78558
3.	HUDCO-KfW-III	1. Rajasthan	68.40	Not applicable
		2. Andhra Pradesh	8.64	-do-
		3. Tamil Nadu	2.18	-do-
		4. Maharashtra	70.00	-do-
		Total	149.22	—
4.	HUDCO-KfW-IV	Projects not yet finalised.		
5.	HDFC-KfW-I	1. Andhra Pradesh	177.12	1107
		2. Kerala	2518.87	18969
		3. Tamil Nadu	567.53	12103
		4. Maharashtra	34.21	159
		5. Gujarat	11.22	66
		6. Uttar Pradesh	246.50	1450
		7. Karnataka	10.26	72
		8. Home Savings Plan of HDFC common to all States	344.97	733

Sl. No.	Line of credit/ grant	Name of State	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Dwelling units
		9. Two Schemes common to Kerala and Tamil Nadu	163.50	850
		Total	4074.21	35509
6.	HDFC-KfW-II	Projects not yet finalised.		
7.	HUDCO-OECF	(i) Maharashtra City and Industrial Dev. Corporation (CIDCO).	5343.00 (allocated)	Not applicable
		(ii) Maharashtra Solapur Municipal Corporation.	4970.00 (allocated)	Not applicable
		Total	10313.00	—
8.	NHB-OECF	State-wise allocation not intended to be made.	Will depend on the type of schemes financed by the Housing Finance Institutions/Cooperatives, etc.	

Production of Paper

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

(a) the annual requirement and production of paper in the country;

(b) the quantity of paper being imported annually;

(c) whether the raw material required for the production of paper is available in abundance in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to issue licences to set up small paper mills in the country;

(e) whether the Government have received some applications in this regard; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The annual demand of paper and paper-board during the year 1993-94 was around 22.00 lakh tonnes. The production fully met the demand except small quantities of high grade speciality paper.

(b) The import of paper and paper products during the last three years is as under:—

1991-92	-	34,421 Tonnes
1992-93	-	39,159 Tonnes
1993-94	-	46,817 Tonnes

(c) There is shortage of woody raw-material but non-conventional raw materials such as bagasse, agro-residues etc. are available in abundance.

(d) to (f). As regards small paper mills, from August, 1991 upto 31st July, 1994, 217 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandums (IEMs) have been filed for a capacity of 23.33 lakh tonnes for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. Further during the same period, out of 22 applications received for the grant of Letters of Intent (LOI) 8 have been approved for a total capacity of 0.71 lakh tonnes.

[*Translation*]

Million Wells Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the work executed under Million Wells Scheme;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received suggestions to include some other development works under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Million Wells Schemes (MWS) is a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The main objective of MWS is to provide open irrigation wells free of cost to the rural poor, small and marginal farmers. Where wells are not feasible due to geological factors, the amounts allotted under MWS can be utilised for the other schemes of minor irrigation such as irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and also for the development of lands of the people belonging to the target groups. The Government of India have not conducted any review specifically for the works executed under MWS.

Suggestions for inclusion of horticulture, plantation activities, borewells and tubewells under MWS have been received, which are being examined in the Ministry.

[*English*]

Rural Sanitation Programme

435. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the strategies planned by the Government for Rural Sanitation Programme during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the funds allocated to each State under the Programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the target fixed and allocation made for Eighth Five Year Plan for the purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the number of people benefited/ likely to be benefited under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJI BHAI PATEL): (a) The Strategies planned by the Government for Rural Sanitation Programme during Eighth Plan are as under:

- (i) To provide subsidy to the households below poverty line with preference to poorer among them.
- (ii) To encourage other households to buy the facilities through markets, including sanitary marts.
- (iii) To launch intensive campaign in selected areas and to support such campaigns with infrastructural facilities to establish individual sanitary latrines wherever possible.
- (iv) To establish sanitary complexes exclusively for women wherever necessary.
- (v) To encourage locally suitable and acceptable models of latrines.

(b) Statewise and yearwise allocation of funds for last three years and during the current year 1994-95 is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

(c) It is targetted to cover 5% of rural population during Eighth Five Year Plan. A total allocation of Rs. 674.23 crore (380.00 crore under Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and Rs. 294.23 crore under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme MNP) has been made for the Eighth Plan period. Statewise target and allocation is made on year to year basis. However, State-wise combined (CRSP & MNP) target for 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given in the enclosed *Statement-II*. The targets for 1995-96 and 1996-97 will be fixed based on the outlays for these years.

(d) 28.34 lakh people belonging to below poverty line have been benefited during 1992-93 and 1993-94. In 1994-95, 29.82 lakh people are likely to be benefited. The number of beneficiaries in 1995-96 and 1996-97 will depend on the financial outlay and target for these years. These figures exclude the coverage that may be achieved through private efforts.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise/Year-wise allocation and funds under Centrally Rural Sponsored Programme for the last three years (1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94) and also during the current year 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205.14	105.030	157.480	315.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.15	2.835	4.250	9.00
3.	Assam	71.13	38.250	57.470	115.00
4.	Bihar	362.73	186.630	279.790	560.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
5.	Goa	5.00	1.290	1.940	5.00
6.	Gujarat	99.54	47.370	71.010	142.00
7.	Haryana	33.99	16.935	25.520	51.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33.03	17.460	26.280	53.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.41	23.115	34.650	70.00
10.	Karnataka	164.13	85.155	127.780	256.00
11.	Kerala	148.44	64.755	97.200	194.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	242.64	122.850	184.160	368.00
13.	Maharashtra	264.18	134.490	201.800	404.00
14.	Manipur	8.49	4.965	7.470	15.00
15.	Meghalaya	10.80	5.355	8.030	16.00
16.	Mizoram	5.00	1.485	2.160	5.00
17.	Nagaland	7.74	3.720	5.580	11.00
18.	Orissa	126.06	73.620	110.540	221.00
19.	Punjab	36.90	17.235	25.960	52.00
20.	Rajasthan	133.02	63.255	94.860	190.00
21.	Sikkim	5.00	1.395	2.090	5.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	222.90	111.120	116.820	334.00
23.	Tripura	16.56	7.515	11.300	23.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	530.40	261.090	391.430	783.00
25.	West Bengal	218.67	100.965	151.290	303.00
26.	A & N Islands	5.00	0.255	0.400	5.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
27.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.090	0.110	5.00
28.	Lakshadweep	5.00	0.015	0.020	5.00
29.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.420	0.610	5.00
30.	Delhi	5.00	1.080	1.620	5.00
31.	D & N Haveli	5.00	0.180	0.270	5.00
32.	Chandigarh	5.00	0.075	0.110	5.00
TOTAL		3028.05	1500.000	2250.000	4535.00

STATEMENT-II

State-wise targets (No. of Latrines) during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 of the VIII Five Year Plan under CRSP and MNP both

State/UTs	1992-93 Target	1993-94 Target	1994-95 Target
Andhra Pradesh	7628	14136	28700
Arunachal Pradesh	2154	2096	4120
Assam	5378	6346	8500
Bihar	7658	35289	52342
Goa	1500	5302	6000
Gujarat	17489	20367	26178
Haryana	15270	51847	6220
Himachal Pradesh	75826	75000	55000
Jammu & Kashmir	14520	17141	28015
Karnataka	8103	9900	16917
Kerala	6711	26250	15956

State/UTs	1992-93 Target	1993-94 Target	1994-95 Target
Madhya Pradesh	10351	22574	34522
Maharashtra	9230	18474	23457
Manipur	4212	2000	5650
Meghalaya	1770	1082	2449
Mizoram	225	811	468
Nagaland	593	860	1235
Orissa	3248	32299	20617
Punjab	8023	5296	7258
Rajasthan	16059	20500	27340
Sikkim	543	450	1218
Tamil Nadu	8945	21990	24513
Tripura	1214	1042	2233
Uttar Pradesh	82493	46850	114054
West Bengal	7067	21873	23362
A & N Islands	2125	1200	2218
Chandigarh	125	250	1968
D & N Haveli	125	500	218
Daman & Diu	200	500	468
Delhi	625	1500	1468
Lakshadweep	875	975	568
Pondicherry	625	750	718
CAPART	20000	32625	52200
All India	340915	498075	596150

Development of Wasteland

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the voluntary organisations for development of wasteland;

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

(c) the names of voluntary organisations engaged in development of wasteland and provided with assistance during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reverse the degradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Projects are received in the National Wastelands Development Board from Voluntary Organisations under the Grant-in-Aid scheme for financial assistance to develop non-forest wastelands. The activities that can be taken up under this scheme include nursery raising and plantation of trees, fodder development, soil and moisture conservation awareness raising, protection etc.

(b) Statewise list of proposals received from Voluntary Organisations under Grant-in-Aid scheme to take up development of wastelands, since inception, is given in the *Statement-I* enclosed.

(c) Proposals received from the Voluntary Organisations are scrutinised in the National Wastelands Development Board. After this the proposals are sent either to the State Forest Department or the District Rural Development Agency to check on the credibility and capability of the Voluntary Organisation. Based on this report and the technical feasibility of the proposal the project is approved. Statewise list of names of Voluntary Organisations engaged in the development of non-forest wastelands and assistance provided to these Organisations in the last three years by the National Wastelands Development Board is given in the *Statement-II* enclosed.

(d) Afforestation/Tree planting activities on lands including wastelands are being carried out in the country under Point No. 16 of the 20 Point Programme through the various Central and State Government schemes like Social Forestry Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas etc. The targets under this programme are fixed, State wise, on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds. The progress on afforestation/tree planting activities under point No. 16 of the 20 Point Programme for the last three years is given below.

Year	Seedlings distributed (in crores)	Area afforested (in lakh hectares)
1991-92	142	10.157
1992-93	125	10.622
1993-94	110	9.639

However the National Wastelands Development Board is implementing schemes listed below for development of non-forest wastelands:

- (i) Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme.
- (ii) Grant-in-Aid scheme.
- (iii) Technology Extension scheme.
- (iv) Investment Promotion scheme.
- (v) Wastelands Development Task Force.

Besides the following new initiatives have been taken by the Department:

- (1) Promotion of cashew tree plantations on non-forest wastelands in the southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Kerala.
- (2) Promotion of Rubber tree plantation on non-forest wastelands in the North Eastern States.
- (3) Promotion of Tea Plantations on non-forest wastelands in Nagaland.
- (4) Promotion of jojoba plantation on non-forest wastelands in the arid zone.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Proposals received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Proposals received
2.	Assam	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Bihar	51
5.	Delhi	13
6.	Gujarat	19
7.	Haryana	42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8
9.	J & K	3
10.	Karnataka	18
11.	Kerala	8
12.	Manipur	121
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15
14.	Maharashtra	44
15.	Mizoram	2
16.	Nagaland	13
17.	Orissa	34
18.	Rajasthan	24
19.	Sikkim	11
20.	Tamil Nadu	92
21.	Tripura	6
22.	Uttar Pradesh	66
23.	West Bengal	107
Total		878

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Agency
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Rayalsemma Sewa Samiti
2.	Comprehensive Social Service Society
3.	Anantapur Distt. Farmers Forum
4.	Indira Gandhi Energy Plantation
5.	The Social Welfare Society for Weaker Community
6.	Society for Social Service & Rural Devt.
7.	NESCO
8.	Sri Satyanarayan Swami Education Society
9.	Priyadarshini Social Forestry Development Society
10.	SC, ST and C Minorities Welfare Seva Sangram
11.	South Indian Energy Plantation Society
12.	Socio-Economic Educational Dev. Society
13.	Praja Bharatiya Seva Samiti
14.	Rural Education & Economic Devt. Soc.
15.	Krishnaveni Tree Grower's Society
16.	Integrated Rural Dev. Welfare Society
17.	Sowjana Youth Association
18.	Rural Development Society

Sl. No.	Agency
19.	Social Action for Social Development
20.	Venkatwshware-Tree Grower's Co-operative Society
21.	Rishi Valley School
22.	Peoples Organisation for Rural Poor
23.	Indira Integrated Development Society
24.	Centre for Social Development
25.	Padma Vedio Cultural Association
26.	SADHANA
27.	Gunttor Rural Educational Dev. Society
28.	Society for Integrated Rural Dev. Programme
29.	Trust for Rural Upliftment & Education
30.	Youth Action for Rural Development
31.	Deccan Development Society
ASSAM	
32.	Prakritic Chikitsa Kendra
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
33.	Monappa Social Cultural and Literary Society
BIHAR	
34.	Gf.oghardiha Prabhand Swarajya Sangha
35.	Jan Vikas Kendra

Sl. No.	Agency	Sl. No.	Agency
36.	Gram Vikas Kendra	56.	Sarvodaya Seva Sangha
37.	Mahila Samiti of Shramjivi Unnayan	57.	Society for Hill Resources
38.	VANSHREE		DELHI
	BIHAR	58.	Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development
39.	Gram Nirman Mandal	59.	Naujhil Integrated Rural Project health & Development
40.	Vikash Bharthi	60.	Centre for improvement of Rural Employer
41.	Sewa Amalagora Foundation	61.	Development Alternatives
42.	Sanscar	62.	All India Gram Pradhan Sangh
43.	Singhbhum Gramin Unnaun Kendra	63.	Research & Extension Association (RECHA)
44.	Agrariyan Assistance Association	64.	Ramjas School
45.	Development Research Consultants	65.	Rural Development and Social Welfare Soc.
46.	Vikash Bharthi	66.	International Rural Education Cul. Association
47.	Bihar Gramin Kisan Vikas Sangh	67.	Akhil Grameen Seva Samiti
48.	Bihar Relief Committee	68.	People Institute for Development & Training
49.	Shivani Vrikshropan Van Vikash Gram Samiti		GUJARAT
50.	Consortium of Human Enlargement and Technology Nature Association (CHETNA)	69.	Sarhi
51.	ADITHI	70.	Vanvasi Mahila Grih Udyog Utpadak Seva Mandali
52.	Grameen Vikas Parishad	71.	Gram Vikas Trust
53.	B.N. College, Deptt. of Botany	72.	Mota Pond Vibhyag Vriksha Utpadak Sangh
54.	Santhal Pargana Gramodhyog Samiti	73.	Vanvasi Griha Udyog Sahakari Mandali
55.	Purnia Zilla Samagra Vikas Parishad		

Sl. No.	Agency
74.	Sarvodaya Pashu Vikas Sahakari Mandli Ltd.
75.	Centre for Environment Edu. Nehru Foundation
76.	Self Employed Women Association
77.	Agha Khan Rural Support Programme
HARYANA	
78.	Choudhary Greening and Welfare Society
79.	Bharat Yatra Centre
80.	Kohri Centre, Mohindergarh
81.	Nissing Greening & Welfare Society, Kamal
82.	Karan Greening & Welfare Society, Kamal
83.	Masumpur Hill Resource Management Society, Ambala
84.	Samalkha Green & Welfare Society, Samalkha
85.	Haryali Promotion & Welfare Society, Samalkha
86.	Nirmal Greening & Welfare Society, Kamal
87.	Sanjay Greening & Welfare Society
88.	Haryana Rural Devl. Farmers Association, Rohtak
89.	Nava Yuvak Kala Sangam, Rohtak
90.	Choubisi Vikas Sangh, Rohtak

Sl. No.	Agency
91.	Haryana Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Rohtak
92.	National Greening & Welfare Society
93.	Gramin Education Social Welfare
94.	Deep Yuva Club
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
95.	Himalayan Wasteland Dev. & Pollution Control Assn.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
96.	Dharmarth Trust Council, Jammu
97.	Shiva Gramodyog Mandal, Jammu
98.	Shri Mata Vaishnav Devi Shrine Board
KERALA	
99.	SWRC
100.	Peermade Development Society
KARNATAKA	
101.	Harekala Landless Poor & Marginal Farmers, Mangalore
102.	Gandhi Samaj Shikshan Kendra, Tumkur
103.	Tarabalu Rural Dev. Foundation, Chitradurga
104.	Cauvery Rural SC/ST Development Society, Yerrapanpla
105.	Development Alternative for Tumkur

Sl. No.	Agency	Sl. No.	Agency
	MANIPUR		
106.	Volunteers for Scientific Action & Rural Development	121.	Association for Development of Rural Agri. and Industrial Advance Technology
107.	STCCD, Ukhrul	123.	The Thanlon Area Mahila Mandal
107.	Ideal Mothers Association, Khamphal	124.	Puzang Khadi & Village Industries
108.	Rural Service Agency, Imphal	125.	Integrated Rural People Development
109.	Manipur Wastelands Development Society, Imphal	126.	Imgchap Memorial Arphanage & Children Home
110.	Manipur Eastern Hills People Devt. society, Imphal	127.	Namching Tribal Women Weaving Association
111.	Wangling Tentha Farmers Devt. Association, Thoubal	128.	Duilong Joint Farming Association
112.	South Eastern Rural Devt. Organisation, Wangjing	129.	Natok Kabhi Multi Purpose Co-operative Soc. Ltd.
113.	Patzang Khadi & Village Industry	130.	The Rural Industries Association
114.	United Tribal Devt. Project, Chandel	131.	Rural Service Agency
115.	Zeliangrong Baptist Churches Council	132.	Rural Development Agency
116.	Women Association for Rural Development, Ukhrul	133.	Sumchingyum Youth Welfare Association
117.	Rural Reconstruction Organisation, Imphal	134.	Rural Development Society
118.	Cherapur Mamang Khadi & Village Assoc. Thoubal	135.	Manipur Eastern Hill People Dev Society
119.	Kayamegi Koikoram Leikal Womens Welfare Assn.	136.	South Eastern Rural Development Orgn.
120.	Organisation for Replacement of Jhum & Shifting Cultivation and Advancement of Small Scale Indus.	137.	Manipur Rural Integrated Social Dev. Council
		138.	Integrated Tribal Development Society
		139.	Weaker Section Development Association

Sl. No.	Agency
140.	The Rural Reconstruction Organisation
141.	The Ideal Mother's Association
142.	United Tribal Development Project
143.	Jhum and Shifting Cultivation and Adv. of Small Scale Industries
MAHARASHTRA	
144.	Prerna Prathishtan, Satara
145.	N.I.R.I.D., Bombay
146.	Pragati Prathisthan, Thane
147.	Jeevan Sanstha, Pune
148.	B.A.I.F. Pune
149.	Nirmittee, Bombay
150.	Sandhi Neketan Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded
151.	Gramin Vikas Mandal
152.	Pragati Agricultural Industrial Trg. Centre
153.	Yavatmal Zilla Shetkari Utpadak Sangh
154.	Water and Land Management Instt.
155.	<i>Jeevan Sanstha</i>
156.	Amravati University
157.	Agro-Forestry Federation, Nasik
158.	SUVIDE Foundation
MADHYA PRADESH	
159.	NCHSE, Bhopal

Sl. No.	Agency
160.	Prayog Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Raipur
161.	Madhya Pradesh Gramin Vikas Mandal, Balaghat
162.	Paryavaran Avan Vaniki Sahakari Samiti
163.	National Centre for Human Sett. & Envt.
MIZORAM	
164.	Mizoram Voluntary Society
NAGALAND	
165.	Lungiwiram Christian Academy, Dimapur
166.	Immaluel Society Longsa Mokokchung
ORISSA	
167.	Palli Vikas, Dhenkanal
168.	V.I.K.A.S.H., Bhubaneshwar
169.	Cuttack Zilla Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar
170.	Janamangal Mahila Samiti, Puri
171.	Kasturibai Mahila Samiti, Dhenkanal
172.	Manav Seva Sadan, Dhenkanal
173.	Gopinath Juba Sangh
174.	Tribal Rural Dev. Social Service Organisation, Keonhar
175.	Vikas Parishad, Koraput
176.	Sahid Arakhita Club, Puri

Sl. No.	Agency
177.	Nat. Inst. of Social Research for Utkal Tribal, Dhenkanal
178.	Nilachal Seva Pratishthan Dayavihar, Puri
179.	India Devt. Project, Keonjhar
180.	Moon Light Club, Dhenkanal
181.	Adarsh Seva Sangthan, Dhenkanal
182.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs
183.	Rural Development Centre
184.	Sikhya Niketan
RAJASTHAN	
185.	Malmatha Van Sharamik Sahakari Samiti
186.	Gayatri Shiksha Sadan Sansthan
187.	Saroovan Shramik Sahkari Samiti, Udaipur
188.	Rajasthan Van Shramik Sahkari Sangh, Jaipur
189.	Janshiksha Vikas Sangathan, Dungarpur
190.	Aravali Kalyan Parishad, Dungarpur
191.	Rajasthan Seva Sangha, Dungarpur
192.	SAHYOG, Udaipur
193.	Magra Mewar Sanstha, Ajmer
194.	Gram Bharti Samiti, Jaipur
195.	Vikas Sanstha, Udaipur

Sl. No.	Agency
196.	Shri Nathdwara Temple Board, Udaipur
197.	Van Suraksha Samiti, Pratapgarh
198.	Vannad Sanstha
199.	Nav Yuvak Mandal, Bas Bharind
200.	Navyuvak Mandal,
201.	Bhouraka Charitable Trust
202.	Paryavaran Sam. Awam Anusandhan Dal
203.	Rajasthan Manav Vikas Samiti
204.	Vidya Bhavan
SIKKIM	
205.	Paryavaran Sanrakhsan Samiti Dalapchad, Busti
206.	Denzong Vriksharopan Samiti
207.	Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samiti
208.	Amba Deorali Youth Club
TAMIL NADU	
209.	S.E.W.A.I., Trichy
210.	S.C.O.P.E., Trichy
211.	Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development
212.	C.A.F.A.R.D.
213.	Rural Welfare Development Society, Salem
214.	Auromitra, South Arcot
215.	Association of Bhoodan & Community Development

Sl. No.	Agency
216.	Social Welfare Trust, Trichy
217.	SHIELD
218.	Action Trust, Madurai
219.	Centre for Social Service & Research, Anna
220.	Gramalaya, Tiruchirapalli
221.	PREPARE, Madras
222.	Land Network Devt. Association, Madurai
223.	Welfare Association for Rural Adavisi Soc. Turiyur
224.	St. Joseph Educational Trust, Madras
225.	Gandhi Gram Rural Inst.
226.	Palni Hills Conservation Council, Kodaikanal
227.	Trg. Educational Devt. & Extension Trust, Chinglepet
228.	Centre for Peace & Rural Devt. Avilipattypo
229.	A.I.S.S.N. Mahalimanram, PTT
230.	Association for Rural Uplift, Trichy
31.	Action Group for Rural Organisation
32.	Sustainable Agricultural and Env't. Vol. Act.
33.	Gramdhan Bhoodan Development Sangh
34.	The Institute of Rural Development
35.	The Activits for Social Alternatives

Sl. No.	Agency
236.	Auromitra
237.	Social Welfare Organisation Trust
238.	Human Action for Rural Poor
239.	Madras Literacy Association
240.	Community Action for Rural Development
241.	Rural Community Trust
242.	Goodwil Social Centre
243.	Action Group for Rural Organ.
244.	Annai Indira Sathiya Samuga Nala Mahalir Mandram
245.	Association for Rural Community Development
TRIPURA	
246.	Tripura Adimjati Sevak Sangh
UTTAR PRADESH	
247.	Unik Gramodaya Sansthan
248.	Uttarkhand Jan Jagriti Sanstha, Garhwal
249.	Central Himalayan Rural Action Group, Kumaon
250.	Kisan Vriksharopan Samity, Agra
251.	Paryavaran Sudhar Samiti, Shivpuri
252.	Baba Srinath Siksha Sanstha, Sultanpur
253.	Society for Integrated Dev. of Himalayas, Mussoorie
254.	Indira Vikas Nursery, Almora

Sl. No.	Agency
255.	CHIRAG
256.	Devi Gram Udyog Seva Sanstha, Nainital
257.	Dayal Vriksharopan Samiti, Firozabad
258.	Gram Udyog Seva Ashram, Shahjahanpur
259.	Nehru Seva Ashram, Shahjahanpur
260.	Jan Manas Vikas Sanstha, Shahjahanpur
261.	Gramin Vikas Vriksharopan Samiti, Agra
262.	Kalika Dham Jan Seva Samiti, Sultanpur
263.	Urmila Gramodyog Samithi
264.	Banjara Vikas Parishad
265.	Baba Srinath Shikshan Sansthan
266.	Grameen Vikas Vrikshropan Samiti
267.	Dronachal Gramodyog Avan Par. Sansthan
268.	Harit Kranti Seva Sansthan
269.	Dayal Varikshropan Samiti
270.	Gramodaya Seva Ashram
271.	Nehru Seva Ashram
272.	Madhav Seva Sansthan
273.	Gramodaya Seva Ashram
274.	Groupious Social Welfare Society
275.	Krishak Evam Smaj Sevi Sanstha

Sl. No.	Agency
276.	Akhil Bhartiya Vidya Parishad
277.	Jan Manas Vikas Sansthan
278.	Himalayan Ecology and Treatment of Natural.
279.	Bake Bihari Sanskrit Sansthan
WEST BENGAL	
280.	Hensla Hara Parbati Club, Purulia
281.	Sevabrata, Purulia
282.	Dhoroni Roy Memorial Self Employment Training School
283.	Village Welfare Society, Howrah
284.	Regional Research & Study Centre, Midnapore
285.	School of Fundamental Research, Calcutta
286.	Lok Seva Parishad, Midnapore
287.	Dakshin Chanda Chak Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Howrah
288.	Purulia Gokulpara Tapasila Tarun Sangha
289.	Tarun Sangha
290.	Vivekananda Adivasi Kalyan Samiti
291.	Kamalpur Mahila Nayan Samiti, Bankura
292.	Vivekananda Nidhi, Calcutta
293.	P.T. Deshbandhu Sangha, 24 Paraganas

Sl. No.	Agency
294.	Agargati, Howrah
295.	DERA, Purulia
296.	Mohashana Santhal Para Adivasi Mahila Kendra, Bankura
297.	Purulia Shabuj Snagha, Purulia
298.	Vivekananda Lok Shiksha Niketan, Midnapur
299.	Khayarboni Gram Unnayan Samiti, Bankura
300.	Paschim Banga Kheria Sabar Kalyan Samiti, Purulia
301.	Bhawanipur Multipurpose Rural Welfare Society, Howrah
302.	The Vivekananda Rural Dev. Org. Purulia
303.	Marshal Dahar Gaunta Sujada, Purulia
304.	Purba Gokulpore Tapasali New Tarun Sangha, Gokulpore
305.	Ikshu Patrika Social Welfare Org., Midnapore
306.	Dharoninagar Rural Dev. Society, Birbhum
307.	Chamtagora Adivasi Kalyan Samiti, Bankura
308.	Balitikuri Bikas Bihan, Howrah
309.	Amargora Juba Sangha, Howrah
310.	Sherpa Deshbandhu Club
311.	Council for Environment and Awareness Dev.

Sl. No.	Agency
312.	Dhoraninagar Rural Development Society
313.	Village Welfare Society
314.	Liberal Association for movement of Peoples
315.	Srikrishna Club
316.	Amar Seva Sangh
317.	Balitikuri Bikas Bhavan
318.	Aragati
319.	Dharni Rai Memorial Self-Emp. Trn. School
320.	Hansla Hara Parbati Club
321.	Loka Seva Parishad
322.	Vivekananda Adibasi Kalyan Samiti
323.	Mallpubar Samaj Unnayan Samiti
324.	Purulia Palli Seva Sangh
325.	Manbhum Jatiya Pilly Seva Sangh

Export of Bulk Drugs

437. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bulk drugs and drugs intermediates being imported at present;

(b) if so, the impact of imports on the prices of these drugs; and

(c) the steps taken for the survival of IDPL and HAL view of such imports?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). In accordance with the Export Import Policy 1992-97, bulk drugs and their intermediates may be imported freely except for eight categories including Penicillin which are in the Negative List. Imports of Penicillin are regulated in accordance with the Penicillin Import Policy to safeguard the interests of indigenous manufactures like IDPL and HAL.

PSLV-D2

438. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to launch the second development flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D2);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom; and

(e) the details of the space programmes proposed to be launched during 1994-95?

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

(b) The second developmental flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-D2 (PSLV-D2) is scheduled for the last quarter of 1994. PSLV-D2 will carry the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-P2 (IRS-P2).

(c) The cost of PSLV-D2 is about Rs. 45.00 crores and that of IRS-P2 is about Rs. 18.00 crores.

(d) With the successful launch of PSLV, the country will achieve indigenous capability to launch IRS class satellites into sunsynchronous orbits.

(e) In May, 1994, the launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle Developmental Flight (ASLV-D4) with Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C2) Satellite was successfully accomplished. During 1994-95, it is also proposed to further progress the on-going launch vehicle and satellite Projects viz., the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) Project, the Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Project, the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) Project and the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) project. In addition, the Department will also continue its activities relating to National Natural Resources Management, indigenisation efforts, technology development and research and development in the areas of Space Sciences, Space Technology and Space Applications.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

439. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme evaluation organisation of the Planning Commission had made any study during

1991-92 to intensify the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in ten major States;

(b) if so, the names of these States and the major findings of the study; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission had in 1991-92 conducted a Quick Study on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 10 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal covering 20 districts, 40 village Panchayats and 598 beneficiaries. The objective of the Study was to assess the extent of employment provided, type of assets created, maintenance of assets etc. The main findings of the Study are given in the enclosed *Statement-I*. The sample size of the Quick Study was however, very small as it represented only 0.02% of the total village panchayats in the country. It was felt that this may not truly represent the whole country. Hence, to have a correct assessment on the performance of JRY, based on a larger sample, the Government of India undertook a Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the year 1992 in all the districts of the country through 33 reputed research institutions. The impact of the programme as regards employment generated, types of assets created, their benefits to the society, in general, and to the rural poor

in particular, and the contribution of the JRY to the welfare of the families below the poverty line, where the main areas of Concurrent Evaluation.

(c) The shortcomings in the implementation of JRY as revealed in the Quick Study have been brought to the notice of the respective States for taking corrective measures so as to improve the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Keeping in view the findings of the Quick Study of JRY by the P.E.O. of the Planning Commission and the Concurrent Evaluation of JRY by the Ministry, it was decided to strengthen JRY in areas where the unemployment problem is more acute. Accordingly, during 1993-94, the intensified JRY (second stream) was launched in 120 backward districts of the country. These districts were identified in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Certain other changes have also been made with regard to the utilisation of funds and for effective implementation of the JRY during the Eighth Plan. The details of the changes made in the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are given in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

Main Findings of the Quick Study on JRY conducted by the P.E.O. of the Planning Commission

1. The proportion of mandays of employment of SCs and STs to total mandays of employment generated was more than 50%.
2. The women's share in employment generated was 22 to 25% upto

the district level. However, at the selected Gram Panchayat level, it was 15 to 18% only.

3. Of the 40 selected Gram Panchayats, 2 in 1989-90 and 6 in 1990-91 did not utilise the funds at all. In the first half of 1991-92, 19 Gram Panchayats did not report any utilisation of funds.
4. The Gram Panchayats which had utilised the funds could provide employment, to a person, only for an average number of 11.44 and 15.68 days during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.
5. 89% of the selected beneficiaries had expressed that assets created were useful.
6. No adequate attention was given to the maintenance of assets by the selected States/Districts and the Gram Panchayats.
7. 30% of the selected States reported that the prescribed wage; material ratio in respect of pucca works was not workable.
8. 40% of the selected States mentioned that they have been facing the problem of inadequacy of technical staff at the Block level.
9. The contractors were also engaged by some of the Gram Panchayats for execution of works.

STATEMENT-II

The following major changes have been made with-regard to the utilisation of funds and effective functioning of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), with effect from 1993-94:

- (i) Seventy five per cent of the funds allocated under JRY in a year, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2546 crores, which was the revised Budget allocation for JRY for the year 1992-93, will be utilised for the implementation of JRY throughout the country broadly on the guidelines now prescribed.
- (ii) Twenty per cent of the funds under JRY subject to a minimum of Rs. 70 crores will be used to implement an intensified JRY in 120 backward districts in different States of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment. For this purpose, funds will be placed at the disposal of the concerned District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) Zilla Parishads (ZPs) who may identify the pockets for implementing intensified JRY in those pockets.
- (iii) 5% of the JRY funds, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 crores, will be earmarked for taking up special and innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations aimed at drought proofings as well as watershed development/wastelands development resulting in sustained employment.

- (iv) Expenditure on wage and non-wage component have been kept at the existing 60:40 ratio but the wages paid to the skilled labourers are allowed to be included under the wage component subject to the limit of 10% of the total wage.
- (v) The funds under JRY will be continued to be allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in the State/UT to the total rural poor in the country from the latest available poverty estimates based on the results of latest National Sample Survey Organisations Survey in this regard. From the State to the district, the allocation of funds, would however, be made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of SC/ST population in a district to the total SC/ST population in the State and inverse of per capita production of agricultural workers.
- (vi) The two sub-schemes of JRY viz, Million Wells Scheme (MWS) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) would continue. However, earmarking of funds for MWS will be increased from existing 20% to 30% and its coverage extended to Non-SC/ST poor small and marginal farmers subject to the condition that, benefits in financial terms to the Non-SC/ST do not exceed 10% of the total allocation under JRY. Similarly, earmarking of funds at the National level for construction

of houses under IAY will be increased from 6% to 10% and its coverage will be extended to Non-SC/ST poor people subject to the condition that financial assistance provided to Non-SC/ST poor people does not exceed 4% of the total allocation under JRY.

Ceiling on Disinvestment

440. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to fix a ceiling on the disinvestment of Public Sector Undertaking's equity;

(b) if so, the maximum percentage of disinvestment being permitted; and

(c) the names of the undertakings whose shares have been disinvested together with the percentage of disinvestment in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to disinvest shares of any PSU to a level below 51%.

(c) The names of undertakings whose shares have been disinvested together with percentage of disinvestment made so far is as per *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the PSE	% disinvested upto March/April 1994
1.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	9.60
2.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	25.00
3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	24.14
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	31.47
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	30.00
6.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	25.42
7.	CMC Ltd.	16.69
8.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	6.12
9.	Dredging Corpn. Ltd.	1.44
10.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	1.68
11.	HMT Ltd.	9.68
12.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	2.00
13.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	1.12
14.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	20.00
15.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	37.00
16.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	12.53
17.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	24.07
18.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	20.00
19.	Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd.	0.27
20.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	21.87
21.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	16.92
22.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	32.90

Sl. No	Name of the PSE	% disinvested upto March/April 1994
23.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd.	0.67
24.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	12.80
25.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	2.34
26.	National Mineral Development Corpn.	0.16
27.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	6.55
28.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizer Ltd.	7.49
29.	Shipping Corpn. of India	18.51
30.	State Trading Corporation	8.08
31.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	10.52
32.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	15.00

Financing of Indo-Oman Project

4131. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance have refused to provide guarantee on loans for financing the Joint Venture project being set up in Oman;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the terms of draft MoU in this behalf; and

(d) the alternative steps taken to finance the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). There is no provision in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 30.7.1994 between the Government of India/KRIBHCO/RCF and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman/Oman Oil Company whereby Indian partners or the Government of India or the Government of Sultanate of Oman or the Oman Oil Company shall be obliged to provide financial or other guarantees on loans for funding the proposed joint venture project.

[Translation]

Poverty Line

4132. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING

AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct any survey to find out the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities who are living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons belonging to these communities brought above the poverty line; and

(c) if no the reasons for not conducting such study/Survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The poverty estimates are based on quinquennial survey of household consumption expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The estimates of poverty among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are available for the year 1983-84 and 1987-88. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line came down from 56.3 million and 30.9 million respectively in 1983-84 to 49.86 million and 29.05 million respectively in 1987-88.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Patent of Cottonseed

4133. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revoke cottonseed patents of multinational companies;

(b) whether any other patents have also been taken by any outside agencies for other crops/seeds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have any plan to revamp its Patent systems, including the decadent CSIR Unit which has not been serving public interest as required; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Government has received a representation for revoking the patent granted by the Patent Office to Agracetus Inc. of USA relating to a 'Method of Producing Transformed Cotton Cells by tissue culture'. It has been alleged that the said patent is grossly prejudicial to the farmers and public at large and as such is contrary to the overall state interest.

The representation has been examined and a Notice issued to the patentee to show cause as to why the patent should not be revoked under Section 66 of the Patents Act, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). In order to improve the quality of services to the public, the Government has taken up a project for modernisation of Patent Information Services in India.

Soap/Detergents Manufacturers

4134. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the top five leading washing soap and detergents/cleaning powder (produced in small scale industry sector) manufacturers in Delhi;

(b) details of their brands and monthly production in the last one year, item-wise and manufacturer-wise;

(c) the quantity sold in the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar, item-wise, manufacturer-wise and month-wise in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The names of the leading small scale manufacturers of Washing soap, detergents and cleaning powder along with their respective brand names, in Delhi, are as given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

(c) The details of washing soap, detergents and cleaning powder sold by leading small scale units in Delhi to Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar are as given in the enclosed *Statements II and III* respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Names and addresses of leading manufacturer of soaps, detergents, and cleaning powder and their brand names

Sl. No.	Names and Addresses of the Units	Brand Names
1.	Madras Soap Factory, Wazirpur Indl. Area, Delhi	Madras SO
2.	Ganesh Oil & Soap Industries, A/80/1, Wazirpur Indl. Area, Delhi	
3.	Charkha Detergents & Soap Enterprises A/3, Wazirpur Indl. Area, Delhi	Charakha
4.	Majdoor Soap Mills, A/8, Wazirpur Indl. Area, Delhi	Majdoor
5.	Narula Soap Works, C/58/3, Wazirpur Indl. Area, Delhi	Narula
6.	Farishta Soap Industries, A/6, Wazirpur Indl. Area, Delhi	Farishta
7.	Kartar Soap Factory, B-33, Mayapuri Phase II, Delhi	
8.	Naulakha Chemical Industries A-10, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Phase II, Delhi	Naulakha
9.	Baldev Soap Factory, C-3/3, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Phase II, Delhi	
10.	Ashoka Soap Factory, C-2/7, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Phase-II Delhi	Ashoka

Sl. No.	Names and Addresses of the Units	Brand Names
11.	Gora Mal & Sons, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Delhi	555
12.	Khurana Soap Factory, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Phase II, Delhi	
13.	Kohinoor Soap Factory, C/40, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Ph.II, Delhi	Kohinoor
14.	Rattan Soap & Powder Industries F-63, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Ph. II, Delhi	
15.	Bobby Soap Factory, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Ph. II, Delhi	Bobby
16.	Cenderuate & Chemical Pvt. Ltd. DSIDC Shed Okhla Indl. Area, Ph.I, Delhi	Fenna

STATEMENT-II

List of manufacturers of washing soaps, detergent powders and cleaning powders being sold by Super Bazar, manufactured in Delhi

Sl.No.	Category	Barand Name	Manufacturer
1.	Washing Soap	Farishta	M/s. Charkha Detergent & Soap Enterprises, Wazirpur Indl. Area, Delhi
2.	Washing Soap	Farishta	-do-
3.	-do-	555	M/s. Goramal Hari Ram, Najafgarh Road, Delhi
4.	-do-	Bobby Soap	M/s. Khanna Soap Factory, Mayapuri, Delhi
5.	-do-	255	M/s. Moti Soap Factory, Azadpur Delhi
6.	Detergent Powder	555	M/s. Gora Mal Hariram Najafgarh Road, Delhi
7.	-do-	Fena	M/s. Syndet & Chemicals, Okhla, New Delhi
8.	-do-	Farishta Blue	M/s. Charkha Detergent & Soap Enterprises
9.	-do-	Farishta White	-dc-
10.	Cleaning Powder	Cadet	-do-

STATEMENT-III

The details of Purchases of Laundry Soap, Detergent Powder, Detergent Cake and Cleaning Powder by Kendriya Bhandar From SSI Units in Delhi During 1993-94

WASHING SOAP

Manufacturer	M/s Moti Soap Factory		M/s Charkha Detergent Soap Enterprises		M/s Janta Soap Factory	
	-do- (Old established supplier)		M/s. Mittal Enterprises (introduced in April 1993)		-do-	
	Brand					
	Moti Special 255		Farishta		Telephone	
	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
April 93	23650	2.85	4000	00.52	2050	00.24
May 93	22400	2.71	-	-	-	-
June 93	20500	2.48	3750	00.48	-	-
July 93	33050	4.00	3500	00.45	2450	00.29
August 93	20000	2.42	4000	00.52	-	-
September 93	19150	2.31	1000	00.13	-	-
October 93	22900	2.77	4500	00.58	-	-
November 93	18900	2.28	2500	00.32	-	-
December 93	20250	2.48	3750	00.48	-	-
January 94	21900	2.73	3500	00.45	-	-
February 94	24650	3.08	7950	01.00	-	-
March 94	3900	0.48	-	-	-	-

B. DETERGENTS: (POWDER)

Manufacturer	M/s. Syndet & Chemicals Industries Ltd., New Delhi		M/s Charkha Detergent and Soap Enterprises, Delhi	
	-do- (Established supplier introduced long ago)		M/s. Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi (introduced in April 1993)	
	Brand			
	Fena		Farishta	
	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
April 93	14550	1.68	2000	0.22
May 93	-	-	-	-
June 93	12450	1.44	1750	0.19
July 93	-	-	2250	0.25

	M/s. Syndet & Chemicals Industries Ltd., New Delhi		M/s Charkha Detergent and Soap Enterprises, Delhi	
	-do- (Established supplier introduced long ago)		M/s. Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi (introduced in April 1993)	
	Brand			
	Fena		Farishta	
	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
August 93	14400	1.67	750	0.08
September 93	-	-	2500	0.27
October 93	-	-	-	-
November 93	14950	1.73	1750	0.19
December 93	9750	1.13	1250	0.16
January 94	7050	0.82	1250	0.14
February 94	5000	0.58	2000	0.22
March 94	10000	1.16	750	0.08

B. DETERGENTS: (CAKE)

	M/s. Syndet & Chemicals Industries Ltd., New Delhi		M/s Charkha Detergent and Soap Enterprises, Delhi	
	-do- (Established supplier introduced long ago)		M/s. Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi (introduced in April 1993)	
	Brand			
	Fena		Farishta	
	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in Kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
April 93	4950	0.67	300	0.04
May 93	-	-	-	-
June 93	4980	0.67	1875	0.24
July 93	-	-	3450	0.45
August 93	7544	1.02	1500	0.20
September 93	-	-	7500	0.59
October 93	-	-	-	-
November 93	7530	1.02	3000	0.39
December 93	4275	0.53	-	-
January 94	3300	0.44	750	0.10
February 94	2550	0.35	-	-
March 94	3975	0.50	750	0.10

C. CLEANING POWDER

Manufacturers	M/s. Syndet & Chemical Industries Ltd., New Delhi		M/s. Janta Soap Factory (Regd.) New Delhi		M/s. Sarang Industries New Delhi		M/s. Metropol India (P) Ltd. New Delhi		M/s. Chaarkha Detergents & Soap Enterprises, Delhi	
	Supplier	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	M/s. Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi	
Brand	NT		JET		BUBBLE		CLIX		CADET	
	Qty. (in Kg.)	Value (in lakhs)	Qty. (in Kg.)	Value (in lakhs)	Qty. (in Kg.)	Value (in lakhs)	Qty. (in Kg.)	Value (in lakhs)	Qty. (in Kg.)	Value (in lakhs)
April 93	21225	0.97	8505	0.31	4624	0.18	3140	0.15	2600	0.09
May 93	-	-	-	-	2362	0.09	2985	0.14	-	-
June 93	26722	0.94	6057	0.22	2716	0.11	1520	0.07	2600	0.09
July 93	-	-	5193	0.19	1962	0.07	2160	0.10	2850	0.08
August 93	21264	0.97	5607	0.21	-	-	1735	0.08	1000	0.04
September 93	-	-	-	-	-	-	4690	0.20	2300	0.08
October 93	-	-	9045	0.33	9308	0.36	6150	0.30	-	-
November 93	-	-	9468	0.34	8597	0.33	2140	0.10	2700	0.10
December 93	-	-	-	-	7940	0.30	6310	0.30	1750	0.06
January 94	-	-	8433	0.31	5378	0.21	5895	0.28	2950	0.10
February 94	-	-	8964	0.32	-	-	3565	0.17	5000	0.18
March 94	-	-	7272	0.27	3566	0.13	2260	0.11	-	-

**Encroachments in Cantonment
Areas**

4135. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether forestry and green belts within the limits of Jalandhar, Kanpur, Meerut and Lucknow Cantonments have been adversely affected due to large scale felling of trees and encroachments on the public parks and buildings thereof;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Voters list in Maharashtra

4136. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Voters List in Maharashtra has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the directions of Election Commission of India the electoral rolls of all assembly constituencies in the State of Maharashtra are being intensively revised with 1st January, 1995 as the qualifying date. House-to-House enumeration has begun on 15.7.1994 and final publication of electoral rolls is scheduled for 4.1.1995.

[*English*]

**Allotment of Government Quarters
on ad-hoc basis**

4137. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters allotted out of turn/on ad-hoc basis since July, 1991, till date, category-wise; and

(b) the number of such allottees other than government servants?

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

information regarding the number of Government quarters allotted out of turn/

on ad-hoc basis since July, 1991, till date, category-wise; is as follows:-

Type	1991 July to December	1992	1993	1994 (Jan. to July)
I	125	290	203	130
II	682	1078	1002	739
III	160	471	417	425
IV	89	267	244	153
IV(Spl)	01	01	05	04
V(A) D-II	35	101	101	76
V(B) D-I	04	22	30	26
VI(A) C-II	07	26	55	28

(b) Out of turn allotment to Government employees is made by the competent authority under SR-317-B-25 of the allotment rules. No such allotment is made to private persons under the aforesaid provision.

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

4138. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited has not been executing the orders received by it from the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of supplies made by TAFCO to BHEL during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to direct TAFCO to settle outstanding issues with BHEL and other public sector undertakings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The *Statement* enclosed gives the details.

(d) and (e). TAFCO takes up the settlement of outstanding issues with BHEL

and other public sector undertakings, as and when the need arises.

STATEMENT

Details of supplies by TAFCO to BHEL during the last 3 years

Financial Year	BHEL Unit	Item	Supplied Qty. (Prs.)	Value (Rs.)	
1991-92	Bhopal	Shoes	132	24,684.00	24,684.00
1992-93	"	"	196	38,632.00	
"	"	Hand Glove	800	14,000.00	
	Ranipur (Hardwar)	"	1150	19,550.00	72,182.00
1993-94	Bhopal	Shoes	713	1,14,080.00	
"	"	Hand Gloves	4280	77,020.00	
"	Ranipur (Hardwar)	"	3530	60,350.00	
	Jagdishpur (Sultanpur)	Shoes	605	1,16,375.00	3,67,375.00

Bullet Proof Racket

4139. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Bullet proof racket busted" appeared in "Indian Express" dated July 29, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the theft has since been investigated;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) 159 bullet proof steel plates costing about Rs. 1.6 lakh stolen from Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad, were recovered by the local police, Madannapet Police Station, Hyderabad.

(c) and (d). The theft has been investigated by the departmental Board of Inquiry with the help of the local police. 8 employees of DMRL involved in the theft, have been identified.

(e) 8 DMRL employees involved in the theft were arrested by the local police. Out of these, one Army Driver has been attached to an Army Unit for

disciplinary action and other seven persons have been placed under suspension.

Orders by Public Sector Undertakings

4140. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry have been incurring losses due to dearth of orders from other Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have now assured any assistance to these undertakings;

(d) if so, the details of undertakings which are likely to be assisted and the quantum of assistance proposed to each undertaking; and

(e) the steps taken to procure orders for these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). There are 48 Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Heavy Industry. Some of them are incurring losses due to a number of factors including increasing competition, shortage of working capital, obsolescence of technology, lack of orders, surplus manpower etc.

(c) Plan and non-plan assistance is provided to Public Sector Undertakings keeping in view several factors including resource constraints.

(d) A *Statement* is attached indicating the plan and non-plan assistance provided to Public Sector Undertakings.

(e) Public Sector Undertakings have been advised to be more competitive in the new liberalised environment and to reorient their marketing strategies.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	PSUs	1993-94 (R.E.)		1994-95 (B.E.)	
		Plan (B.S.)	Non-Plan	Plan (B.S.)	Non-Plan
1.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. (BBUNL)	4.75	6.00	10.01	6.00
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited (BOGL)	1.25	1.00	0.01	1.00
3.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited (BYNL)	4.00	7.00	1.82	7.00
4.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL)	0.02	8.50	0.01	6.50
5.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HECL)	34.95	-	6.00	0.01

Sl. No.	PSUs	1993-94 (R.E.)		1994-95 (B.E.)	
		Plan (B.S.)	Non-Plan	Plan (B.S.)	Non-Plan
6.	Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)	74.22	-	34.15	-
7.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (ILK)	1.00	-	1.00	-
8.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. (MAMC)	0.50	15.00	-	15.00
9.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd. (NBCIL)	0.02	3.00	0.01	2.00
10.	National Instruments Ltd. (NIL)	0.20	1.50	0.01	1.50
11.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd. (RIC)	0.02	8.00	0.01	7.00
12.	Scooters India Limited (SIL)	0.02	12.95	0.01	10.00
13.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)	2.50	-	25.00	-
14.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (HPC)	6.00	-	3.01	-
15.	Nepa Ltd. (NEPA)	1.00	-	-	-
16.	Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd. (BLC)	0.02	0.40	0.01	0.40
17.	Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL)	2.00	0.48	1.57	0.48
18.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. (HPF)	6.50	6.00	40.00	-
19.	Tannery & Footwear Corp. of India Limited (TAFCO)	0.02	5.50	0.01	5.50
20.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL)	11.44	10.00	6.19	6.40
21.	The National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC)	0.13	-	0.23	-
Total		150.56	85.33	129.06	68.79

Solar Thermal Power Plants in Bihar

4141. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for setting up a Solar Thermal Power Plant in Gaya, Bihar;

(b) whether the project report was sent by the Government of Bihar to the Union Government in 1989; and

(c) if so, the present status of the project and the time by which it is proposed to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration to the Government.

(b) and (c). A feasibility report for 2x30 MW solar thermal power plants was received from Bihar State Electricity Board in 1989. BSEB had proposed setting up these power plants based on line focussing solar collector technology at Fatehpur, about 17 km. from Gaya town.

Generation of power through solar thermal route is a new technology and the techno-economic viability of such power plants is first being looked into, in view of the high capital investment involved.

Pending Cases in Supreme Court

4142. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of constitutional, civil and criminal cases pending before the Supreme Court of India as on date;

(b) the number of cases which are more than three years and five years old;

(c) the number of vacancies in the Supreme Court at present along with the date of occurrence of each vacancy;

(d) the number of vacancies filled up during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken for early disposal of old case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The pendency of cases in the Supreme Court as on 31st March, 1994 was as follows:

No. of cases pending (Regular Hearing Matters)	-	38,728
No. of cases pending for 3 or more years (excluding cases pending for 5 or more years)	-	7,436
No. of cases pending for 5 or more years (excluding cases pending for 10 or more years)	-	10,349
No. of cases pending for 10 or more years	-	9,768

(c) As on 10.8.1994, there were 5 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court. These vacancies occurred on the following dates:

1. 26.9.1993
2. 15.2.1994
3. 13.3.1994
4. 15.7.1994
5. 2.8.1994

(d) 13 vacancies were filled up during the last three years (from 1.8.1991 till date).

(e) As informed by the Registry of Supreme Court earlier the following steps have been taken or are being taken to expedite the disposal of cases:

- (1) All pending matters have been computerised and the listing process has been streamlined. Similar matters have been grouped together and the larger groups are being given priority in listing.
- (2) While constituting Division Benches, the expertise of each Hon'ble Judge to deal with matters belonging to a particular subject is being kept in view.
- (3) Division Benches are being constituted for a continuous term of two to three months allocating a fixed number of matters and the progress of hearing is being carefully watched. Adjournments are being kept to the minimum.

(4) Three days in a week are exclusively set apart for regular hearing matters. Except for the large groups and matters of an urgent nature, the regular hearing matters are being listed in chronological order.

(5) Two Division Benches have been constituted to exclusively hear criminal matters; one Division Bench to exclusively hear landlord tenant matters; one Division Bench to exclusively hear land acquisition matters; one Division Bench to exclusively hear tax matters. Similarly, a three-judge Bench has been constituted to exclusively hear tax matters and larger Bench matters.

(6) In order to ensure that large number of matters are not held up in the High Courts pending declaration of law by this Court in constitutional matters a regular Constitutional Bench has been constituted recently and all such matters have been listed before that Bench.

(7) Since matters raising same questions of law and matters arising from same impugned judgements have already been grouped, it is expected that the arrears will come down in the days to come and old matters will also get disposed of quickly.

(8) The working hours of Supreme Court have been extended by half an hour which helps to increase the rate of disposal.

**Profits of Public Sector
Undertakings**

4143. SHRI MANIKRAO HODALYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several public sector undertakings are reported to have shown inflated figures of profits in their accounts than the actual profits earned by them;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to review the working of these undertakings?

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

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

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Policy

4144. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national policy on rehabilitation has since been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of major development schemes under which rehabilitation was done during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The National Policy for Rehabilitation of Persons displaced as a consequence of acquisition of land is still in the formulation state.

(d) Rehabilitation of displaced persons is the responsibility of the Project Authorities/State Governments. The various schemes under which rehabilitation is done are not monitored by any one agency at the Central level.

Demolition of Jhuggis

4145. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to USQ No. 1614 given on August 3, 1994 and state:

(a) the number of jhuggi-jhompri clusters on identified sites which have come up on public land after January, 1990 as on 30th June, 1994;

(b) the number of jhuggis in each such cluster;

(c) whether all jhuggi-jhompri clusters which were in existence in January, 1990 have been removed; and

(d) if not, the number of jhuggi-jhompri clusters with the corresponding number of jhuggis yet to be shifted/relocated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), no comprehensive survey of the jhuggi clusters and the number of jhuggis therein during the period has been conducted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) MCD has reported that eligible J.J. dwellers are relocated on the request of land-owning agencies/project implementing agencies on payment of relocation charges by them and share money by the J.J. dwellers under the approved plan scheme for the purpose. Out of 929 J.J. clusters identified by Delhi Administration, MCD has relocated 3442 JJ dwellers from different JJ clusters from 1990 to June, 1994.

NCES in Assam

4146. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Assam for generation of power through non-conventional energy sources during each of the last three years;

(b) the target set and achievements made in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to generate power through non-conventional energy sources in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA

KUMAR): (a) No proposal has so far been received from the State Government for generation of grid quality power from non-conventional energy sources.

(b) No State-wise targets are set by the Ministry. Projects are taken up on the basis of proposals received from the States, upon merit.

(c) In order to help in the formation of suitable proposals, the Ministry provides assistance for carrying out wind energy surveys; for survey and investigations and preparation of detailed project reports for small hydro projects; and, for assessment studies for biomass based power projects.

Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

4147. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the profitability of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited over the last five years;

(b) the details of orders lying with BHPV at present;

(c) whether there is a proposal to privatise it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The profits made by Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.

over the last 5 years are indicated in the table given below:

Year	Rs. Crores
1989-90	2.50
1990-91	3.04
1991-92	1.55
1992-93	2.07
1993-94 (Prov.)	2.50

(b) The details of orders lying with BHPV as on 31.7.94 are as follows:

	(Rs. Crores)
Process Plants	137.11
Cryogenics	31.54
Combustion Systems	85.49
Systems	179.21
Exports	0.05
	433.40

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Nuclear Power

4148. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of nuclear power in the country's electricity production has declined during 1993 as compared to 1992;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The share of nuclear electricity generation as a percentage of the total generation from all sources in the country was about 2.1 in 1992 and about 2.0 in 1993. This marginal decline in the share of nuclear electricity generation in 1993 was mainly due to the turbine fire incident in Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) Unit-1 on March 31, 1993 and the consequent modifications required in the turbine generators of NAPS-2 and Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-1 during 1993. NAPS-1 was out of service for 9 months in 1993 for rehabilitation after the turbine fire incident. NAPS Unit-2 was brought back on line in November 1993.

(c) Apart from speedy rehabilitation work of NAPS-1 which is expected to be completed shortly, efforts are on to improve the capacity utilisation and to expedite completion of ongoing projects.

Interviews conducted by P.E.S.B.

4149. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Public Enterprises Selection Board has been offering interview opportunity for director level appointment whose candidatures after empanelment were rejected by Appointment Committees of Cabinet or the concerned Ministries on the ground of corruptions earlier with the time period of 15 months or so;

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether a similar irregularity by the P.E.S.B. in the matter of empanelment of candidates for appointing director in the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited in June 1993, has also come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government. The extent procedure requires the Administrative Ministry to furnish vigilance clearance at the time of appointment in respect of candidates included in the panel recommended by P.E.S.B. Vigilance aspects are looked into by P.E.S.B. during the process of selection only to the extent specifically brought to its notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

4150. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Rajasthan during 1992-93, 1993-94 and

1994-95 under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme; and

(b) The achievements made under the Programme, Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJI BHAI): (a) The amount allocated to Rajasthan during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	ARWSP	CRSP
1992-93	4183.00	63.25
1993-94	688.00	94.86
1994-95	8222.00	190.00

(b) The achievements made under these programmes during the period is as under:

Year	ARWSP No. of villages covered	CRSP No. of sanitary latrines constructed
1992-93	2010	* Nil
1993-94	2378	6477
1994-95	264 (habitations upto 6/94)	151 (upto 5/94)

* The scheme was approved by the Government in March, '93 and funds could be released on 30-31st March, 1993.

NCES Projects in Bihar

4151. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the specific projects for generation energy from Non-conventional Energy Sources being taken up for likely to be undertaken in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a wide ranging programmes for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources such as biogas, improved chulha, solar energy, wind, biomass, hydro etc., through out the country including in the State of Bihar. A brief account of systems installed in the main programme of non-conventional energy in Bihar is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Installation during 8th Plan in Bihar till March, 1994
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos.	10464
2.	Improved Chulhas	Nos.	1,57,328
3.	Integrated Rural Energy	Blocks	7
4.	Solar Thermal Systems	Area in m ²	1004
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	730
6.	Solar Photovoltaics		
a.	Photovoltaic Community lights/TV and community facilities	Nos.	7
b.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting Systems/Lanterns	Nos.	652
7.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	1

[*Translation*]

Construction of Government Quarters

4152. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government quarters being constructed by the Central Public Works Department in Andrewsganj and at other places in Delhi;

(b) the norms prescribed for distribution of these quarters to the various

Ministries/Departments and for special pools; and

(c) the number of such quarters to be allotted to each pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGO): (a) No quarters are being constructed in Andrewsganj. However, the number of quarters under construction at other places in Delhi are:-

Sl. No.	Location	Type of quarters					Total Nos.
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1.	Nehru Nagar, New Delhi	—	—	135	—	—	135
2.	M.G. Road	—	—	—	112	—	112
Total							247

(b) and (c). There are no prescribed norms for distribution of these quarters to the various Ministries/Departments and for Special Pool. These quarters are constructed for General Pool only.

[English]

Encroachment by J.J. Dwellers

4153. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Evicting encroachers a tough task" appearing in the Statesman dated June 27, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent the J.J. dwellers for converting their jhuggis to pucca structures?

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

(b) According to Delhi Development Authority, there is a cluster comprising about 400 jhuggis in A-4, Paschim Vihar.

(c) To prevent the jhuggi-jhopri dwellers converting their jhuggis to pucca structures, DDA have posted Security Guards in this area.

Tobacco Plants by MNCs

4154. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign MNCs in the tobacco sector are setting up plants in Andhra Pradesh to make tobacco products suitable for 100 per cent export;

(b) if so, whether the raw material availability in Andhra Pradesh has been studied by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the involvement of the Central Tobacco Research Institute in this regard?

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

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

Voter list in Assam

4155. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH
BRAR:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any complaint of deletion of names from voters list in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Land to Landless Farmers

4156. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless farmers as on July, 1994, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government to provide land to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Information about landless farmers is not collected at the Census. However, details about Agricultural Labourers were collected at the 1991 Census. The number of Agricultural Labourers in the country (excluding Jammu & Kashmir) was 74,597,744. The State-wise number of Agricultural Labourers are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) and (c). There is no new scheme under consideration for providing land to landless farmers. However, a

scheme is already in operation under which ceiling surplus land, wasteland and Bhoodan land is distributed to the landless rural poor. An area of 50.58 lakh acres

of ceiling surplus land, 127.39 lakh acres of wasteland and 23.29 lakh acres of Bhoodan land have been distributed so far.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. India/State Union Territory	Agricultural Labourers
INDIA (Excluding Jammu and Kashmir)	74,597,744
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	11,625,159
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20,054
3. Assam	844,964
4. Bihar	9,512,892
5. Goa	35,284
6. Gujarat	3,230,547
7. Haryana	896,782
8. Himachal Pradesh	58,668
9. Karnataka	4,999,959
10. Kerala	2,120,452
11. Madhya Pradesh	5,863,029
12. Maharashtra	8,313,223
13. Manipur	47,350
14. Meghalaya	89,492
15. Mizoram	9,527
16. Nagaland	7,233

Sl. No. India/State Union Territory	Agricultural Labourers
17. Orissa	2,976,750
18. Punjab	1,452,928
19. Rajasthan	1,391,670
20. Sikkim	12,851
21. Tamil Nadu	7,896,295
22. Tripura	187,538
23. Uttar Pradesh	7,833,258
24. West Bengal	5,055,478
UNION TERRITORIES	
1. A and N Islands	4,989
2. Chandigarh	1,642
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,233
4. Daman and Diu	1,199
5. Delhi	25,195
6. Lakshadweep	—
7. Pondicherry	77,203

Source: Census of India, 1991, Series-1, Paper 2 of 1992—Final Population Totals (Table 4)

Fertilizer Industry in Madhya Pradesh

4157. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in fertilizer industry in Madhya Pradesh is not according to its production capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO

FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The production of urea in the Vijaipur Unit of National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) in M.P. was about 121 per cent of its capacity during 1993-94. However, the average capacity utilisation of single superphosphate units in the State was about 51% during 1993-94, due to their liquidity problems and reduction in off-take. Government is providing a special concession of Rs. 340/- per tonne on the same of SSP to improve off-take.

NFL is currently implementing a project for doubling the capacity of its Vijaipur Unit.

Ban on sale of Agricultural land

4158. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has declared some villages of Delhi as 'Development Area' and imposed ban on the sale/transfer of agricultural land;

(b) whether the imposition of ban has been challenged; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) to (c). Section 12(1) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 provides for the declaration of any area in Delhi as a Development Area. There is no provision therein for imposing any ban on the sale/transfer of agricultural land. DDA has reported that 58 villages

fall within Development Area declared so far.

Water-shed Development

4159. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to give importance to water-shed development under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is likely to reduce unemployment; and

(d) the further changes proposed in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Soil and water conservation works are permitted under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). At the district level also 60% of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)/Zilla Parishad (ZP) funds are earmarked for economically productive assets such as minor irrigation works, development of rural markets, water-shed development projects, social forestry, water and soil conservation measures, reclamation of wastelands, nurseries, agri-horticulture, pasture development, link roads etc.

(c) The works relating to water-shed development, water and soil conservation etc. are labour intensive works and hence more employment would

be provided by taking up such works under the Yojana.

(d) A proposal to earmark funds under the intensive JRY for water-shed development is also under examination of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Demands of Rifa-S

4160. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI PRAKASH V.
PATIL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rifa-S is the key intermediate raw material to manufacture Rifampicin, a vital anti-tuberculosis drug;

(b) if so, the total demand of Rifa-S in the country to manufacture Rifampicin;

(c) the names of Indian firms, which are manufacturing Rifa-S alongwith their production during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the manufacturers particularly in small scale sector have been affected by inordinate delay in finalisation of Rifampicin Intermediate Import Policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total demand of Rifa-S is estimated at 300 MT.

(c) M/s. Gujarat Themis Biosyn Limited (GTBL) and M/s. Lupin Chemicals Limited are the major manufacturers of Rifa-S and their production is as following:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

Year	GTBL	Lupin
1991-92	3.561	NIL
1992-93	46.175	NIL
1993-94	64.28	30.16

(d) and (e). No such instance has come to the notice of Government. The Rifampicin Intermediates Policy has been announced on 26.7.94.

[*Translation*]

Self-Employment Scheme

4161. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the projects in Gujarat to provide self-employment to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

(b) the number of students to whom self-employment opportunity has been provided through these projects during the last three years; and

(c) the assistance given for these projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) A wide range of activities/projects are sponsored under IRDP and training is given under TRYSEM for creation of self-employment opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat. Projects for which assistance is given under IRDP

include irrigation, milch cattle, village industries, handicrafts, handlooms, tailoring/knitting, shops, bullocks/camel carts etc. The popular trades for which TRYSEM training is given in Gujarat are diamond cutting, weaving, knitting, embroidery, motor-mechanic, tailoring etc.

(b) and (c). The total number of beneficiaries assisted under IRDP and number of youths trained under TRYSEM along with assistance given for these schemes during the last three years in Gujarat is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Physical and Financial Progress under IRDP & TRYSEM in Gujarat during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

IRDP in Gujarat

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Provisional)
No. of families to be assisted	68227	56361	74909
No. of families actually assisted	72326	61842	79725
Assistance given (Subsidy) (Rs. in lakh)	2307.39	2204.50	3354.85

TRYSEM in Gujarat

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Youth trained (Nos.)	24192	11209	12037
Assistance given by COI for Recurring Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	204.00	102.65	157.24
Assistance given by GOI for Infrastructure Development under TRYSEM (Rs. in lakhs)	6.61	8.04	27.60

Employment to Adivasi People

4162. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to provide employment to the adivasi people belonging to hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Employment needs of the Adivasi people are taken care of under the existing schemes of Tribal Sub Plan and Hill Area Development Programme which are already implemented in the State.

[English]

Ceiling on Royalty

4163. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to remove the ceiling on royalty on transfer of technology in order to attract state-of-the-art technology;

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

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). As per the New Industrial Policy, 1991, Reserve Bank of India accords automatic approval to proposals for foreign technology transfer agreements, within prescribed monetary/royalty limits *i.e.* those involving a lumpsum payment upto Rs. 1 crore, 5% royalty for domestic sales and 8% for exports, subject to total payment of 8% on sales over a 10 years period from the date of agreement or 7 years from commencement of production.

All other proposals for foreign technical collaborations, outside the parameters for automatic approval, including those seeking higher rate of royalty are considered on merits, under existing procedures in the Government.

Employment Assurance Scheme

4164. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of various employment schemes on the employment scenario of the country;

(b) whether the Union Government have set up Self Employment Cells under the Employment Assurance Scheme;

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

(d) the number of persons registered and benefited in various States/U.Ts under this scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the number of districts covered/proposed to be covered under this scheme; and

(f) the amount utilised on this scheme during the period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Major Rural Employment Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which was started in 1980-81, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), started in 1989-90 and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which was launched w.e.f. 2.10.93.

The main objective of IRDP is to provide income generating assets to identified rural poor families below the poverty line through Government subsidy and bank loan. During the years 1980-81 to 1993-94 about 44 million families have been benefited under IRDP.

The objective of JRY is to provide additional gainful employment to unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas. 43459.31 lakh mandays of employment has been provided under JRY during the years 1989-90 to 1993-94.

The objective of Employment Assurance Scheme is to provide 100 days of assured employment in un-skilled manual work during the lean agricultural season to the rural poor who want and seek employment. At present, EAS is being implemented in 1778 blocks in the country where Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation. 491.68 lakh mandays of employment was provided under EAS to the rural workers during 1993-94.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The progress under EAS is monitored in terms of number of persons registered for employment and number of mandays of employment generated. State-wise number of persons registered and employment generated under EAS since its inception is given in the enclosed *Statement I*.

(e) At present EAS is being implemented in 1778 RPDS blocks in 261 districts in the country.

(f) Statewise details of the funds utilised under EAS during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the enclosed *Statement II*.

STATEMENT-I*State-wise number of persons registered and employment generated under EAS*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons registered	Employment 1993-94 (w.e.f. 2.10.93)	Generated (in lakhs Mandays) (upto July, '94) (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	794945	62.42	20.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75151	3.64	0.23
3.	Assam	62277	31.75	6.89
4.	Bihar	537457	31.44	34.03
5.	Gujarat	107758	6.75	1.52
6.	Haryana	29393	15.20	4.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3090	0.05	0.13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	252300	3.46	7.10
9.	Karnataka	1577220	32.12	24.04
10.	Kerala	19582	2.60	5.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1010000	51.26	35.55
12.	Maharashtra	256112	31.53	25.90
13.	Manipur	100650	NR	
14.	Meghalaya	7677	NIL	00.08
15.	Mizoram	106573	8.52	0.70
16.	Nagaland	75300	33.92	NIL
17.	Orissa	1038033	31.43	37.00
18.	Rajasthan	170073	50.00	29.30
19.	Sikkim		0.82	0.04

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons registered	Employment 1993-94 (w.e.f. 2.10.93)	Generated (in lakhs Mandays) (upto July, '94) (Provisional)
20.	Tamil Nadu	136249	10.96	8.27
21.	Tripura	424640	16.14	2.20
22.	Uttar Pradesh	516195	15.00	26.35
23.	West Bengal	1484000	52.53	18.75
24.	A&N Islands	743	0.10	0.02
25.	D&N Haveli	830	0.04	0.02
26.	Daman & Diu		NIL	NIL
27.	Lakshadweep	2083	NIL	NIL
Total		8790631	491.68	294.39

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of funds utilised under EAS during 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1993-94 (w.e.f. 2.10.93)	1994-95 (Upto July, 1994) (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2566.02	1131.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.17	7.40
3.	Assam	963.09	197.42
4.	Bihar	1608.36	1768.08
5.	Gujarat	146.21	30.74
6.	Haryana	993.85	403.32

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1993-94 (w.e.f. 2.10.93)	1994-95 (Upto July, 1994)
			(Provisional)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.47	5.71
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	133.75	301.38
9.	Karnataka	678.26	1060.30
10.	Kerala	171.20	330.96
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.49	1840.39
12.	Maharashtra	430.10	577.23
13.	Manipur	35.46	
14.	Meghalaya	NIL	2.00
15.	Mizoram	470.98	43.37
16.	Nagaland	975.15	NIL
17.	Orissa	1280.35	1426.90
18.	Rajasthan	926.99	1117.77
19.	Sikkim	20.27	0.76
20.	Tamil Nadu	319.48	272.92
21.	Tripura	659.35	241.04
22.	Uttar Pradesh	647.68	1180.15
23.	West Bengal	2621.00	923.54
24.	A&N Islands	2.41	1.26
25.	D&N Haveli	1.51	0.53
26.	Daman & Diu	NIL	NIL
27.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL
Total		18293.60	12864.95

**Committee on Intellectual Property
Laws**

4165. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee of Experts to study the impact of the final Act of Uruguay Round on Indian Intellectual Property Laws;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The Government has set up an Expert Group to consider and suggest specific amendments necessary in the Patents Act, 1970 and the Patent Rules, 1972 to comply with our obligations under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and to safeguard our interests, with particular reference to obligations which will come into effect immediately upon the coming into force of the World Trade Organisation Agreement resulting from the Uruguay Round and any other matter incidental thereto.

The Group is yet to submit its report.

Unemployment

4166. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of increase in unemployment has exceeded the rate of population growth since 1980;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined its implications; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Available estimates for 1983 and onwards indicate that the average annual rate of growth in unemployment has been higher than the rate of population growth.

(b) and (c). The employment strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan lays stress on the growth of employment intensive sectors, sub-sectors and activities. This strategy is expected to bring about a rate of growth of employment of the order of 2.6% to 2.8% per annum corresponding to an average annual rate of growth of the economy of 5.6%. A continuation of this strategy during the period 1997-2002 is expected to reduce unemployment and under-employment to negligible levels by the end of that period.

**Investment in Public Sector
Undertakings**

4167. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make new investment in Public Sector Undertakings of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to help profit making Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). New Investment in sanctioned projects/schemes in existing PSEs is a continuous process which depends upon techno-economic viability of projects/schemes while keeping in view need for overall balanced regional development.

(c) Measures for improvement are enterprise specific. However, some of the steps taken are given at page 123 of Public Enterprises Survey, Volume-I 1992-93 laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

**Privatisation of Public Sector
Undertakings**

4168. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings in the country which are incurring heavy losses, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to privatise them; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to make them profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) State-wise details of Centrai PSUs which incurred losses of Rs. 10 crores or more during 1992-93 are indicated in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) and (c). The industrial enterprises which fall under the definition of sickness as per the provisions of SICA have been registered with BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes. The future course of action on these enterprises including privatisation/winding up/revival etc., shall depend upon the BIFR recommendations on case to case basis. For the other loss making enterprises, enterprise specific actions are taken by the Government and the management of the concerned PSU. Periodical review of performance of the enterprises are also undertaken to identify the causes of loss and to take steps to improve their performance.

STATEMENT

*State-wise list of loss making enterprises where losses are more than
Rs. 10 crores*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	1992-93
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	-56829
Bihar		
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-7384
3.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	-5981
4.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-12726
5.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-1366
Delhi		
6.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5208
7.	Delhi Transport Corpn.	-24622
8.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-22598
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-34945
10.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	-5134
11.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-11395
12.	Indian Airlines	-19516
13.	Indian Road Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	-3911
14.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.	-3170
15.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	-9422
16.	Vayudoot	-3163
Gujarat		
17.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	-8385

1	2	3
	Haryana	
18.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-8344
	Karnataka	
19.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	-3559
20.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	-1668
21.	NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.	-5043
	Madhya Pradesh	
22.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	-6618
	Maharashtra	
23.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-1383
24.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	-1034
25.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	-1331
26.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	-2397
27.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	-3425
28.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	-2658
29.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1517
	Nagaland	
30.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-2374
	Orissa	
31.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	-8091
	Tamilnadu	
32.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	-7787
33.	NTC (Tamilnadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.	-1899

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh		
34.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-1424
35.	British India Corpn. Ltd.	-2675
36.	Eligin Mills Company Ltd	-4524
37.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	-8579
38.	Scooters India Ltd.	-6091
39.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	-1986
40.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-1636
West Bengal		
41.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1274
42.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd	-1129
43.	Central Inland Water Tpt. Corpn. Ltd.	-2559
44.	Coal India Ltd.	-2262
45.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	-3298
46.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-1720
47.	Hindustan Steelworks Constr. Ltd.	-7574
48.	Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	-5896
49.	Jessop & Company Ltd.	-1036
50.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	-7333
51.	National Instruments Ltd.	-1235
52.	National Jute Manufactures Corpn. Ltd.	-6173
53.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.	-10246
54.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	-3200
55.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2548
Grand Total:		-379281

**Foreign Investment Promotion
Board**

4169. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investments Promotion Board (FIPB) has allowed KPMG Peat Marwick, an internationally reputed firm of auditors and management consultants to set up management consultancy company in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company has sought the permission to enter into auditing field also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. M/s. KPMG-PEAT MARWICK, U.K. has been granted approval for:

- (i) setting up a 100% owned company for providing management consultancy services in the fields of finance, environmental audit, investment and information technology; and
- (ii) setting up a partnership firm for providing business advisory, taxation and audit related services.

The proposal envisage foreign direct investment of US \$ 2.00 million.

Portfolio Management Scheme

4170. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: DR. S.P. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of top public sector executives have been making investments in private finance companies under Portfolio Management Scheme in violation of the Government norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the amount of investment involved in each case; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power Plant by BHEL

4171. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of BHEL Executives' Association in a letter to the Union Government has made certain observations about BHEL;

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

(c) whether the Association has also offered to distribute power at a

lesser cost to consumers and also to mobilise funds both from internal and foreign agencies;

(d) whether the Government propose to guarantee a fixed profit to BHEL for these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). A copy of a letter sent by the Federation of BHEL Executives' Associations has been received in the Department of Heavy Industry. The Federation, *inter-alia*, stated that power plants can be set up by NTPC and BHEL on turnkey basis at a cost lower than that of some projects being set up by private/foreign investors, thereby leading to lower cost of generation. The Federation has also suggested some methods for raising resources.

(d) and (e). BHEL is free to set up power projects offered for private sector participation through joint venture with private promoters, if necessary. The incentives/guidelines of the policy will be equally applicable to such joint ventures.

[Translation]

Coastal Pollution

4172. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project to keep a watch on the sea-water for the purpose to checking coastal pollution was sanctioned in the year 1987;

(b) if so, the present status of the above project;

(c) the funds sanctioned for the project so far;

(d) whether the project has now been stopped; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project entitled 'Survey of environmental pollutants in the seas around India' was taken up during the year 1987-88. The project is completed.

(c) An amount of Rs. 164.64 lakhs was spent up to March 1991.

(d) The programme has been restructured and is continued under the title 'Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) since 1991.

(e) Does not arise, Sir.

Availability of Drinking Water in Villages

4173. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the position in regard to availability of drinking water in villages of Gujarat and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of schemes received from the State Governments during the Seventh Five Year Plan indicating the number of schemes out of them cleared;

(d) the funds allocated to the States for this purpose during the Eighth Plan;

(e) the target fixed in this regard; and

(f) the funds allocated for this purpose for the year 1994-95?

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

(b) Out of 4911 villages in Gujarat and 9199 villages in Bihar identified as problem villages in the survey of the year 1985, 4902 problem villages in Gujarat and 9199 problem villages in Bihar have been covered by providing at least one source of safe drinking water as on 31.3.94. The remaining 9 problem villages in Gujarat are likely to be covered by the end of 1994-95.

(c) The number of schemes received and sanctioned by the Central Government during the VII Five Year Plan in respect of Gujarat and Bihar is as under:-

Gujarat	-	2,552 schemes
Bihar	-	16,695 schemes

(d) The funds allocated to Gujarat and Bihar under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Gujarat	Bihar
1992-93	1633.00	2999.00
1993-94	2656.00	4856.00
1994-95	3039.00	5469.00
Total:	7328.00	13324.00

The allocation of funds for the remaining two years of the VIII Plan will be decided in the respective years. It is not decided in advance.

(e) 914 villages in Gujarat and 8714 villages in Bihar have been covered in 1992-93 and 1993-94. A target of coverage of 1500 habitations in Gujarat and 10000 habitations in Bihar has been fixed for the 1994-95. The target for 1995-96 and 1996-97 will be decided on year-to-year basis depending on the outlay for these years.

(f) The allocation and release of funds under Accelerated Rural Water

Supply Programme for the year 1994-95
is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
State	Allocation	Release
Gujarat	3039.00	1519.00
Bihar	5469.00	2734.50

[English]

Electricity from Algae

4174. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a University in U.K. has developed a technique of generating electricity from Algae;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made/being made by the Government to generate electricity from Algae?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Government is aware of the development of Algae based IC engine driven process for production of electricity by University of West of England, U.K. The Algae is gassified in a gassifier and is utilised in the I.C. engine-generator.

(c) Presently the Government have no programme to produce electricity from Algae.

Solar Energy System

4175. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to use that solar energy system in the country which has been developed in Australia;

(b) if so, the areas in which this system is proposed to be used;

(c) whether the Government have urged any Australian University to develop solar energy system for primary health centres in the country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Australian University thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) M/s. Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad, a Government of India Enterprise, have informed that a cooperative Research & Development Project with the University of New South Wales (UNSW), Australia for production of Ultra High Efficiency Solar Cell of 17 to 18%, using buried contact technology, as compared to 13 to 14% with the conventional screen printed technology now in use in our country.

(b) Solar Cells and Modules using this technology will be utilised for the same applications as hither-to using screen printed technology viz. domestic and street lighting, water pumping, small and large power plants, powering radio and other communication equipment, refrigerators for vaccine storage at village level primary health centres etc. The cells and modules made with the buried contact technology are expected to be about 20% cheaper than those made with the currently used screen printed technology.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Training to Unemployed Youth

4176. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of unemployed youth imparted training during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under various employment generation schemes, State-wise?

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

Industrial Investment

4177. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a document of Ministry of Industry about 60 per cent of industrial investment goes only to four States;

(b) If so, the names of such States alongwith the State-wise allocation thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Since August, 1991 to June, 1994, a total of 14,488 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) (which are filed for delicensed industries), have been filed in the Country. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu with 2994, 2052, 1567 and 1025 IEMs respectively, account for 48.78% of the total IEMs filed in the Country. Industries tend to get concentrated in areas with better infrastructural, marketing and other facilities.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Water

4178. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. are considering some schemes for the supply of drinking water in Dwarika Dham; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

[English]

**Coastal Ocean Monitoring and
Predicting System**

4180. SHRI ANANTRAO
DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coastal Ocean
Monitoring and Predicting System
(COMAPS) of the Department of Ocean,
Development has assessed the level of
various marine pollutants in the coastal
and offshore water of the country; and

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

Sewage Disposal Schemes

4179. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government
have received any sewage disposal
schemes from the Government of Uttar
Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union
Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO
FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme on Coastal
Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System
(COMAPS) was initiated in 1991 to
monitor the health of our coastal and
offshore waters. Under this programme
data on the levels of pollutants like heavy
metals, pesticides residues and
pathogenic bacteria are being collected
periodically at 75 locations along the
coastline of the country. The data collected
have indicated the locations of low,
medium and high levels of pollution. The
programme has been found to be useful
for planning control/remedial measures
against pollution problems in coastal
waters.

Women Judges

4181. SHRIMATI CHANDRA
PRABHA URS:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts and number of women judges among them;

(b) whether the number of judges is very less as compared to the ratio of population in the country;

(c) whether Law Commission has made any suggestion to increase the posts of judges in various High Courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The requisite information is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) to (d). The Law Commission in its 120th Report had, *inter-alia* recommended that the present strength of 10.5 Judges per million population be increased to 50 Judges per million population. As the strength of subordinate judiciary is to be determined by the State Governments in consultation with their respective High Courts, the recommendations of the Law Commission have been forwarded to all the State Governments. As regards the High Courts, the Judge strength is decided in accordance with, among other things, institution and pendency of cases.

STATEMENT

(As on 10-8-94)

Sl. No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	Number of women Judges
1.	Allahabad	70	65	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28	24	1
3.	Bombay	54	43	-
4.	Calcutta	46	33	1
5.	Delhi	30	24	2
6.	Gauhati	17	13	1
7.	Gujarat	30	27	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	5	1

Sl. No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	Number of women Judges
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	8	-
10.	Karnataka	30	26	-
11.	Kerala	24	20	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30	20	-
13.	Madras	28	24	-
14.	Orissa	14	12	1
15.	Patna	36	33	1
16.	Punjab & Haryana	37	23	1
17.	Rajasthan	26	22	2
18.	Sikkim	3	2	-
Total:		522	424	14
Supreme Court:		26	21	-

[Translation]

Training-cum-service centre in Maharashtra

4182. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up training-cum-service centres for plastic technology in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). At present, Government has no proposal to set up a training-cum-service centre of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) in Maharashtra.

Petro-chemical Plant in Bihar

4183. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has been constantly demanding the setting up of a petro-chemical plant in the State;

(b) if so, the time by which the petro-chemical plant is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). In September, 1984, M/s. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Limited had applied for a Letter of Intent for setting up an Aromatic Complex at Barauni, District Begusarai in the State of Bihar which was rejected in September, 1986 on the ground that the feedstock required for the project had not been tied up.

No fresh proposal from any of the State agencies is presenting pending with the Central Government in this regard.

Development Schemes

4184. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State-Governments have sent some development schemes to the Planning Commission;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Development Schemes are prepared by the States and sent to the Planning Commission in the form of Annual Plan proposals. These are discussed at the time of formulation of the Annual Plans. After discussion in Working Groups, the sectoral outlays are finalised and approval accorded to the Annual Plans. The Annual Plan documents of the States for 1994-95 which contain details of schemes and their location in the States have been made available in the Parliament Library.

Rain Mapping through Satellite

4185. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of preparing a map of the country through satellite by taking into account the situation of rainfall is currently under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new instrument for recording rainfall has also been developed within the country itself; and

(d) if so, the details with specifications thereof?

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

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Sir, Quantitative Precipitation Estimates based on INSAT Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) data are being derived in Research and Development mode. On this basis, weekly and monthly rainfall maps are prepared on an experimental basis.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, Sir.

[English]

**Licence fee of Government
Quarters**

4186. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the rate of licence fee of type I, II, III and IV Government quarters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Mini and Micro hydel products

4187. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of work on mini and micro hydel projects in the country is tardy;

(b) if so, the details of projects which are lagging behind, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The progress of implementation by the States of projects sanctioned under the Ministry's capital subsidy scheme for small hydro projects upto 3 MW station capacity, has been observed to be somewhat slow, particularly in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) The Ministry has taken several steps to expedite the completion of these projects. These include advice to the States to set up suitable institutional mechanisms and for allocation of adequate funds to enable their early completion. They have also been requested to expedite the placement of orders for the equipment and for civil and electrical works. The progress is constantly being monitored and reviewed.

[*Translation*]

(c) the action taken thereon?

Corruption in DDA

4188. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding growing corruption in the Delhi Development Authority during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

(b) and (c). The details of complaints received in Delhi Development Authority during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto 31.7.1994) through various sources, including Ministry of Urban Development, and action taken thereon by DDA is indicated below:-

	1993-94	1994-95 (upto 31.7.94)
(i) Number of complaints received	1053	219
(ii) Number of complaints closed after preliminary scrutiny	135	36
(iii) Number of complaints sent to Head of Depts. etc. for necessary action	730	142
(iv) Number of complaints on which factual reports were asked for but are yet to be substantiated.	130	16
(v) Number of complaints taken up for regular investigation by Vig. Deptt.	58	25

The details of punitive action taken by DDA during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto 31.7.94) is indicated below:-

1. No. of major/minor penalty charge-sheets issued	187	79
2. No. of officers upon whom penalty of Censure imposed	37	7
3. Recovery of amount	5	2

	1993-94	1994-95 (upto 31.7.94)
4. Increments stopped	29	5
5. No. of officers reverted to lower grade	15	4
6. Compulsorily retired	4	1
7. Removed/terminated/dismissed	4	-
8. Suspended	33	3

[English]

Electronic Units

4189. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector electronic producing units under the Department of Electronics are making profit;

(b) if so, the details of profit made by each unit during the last three years;

(c) whether these units are exporting their items; and

(d) if so, the details of exports made by each of them during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). There are three public sector undertakings namely Electronics Trade and Technology

Development Corporation Ltd. (ET&T), CMC Ltd. and Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL) under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics. The details of profit made by each of these public sector undertakings are as follows:

(profit after tax Rs. in lakhs)

Year	ET&T	CMC	SCL
1991-92	7.51	156.98	798.74
1992-93	*	293.46	742.21
1993-94	*	**	121.48

* ET&T Ltd has incurred losses during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

** CMC Ltd. has incurred losses during 1993-94.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details of exports made by the sector undertakings are as follows:

(Export value Rs. in lakhs)

Year	ET&T	CMC	SCL
1991-92	54.55	626	Nil
1992-93	116.45	569	6.10
1993-94	667.54	737	Nil

[*Translation*][*English*]

**Leakage of Secret Defence
Information**

4190. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA
DEVISINGH PATIL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents came
into the notice of the Government
regarding leakage of secret defence
information during each of the last three
years;

(b) whether the incidents of leakage
of secret documents and information are
increasing day by day; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and
the action proposed to be taken to check
such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of cases
of suspected leakage of defence
information during last three years, which
have come to the notice of the
Government are as follows:-

1991	—	2
1992	—	2
1993	—	2

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Solar Thermal Energy

4191. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar thermal collectors
have been installed in the North-East
region to supplement household and
industrial heating needs;

(b) if so, the total area covered by
them; and

(c) the details of the new strategy
evolved to promote the marketing of
solar thermal devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA
KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, 2663m²
of collector area has been covered for
solar thermal installations till 31.3.1993 in
the North-East region.

(c) Various fiscal and financial
incentive are being provided to
beneficiaries as well as manufacturers
through soft loans and tax benefits for
promotion of solar thermal devices. Soft
loans are available from Indian Renewable
Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

**Funds Allocation to Research
Projects**

4192. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay on research
projects in Science and Technology

funded by the Government during each of the last two years;

(b) the names of research institutions and universities in Uttar Pradesh engaged in these research projects during 1993-94; and

(c) the areas of scientific research identified for financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Tubewells in Orissa

4193. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to install tubewells in Orissa during the current year with the assistance from the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of Sagar Dhvani Ship

4194. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a first research ship named 'Sagar Dhvani' has been manufactured within the country;

(b) whether this ship has been manufactured indigenously or in collaboration with some other country;

(c) the purpose for which this ship has been manufactured;

(d) the time by which this ship is likely to be handed over to the Indian Navy; and

(e) the research capacity of this ship and the number of research laboratories with which it would be equipped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A marine research ship, named 'INS SAGARDHWANI', has been constructed to an indigenous design for the first time in the country by Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for carrying out research in the areas of marine acoustics, marine geology and physical and chemical oceanography. The ship is equipped with eight research laboratories and was commissioned in the Indian Navy on 30 July 1994.

[English]

Bio-gas Plants/Smokeless Chulhas

1495. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from various State Governments particularly from the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan for setting up of bio-gas plants and smokeless chulhas in rural and urban areas during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far;

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

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during the above period State-wise; and

(d) the overall impact of these plants and chulhas on the environment, energy consumption pattern and on the development of non-conventional energy sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Targets for

implementation of the Biogas Programme, including the Central Sector Schemes of National Project on Biogas Development and Community, Institutional and Night-soil based Biogas Plants programme as well as for the National Programme for Improved Chulhas are based on the proposals received from the State Governments and the performance of the programmes in all the States of the country including Gujarat and Rajasthan. Details of targets and achievements for 1993-94 and 1994-95 (achievement from April to June) and allocation of funds for these programmes for all the States including Gujarat and Rajasthan are given in the attached *Statement I to IV*. Funds will be released during 1994-95 on the basis of allocated targets, approved norms and operational performance of these programmes.

(d) Biogas plants and improved chulhas contribute to environmental upgradation by recycling and conservation of biomass, improving rural sanitation and reducing deforestation. Over 19,88 lakh biogas plants installed in the country upto March, 1994 are estimated to generate biogas equivalent to about 64 lakh tonnes of fuel wood per annum, whereas about 170 lakh improved chulhas installed in the country have the potential of saving about 119 lakh tonnes of fuel wood per annum.

STATEMENT-I

Statement indicating state-wise targets and achievement of family type biogas plants set-up under National Project on Biogas Development during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto June '94)

State/Union Territory	1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement (April to June '94)
Andhra Pradesh	19000	23736	20000	2612
Arunachal Pradesh	20	37	10	R.A.
Assam	1000	1375	1000	43
Bihar	3000	4424	3000	65
Goa	200	161	200	30
Gujarat	38000	40800	38000	731
Haryana	2000	2164	2000	R.A.
Himachal Pradesh	1800	2395	1800	100
Jammu & Kashmir	100	50	50	3
Karnataka	12000	34797	18000	1077
Kerala	2400	4248	1500	258
Madhya Pradesh	12500	16770	15000	3039
Maharashtra	22000	26302	20000	1655
Manipur	150	100	150	2
Meghalaya	100	N.A.	100	R.A.
Mizoram	100	100	100	14
Nagaland	100	20	100	R.A.
Orissa	12000	11256	12000	796
Punjab	2000	2497	3000	266

State/Union Territory	1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement (April to June '94)
Rajasthan	4000	4378	5000	150
Sikkim	100	187	150	22
Tamil Nadu	10000	11825	8000	139
Tripura	50	69	50	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	12000	17707	10000	985
West Bengal	7000	10080	6000	897
Andaman & Nicobar	5	Nil	5	Nil
Chandigarh	5	N.A.	5	R.A.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	5	8	Nil
Daman & Diu	5	N.A.	2	R.A.
Delhi	10	24	10	Nil
Pondicherry	50	15	15	N.A.
Others*	88300	#	34750	3252
Total:	200000	215473	200000	16156

N.A. : Not available

R.A. : Report awaited

* Khadi Village and Industries Commission, National Dairy Development Board, All India Women's Conference etc.

Included in the figures for respective states.

STATEMENT-II

Statement indicating state-wise targets and achievements of community, institutional and night-soil based) Biogas plants set-up during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto June, 1994)

State/Union Territory	1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement (April – June '94)
Andhra Pradesh	6	6	3	-
Bihar	5	-	2	-
Goa	-	10	-	-
Gujarat	15	8	7	-
Haryana	3	-	2	-
Karnataka	5	8	4	-
Kerala	1	-	1	-
Madhya Pradesh	15	10	10	-
Maharashtra	30	34	27	2
Orissa	2	-	2	-
Punjab	20	34	20	5
Rajasthan	2	4	1	-
Tamil Nadu	10	22	20	3
Uttar Pradesh	50	70	40	10
West Bengal	5	-	5	-
Delhi	5	8	5	-
Sikkim	1	-	1	-
KVIC & Others	25	*	50	*
Total.	200	214	200	20

* Included in the figures for respective states.

STATEMENT-III

State-wise number of improved chulhas set up under the national programme on improved chulhas during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Upto June '94.)

State/Union Territory	1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement (Upto June '1994)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,70,000	2,36,923	2,25,000	14,009
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5,000	6,637	5,000	R.A.
3. Assam	60,000	48,817	40,000	714
4. Bihar	1,50,000	76,231	90,000	R.A.
5. Gujarat	60,000	68,442	73,000	3,259
6. Goa	8,000	8,010	10,000	511
7. Haryana	75,000	63,931	55,000	2,766
8. Himachal Pradesh	40,000	39,250	45,500	2,781
9. Jammu & Kashmir	50,000	36,152	35,000	R.A.
10. Karnataka	1,30,000	1,38,357	1,75,000	2,448
11. Kerala	1,00,000	43,200	40,000	2,901
12. Madhya Pradesh	2,00,000	2,32,793	2,50,000	26,997
13. Maharashtra	1,80,000	1,83,761	2,00,000	6,655
14. Manipur	10,000	7,641	10,000	220
15. Meghalaya	2,000	2,000	2,000	R.A.
16. Mizoram	4,000	4,000	3,000	390
17. Nagaland	2,000	1,000	300	65
18. Orissa	1,20,000	1,63,546	2,00,000	19,050
19. Punjab	90,000	76,000	90,000	R.A.

State/Union Territory	1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achieve- ment	Annual Target	Achievement (Upto June '1994)
20. Rajasthan	1,90,000	1,95,968	2,00,000	3,293
21. Sikkim	5,000	4,196	5,000	888
22. Tamil Nadu	1,40,000	1,60,810	1,70,000	3,062
23. Tripura	2,000	2,040	2,500	150
24. Uttar Pradesh	3,50,000	3,52,528	3,30,000	3,469
25. West Bengal	75,000	84,668	1,30,000	R.A.
26. Andaman & Nicobar	3,500	3,514	3,500	761
27. Chandigarh	1,300	2,000	1,500	R.A.
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,000	1,010	1,000	398
29. Daman & Diu	400	375	400	R.A.
30. Delhi	20,000	27,875	20,000	1,302
31. Lakshadweep	300	201	300	70
32. Pondicherry	2,000	2,000	2,000	R.A.
33. Others*	1,75,000	1,51,885	1,75,000	6,387
Total:	24,00,000	24,26,961	26,00,000	1,05,406

(*) Includes KVIC, NDDB and All India Women Conference.

R.A. Report awaited.

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise funds released under national project on biogas development (NPBD), community institutional and night soil based biogas plants programme (CBP/IBP/NBP) and national programme on improved chulha (NPIC)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Amount released during 1993-94		
	NPBD	CBP/IBP/NBP	NPIC
Andhra Pradesh	676.19	3.01	146.72
Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	-	4.36
Assam	31.73	-	34.19
Bihar	55.06	-	46.50
Goa	3.12	-	-
Gujarat	1488.78	32.81	44.63
Haryana	29.44	11.44	43.31
Himachal Pradesh	71.00	-	17.70
Jammu & Kashmir	2.38	-	19.61
Karnataka	493.57	2.61	115.49
Kerala	95.48	-	49.98
Madhya Pradesh	418.14	19.03	148.62
Maharashtra	1298.20	7.74	82.87
Manipur	1.82	-	5.77
Meghalaya	3.33	-	3.18
Mizoram	13.45	-	2.31
Nagaland	2.38	-	-
Orissa	388.08	1.03	66.54

State/Union Territory	Amount released during 1993-94		
	NPBD	CBP/IBP/NBP	NPIC
Punjab	60.84	129.75	59.47
Rajasthan	121.16	9.00	151.31
Sikkim	4.99	-	2.54
Tamil Nadu	272.53	5.63	89.25
Tripura	1.44	-	
Uttar Pradesh	175.89	79.16	228.65
West Bengal	124.83	1.24	79.77
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-
Chandigarh	0.56	-	-
Delhi	0.83	28.85	22.75
Pondicherry	1.14	-	0.75
Total	5867.32	311.57	1404.22

Economic Development of North-Eastern States

4196. SHRIMATI DIPIKA
H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any comprehensive action plan for economic development in the North-Eastern areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these States have agreed

for the development of the region together; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Five Year and Annual Plans are formulated to promote overall economic development of all the States, Union Territories and regions of the country, including the North-Eastern areas. All such Plans are prepared in consultation

with and concurrence of the States and UTs concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Oman joint venture fertilizer project

4197. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oman and India have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for setting up a fertilizer project as a joint venture in Oman;

(b) if so, the details of the joint venture project;

(c) the time by which the fertilizer production will commence and the availability thereof to India;

(d) whether the fertilizers made available thus will make up the existing deficiency of fertilizers in the country; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 30.7.1994 in Muscat (Oman) between Government of India, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) and Government of Sultanate of Oman and Oman Oil Company.

The MOU envisages preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report for setting up a joint venture fertilizer project in Oman based on the following assumptions:-

(i) Capacity of the plant	3500 MTPD (ammonia) 4400 MTPD (urea)
(ii) Estimated cost	US Dollar 897 Million including financing charges of US Dollar 78 million
(iii) Financing Pattern:	
Debt : Equity Ratio	3:1
(iv) Equity participation:	
(a) KRIBHCO/RCF (including affiliates)	40%–50%

(b) Oman Oil Company Ltd. (including affiliates and third party investors)	40%–50%
(c) Omani Public	0%–20%

(c) to (e). The proposed ammonia-urea project is expected to go into commercial production in 1998-99. The entire annual production of about 1.5 million tonnes of urea will be purchased by KRIBHCO/RCF under a buy-back agreement. To this extent, the gap between consumption and indigenous production of urea will be reduced.

[Translation]

Committees for Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

4198. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some high level committees were constituted for the redressal of the problems faced by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by each of these committees; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to implement these suggestions and procure orders for HECL?

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

headed by Dr. D.V. Kapur, former Secretary, Heavy Industry had examined the Turn Around Plan (TAP) earlier submitted by Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) for its revival. The Committee, in its interim recommendations, had recommended *inter-alia*, as under:-

- (i) Release of Rs. 66.60 crores for arranging urgent inputs, part payment of outstanding bills and customs duty etc.
- (ii) Assistance in securing orders from major customers like SAIL, Railways and VSP.
- (iii) 50% excise and 100% sales tax remission for 1992-93 and 1993-94 to be allowed as interest free loan to be paid in five yearly equal instalments commencing 1994-95.
- (iv) Waiver of electricity duty till 1995-96.
- (v) Cutting down of fixed costs including administrative and maintenance costs on township and
- (vi) Further VRS in 1992-93 for 2000 more persons etc.

(c) Government have provided plan and non-plan funds for working capital/capital expenditure to the company to the extent of Rs. 54.60 crores during 1992-93 and Rs. 34.95 crores during 1993-94 besides Rs. 74.97 crores under VRS

(plan grant) during this period. Though order booking is primarily the company's responsibility, Government have been extending all possible help by taking up the matter with user Ministries whenever a request is received from the company regarding assistance in procurement of orders in a specific case. The Scheme for Excise Relief for Weak Industrial Units has been abolished since March, 1993. The Government have asked the company to reduce its fixed cost and cut down certain uneconomic operations. However, the case of HEC is now before BIER.

[English]

Leakage of Defence Data

4199. DR. G.L. KANAUIA:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether communications/defence data transmitted from the defence establishments/laboratories can be easily picked up by the amateur private radio/wireless operators operating in the areas of defence establishments;

(b) if so, whether any study with regard to the radio/wireless stations being operated in the vicinity of defence establishments has been made to check the leakage of defence secrets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARIJUM): (a) No, Sir. Amateur private radio/wireless equipment operate in a very limited/narrow band of frequencies. As per worldwide practice, including in India, Defence communications are not transmitted on this amateur frequency band.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Kochi Hydel Power Project

4200. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded approval to the proposed Kochi Small Hydel Power Project, a joint venture of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA
KUMAR): (a) No such proposal has been submitted either to this Ministry or to Central Electricity Authority for approval.

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

*[English]***Electronic Industry**

4201. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a status report on electronic industry in India;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics has brought out a 'Guide to Electronic Industry in India' as a basic reference source for all information on the Indian Electronics Industry. It covers a wide range of information such as:

1. Manufacturers Directory
2. Product Directory
3. Export Product Directory
4. Timeseries Data on Production & Exports
5. Electronics Units in State etc.

The first edition of the Guide was brought out in 1992 and second edition in 1993.

(c) No action is proposed in the matter.

Expansion of FACT

4202. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal for expansion of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited at Alwaye in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed schemes for expansion and allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) is presently implementing Ammonia Plant Replacement Project at Udyogamandal, Kerala with a capacity of 900 TPD of ammonia at an estimated cost of Rs. 618.43 crores. The project is scheduled to be mechanically completed within 40 months from May, 1993. The project is being financed mainly through Japanese loan assistance of Yen 24.482 billion under the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research

4203. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the location identified and land made available for this purpose;

(d) the total expenditure being incurred thereon initially; and

(e) the details of the objectives of the above institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). A National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) is being set up in the State of Punjab. The location of the Institute is SAS Nagar (Mohali) adjoining Chandigarh. The land measuring 130 acres was made available, free of cost, by the Government of Punjab. The estimated outlay for the project is Rs. 25 crores. The main objective of the

proposed Institute is to provide for training, instructions and research in various branches of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Technology and in allied disciplines.

[Translation]

Foreign Industrialists

4204. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign industrialists who have sought permission, till date to set up industries in India after the adoption of new liberalised industrial policy; and

(b) the number and types of industries already set up so far by them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). 2118 proposals have been received and approved for setting up of industries in India with foreign investment from foreign industrialists etc., after the new industrial policy *i.e.* from August '91 to June '94. State-wise break-up of approvals from 1993 to June 1994 is attached *Statement*. State-wise data prior to 1993 has not been maintained.

Data in regard to number of industries actually set up so far are not centrally maintained.

STATEMENT*Statewise break-up of approvals from August, 1991 to 1994 (upto June)*

State	January, 1993–June, 1994	
	No. of Approvals	Investment (Rs. in crores)
Maharashtra	192	1895.17
Delhi	134	1218.78
Tamil Nadu	130	1119.63
Gujarat	60	1117.55
Orissa	14	788.21
Madhya Pradesh	24	746.34
Andhra Pradesh	56	274.40
Haryana	61	151.98
Rajasthan	40	136.14
Karnataka	77	112.36
Pondicherry	9	108.61
Uttar Pradesh	44	107.60
West Bengal	32	84.39
Bihar	5	52.02
Goa	13	36.82
Chandigarh	4	29.04
Kerala	12	26.89
Punjab	14	12.74
Himachal Pradesh	5	11.53
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	7.94
Daman & Diu	5	4.08
Andaman & Nicobar	1	0.90
Assam	2	0.27
States not Indicated	286	3270.65
Total	1224	11314.04

[English]

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

4205. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to supply Television sets to each Gram Panchayat under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Land to H.M.T. Limited

4206. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had allotted 868 acres of land to the Hindustan Machine Tools, Kalamassery, free of cost during the period 1961-64;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether only 400 acres of land has been utilised by HMT Limited so far;

(d) whether State Government has requested HMT to make available remaining land to them to set up a joint venture industrial park in Kerala;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to return the unutilised land to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) and (b). During 1961-64, the Govt. of Kerala had assigned to HMT 868.28 acres of land free of cost with full heritable and alienable rights for setting up its fourth Machine Tool Unit at Kalamassery. Over the years, 136.32 acres of land has been made available by HMT to several government agencies for their use. Another 185 acres is not suitable for use being paddy fields, quarry pits, panchayat roads, safety clearance for high-tension electric lines, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), an organisation of the Govt. of Kerala, have proposed setting up a modern Industrial Park at Ernakulam as a joint venture between HMT, KINFRA and foreign partners/Indian private industrial houses by utilising a portion of HMT land at Kalamassery.

(f) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (d) & (e) of the question.

Court Buildings

4207. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to provide assistance to the State Government for

Construction of Court Buildings both official and residential;

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

(c) the total amount sanctioned and released to the States during 1993-94 and 1994-95, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Central Government has sponsored a scheme relating to development of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary which includes construction of official and residential buildings for District Courts and High Courts. Under the scheme, the Centre would release its share as a grant to be matched by the State Governments with similar amount for the purpose.

(c) A *Statement* is attached.

STATEMENT

Amount sanctioned/allocated and released to various states under the centrally sponsored scheme during 1993-94 and 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned/ released in 1993-94	Amount sanctioned /allocated for 1994-95	Amount released till date in 1994-95 (1st instalment)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.2	378.6	189.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.0	34.0	14.0
3.	Assam	79.8	135.0	67.0
4.	Bihar	174.9	294.3	147.0
5.	Goa	20.0	34.0	17.0
6.	Gujarat	100.8	169.9	85.0
7.	Haryana	47.9	81.0	40.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.0	34.0	17.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.0	34.0	17.0
10.	Karnataka	146.7	246.7	123.0

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned/ released in 1993-94	Amount sanctioned /allocated for 1994-95	Amount released till date in 1994-95 (1st instalment)
11.	Kerala	94.9	164.4	82.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	179.9	302.6	151.0
13.	Maharashtra	193.8	324.7	162.0
14.	Manipur	20.0	34.0	17.0
15.	Mizoram	20.0	34.0	17.0
16.	Meghalaya	20.0	34.0	17.0
17.	Orissa	114.8	193.0	96.0
18.	Punjab	50.9	86.8	43.0
19.	Rajasthan	138.7	233.1	116.0
20.	Sikkim	20.0	34.0	Nil
21.	Nagaland	20.0	34.0	17.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	193.6	326.5	163.0
23.	Tripura	20.0	34.0	17.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	430.5	723.9	362.0
25.	West Bengal	288.6	487.5	243.0
Total		2657.0	4489.0	2219.0

Hindu Succession Act

4208. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has approached the Union Government to suitably amend the Hindu Succession Act and Hindu Marriage Act to give women equal rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra has forwarded the Hindu Succession (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1994 for prior approval of the Central Government before its introduction in the state legislature. The Bill seeks to confer equal coparcenary rights on the daughter as the son as a coparcenar has in Joint Hindu Family governed by the Mitakshara Law. Decision of the Central Government on the proposal will be conveyed to the State Government after consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Technology transfer for Penicillin Project

4209. SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH DADAHOOR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the Foreign collaboration agreement for technology transfer for penicillin project of Torrent, Spic, JK and and Pharma Business Group;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any evaluation of the uses of technology therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the operating experience of these companies in India for Penicillin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). After due consideration of the terms involved, the foreign collaboration proposals of M/s. Torrent with M/s. Biotika of Czechoslovakia, M/s. SPIC with M/s. CIPAN, Portugal and M/s. J.K. Industries with M/s. Galenika of Yugoslavia for setting up Penicillin projects were approved by the Government. No approval has been given to Pharma Business Group. None of these three companies has commenced production of Penicillin.

[Translation]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy Research Centre

4210. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees appointed in Bhopal Gas Tragedy Research Centre, Category-wise and the mode of their appointment.

(b) the nature of work executed by this research centre; and

(c) the service-conditions of these employees at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) According to the information given by the Indian Council of Medical Research the number of employees in Bhopal Gas Tragedy Research Centre (BGDRRC) Category-wise is given below:-

(i) Research Officer	—	2
(ii) Assistant Research Officer	—	2
(iii) Section Officer	—	1
(iv) Data Entry Operator	—	3
(v) Senior Steno	—	1
(vi) Junior Steno	—	1
(vii) Peon	—	4
(viii) Data Sorter	—	2
(ix) Typist	—	1
(x) Chowkidar	—	1
(xi) Driver	—	1
(xii) Part-time Sweeper	—	1
(xiii) Part-time Mali	—	1

The appointment of employees is made by the Project Director of the BGDRRC.

(b) The Bhopal Gas Disaster Research Centre was established to coordinate the various projects and monitor the activities and to provide "day to day" guidance to the Investigators and research

staff of the Project initiated at Bhopal consequent to the toxic gas leakage. BGDRRC also provided facilities for data analysis and assistance for report writing.

(c) The Service Conditions of the employees on this project are those applicable to temporary employees of adhoc projects of the Council.

[English]

Mini/Micro Hydro projects in Orissa

4211. DR. KARUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mini/Micro Hydro electric projects are being implemented in the country on priority basis;

(b) if so, the number of such projects under implementation in Orissa; and

(c) the total MW of power expected to be generated on completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six mini/micro hydro electric projects under this Ministry's capital subsidy scheme upto 3 MW station capacity are under implementation in Orissa.

(c) An aggregate capacity of 8.625 MW is expected to be added on completion of those projects.

[Translation]

Potash Fertilizers

4212. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the potash fertilizers are produced in the country in private as well as in public sector;

(b) if so, the quantity of fertilizers produced in the country during the year 1992-93, 1993-94;

(c) the estimated cost of setting up of a mini fertilizers plant and the capacity thereof;

(d) the name of the institutions which have been importing potash fertilizers during the last two years; and

(e) the per tonne rate of potash fertilizers paid indicating the names of the country from where it has been imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The entire requirement of potash, both for direct application and manufacture of complexes, is met through imports as the country does not have any known and exploitable reserves of potash.

(d) Before, 27.6 1993, Muriate of Potash (MOP) was imported by MMTC, the sole canalising agency, During 1993-94 MOP was imported by MMTC and also under bilateral assistance by Indian Potash Limited, Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited and Paradeep Phosphates Limited. After decanalisation on 17.6.1993; MOP was

also imported on private trade account in 1993-94.

(e) KO, was imported at an average C&F cost of Rs. 3747/- per tonne during 1992-93 and Rs. 3145/- per tonne during 1993-94 from (IS countries, Germany, Jordan, Canada and Israel.

[English]

Tapping of NCES

4213. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Conventional Energy Sources are being tapped increasingly; and

(b) if so, the details of the work done so far in this field particular in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a wide ranging programmes for promotion, utilisation and market development of non-conventional energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass hydro etc., throughout the country including the State Kerala. Details of the various non-conventional energy installation in the country and in the State of Kerala are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.94*	Installation in Kerala
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos.	19,78,000	40,000
2.	Community/Institutional/ Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos.	1,153	1
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos.	169,27,000	391456
4.	Integrated Rural Energy	Hindus	452	14
5.	Solar Thermal System	Area in m ²	2,77,329	1731
6.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	3,39,359	188

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.94*	Installation in Kerala
7.	Solar Photovoltaics	MW	4	
	a. Photovoltaic Power Units	kwp	524-60	2-2
	b. Photovoltaic Community lights/TV and community facilities	Nos.	884	25
	c. Photovoltaic Domestic lighting Systems/Lanterns	Nos.	32,241	1119
	d. Photovoltaic Street Lights	Nos.	28,674	316
8.	Wind Battery charges	Nos.	108	5
9.	Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	110	0.02
10.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	209	3
11.	Biomass Gasifiers	MW	14	11
12.	Battery operated vehicles	Nos.	235	1

Maternity Leave

4214. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken a final decision on the proposal to increase the maternity leave from three to six months for the women employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The purpose of maternity leave is to enable recuperation of the health of the mother after delivery of the child, for which the period of maternity leave of 90 days has been prescribed. Leave of the kind due and admissible without production medical certificate up to a maximum period of one year (including commuted leave for a period upto 60 days and leave not due) is also allowed in continuation of maternity leave. Hence

the proposal for increase in the period of maternity leave to six months has not been found necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Production in NEPA

4215. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production capacity of papers in NEPA Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the present stock of paper in this mill;

(c) the steps taken to dispose of this stock;

(d) whether the Government propose to modernise this mill; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The installed capacity of NEPA Ltd., Nepa Nagar is 88,000 metric tonnes per annum of newsprint.

(b) The stock of newsprint as on 18.8.94 was 6,910 MT.

(c) The steps taken to reduce the stock include strengthening of the marketing wing, closer inter-action with customers, rationalisation of sale price and sales incentives and opening of a godown at Sahibabad for serving customers in the Northern Zone.

(d) and (e). NEPA Ltd. engaged M/s. Tata Economic Consultancy Services

to identify the problems faced by NEPA Ltd. Taking into account the study NEPA Ltd. has prepared a rehabilitation proposal involving additional investment.

Equipments by BHEL

4216. SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has purchased over-priced second hand equipments from foreign companies costing several crores including 9000 Ton Press and I.C. circuit for its Hardwar Plant;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). As per information received from BHEL, the company has purchased second hand equipment—9000 Ton Capacity forge press and associated equipment and ASIC processing facility for its central Foundry Forge plant, Hardwar, in accordance with purchase policy of the company from the technically suitable lowest bidders.

(c) and (d). No decision to conduct an inquiry has been taken.

**Deputation of Officers to I.M.F./
World Bank**

4217. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above who have been on deputation with I.M.F. World Bank during the last three years; and

(b) the details of such officers who have been on deputation to privately managed companies such as IISCO, TELCO etc. alongwith their parent departments, name of companies, period of deputation and difference in salary etc. during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A list of officers of Joint Secretary and above rank, who have been on deputation with IMF/World Bank during the last three years is given in the *Statement-I* enclosed.

(b) Powers to give cadre clearances for this vests with the various cadre

authorities and Department of Personnel & Training do not centrally monitor such information. However, for the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Central Secretariat Service (CSS) for which Department of Personnel & Training are the cadre controlling authority, the information is given in the *Statement-II* enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

List of officers of Joint Secretary and above rank who have been on deputation with IMF/World Bank during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer
1.	Shri G.K. Arora
2.	Shri K.P. Geethakrishnan
3.	Shri Bimal Jalan
4.	Shri J.S. Baijal
5.	Shri J.S. Kang, IAS
6.	Shri Jaimini Bhagwati, IFS
7.	Dr. J.N. Chaubey, IAS
8.	Shri S.V.S. Sharma, ICAS
9.	Smt. Radha Singh, IAS
10.	Smt. Janaki Kathpalia, ICAS

STATEMENT-II

List of officers of Joint Secretary and above rank who have been on deputation to privately managed organisations

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of the Organisation	Period of deputation	Difference in salary
1.	Shri Prabir Sen Gupta, IAS (AM : 65)	Tata Energy Research Institute	23.10.92 upto October, 1995	No difference from parent cadre

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of the Organisation	Period of deputation	Difference in salary
2.	Shri N.C. Saxena, IAS (UP : 64)	Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development	1.10.92 upto May, 1993	No difference from parent cadre
3.	Shri S.S. Burra, IAS (MH : 74)	Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centre	15.4.93 to 14.4.1996	
4.	Shri Pulok Chatterje IAS (UP : 74)	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation	9.7.93 to 8.7.95	Allowance of Rs. 500/- is in addition to parent cadre salary

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme in
BHEL**

4128. SHRI DEV BUX SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited availed of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in each of the last three financial years; and

(b) whether priority under Voluntary Retirement Scheme is likely to be given to those officers who were superseded or victimised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 107 officers of BHEL were granted retirement under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme during

1991-92. The scheme has been kept in abeyance since 6.4.92.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Tenure of Directors of CSIR
Laboratories**

4219. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The term of the Directors of Laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research as per recommendations of the Abid Hussain Committee;

(b) whether the Council has implemented this recommendation;

(c) the names of the Laboratories under CSIR where term of Directors have

been extended together with the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of Laboratories where such Directors are working even after completion of six years term at present;

(e) the details of the guidelines regarding granting extension to the Directors in CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The Abid Hussain Committee had recommended that the appointment of Director in Laboratory/Institute of CSIR should be for one non-renewable term of six years. However, the CSIR Society while considering this recommendation, had approved that the appointment of Director of a Lab. will be for one term of six years, which could be extended only in exceptional cases on the basis of the review of his performance and achievement prior to expiry of the existing tenure.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Council has implemented this decision as modified by the CSIR Society.

(c) The terms of the Directors of the following Labs./Instts. have been extended, keeping in view their performance and achievements as Head of the Labs./Instts.:-

1. Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad
2. Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram

3. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.

4. National Institute of Science Technology & Development Studies, New Delhi.

5. Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta

6. National Institute of Oceanography, Goa

7. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

8. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur

9. Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad

10. National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore

11. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

(d) The names of the Labs/Instts where Directors have been given extension of tenure after completion of six years and are still in position, are as follows:-

1. Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad

2. Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram

3. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow

4. National Institute of Science Technology & Development Studies, New Delhi

5. Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta
6. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

(e) Before the Director of a Laboratory/Institute completes six years, his performance and achievements are evaluated by experts. The achievements and performance along with this evaluation is then considered by an Apex Committee consisting of eminent scientists of the country. The recommendations of the Apex Committee along with recommendations of the DG, CSIR are then sent for consideration of the President, CSIR (Prime Minister of India).

[English]

Irregularities in National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

4220. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the gross irregularities being committed in National Chemical Laboratory, Pune; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

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

Some representations purported to have been made by the President, NCL Non-Gazetted Employees' Association levelling certain allegations of favouritism, irregularities in recruitment, theft of material like cement, brass, bronze, etc., have recently been received. A communication has been sent to the complainant to confirm whether the said complaints have actually been made by him and he has in his possession the necessary documentary and other evidence to substantiate the contents of the complaints and appear as a witness before any departmental enquiry, if instituted, to look into these complaints. Comments of the Director, NCL have also been sought on these complaints. This will facilitate further necessary action in the matter.

Golden Shares

4221. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some of the major Companies have introduced 'golden shares plan';

(b) if so, the implications of this plan; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The golden share concept, in business parlance, means the concept where financial institutions and banks hold substantial shares of large Indian companies—perhaps between 20% and 40%.

This concept has been advocated recently by the Chairman of a major Indian company in its Annual General Meeting. No such concept is recognised under Companies Act, 1956.

[Translation]

Survey Report on Employment

4222. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released the Survey Report on Employment and Unemployment based on the year 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to speed up the research and analysis work in this regard;

(d) whether the Government in consultation with the Labour Bureau in respect of such surveys propose to prescribe any time limit for the release of the report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Department of Statistics has conducted the Third quinquennial survey on employment and

unemployment during Jan.-Dec., 1983. The data collected in this survey were released in NSS Report No. 341 brought out in November, 1987.

(c) NSSO does not undertake any analytical work. Survey results on employment and unemployment are generated for use of Planning Commission, Ministry of Labour, other Government Departments and researchers. In order to speed up data processing, the Department is already implementing a plan scheme which envisages upgrading of data entry machines and computer system.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Working Group of the Governing Council of NSSO (of which Labour Bureau is a member) develops time schedule, which is different for different surveys.

(f) Does not arise.

Surplus Land

4223. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in lieu of acquisition of their excess land in Gujarat; and

(b) the progress made regarding consolidation of holding in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Compensation is apid to the persons having interest in land including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the provisions of the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1960 in lieu of surplus land acquired under the Act.

(b) An area of 68.50 lakh acres has so far been consolidated in the State.

[English]

Khadi and Cottage Industries in Karnataka

4224. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes proposed for the development of Khadi and Cottage Industries in Karnataka;

(b) the nature of assistance being provided for setting up such industries in the rural areas of Karnataka;

(c) the schemes for which financial assistance is likely to be provided; and

(d) the amount of assistance provided to Karnataka under these schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) implements the Programmes and Schemes relating to Khadi and 96 identified village industries throughout the country including Karnataka. KVIC provides financial assistance by way of loans and grants to its implementing agencies, namely, directly aided institutions of KVIC and various State/UT KVI Boards. In addition to its regular programmes which provide employment to more than 1.75 lakh persons in Karnataka, KVIC has also decided to take up Special Employment Programme in Kolar District of Karnataka. This Special Employment Programme in Kolar District is expected to create additional employment opportunities to 2116 persons in 1994-95 and 2490 persons in 1995-96.

(d) KVIC released the following funds for implementation of its various programmes in Karnataka during the last three years:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Khadi		Village Industries	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1991-92	313.60	114.70	31.90	304.88
1992-93	161.38	179.27	27.76	632.65
1993-94	0.74	92.15	11.08	443.43

Rotational Transfers

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

4225. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the CSS cadre officers in the rank of Deputy Secretary in different Ministries who are holding their positions for more than three years;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision to cause their transfers in public interest and to tone up the administration of different Ministries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

(b) to (d). Under the extant policy, a Central Secretariat Service Officer, appointed as Deputy Secretary in a Ministry/Department, normally continues in the same Ministry/Department till he gets promoted as Director. There is no proposal to modify this policy.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Ministry/Deptt. where working
1	2	3
	S/Shri	
1.	S.V. Singh	Welfare
2.	S.P. Pathak	Telecommunications
3.	P.D. Seth	Supply
4.	B.B. Baruri	Welfare
5.	G. Naik	Agriculture & Cooperation
6.	Deen Dayal	Agriculture & Cooperation
7.	V.M. Labroo	Defence
8.	Ms. P. Swaminathan	Commerce
9.	Ms. J. Gupta	Health & F.W.
10.	Ranjit Datta	Food
11.	P.S. Bhattoya	Defence
12.	J. Krishna	Welfare
13.	Kuldip Gurtu	Chemicals & Petrochemicals
14.	J.B. Sinha	Defence Products Supply

1	2	3
	S/Shri	
15.	S.S. Sharma	I&B
16.	R.S. Kanwar	Agriculture & Cooperation
17.	Mohinder Singh	Industrial Development
18.	Ms. Saroj Kapur	Civil Supplies
19.	Ms. P. Mohan	I&B
20.	Kuldip Rai	MHA
21.	R.L. Chaudhary	Surface Transport
22.	Joginder Singh	Water Resources
23.	Casmir Xalxo	Expenditure
24.	N.P. Rustogi	Revenue
25.	H.S. Dhakalia	Defence
26.	S.A. Russel	Legal Affairs
27.	P.K. Seth	Education
28.	H.C. Jayal	I&B
29.	Kirty Kumar	Textiles
30.	S.D. Singh	Industrial Development
31.	N.K. Malhotra	Planning Commission
32.	S. Kumar Biswas	Finance
33.	Phool Singh	Defence
34.	D.V.S. Ranga	UPSC
35.	S.K. Biswas	Revenue
36.	D.M.L. Malhotra	Revenue
37.	P.N. Ray	Programme Implementation
38.	S.P. Maurya	Welfare
39.	Shashi Bhushan	Welfare
40.	R. Ranganath	SSC

1	2	3
	S/Shri	
41.	K.P. Pandian	I&B
42.	J.B. Munirajulu	BIF
43.	R.N. Banerji	Cabinet Secretariat
44.	P.C. Rastogi	Defence
45.	Chiranji Lal	Chemicals & Petrochemicals
46.	C. Engliana	Welfare
47.	G.P. Bhatti	Food
48.	S.S. Mehra	Official Language
49.	O.P. Shaivan	Heavy Industry
50.	Swam Das	Pension & Pensioners' Welfare
51.	Krishan Lal	Bio-Technology
52.	L. Dhondup	Food
53.	S.P. Kuttan	Power
54.	G.S. Singh	Defence
55.	S. Singh	Cabinet Secretariat
56.	J.D. Verma	CVC
57.	Babu Lal	Legislative Department
58.	Bhag Singh	Defence

**Renovation of premises allotted to
Kendriya Bhandar**

4226. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CPWD has been undertaking the renovation/alteration of the premises allotted to the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if so, the details of such works carried out in the last three years, Year-wise and the amount spent thereupon;

(c) the authority under which the additions/alterations were undertaken;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct an inquiry into these additions/alterations by unauthorised works out of the maintenance funds to

be spent on the upkeep of the Government residential houses; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The works have been mainly in the nature of additions, alterations and renovations to Kendriya Bhandars at various Government buildings. The year-wise expenditure on Government account in Delhi has been as under:—

(in Rupees)

Year	Expenditure
1991-92	1,97,019
1992-93	1,10,332
1993-94	4,13,154

(c) The estimates have been sanctioned by the authorities in the CPWD competent as per the financial powers delegated to them.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As indicated in reply to part (c) above, the works have been taken up under powers duly delegated to the various functionaries of the CPWD. Moreover, the additions/alterations improve the functional utility of the buildings and also keep the Government assets in good repair.

Industrial Growth Rate

4227. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the overall annual rate of industrial growth during the last three years and the target for the 1994-95; and

(b) the break-up of the overall figures, sector-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The targets for overall industrial rates of growth are not fixed by Government on an annual basis. Sector-wise and year-wise rates of industrial growth during the last three years has been as under:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Mining & Quarrying	0.6%	0.5%	2.5%
Manufacturing	(-) 0.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Electricity	8.5%	5.0%	7.3%
Overall	0.6%	2.3%	3.0%

Small Scale Industries in Assam

4228. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has made any request to the Union Government to increase the Central Assistance during the current financial year to develop small scale industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) However, the outlay for small scale industries in Assam during the current financial year, namely 1994-95 is Rs. 29.00 crores as against the outlay of Rs. 23.96 crores during 1993-94.

Additions/Alterations in DDA flats

4229. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 17, 1987 to the Unstarred Question No. 3189 and state the details of the cases registered U/s 29 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 after 1987 upto June 30, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) The DDA has reported that the colonies/areas in question of Paschimpuri have been denotified for control of building activity from the Development Area of the Authority and transferred to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, vide notifications dated the 19th January, 1988 and 28th July, 1989. Accordingly DDA no longer register any case under Section 29 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 for additions/alterations in these flats.

Long pending Cases

4230. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases disposed of in Supreme Court and High Courts during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether a large number of cases are still pending in Supreme Court and High Courts;

(c) if so, since when these cases are pending; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Information is furnished in the attached Statement.

(d) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and find out

ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been commended to all the State Governments/ UT Administrations and High Courts for necessary action. Further, the Administrations of Justice has been made a Plan item, with a view to remove

infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases. In addition, the Supreme Court has also taken various steps to expedite the disposal of cases, which includes, grouping together of similar matters and larger groups being given priority in listing, setting apart three days a week for regular hearing matters and Constitution of specialised benches etc. The working hours of the Supreme Court have also been extended by half an hour.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Pendency of cases in	Supreme Court/High Courts	
		No. of cases pending as on 31st March, 1994	No. of cases pending for more than five years
I.	Supreme court	38,728 (Regular hearing matters)	20,117 (Regular hearing matters)
II	High Courts		
1.	Allahabad	7,35,326	3,21,851
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,24,387	15,993
3.	Bombay	1,93,012	44,279
4.	Calcutta	2,35,721	1,47,937
5.	Delhi **	1,57,670	63,678
6.	Gujarat	96,949	41,600
7.	Guwahati	25,573	5,870
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20,466	4,465
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	74,162	25,138
10.	Karnataka	1,43,852	32,364
11.	Kerala	1,47,084	9,189
12.	Madhya Pradesh	85,448	18,084

Sl. No.	Pendency of cases in	Supreme Court/High Courts	
		No. of cases pending as on 31st March, 1994	No. of cases pending for more than five year
13	Madras	3,25,935	68,133
14	Orissa	44,794	5,754
15	Patna*	86,231	15,314
16	Punjab & Haryana	1,29,838	46,850
17	Rajasthan***	1,06,790	27,980
18	Sikkim@	76	25

* Indicates pendency of cases (in High Courts) as on 31-12-1993.

** Indicates pendency of cases (in High Courts) as on 30-09-1993.

*** Indicates pendency of cases (in High Courts) as on 30-06-1993.

Indicates pendency of cases (in High Courts) as on 30-06-1994.

Allocation of States to IAS/IPS Officers

4231. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines for allocation of states and the Union territories and preparation of 'roster' for the directly recruited I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers;

(b) whether the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers have been expressing their resentment over the principles of 'roster system' and have in a number of cases sought redressal from administrative tribunals and courts;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the grievances of officers by plugging the loopholes in the 'roster system' and the deficiencies, if any, in the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A copy of the principles of cadre allocation is enclosed as *Statement*.

(b) It is true that a number of IAS and IPS officers have challenged their

cadre allocation. In most of the cases the attack is against the provision for reservation of vacancies for SC/ST candidates, in each cadre, in the matter of cadre allocation provided for in the principles of cadre allocation. Recently the Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld the provision of reservation for SC/ST candidates in the matter of cadre allocation.

(c) and (d). The principles of cadre allocation presently being followed was framed in view of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee (1983-84) of the 7th Lok Sabha and also to ensure that atleast 50% of All India Services officers in a cadre are from outside the State concerned, in order to facilitate greater inter-state coordination and national integration. There is no loophole or deficiency in the principles of cadre allocation.

STATEMENT

Principles of Cadre Allocation of All India Services Officers under the Roster System

- (1) The vacancies in every cadre will be earmarked for 'outsiders' 'insiders' in the ratio of 2:1. In order to avoid problems relating to fractions and to ensure that this ratio is maintained, over a period of time, if not during every allocation, the break-up of vacancies in a cadre, between 'outsiders' and 'insiders' will be calculated following the cycle of 'outsiders', 'insider', 'outsider'.
- (2) The vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be reserved in the various

cadres according to the prescribed percentage. For purpose of this reservation, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be grouped together and the percentages will be added. Distribution of reserved vacancies in each cadre between 'outsiders' and 'insiders' will be done in the ratio of 2:1. This ratio will be operationalised by following a cycle 'outsider', 'insider', 'outsider' as is done in the case of general candidates.

- (3) Allocation of 'insiders', both men and women, will be strictly according to their ranks, subject to their willingness to be allocated to their home states.
- (4) Allocation of 'outsiders' whether they are general candidates or reserved candidates, whether they are men or women, will be according to the roster system after placing 'insiders' at their proper places of the chart as explained below:

- (i) All the State Cadres/Joint Cadres should be arranged in alphabetical order and divided into four groups which, on the basis of the average over a period of time, are taking roughly equal number of candidates each. On the basis of average intake during the last 4 years, the groups could be as follows:

Group I: Andhra Pradesh, Assam-Meghalaya, Bihar and Gujarat.

Group II	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh
Group III	Maharashtra, Manipur-Tripura, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim
Group IV	Tamil Nadu, Union Territories, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

- (ii) Since the number of Cadres/ Joint Cadres is 21 the cycles will be 1-21, 22-42, 43-63 and so on
- (iii) The 'insiders' quota should than be distributed among the States and assigned to different cycles of allotment For example, if a State gets 4 'insider' candidates, they should go to the share of the State in their respective cycles and if there are 2 'insider' candidates from the same cycle, they should be treated as going to the State in two successive cycles and so on
- (iv) The 'outsider' candidates should be arranged in order of merit and allotted to the State cadres in cycles as described in (v) below
- (v) In the first cycle, State cadre/ Joint Cadres which have not received 'insider' candidates should be given one candidate each in order of merit of 'outsider' candidates

The process should be repeated in successive cycles, each successive cycle beginning with the next successive group of States, e.g., the second cycle should begin from Group II States, The third cycle with Group III States and the fourth cycle with Group IV States and the fifth cycle again with Group I States Occasionally it may happen that a candidate's turn may come in such a way that he may get allocated to his own home State When that happens, the candidate next below him should be exchanged with him

- (vi) For the succeeding year, the State cadres should be arranged again in alphabetical order but with Group I of the previous year at the bottom, i.e., the arrangement will begin with Group II on top In the third year, Group III will come on top and so on
- (vii) In the case of candidates belonging to the reserved category, such of the those candidates, whose position in the merit list is such that they could have been appointed to the service even in the absence of any reservation, will be treated on par with general candidates for purposes of allotment though they will be counted against reserved vacancies In respect of other candidates belonging to the

reserved category a procedure similar to the one adopted for general candidate would be adopted. In other words, a separate chart should be prepared with similar grouping of States and similar operational details should be followed. If there is a shortfall in general 'insiders' quota it could however be made up by 'insider' reserved candidates.

[*Translation*]

Consumer Products

4232. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has made any recommendations for enacting a legislation for testing the quality of consumer products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Law Commission in its 105th report on "Quality Control and Inspection of Consumer Goods" has recommended enactment of a law to make provision for the testing of the quality of certain goods in the interest of consumers. The Consumer Protections Act, 1986 came into force with effect from 15.4.1987. In view of the provisions of the Act, no further action

is proposed to be taken on the aforesaid report.

[*English*]

Problems of Urban Poor

4233. SHRI LALJAN S.M. BASHA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a strategy to involve N.G.Os. to help in tackling problems of urban poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance has been given to N.G.Os. in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Government recognises the role of N.G.Os. and other Voluntary Organisations in assisting the urban poor in obtaining the social services such as immunisation, non-formal education, mother and child health, providing professional inputs on relation to areas like upgradation of technical skills, income generation activities, preparation of communication materials and in organising citizen group as well as enhancing civic activities among them in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of UBSP and NRY under Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme.

(c) and (d). Government assistance to N.G.Os./Voluntary Organisation is

provided through State Governments. The funds provided State-wise during the Eighth Five Year Plan for the Urban Poverty

Alleviation Programmes are placed at the attached *Statements- I and II.*

STATEMENT-I

Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) Assistance to NGO's – Central Fund Released

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 Tentative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.70	6.00	6.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00		1.00
3.	Assam	1.00	1.00	1.00
4.	Bihar	4.20	5.30	5.30
5.	Goa	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Gujarat	2.30	2.95	2.95
7.	Haryana	1.00	1.00	1.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	1.00	1.00
10.	Karnataka	4.05	5.10	5.10
11.	Kerala	1.80	2.30	2.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.30	5.45	5.45
13.	Maharashtra	6.50	8.25	8.25
14.	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00
16.	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Nagaland	1.00	-	1.00

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 Tentative
18.	Orissa	1.20	1.50	1.50
19.	Punjab	1.25	1.60	1.60
20.	Rajasthan	2.45	3.10	3.10
21.	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	6.10	7.75	7.75
23.	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10.50	13.35	13.35
25.	West Bengal	4.75	6.05	6.05
26.	A & N Island	1.65	1.65	1.65
27.	Chandigarh	1.65	-	1.65
28.	Daman & Diu	1.65	-	1.65
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.65	-	1.65
30.	Delhi	6.30	-	1.70
31.	Pondicherry	1.00	1.00	1.00
32.	Centre for NGOs		30.00	30.00
Total		80.00	111.35	122.60

STATEMENT - II

Central Assistance given to NGO's under Nehru Rozgar Yojana

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 Tentative Allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.90	19.00	17.60
2.	Bihar	2.40	16.90	15.70

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 Tentative Allocation
3.	Gujarat	1.50	9.30	8.60
4.	Haryana	1.50	2.69	2.40
5.	Karnataka	3.30	16.20	15.00
6.	Kerala	1.50	7.25	6.80
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3.90	17.91	16.00
8.	Maharashtra	3.90	17.15	15.90
9.	Orissa	1.50	4.85	4.50
10.	Punjab	1.50	5.00	4.60
11.	Rajasthan	1.50	9.90	9.20
12.	Tamil Nadu	4.50	19.85	18.40
13.	Jttar Pradesh	10.20	42.30	39.20
14.	West Bengal	3.90	15.15	14.00
15.	Goa	1.50	1.50	1.50
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1.50	1.50
17.	Assam	1.50	2.30	2.10
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	1.50	1.50
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.50	1.50	1.50
20.	Manipur	1.50	1.50	1.50
21.	Meghalaya	1.50	1.50	1.50
22.	Mizoram	1.50	1.50	1.50
23.	Nagaland	-	0.75	1.50
24.	Sikkim	1.50	1.50	1.50
25.	Tripura	1.50	1.50	1.50

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 Tentative Allocation
26.	A & N Island	-	1.00	1.00
27.	Chandigarh	-	1.00	1.00
28.	D & N Haveli	-	1.00	1.00
29.	Daman & diu	-	1.00	1.00
30.	Pondicherry	1.00	1.00	1.00
31.	Delhi	-	-	-
Total		59.50	225.00	210.00

[Translation]

Use of Water Proof Cement.

4234. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding misappropriation of CPWD funds appearing in Hindi daily 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated June 30, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take against the persons responsible for the same?

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

(b) The Government has already taken a policy decision to use waterproof

cement paint in the new constructions. As such, the decision to use water-proof cement paint in the Government houses in Srinivaspuri, Nanakpura, Sadiq Nagar etc. referred to in the news item, is in conformity with the Policy decision. Apart from this, there are the following advantages in the use of water-proof cement paint instead of ordinary colour wash :-

- (i) the colour-washed surfaces deteriorate fast and do not offer any protection against seepage of water.
- (ii) the water-proof cement paint would provide protection from seepage due to rain, apart from giving a face lift to the buildings.
- (iii) as the life of water-proofing cement paint is known to be more than that of colour wash and therefore, the frequency of repainting would be less in the case of water-proofing cement painting.

The work has been carried out within the overall funds placed as the disposal of the Chief Engineer concerned. In the light of the fact mentioned above, there is no irregularity committed by any officer which requires action.

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

[English]

Availability of Fertilisers

4235. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-
DIN OWASI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI GOPINATH
GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-agency monitoring cell has been constituted in the Department of Fertilisers to keep a constant watch on the availability of fertilisers throughout the country in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the State Governments have made any representation regarding the non-availability of fertilisers;

(d) if so, the quota of supply to each State during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(e) the total demand of each State and to what extent the demand has been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The monitoring cell, functioning in the Department of Fertilisers, comprises representatives of Department of Fertilisers, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Railways, Fertiliser Association of India, indigenous manufacturers and agencies authorised for handling imported fertilisers.

(c) No State Government has made any representation regarding non-availability of fertilisers. However, State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat have reported localised shortages of urea during the current kharif season.

(d) and (e). At present, only Urea is under price and movement control. Statewise allocations and availability of urea during 1993-94 and the current kharif season are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT
UREA

('000 Tonnes)

States	Kharif - 1993		Rabi - 1993-94		Kharif - 1994	
	ECA Allocation	Availability % to ECA	ECA Allocation	Availability % to ECA	ECA Allocation	Availability % to ECA
South Zone						
1. Andhra Pradesh	836.55	998.47	1071.14	1052.61	907.04	439.52
2. Karnataka	372.56	412.05	282.47	334.87	421.55	220.49
3. Kerala	68.68	75.05	53.84	50.94	73.08	34.93
4. Pondicherry	9.48	7.84	11.45	12.40	8.43	6.92
5. Tamil Nadu	236.53	278.63	468.57	477.60	214.50	202.43
6. Andaman & Nicobar	0.24	0.45	0.44	0.24	0.55	0.00
Total	1524.04	1772.49	1887.91	1928.66	1625.15	904.29
West Zone						
7. Gujarat	354.64	361.45	451.96	430.41	367.82	264.10
8. Madhya Pradesh	522.50	594.89	478.50	502.67	600.82	453.75
9. Maharashtra	927.40	968.27	907.98	558.38	1008.70	611.43
10. Rajasthan	313.50	337.78	522.50	452.96	363.00	265.49

11. Goa	3.04	2.01	66	2.09	1.73	83	3.08	1.71	56
12. Daman & Diu	0.25	0.17	68	0.09	0.08	89	0.22	0.00	0
13. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1.03	1.03	100	0.33	0.33	100	1.29	1.20	93
Total	2122.36	2265.60	107	1963.45	1946.56	99	2344.93	1597.68	68
North Zone									
14. Haryana	446.60	525.07	118	598.40	667.80	112	462.00	370.37	80
15. Punjab	887.85	1004.15	113	1117.08	1260.86	113	878.42	774.29	88
16. Uttar Pradesh	1605.80	1873.19	117	2600.01	2564.74	99	1765.50	1319.08	75
17. Himachal Pradesh	18.41	18.70	102	11.91	13.06	110	20.93	19.27	92
18. Jammu & Kashmir	54.33	51.67	95	30.66	23.32	76	58.15	46.24	80
19. Delhi	8.24	8.79	107	18.62	18.48	99	8.67	3.19	37
20. Chandigarh	0.31	0.31	100	0.66	0.66	100	0.32	0.28	88
Total	3021.54	3481.88	115	4377.34	4598.92	104	3193.99	2532.72	79
East Zone									
21. Bihar	540.50	462.78	86	593.99	532.39	90	569.88	346.62	61
22. Orissa	200.74	205.20	102	95.43	97.60	102	214.89	93.67	44
23. West Bengal	288.48	335.87	116	544.98	511.66	94	337.77	266.35	79
Total	1029.72	1003.85	97	1234.40	1141.65	92	1122.54	706.64	63

States	Kharif - 1993			Rabi - 1993-94			Kharif - 1994		
	ECA Allocation	Availability	Availability % to ECA	ECA Allocation	Availability	Availability % to ECA	ECA Allocation	Availability upto 31.07.94	Availability % to ECA
North East Zone									
24. Assam	23.91	32.90	138	23.82	26.53	111	25.34	24.08	95
25. Tripura	8.80	6.34	72	7.82	6.37	81	6.35	8.61	136
26. Manipur	16.46	16.89	103	1.89	4.46	236	19.80	9.23	47
27. Meghalaya	2.30	1.98	86	2.20	0.36	16	2.42	1.05	43
28. Nagaland	0.55	1.27	231	0.39	0.41	105	0.33	0.94	285
29. Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.04	18	0.25	0.00	0	0.25	0.01	4
30. Sikkim	1.10	0.61	55	0.66	0.20	30	1.10	0.06	5
31. Mizoram	0.33	0.22	67	0.28	0.02	7	0.44	0.16	36
32. Tea Board(NE)	37.50	32.83	88	44.00	50.09	114	38.50	11.33	29
Total	91.17	93.08	102	81.31	88.44	109	94.53	55.47	59
All India	7788.83	8616.90	111	9544.41	9654.23	101	8381.14	5796.80	69

Amorphous AlloysSHRI CHANDRESH
PATEL:4236. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allied Signal Inco. of United States has offered to set up an advanced technological plant in India to produce amorphous alloys;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since agreed to allow the company to set up the said plant in India; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement entered into if any, in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). M/s. Allied Signal Inc., USA have an existing joint venture namely, M/s. Usha Amorphous Metals Ltd., in Gurgaon, Haryana for the manufacture of Amorphous Metal Core. In October 1993, approval has been accorded by the Reserve Bank of India under automatic approval scheme for increase in foreign equity holdings from 40% to 50% through issue of additional equity shares of Rs. 57.50 lakhs to M/s. Allied Signal Inc., USA in the Indian Company namely, M/s. Usha Amorphous Metals Ltd.

Meeting of Rural Development Secretaries4237. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Secretaries of Rural Development of various States was held recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed thereat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A conference of the State Secretaries dealing with the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) was held on 18-19th July, 1994 to consider the recommendations of the Technical Committee on DPAP and DDP headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex-Member, Planning Commission strategy for operationalising the recommendations of the Committee and to finalise the guidelines for Implementation of Watershed Development Programme under DPAP, DDP Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana-II (JRY-II) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

(c) Necessary action has been initiated both by the Central and State Governments for implementing DPAP and DDP on the line of the decisions taken in the Conference from 1995-96.

Foreign/Technical Tie-Ups

4238. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign, technical and financial tie-ups cleared by the Government as on 30th June, 1994;

(b) the total investment envisaged therein; and

(c) the details of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Details of foreign technical and financial collaborations cleared during the post-policy period (August, 1991 to June, 1994) are as under:—

Approved foreign technical collaboration proposals	—	2333
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Approved proposal involving foreign financial collaborations	—	2118
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Investment envisaged	— Rs.	15615.82	crores
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The details of these approved proposals viz. name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator and the country concerned, item of manufacture are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their Monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

Polyester Staple Fibre

4239. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to bring out some of the items including Polyester Staple Fibre from the negative import list and to place them in OGL;

(b) if so, the details of these items;

(c) whether the Government have taken into consideration the actual production, consumption and demand of these items in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) its likely impact on the domestic industry as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No such decision has been taken so far.

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

Atomic Power Plants

4240. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have approached the Union Government for the setting up of atomic power plants in their States;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Atomic Power Stations are presently operating/under construction at Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Kakrapar (Gujarat) and Kaiga (Karnataka). The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar have proposed from time to time setting up of nuclear power plants in their respective States. As regards the requests of the States falling under the Eastern Electricity Region, priority for setting up of a nuclear power plant is relatively low as the region is endowed with abundant coal reserves. As regards the proposal for setting up of atomic power plants in other regions, the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy has examined the

possible sites. The process of setting up of an atomic power station involves comprehensive safety and environmental reviews and is also subject to availability of financial resources. There is no proposal to take up any new nuclear power plant in any of these States during the 8th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Investment in Agriculture

4241. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has fixed the annual growth rate of 4.5% for foodgrain production in the country during the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more capital investment in agriculture sector would be required to achieve the target fixed in regard to annual growth rate;

(d) if so, the capital investment likely to be made in this regard;

(e) whether capital investment in agriculture sector has registered constant decline for the last decade;

(f) if so, whether the Government are also curtailing the annual budgetary

allocation for agriculture sector continuously for the past few years; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). During the Eighth Plan (1992-97), foodgrains production in the country is targetted to grow at the rate of 4.01% per annum.

(c) and (d). Recognising the crucial role of increased investment in agriculture sector. There is a shift in favour of investment in agriculture and allied sector in the Eighth Plan. The share of agriculture sector in the total investment has been increased from 11.23% in the Seventh Plan to 18.65% during the Eighth Plan.

(e) Gross Capital Formation in agriculture sector at constant prices (1980-81 prices), declined from Rs. 4636 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 4015 crores in 1986-87. Thereafter, the same increased to Rs. 4567 crores in 1992-93.

(f) No, Sir. The public sector approved Plan outlay for Agriculture and Allied Activities has increased from Rs. 3802.52 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 5845.70 crores in 1994-95. The approved outlays for Agriculture and Allied Activities in the past five years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Outlay
1990-91	3802.62
1991-92	4473.10
1992-93	4710.28
1993-94	5408.93
1994-95	5845.70

(g) Does not arise.

Land to Landless

4242. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether surplus land has been allotted to landless poor;

(b) if so, the number of such allottees during the last three years; State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted by the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the targets fixed and achievements made during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information showing State-wise number of allottees during the last three years (1991-92 to 1993-94) is given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) The national guidelines adopted in 1972 in this regard lay down that priority is to be given to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and agricultural workers in the allotment of surplus land.

(d) The targets and achievements during the last three year (1991-94) are as follows:—

Year	Targets	Achievements
1991-94	8,68,553	3,23,986

STATEMENT*[Translation]*

States	Total no of allottees during 91-94
1 Andhra Pradesh	18566
2 Assam	26448
3 Bihar	10892
4 Gujarat	897
5 Haryana	222
6 Himachal Pradesh	Nil
7 J&K	Nil
8 Karnataka	42134
9 Kerala	4145
10 Madhya Pradesh	2583
11 Maharashtra	6653
12 Manipur	Nil
13 Orissa	4644
14 Punjab	143
15 Rajasthan	1089
16 Tamil Nadu	4472
17 Tripura	Nil
18 Uttar Pradesh	7033
19 West Bengal	33143
20 Delhi	Nil
21 Pondicherry	01
22 D&N Haveli	545
All India	163610

Employment Guarantee Scheme

4243 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have made a request to the Union Government to supply of foodgrains on subsidised rates under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) No request has been received from the Government of Bihar to supply foodgrains on subsidised rates under Employment Assurance Scheme

(b) Under the Employment Assurance Scheme foodgrains may be distributed as part of wages to the workers engaged on various projects not exceeding 2 kg per manday

Forestry and Alkaline Soil

4244 SHRI DATTA MEGHE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether barren land development scheme has been introduced in Maharashtra,

(b) if so, whether any scheme has also been formulated to improve forestry and alkaline soil in Wasteland or hilly areas of the State;

(c) if so, the names of the districts selected for these projects, projectwise;

(d) the land in hectares likely to be included under these projects;

(e) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented; and

(f) the number of persons likely to be benefited by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Semiconductor Complex Limited

4245. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Semiconductor Complex Ltd. is running in loss;

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

(c) whether the functioning of the complex has been reviewed; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to improve its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Training to Malaysian Pilots

4246. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaysia has requested India to impart training to its pilots of MiG-30 fighter aircraft;

(b) if so, the number of pilots and other employees to be trained by India;

(c) the duration of this training; and

(d) the date by which this training is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). A Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Co-operation was signed between India and Malaysia in February 1993. As per this MOU, Malaysia had requested India to train its pilots and technicians on the MiG-29 aircraft (not MiG-30). The training is planned to commence in September 1994 at Air Force Station, Pune. The contract is yet to be signed.

Facilities to Pensioners

4247. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make payment of pension to the pensioners at a place near to their residence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for implementation of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (c). All Central Government pensioners other than Postal pensioners already enjoy the facility of drawing their pension through the authorised Public Sector Banks and can choose any branch from amongst the authorised banks nearest to their place of residence for drawing their pension. Postal pensioners can draw pension from any of the Post Offices nearest to their place of residence. Telecom pensioners have the facility of drawing their pension either from the Public Sector Banks or from the Post Offices.

[English]

Drug Prices

4248. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about fifty per cent of medicines presently used in the country have come under patent held by American companies;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any study regarding the impact on drug prices as a sequel to signing of GATT; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The TRIPs Agreement will not affect the prices of drugs patented before coming into force of the Agreement.

[Translation]

Gas Leak Tragedies

4249. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas leak tragedies occurred after the Bhopal gas tragedy

and the estimated number of persons who died as a result thereof, state-wise;

(b) the name of the States which have the largest number of chemical industries located therein; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent such tragedies in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The material is being collected from the Ministry of Environment.

Distribution of Surplus Land

4250. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of distribution of surplus land in Uttar Pradesh is not being completed due to pendency of several cases in courts;

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

(c) the directives issued in this regard by the Government to State Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the extent to which the Government of Uttar Pradesh have complied with these directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Besides other reasons, pendency of cases in courts is a major cause due to which the work of distribution of surplus land is not being completed in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). On the basis of the decisions taken at the Revenue Ministers' Conference held in March, 1992 the States have been advised to take the following steps:—

- (i) to distribute all the ceiling surplus land free from all encumbrances;
- (ii) to get 75% of the area involved in cases pending in Revenue Courts freed and made available for distribution;
- (iii) to set up Land Tribunal under Article 323-B of the Constitution;
- (iv) to request the Hon'ble High Courts to set up Special Benches for expeditious disposal of litigation cases.

In pursuance of this advice, a Special Drive for expeditious disposal of ceiling surplus land was undertaken by the State Government from October 1991 to March, 1994. During this period an area of 10,397 acres has been distributed to the landless poor.

The High Court of Uttar Pradesh have also nominated three Judges for expeditious disposal of ceiling cases.

[English]

Transfer of Land in Bombay

4251. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3066 on March 16, 1994 regarding transfer of land in Bombay and state the progress so far made in finalising modalities for taking over the rest of the salt land, transferred from the Ministry of Industry to the Ministry of Urban Development in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): After a series of discussions and inter Ministry consultations, a proposal has been formulated for creation of a Nucleus cell which would look into the individual cases and take over the relevant records as well as suggest further line of action. Action has been initiated to obtain approval of the competent authority for the proposal.

[Translation]

NCES in Maharashtra

4252. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of tests conducted by the Government to generate power from non-conventional energy sources during the Eighth Five Year Plan so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Field trials are being conducted of newly developed non-conventional energy technologies based on Biomass and Solar Photovoltaics for grid-connected power generation, with a view to generate operational experience and evaluate their techno-economic viability.

(b) The financial assistance that has been provided so far in the Eighth Plan for this purpose by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources exceeds Rs. 5.00 crores.

[English]

Tea Cultivation on Non-Forest Wastelands

4253. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government constituted a 'Working Group' in order to promote and encourage tea cultivation on the non-forest wastelands;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the working group;

(c) whether the working group has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELAND

DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted a Working Group to examine and report on Techno-Economic Feasibility of Tea Plantation in non-traditional areas of North-Eastern Region, especially, in Nagaland State.

(b) The terms of reference of the Working Group set up on 27th August, 1993 are as follows:

- (i) Identify potential wastelands in non-forest areas in the country, especially in the North-Eastern region for tea plantations.
- (ii) Obtain technical inputs from various agencies involved in tea plantations, and identify gaps/ areas in which additional inputs are called for the reclamation of non-forest wastelands through tea plantations.
- (iii) Examine and report on techno-economic feasibility of tea plantations on non-forest wastelands.
- (iv) Identify gaps in availability of financing & infrastructure facilities and suggest remedial measures.

(c) and (d). The working group has met twice. In the first meeting, it was decided that the Government of Nagaland would prepare some feasibility reports for presentation to Tea Board. In the second meeting, Tea Board was requested to convene a meeting of entrepreneurs from the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Sikkim for promotion of Tea Plantation in these States.

Polymetallic Nodules

4254. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made a comprehensive geostatistical evaluation of the resources of polymetallic nodules and their sparcial distribution in the pioneer area;

(b) if so, the salient features of the evaluation;

(c) whether the National Institute of Oceanography has identified areas of lesser economic significance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The resources of polymetallic nodules are estimated at 380 million tonnes. The resource estimate has been done on the basis of sampling at about 1500 stations at a grid interval of 25 km.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Oceanography, in consultation with Engineers India Ltd., has identified areas to the extent of 20% of the pioneer area having little economic significance. This identification has been made on the basis of evaluation of abundance and grade of the nodules as well as local gradients and major topographic features such as fracture zones and sea mounts.

Mini and Micro Hydel Projects

4255. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini and micro hydel power projects identified by the Government so far, State-wise;

(b) the total energy potential therein;

(c) the number of such projects that have been started so far, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA

KUMAR): (a) to (c). Based on information received from the States, the Ministry has prepared data base of over 1300 potential small hydro power sites upto 3 MW capacity aggregating to about 1200 MW. In addition, 166 small hydro power projects aggregating to about 202MW capacity are under various stages of execution. State-wise details of small hydro power projects identified, their potential, and the details of projects taken up for construction are given in the attached *Statement*.

(d) The competition of small hydro power projects depends upon various factors such as various statutory clearances, forestry clearance, availability of land, sufficient State Plan Allocations, and a suitable institutional set up in the States. The projects already taken up for implementation are expected to be completed during the remaining Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT

*State-wise list of Identified/Under Construction Small Hydro Power Projects upto 3 MW Capacity***

Sl. No.	State	Projects identified		Projects Under Construction	
		No.	Capacity (MW)	No.	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	30.80	20	29.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	112.52	12	21.60
3.	Assam	10	15.19	-	-
4.	Bihar	110	133.52	1	1.00
5.	Goa	1	1.50	2	2.90
6.	Gujarat	37	26.78	-	-

Sl. No.	State	Projects identified		Projects Under Construction	
		No.	Capacity (MW)	No.	Capacity (MW)
7.	Haryana	14	14.30	1	0.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	145	167.08	4	8.30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	29.64	9	9.64
10.	Karnataka	28	30.15	22	24.15
11.	Kerala	140	156.19	7	14.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	41	38.46	7	9.05
13.	Maharashtra	122	68.17	4	6.20
14.	Manipur	3	1.70	6	4.95
15.	Meghalaya	36	7.76	-	-
16.	Mizoram	23	14.68	8	10.45
17.	Nagaland	6	3.26	4	5.50
18.	Orissa	48	28.25	7	9.92
19.	Punjab	112	84.12	4	4.20
20.	Rajasthan	24	17.34	4	3.71
21.	Sikkim	3	6.50	3	5.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	25.15	5	4.30
23.	Tripura	5	3.35	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	111	81.80	35	26.00
25.	West Bengal	69	69.28	1	1.20
26.	A & N Islands	1	3.00	-	-
Total		1344	1170.49	166	202.07

**As per available reports of different SEBs/Agencies.

KVIB in Uttar Pradesh

4256. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes undertaken by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on these programmes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL

INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In addition to Khadi Programme, Programmes relating to various Village Industries have been undertaken by the Uttar Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) during the last 3 years. The important Village Industries undertaken by UP KVIB are Aluminium industry, Bee-Keeping, Bio-Gas, Brass Copper & Bellmetal, Cane & Bamboo, Carpentry & Blacksmithy, Cottage Match industry, Electronic Industry Fibre Industry, Forest Plant for Medical Purpose, Fruit Preservation etc.

(b) The expenditure incurred by UP KVI Board for implementation of these Programmes during the last three years are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Khadi		Village Industries	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1991-92	—	56.06	20.87	995.49
1992-93	—	87.79	44.53	1373.22
1993-94	—	57.30	20.23	1136.80

Per Capita Central Assistance

4257. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for grant of Central assistance to States;

(b) the Central assistance provided to States during each of the last three years. State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the per-capita Central assistance provided to States during each of the last

three years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(d) resources mobilised by the States during each of the last three years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring parity in per Capita Central assistance provided to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The

allocations of Central assistance to the States from 1992-93 to 1994-95 were made according to the formula as approved by the National Development Council in December, 1991. Details of the formula and criteria are given in the attached *Statement-I*.

(b) and (c). Total and per Capita allocations of Central assistance to the States and Union Territories from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the attached *Statements-II* and *III*.

(d) States and Union Territories own resources for Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the attached *Statements IV* and *V*.

(e) Does not arise as the allocations to the States are formula based.

STATEMENT-I

The Committee headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with the Union Finance Minister and a Member of Planning Commission was set up to review the Gadgil Formula for allocation of Central Assistance to the States. The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 23rd and 24th December., 1991 and the following formula was decided for distribution of Central assistance to the States.

- I. From the total Central assistance set apart funds required for externally aided schemes, as is now being done.
- II. From the balance, provide reasonable amounts for Special Area Programmes viz.

- (a) Hill Areas;
- (b) Tribal Areas;
- (c) Border Areas;
- (d) N.E.C.; and
- (e) Other Programmes.

III. From the balance give 30% to the Special Category States*.

IV. Distribute the balance among the non-special category States** as per the following formula:—

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Weight (%)</i>
I. Population (1971)	60.0
II. Per Capita Income	25.0
(a) Deviation method—covering States with per capita SDP below the national average	20.0
(b) Distance method—covering all States	5.0
III. Performance	7.5
(a) Tax effort	2.5
(b) Fiscal Management, and	2.0
(c) National Objectives	3.0
(i) Formulation Control	1.0
(ii) Elimination of female illiteracy	1.0
(iii) On-time completion of externally aided projects	0.5
(iv) Success in land reforms	0.5
IV. Special Problems	7.5
Total	100.00

* Presently in the pattern of 90% grant and 10% loan.

** Presently in the pattern of 30% grant and 70% loan.

STATEMENT-II

Total and Per Capita Allocations of Central Assistance: 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95*

States	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Gross Allocation (Rs. Crs)	Per-Capita (Rs.)	Gross Allocation (Rs. Crs)	Per-Capita (Rs.)	Gross Allocation (Rs. Crs)	Per-Capita (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Special Category						
1. Arunachal Pradesh	247.60	5291	277.49	5929	306.84	6556
2. Assam	756.41	517	846.99	579	894.99	612
3. Himachal Pradesh	277.99	803	333.07	963	370.65	1070
4. Jammu & Kashmir	730.64	1582	790.44	1712	835.83	1810
5. Manipur	193.70	1805	207.70	1936	238.87	2226
6. Meghalaya	172.86	1708	183.50	1813	211.85	2093
7. Mizoram	161.49	4864	177.48	5346	206.48	6219
8. Nagaland	164.48	3188	187.05	3625	230.90	4475
9. Sikkim	98.41	4686	107.96	5141	134.96	6427
10. Tripura	211.01	1356	224.58	1443	247.58	1591
Total: A	3014.59	1082	3336.26	1197	3678.35	1320

B. Non Special Category

1. Andhra Pradesh	562.50 @	127	607.50	140	707.50	163
2. Bihar	776.31	138	870.31	154	957.31	170
3. Goa	42.00 \$	528	43.00	541	47.34	595
4. Gujarat	245.72	92	255.22	96	280.72	105
5. Haryana	121.37	121	158.37	158	188.37	188
6. Karnataka	265.34	91	280.34	96	308.15	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Kerala	324.33	152	369.28	173	384.28	180
8. Madhya Pradesh	493.30	118	536.03	129	566.03	136
9. Maharashtra	434.24	86	438.24	87	460.24	91
10. Orissa	339.90	155	339.90	155	379.90	173
11. Punjab	162.92	120	162.92	120	162.92	120
12. Rajasthan	385.76	150	396.51	154	438.51	170
13. Tamilnadu	515.92	125	550.92	134	654.14	159
14. Uttar Pradesh	1142.71	129	1192.80	135	1292.80	146
15. West Bengal	425.72	96	463.54	105	490.01	111
Total: B	6228.04	121	664.88	129	7318.22	142
Total (A+B)	9242.63	170	10001.14	184	10996.57	202

* Including allocations for Special problems.

@ Excluded Rs. 23 crores of Arrears for 1991-92.

\$ Excluded Rs. 10 crores for assembly building as one time assistance.

Note: The per capita figures are derived on the basis of 1971 Census Population.

STATEMENT-III

Total and Per Capita Allocation of Central Assistance to the Union Territories

For Annual Plans: 1992-93 to 1994-95

Union Territories	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Total C.A. (Rs.Crs)	Per- Capita (Rs.)	Total C.A. (Rs.Crs)	Per- Capita (Rs.)	Total C.A. (Rs.Crs)	Per- Capita (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. With Legislature						
1. Delhi	920.00	2263	1075.00	2644	239.00	588
2. Pondicherry	90.00	1907	108.00	2288	85.29	1807
II. Without Legislature						
3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	155.00	13478	156.50	13609	205.00	17826

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Chandigarh	68.00	2646	80.00	3113	88.00	3424
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.15	2453	22.00	2973	25.00	3378
6. Daman & Diu	14.50	2339	16.00	2581	18.50	2984
7. Lakshadweep	25.00	7813	32.00	10000	32.00	10000
Total (I & II)	1290.65	2542	1489.50	2933	692.79	1364

- Note: 1. Entire approved Plan outlays of Union Territories are budgeted and funded through Central assistance (except for Delhi and Pondicherry for (1994-95) as their revenues are accounted in the consolidated fund of India from December, 1993 Account of Delhi and Pondicherry have been separated.
2. The per capita figures are derived on the basis of 1971 Census Population.

STATEMENT-IV

States own Resources for Annual Plans: 1992-93 to 1994-95

(Rs. Crores)

States	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4
A. Special Category			
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.00 (-32.80)	1.25 (-24.36)	3.00
2. Assam	0.00 (-655.55)	118.07(-118.07)	-154.88
3. Himachal Pradesh	90.00 (-266.78)	96.00(-183.21)	438.16
4. Jammu & Kashmir	0.00 (-662.30)	0.00(-639.18)	0.00 (-656.77)
5. Manipur	2.04 (-62.96)	3.40 (-75.89)	-30.00
6. Meghalaya	23.47 (-54.79)	14.00 (-55.10)	-27.09
7. Mizoram	1.81 (-42.86)	2.50 (-22.56)	-18.08
8. Nagaland	0.00 (-177.91)	1.38(-173.47)	-32.50
9. Sikkim	1.10 (-41.36)	1.21 (-48.84)	-16.00
10. Tripura	19.36 (-168.73)	21.68(-164.29)	-31.03
Total A	137.78(-2166.04)	259.49(-1504.97)	131.58

	1	2	3	4
B. Non-Special Category				
1. Andhra Pradesh		305.17	234.58	-60.59
2. Bihar		574.25	498.40	331.95
3. Goa		81.77	107.35	104.36
4. Gujarat		1124.79	1358.13	1363.78
5. Haryana		427.61	395.80	371.71
6. Karnataka		1056.65	2139.10	2094.95
7. Kerala		85.68	46.63	214.41
8. Madhya Pradesh		1181.12	1106.53	1154.92
9. Maharashtra		2025.58	2587.76	2872.56
10. Orissa		240.56	236.86	639.57
11. Punjab		-709.42	-146.68	308.00
12. Rajasthan		369.01	571.90	1008.54
13. Tamil Nadu		295.60	545.02	738.70
14. Uttar Pradesh		12.42	-192.95	-114.07
15. West Bengal		-145.81	-96.71	-44.20
Total : B		6824.98	9361.72	10984.59
Total (A + B)		7062.76	9651.21	11116.17

- Note: 1. Figures outside brackets relate to States own resources (loan against small savings) included in the Plan resources and figures in brackets relate to States' total own resources.
2. Negative States own resources including balance from current revenue (BRC) contribution of State public enterprises, State provident fund miscellaneous capital receipts (MCR) were not taken into account for plan funding case of Special Category States.
3. A part of the Central Support (including Central assistance) was allowed to cover the Non-Plan gap in case of Special Category States.

STATEMENT-V*Union Territories Own Resources: 1992-93 to 1994-95**(Rs. in Crores)*

Union Territories	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4
I. With Legislature			
1. Delhi	*	*	1221.00
2. Pondicherry	*	*	49.71
II. Without Legislature			
3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*	*	*
4. Chandigarh	*	*	*
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*	*	*
6. Daman & Diu	*	*	*
7. Lakshadweep	*	*	*
Total			1270.71

* Fully funded through Central assistance.

*[Translation]***Computer Centres**

4258. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Computer Centres functioning in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new Computer Centres in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) In line with its objective to provide computer based services to Central Government Departments, State Governments and

District Administrations. NIC has already established Computer Centres in Madhya

Pradesh as given below:

Location	Computer Installed
Vindhyachal Bhavan, Bhopal	Super Mini Computer and Mini Computer
Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Bhopal	Mini Computer
Mantralaya, Valabh Bhavan, Bhopal	Mini Computer
Office of Commissioner, Sales Tax, Indore	Mini Computer
45 District Centres in the 45 District Headquarters of Madhya Pradesh	Mini Computer in each District

2. *Computer Centres set up with the technical support of NIC.*

A. By Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs

Collectorate of Central Excise Indore & its 10 divisions	Mini and Super Mini Computer
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B. By Press Information Bureau Bhopal

	Mini Computer
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3. Directorate of Census Operations, Bhopal

	Mini Computer
--	---------------

4. Office of AG. Bhopal

	Mini Computer
--	---------------

5. Office of AG. Gwalior

	Mini Computer
--	---------------

6. Income Tax Department, Bhopal

	Mini Computer
--	---------------

(b) Yes Sir

(c) It is proposed to set up Computer Centres at the following places:

Proposed Location	Computer
A. <i>By National Informatics Centre (NIC) Planning Commission</i>	
High Court, Jaipur	Super Mini Computer
Satpura Bhavan, Bhopal	Mini Computer

Proposed Location	Computer
B. <i>With the technical support of National Informatics Centre By Press Information Bureau</i>	
Indore	Mini Computer
By Office of Registrars of Company, Gwalior	Super Mini Computer

[English]

Space Debris

4259. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the menace caused due to space debris;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to tackle this situation?

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

(b) The menace from space debris arises mainly from the risk of collision between operating space systems and debris objects. Artificial debris in outer space is a result of man made Space objects like satellites and launch vehicle upper stages which are left behind in earth orbit after their operations are completed. The debris also include their

parts and fragments, which occur due to jettisoning during their operations, and due to explosion of launch vehicle upper stages, which carry some left over fuel.

Although at present the rate of collisions from Space debris is not posing immediate danger to systems operating in Space, their gradually growing population has been of concern at the international level.

(c) The steps that are needed to tackle the problem of space debris are evidently international in scope. So, the concerns of the Government have been placed both in international fora in our own institutions for study and research. On the international front, India has been actively pursuing the subject at the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. India actively worked to persuade and introduce the subject into the Agenda of the above Committee and this was taken up in the Agenda of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the above Body during 1994, pursuant to a General Assembly Resolution. The Government intends to continue to pursue the debate in the United Nations on this subject with a view to evolve common international understanding on various aspects of scientific research on space debris and to evolve appropriate strategies to minimise the impact of space debris on future space mission.

Gobar Gas Plants

4260. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Union Government for promotion of Gobar Gas Plants in the country;

(b) the number of such plants set up during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the amount spent thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the number of such plants proposed to be set up by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government is implementing two Central Sector Scheme for promotion of biogas plants namely, National Project on Biogas Development for setting up of family-type biogas plants and Community, Institutional and Night-soil based Biogas Plants Programme for setting up of large size biogas plants. The schemes provide

for Central Subsidy, turn-key job fees, promotional incentives, training courses of various types, establishment of Regional Biogas Development and Training Centres, Communication and Publicity, Monitoring and Evaluation, support for organisational infrastructure, etc.

(b) State-wise numbers of family-type biogas plants and community, institutional and night-soil based biogas plants during the last three years-viz. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the attached *Statements-I* and *II*, respectively.

(c) State-wise amount of funds released under National Project on Biogas Development and Community, Institutional and Night-Soil based Biogas Plants programme is given in the attached *Statements-III & IV* respectively.

(d) During the Eighth Plan period, targets for setting up of 7.5 lakh family-type biogas plants and 450 community, institutional and night-soil based biogas plants have been fixed as per the Eighth Plan document. The State-wise allocation of physical targets is made on year to year basis in consultation with State Governments and Union Territories, and is based on their proposals, past performance and availability of resources.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of family type Biogas Plants set-up under National Project on Biogas Development during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

State/Union Territory	No. of family type biogas plants set up		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	14799	16537	23736

State/Union Territory	No. of family type biogas plants set up		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Arunachal Pradesh	37	N.A.	37
Assam	986	1010	1375
Bihar	7098	6040	4424
Goa	251	217	161
Gujarat	34510	37821	40800
Haryana	2060	2098	2164
Himachal Pradesh	3535	3761	2395
Jammu & Kashmir	63	61	50
Karnataka	9871	19613	34797
Kerala	4373	4352	4248
Madhya Pradesh	4978	8120	16770
Maharashtra	51587	37620	26302
Manipur	116	150	100
Meghalaya	50	60	N.A.
Mizoram	78	120	100
Nagaland	N.A.	50	20
Orissa	8559	12763	11256
Punjab	2320	2284	2497
Rajasthan	4169	3157	4378
Sikkim	275	214	187
Tamil Nadu	9878	9484	11825
Tripura	115	122	89
Uttar Pradesh	13688	14128	17707

State/Union Territory	No. of family type biogas plants set up		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
West Bengal	7121	7637	10030
Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	10	Nil
Chandigarh	4	N.A.	N.A.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	6	5
Delhi	17	8	24
Pondicherry	18	25	15
Total	180573	188527	215472

N.A.: Not available.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of Community, Institutional and Night-soil based Biogas Plants installed under Community/Institutional/night-soil based Biogas Plants Programme during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

State/Union Territory	No. of plants installed		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	2	-	6
Bihar	1	-	-
Goa	-	-	10
Gujarat	15	5	8
Haryana	-	2	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	-
Karnataka	-	3	8
Kerala	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	2	6	10

State/Union - Territory	No. of plants installed		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Maharashtra	17	19	84
Orissa	4	17	-
Punjab	88	27	34
Rajasthan	1	6	4
Tamil Nadu	11	10	22
Uttar Pradesh	26	90	70
West Bengal	1	3	-
Delhi	2	1	8
Total	122	189	214

STATEMENT-III

State-wise funds released under National Project on Biogas Development during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/UTs	Amount released during 1991-92	Amount released during 1992-93	Amount released during 1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	344.77	474.71	676.19
Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.80	0.46
Assam	41.87	21.60	31.73
Bihar	59.00	58.93	55.06
Goa	3.46	9.18	3.12
Gujarat	920.10	1168.15	1488.78

State/Union Territory	Amount released during		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Haryana	63.16	63.74	29.44
Himachal Pradesh	253.69	150.51	71.60
Jammu & Kashmir	5.73	1.75	2.38
Karnataka	186.09	166.08	493.57
Kerala	67.65	82.88	95.48
Madhya Pradesh	153.19	170.45	448.14
Maharashtra	1269.49	511.76	1298.20
Manipur	3.24	7.46	1.82
Meghalaya	1.50	2.25	3.33
Mizoram	2.88	7.30	13.45
Nagaland	0.40	8.00	2.38
Orissa	452.97	376.71	388.08
Punjab	69.97	66.83	60.34
Rajasthan	91.73	163.79	121.16
Sikkim	10.94	8.48	4.99
Tamil Nadu	162.08	277.99	272.53
Tripura	0.41	4.00	1.44
Uttar Pradesh	288.75	379.70	175.99
West Bengal	251.31	70.33	124.83
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	0.05	0.56
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Delhi	-	0.17	0.63
Pondicherry	0.91	0.34	1.14
Total	4705.79	4243.84	5867.32

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise funds released under Community Institutional and Night Soil Based Biogas Plants Programme during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/UTs	Amount released during 1991-92	Amount released during 1992-93	Amount released during 1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	0.015	-	0.0301
Bihar	-	0.0225	-
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	0.1967	0.2688	0.2281
Haryana	0.0575	0.0155	0.0144
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0096	-	-
Karnataka	0.0150	0.025	0.0261
Kerala	-	0.005	-
Madhya Pradesh	0.0095	-	0.1903
Maharashtra	0.4739	-	0.0774
Orissa	0.0525	0.005	0.013
Punjab	0.7658	0.1548	1.2975
Rajasthan	0.0075	-	0.090
Tamil Nadu	0.0590	0.055	0.0563
Uttar Pradesh	0.1391	0.1186	0.7916
West Bengal	0.0080	0.0675	0.0124
Delhi	-	-	0.2885
Sikkim	-	0.0075	-
Total	1.8091	0.7452	3.1157

Research in Fertilizer Industry

4261. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work has been done for fertilizer industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the percentage of expenditure incurred on research work by PDIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Research and Development work is being carried out by a number of fertilizer companies. These activities mainly centre around the areas of improvement in energy efficiency, treatment of various plant effluents, utilisation of waste and by-products, development of slow release fertilizers, bio-fertilizers, development of new catalysts and process technology. The notable results achieved through indigenous R & D efforts have been development of practically the entire range of catalysts required in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, NO_x abatement in nitric acid plant, hydrolyser stripper system for treatment of effluents from urea plant and recovery of ammonia therefrom, incorporation of micronutrients like zinc and boron in fertilizer materials like

zincated urea, boronated single superphosphate, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The percentage of expenditure incurred on R & D work to total expenditure for PDIL in the last three years has been generally around 13%.

Electronic Trade and Technology

4262. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi has signed an agreement with a company in the U.S.A. for import of software and hard-ware for multimedia; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and payment made to the U.S. company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Limited (E T & T) with M/s. Divergent Technologies Ltd., USA for import/export of software & hardware for multimedia. A sum of US \$ 7294.95 has been paid to the company towards training/consultancy and software development.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

4263. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Welfare Commissioner appointed under Bhopal Gas Tragedy Act has issued stay order in regard to hearing of compensation cases involving large amounts;

(b) whether this would delay in providing compensation to the families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Welfare Commissioner, no stay order in regard to the hearing of compensation cases involving large amounts has been passed.

Bargarh Cement Plant

4264. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Plant at Bargarh in Orissa is proposed to be modernised with the World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance sanctioned by the World Bank therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The World Bank has provided a loan of US \$ 27 million to IDCOL Cement Ltd., Bargarh out of the Credit Line 2660-IN extended to the cement industry for modernisation and expansion. On completion of the Project, installed capacity of the plant would increase from 5.65 lakh tonnes to 9.6 lakh tonnes per annum and the plant would be modernised by converting the wet process technology into dry process.

Assessment of Wind Energy

4265. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any comprehensive assessment of the wind energy resources in the country;

(b) if so, the wind power potential in different States as per the assessment;

(c) whether the Government have drawn up any plan to tap the available resources in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme, being undertaken in 25 States/UTs, 69 sites have been identified in eight States/UTs viz., Tamil Nadu,

Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Lakshadweep Islands, which have a wind power potential of about 3000MW.

(c) and (d). Under the new Strategy & Action Plan, the Eighth Plan goal for wind power generation has been revised to 500 MW. While the budgetary allocations will be utilised for selected demonstration projects, the programme will mainly be implemented through private sector projects with mobilisation of resources from financial institutions, external assistance and private investment. The States have been requested to set up suitable institutional arrangements and introduce attractive policies to encourage private sector participation.

Non-Functioning Companies

4266. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to simplify the procedure for winding up of non-functioning companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the representatives of companies have been consulted on this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The procedure for striking off the name of a defunct

company has been specified in Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956. The Department of Company Affairs has recently simplified the procedural requirements before initiating such action by Registrar of Companies where request has been made in this behalf. In cases where no request is made by the companies/their directors and where the companies have not filed their balance sheets for the last two or more years after incorporation and there is no evidence to suggest that the company is carrying on business or is in operation, *suo moto* action is to be taken after issuing a public notice in the newspapers by the Registrar of Companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

NEPA

4267. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any complaints against NEPA Limited in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Representations/ letters have been received about the problems/functioning/management of NEPA Limited and these are examined, and where necessary

reports are also called from the NEPA Limited on these matters.

Export Orders by BHEL

4268. SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export orders secured by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited from Malaysia during the last five years indicating the details of project, contract awarding authority, expenditure involved, total value of contract and net inflow of foreign exchange;

(b) whether any commission was paid to any agents/persons while securing the above orders valued more than Rs. 10 crores; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The export orders received by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) from Malaysia are given in the *Statement* attached.

The net inflow of foreign exchange against the above orders released/ yet to be realised is US \$ 152.156 million equivalent to Rs. 475.5 crores at current exchange rates.

(b) and (c). The appointment of Agent and agency fee paid by BHEL for the contracts in Malaysia have the approval of the Working Group where RBI is also a member. The mode and terms of payment of the agency fee is as per the norms laid down by RBI. It is not in the commercial interest of BHEL to disclose sensitive information like the names of the agents and amounts paid to them.

STATEMENT

(Rupees/Million)

Sl. No.	Name of the project/ contract awarding authority	Equipment involved	Value of order in Indian Rupees at Exchange Rate prevalent at the time of placement of order
1993-94			
1.	TWB	Supply/Erection of Power Transformer	251.59
1992-93			
1.	Tuanku Ja'afar Power Station/TNB	Repair of Generator Rotor	14.19

Sl. No.	Name of the project/ contract awarding authority	Equipment involved	Value of order in Indian Rupees at Exchange Rate prevalent at the time of placement of order
2.	Connaught bridge Power Stn/TNB	2 x Fr 6 Gas Turbine Generator Set	907.06
3.	Pasir Gudang Power Stn/TNB	2 x Fr 6 Gas Turbine Generator Set	1023.69

1991-92

No major orders received during this period.

1990-91

1.	TNB	Repair of Power Plant Rehabilitation and Gas Conversion Project	1969.18
2.	TNB	Supply of Power Transformers	37.78

1989-90

No major orders received during the year.

Note: TNB—Tenaga Nasional Berhad.

[*Translation*]

Confirmation of Temporary Employees

4269. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temporary employees who have worked for 240 or 206 days are made permanent as per the decision of the Supreme Court and standing instructions of the Union Government;

(b) the number of such temporary employees working in the Industrial

Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow who have not been made permanent even after completion of prescribed days; and

(c) the reasons for not making them permanent so far?

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

(b) The number of such workers in Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC), Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) and National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) is 47,65 and 102 respectively.

(c) In pursuance of the decision of Supreme Court and in the light of Government of India instructions issued from time to time, CSIR had formulated a scheme entitled "Casual Workers Absorption Scheme, 1990". The Casual Workers were to be absorbed as and when the vacancies had become available. Accordingly some of the workers were absorbed against the available vacancies. In the case of remaining workers, they have already been conferred temporary status entitling them to almost all the benefits admissible to employees of their status before regularising them against the vacancies occurring in future.

[English]

Development of Land

4270. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed a private company to develop 11.7 acres of land in the Bara Hindu Rao area of the capital as reported in the Observer of Business and Politics, New Delhi dated July 26, 1994;

(b) the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the reasons for changing earlier decision in this regard?

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

(b) The Government has issued a direction to DDA under section 41(3) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 stating, *inter-alia*, that the lease of 11.7 acres of land leased out by the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust to the Delhi Cloth Mills should be restored to DCM for development of such deficiencies identified by DDA, as per the Master Plan norms, and in consultation of DDA. DCM would be liable to pay all conversion charges as applicable.

(c) After considering all the facts pertinent to the case, the Government have decided that there should be no objection to the Delhi Cloth Mills undertaking in consultation with DDA, the provision of common facilities identified by DDA on a scale as planned by DDA as per Master Plan norms.

[Translation]

Poverty Eradication Schemes

4271. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent any poverty eradication schemes to the Union Government for consideration;

(b) if so, the details of assistance sought for by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) the projects to be implemented under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Acquisition of Boots by Armed Forces

4272. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided to utilise the full capacity of the Ordnance Equipment Factory for manufacturing of DMS and boots required for the armed forces;

(b) whether the Government have also determined the price and cost per pair of such boots on which supplies have to be effected for armed forces;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of comparative qualities and prices available with Ordnance Equipment Factory and in open market; and

(e) the number of pair of boots supplied by Ordnance Equipment Factory to the armed forces during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. Full available capacity of Ordnance Equipment Factory (OEF) is being utilized for manufacture of boots for the armed forces.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Price is based on cost of material, labour and other related overhead charges of the factory.

(d) Boots supplied by OEF conform to the specifications prescribed by the Army. The present prices of various sizes of DMS (now called DVS) boots ankle are:—

Size	Price per pair
7	Rs. 327
8	Rs. 336
9/10	Rs. 359

DMS boots have not been procured from the open market since 1991-92.

(e)

Year	Quantity supplied
1991-92	3.65 lakhs
1992-93	4.00 lakhs
1993-94	4.00 lakhs

Quality Control Workshop

4273. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Quality Control Workshop was organised by the Delhi

Development Authority in Delhi in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations made at the Workshop; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. Quality Control Workshops were organised by DDA in July/August, 1992 and January, 1994.

(b) DDA is an agency responsible for providing shelter to a large number of people in Delhi. It is important that a quality product is delivered to the public, *i.e.* a dwelling unit which is not only of good quality in construction but also in design and planning. In order to ensure that this message trickles down to the lowest level, DDA had decided to hold quality control workshops in all the zones of DDA. The main purpose of organising such workshops was to share experience and problems in regard to quality control measures with the Engineers actually involved at site in the field of construction. In order to get a feed back from the actual users, the allottees of these flats/residents Welfare Associations were also associated at such workshops. The areas of discussion were as under:

- (i) Maintenance of proper site documents.
- (ii) Testing of materials before and after execution of the item.

- (iii) Quality of brick work and RCC.
- (iv) Seepage and finishing.
- (v) Pile foundation work.
- (vi) Road work.
- (vii) SW drains, Sewerage and Water Supply.
- (viii) Deviations in contract.

During the workshops, detailed guidelines were given to the field engineers towards greater achievement of quality in construction and development. It was also emphasised to have regular interaction/meeting with the Residents Welfare Associations so as to examine the difficulties being experienced by them and work out remedial action to the satisfaction of allottees.

(c) Some of the main recommendations are given below:—

- (i) DDA should allot the houses only when all services *i.e.* water supply, sewerage, drainage, electricity, are available. The agencies responsible for providing health services, education, medical, telephones, posts etc. may also be pursued to provide these facilities simultaneously with the completion of the houses.
- (ii) The SE/EE should undertake regular periodic inspections of the project under their jurisdiction and issue/record inspection notes and observations to ensure effective quality supervision and assurance.
- (iii) Common defects pointed out by the allottees like seepage and

dampness in flats, ineffective roof drainage, finishing etc. should be given special attention during the execution of work. The operation of steel windows etc. should be smooth.

- (iv) It was also emphasised that only ISI brand material of approved manufacturers should be used. The fabrication of steel items mainly windows should preferably be got fabricated in the workshop and not at site.
- (v) Adequate lights should be provided in parks, in the roads of housing colony and the places being used for car parking, common areas i/c staircase.
- (vi) Copper wiring of superior quality along with other fittings like switches and plugs should be provided.
- (vii) EE should have regular meeting with Residents Welfare Association to understand their difficulties and take appropriate measures for their redressal.

(d) The workshop was organised with active involvement of Chief Engineer of Quality Control and Zonal units and the field Engineers. The view points of Welfare Associations were also adequately catered for after hearing their views in the workshop.

Rural Development in Karnataka

4274. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects in regard to rural development submitted by the Government of Karnataka during the last three years, till March, 1994;

(b) the details of projects approved so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT): (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). The details of proposals in respect of rural development projects received from Government of Karnataka are follows:—

I. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

Three projects under Rural Water Supply under Mini Mission and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in respect of Raichur and Gulbarga districts for Rs. 232.81 lakhs have been cleared during 1993-94. Clarification have been asked for in respect of four projects for setting up modern villages under Rural Sanitation Programme, keeping in view of existing guidelines.

II. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

The details of projects submitted by Government of Karnataka and those approved by the screening committee are given in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Total cost of the project	Central Share Released so far	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Raising bamboo Seedling in Shimoga, Chikmangalore and Dharwad district	67.04	17.88	Approved by the Screening Committee.
2.	Production of agave plantings in Bangalore and Kolar district	82.50	22.00	—do—
3.	Tall Seedling Production of tamrind in Bangalore & Kolar district	8.22	2.19	—do—
4.	Development of Yennhole watershed under JRY, Karkala taluka of Dakshina Kannada district. of Karnataka	304.14	44.30	—do—
5.	Watershed development programme in Kudar block	38.84	—	
6.	Biluwale vedavathi watershed scheme	45.20	—	
7.	Openwells programme Chick-mangalore district	46.55	—	These projects were considered by the screening committee and rejected.
8.	Action plan for district Shimoga	225.34	—	
9.	Special project under JRY district Bangalore	171.60	—	
10.	Integrated watershed project for Mandaya district	161.07	—	

Drinking Water Schemes

4275. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drinking water schemes received by the Union Government from the Government of Assam during the Seventh Five Year Plan indicating the number of schemes out of them cleared; and

(b) the target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Out of 3077 drinking water schemes received by the Union Government from the Government of Assam during VII Five Year Plan, 3057 schemes were sanctioned.

(b) The targets fixed for Assam and Achievements made during the VIII Five Year Plan is as under:

Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	314 villages	156 villages
1993-94	714 villages	751 villages
1994-95	1200 habitations	116 habitation (upto July, 1994)

The target for 1995-96 and 1996-97 will be decided on year-to-year basis depending upon the outlay of funds for these years.

Super Bazar

4276. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that margin of profit charged by the Kendriya Bhandar is higher keeping the heavy amount of sales in view;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to bring down the margin of profits to a maximum of 5% on all items; and

(d) the details of sales of each of the Kendriya Bhandar during 1993-94 and upto now in 1994 and the profit earned by them in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Kendriya Bhandar's average gross margin on sales (gross profit rate as a percentage of the sales) was 5.74% in

1990-91, 5.65% in 1991-92. This was brought down to 5.42% in 1992-93. The present gross profit rate of Kendriya Bhandar is reasonable as it has to meet its immediate and longterm requirements of financing the operations including working capital needs and provisions for expansion and development.

(c) No such ceiling has been laid down. However, the margin on some grocery and stationery items has been reduced with a view to pass on greater benefit to the customers. In 1992-93, the ratio of gross profits to sales on grocery items in the stores of Delhi was only 2.42%.

(d) Details of sale of each of Kendriya Bhandar stores in Delhi selling

grocery and consumer items during 1993-94 and for the period between April, 1994 and July, 1994 are indicated in the attached *Statements I and II* respectively. Separate profit and loss account for each store is not maintained. However, Kendriya Bhandar as a whole earned profit as indicated below:

Year	Profit (Post-tax) (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	36.02
1991-92	62.41
1992-93	116.63

STATEMENT-I

Kendriya Bhandar
April 1993 to March 1994 (1993-94)

Sl. No.	Outlet Name	Total Sale (Rs.)
1.	Hari Nagar	16522652.85
2.	Pandara Road	15675224.30
3.	Minto Road	14610553.01
4.	Raisina Road	12621723.33
5.	Lodi Colony	10133177.76
6.	Pushp Vihar Sec IV	9750120.10
7.	Peshva Road	9572577.56
8.	Krishi Vihar	9423838.91
9.	CGO Complex	8209645.00

Sl. No.	Outlet Name	Total Sale (Rs.)
10.	Andrews Ganj	7932384.38
11.	Vasant Vihar	7742830.64
12.	R.K. Puram-IV	7041866.64
13.	Chittaranjan Park	6788766.57
14.	Sarojini Nagar B (Block)	6473191.28
15.	I.A.R.I Pusa	6394726.01
16.	C.R. Building	6292872.10
17.	D.I.Z. Area	5991973.02
18.	Timar Pur	5833283.75
19.	Kali Bari	5786267.50
20.	Yojana Bhavan	5772314.30
21.	Curzon Road	5760211.05
22.	Sarojini Nagar-H Block	5733885.82
23.	Krishi Kunj	5712234.29
24.	Bapa Nagar	5476890.05
25.	Pitam Pura	5439928.94
26.	B.B. Marg	5397776.77
27.	Moti Bagh-I	5309913.75
28.	Netaji Nagar	5213525.79
29.	Pragati Vihar	5163001.21
30.	Mall Road	4679593.90
31.	Asia House	4658913.95
32.	Patpar Ganj	4498435.40

Sl. No.	Outlet Name	Total Sale (Rs.)
33.	Kidwai Nagar	4476011.61
34.	R.K. Puram-IX (B)	4308187.35
35.	Kasturba Nagar	4286681.98
36.	R.K. Puram-IX	4274398.80
37.	R.K. Puram-VII	4136983.28
38.	I.N.A. Colony	4108634.28
39.	A-Block Store	4015023.60
40.	R.K. Puram (West)	3995004.37
41.	R.K. Puram-V	3970403.36
42.	R.K. Puram-I	3895802.84
43.	Pushpa Bhavan	3819517.90
44.	Moti Bagh-II (South)	3829815.96
45.	Srinivaspuri	3546320.05
46.	Narauji Nagar	3541436.40
47.	N.T.P.C.	3530910.90
48.	Patel Dham	3488278.61
49.	R.K. Puram-III	3405752.08
50.	Pushp Vihar	3296867.51
51.	Noth West Moti Bagh	3250605.40
52.	Sadiq Nagar	2624023 39
53.	U.P.S.C.	2578316.43
54.	North Block Central Sectt.	2565598.04
55.	Manaser	2495599.15

Sl. No.	Outlet Name	Total Sale (Rs.)
56.	N.C.E.R.T	2324505.28
57.	Jal Vihar	2246421.06
58.	Kalkaji	2136155.86
59.	ASI	1819618.15
60.	NOIDA	1470123.05
61.	R.K. Puram-II	1379438.97
62.	I.A.A.I	1359530.31
63.	Mobile Van II	1358889.95
64.	Mobile Van-III	1348575.50
65.	Prem Nagar	1294560.30
66.	Nanak Pura	1070812.50
67.	Mobile Van-IV	896911.50
68.	Mobile Van-I	884777.95
69.	FCI Barakhamba Road	801322.75

STATEMENT-II

Kendriya Bhandar
(For the Period April 94 to July 94)

Sl. No.	Outlet Name/Sales	Total Sale (Rs.)
1.	Hari Nagar	8426300.47
2.	Minto Road	3561357.25
3.	Pandara Road	5336857.25
4.	Raisina Road	4029390.26

Sl. No.	Outlet Name/Sales	Total Sale (Rs.)
5.	Peshva Road	4353594.72
6.	Lodi Colony	3813872.76
7.	Pushp Vihar Sec IV	3839092.10
8.	Krishi Vihar	3388392.90
9.	CGO Complex	3018317.00
10.	Andrews Ganj	2640166.31
11.	Sarojini Nagar B (Block)	2638090.89
12.	R.K. Puram-IV	2500531.85
13.	I.A.R.I Pusa	2369736.33
14.	C.R. Building	2371380.85
15.	Vasant Vihar	2323470.63
16.	Chittaranjan Park	2317500.38
17.	Timar Pur	2311355.00
18.	Sarojini Nagar-N Block	2257942.67
19.	Kali Bari	2226673.14
20.	Yojana Bhavan	2219036.50
21.	Pitam Pura	2205587.15
22.	D.I.Z. Area	2139429.99
23.	Krishi Kunj	2119317.70
24.	Bapa Nagar	211896.05
25.	B.B. Marg	2061931.43
26.	Pragati Vihar	2056992.27

Sl. No.	Outlet Name/Sales	Total Sale (Rs.)
27.	Kasturba Nagar	2001853.27
28.	Moti Bagh-I	1985243.80
29.	Netaji Nagar	1980978.32
30.	A-Block Store	1844603.80
31.	Kidwai Nagar	1810474.30
32.	Patpar Ganj	1794938.05
33.	Mall Road	1755315.00
34.	Curzon Road	1731001.57
35.	I.N.A. Colony	1649748.48
36.	Srinivaspuri	1607527.50
37.	R.K. Puram-II (B)	1579012.20
38.	R.K. Puram-VII	1512407.51
39.	Asia House	1512302.30
40.	R.K. Puram (West)	1500224.00
41.	R.K. Puram-V	1477928.28
42.	N.T.P.C.	1448336.20
43.	R.K. Puram-II	1438184.13
44.	Pushpa Bhavan	1415633.00
45.	R.K. Puram-I	1380717.22
46.	Narauji Nagar	1331075.00
47.	Pushp Vihar	1323978.81
48.	Patel Dham	1277084.08

Sl. No.	Outlet Name/Sales	Total Sale (Rs.)
49.	Moti Bagh-II (South)	1252325.67
50.	R.K. Puram-III	1211782.07
51.	North West Moti Bagh	1166171.20
52.	North Block Central Sectt.	1081147.07
53.	Kalkaji	990078.10
54.	Sadiq Nagar	972352.68
55.	U.P.S.C	936981.90
56.	ASI	849853.10
57.	Manaser	833950.85
58.	Jalvihar	807281.85
59.	N.C.E.R.T	755025.89
60.	R.K. Puram-II	712567.01
61.	NOIDA	817058.80
62.	Prem Nagar	601521.25
63.	I.A.A.I	535178.89
64.	Mobile Van-II	405240.00
65.	Mobile Van III	401500.00
66.	Nanakpura	342857.00
67.	Mobile Van-IV	309997.50
68.	FCI Barakhamba Road	250073.11
69.	Mobile Van I	203548.00

Government as a Litigant

4277. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court as on April 1, 1994 in which the Union Government is a party;

(b) the break-up of such cases by Ministry/Department; and

(c) the break-up by year of registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Government Quarters

4278. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government quarters in Delhi have been declared dangerous;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mortgage Housing Finance Scheme

4279. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the Mortgage Housing Finance Scheme;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the objectives to be achieved therefrom;

(c) whether the modalities of the scheme have since been finalised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). Housing finance institutions already provide loans to individuals against mortgage of plot/structure thereon, as security for refund of loan.

[Translation]

Report of Hathi Committee

4280. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hathi Committee had recommended to ban the manufacture of some medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are not accepting the Report of Hathi Committee in view of the pressure of the multinational companies;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Hathi Committee had recommended that the Drug Control Administration should immediately take prompt measures to eliminate irrational drug combinations.

(c) to (e). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, who administer the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, have informed that screening of irrational or harmful drugs is an ongoing exercise and that 44 categories of formulations have been banned *vide* Gazette Notifications issued from time to time.

[English]

Privatisation of FCI

4281. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India proposes to privatise its loss making units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) There is no proposal from the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) to privatise its loss making units.

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

Investment in Industrial Sector

4282. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments for simplification of rules and procedures for attracting more foreign investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the State Governments in this regard so far?

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

TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Interaction with State Government for facilitating industrial projects, including those with foreign investment, has been an on-going process ever since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in 1991. *Inter-alia*, these focus on the need for single window approval systems, improved infrastructure facilities/ services and removing clearance/ implementation bottle-necks.

This interaction, *inter-alia*, has led to revised policy announcements, single window approval systems, common format for monitoring of investment proposals and formation of high level facilitation committees in several States.

[*Translation*]

Performance of Undertakings

4283. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the various undertakings functioning under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, undertaking-wise; and

(c) the assistance provided to those undertakings which are not performing well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The performance of the undertakings under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers is reviewed on a regular basis. These reviews focus, *inter-alia*, on the overall performance of the undertakings achievements of production targets, turn-over, profitability, progress of project implementation, energy conservation and pollution control. The problems being faced by the undertakings are also discussed and all possible assistance is provided to overcome them.

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Research Award

4284. DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the scientists who have been given Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Research Award so far by the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad;

(b) the fields in which contribution has been made by these scientists; and

(c) whether all these scientists are Indian?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The Names of scientists, who have been given Hari Om Ashram Prerit Vikram Sarabhai Research Award so far by the

Physical Research Laboratory,
Madabad, and the field in which specific

contribution has been made by them, are
as under:-

Sl. No.	Names of the Awardees	Field in which specific contribution made
	S/Shri/Smt.	
1.	S. Krishnan	Electronics & Telecommunication
2.	S. Srikantan	Electronics & Telecommunication
3.	Satya Prakash	Planetary and Space Science
4.	R.N. Keshavmurthy	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
5.	N. Seshagiri	System Analysis or Management
6.	N. Pant	Electronics & Telecommunication
7.	U.R. Rao	Planetary and Space Science
8.	B.M. Reddy	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
9.	P.P. Kale	System Analysis or Management
10.	O.P.N. Calla	Electronics & Telecommunication
11.	B. Buti	Planetary and Space Science
12.	P.V. Joseph	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
13.	I.C. Sharma	System Analysis or Management
14.	K.S. Parikh	System Analysis or Management
15.	A.B. Bhattacharya	Electronics & Telecommunication
16.	K.S. Krishnaswamy	Planetary and Space Science
17.	S.K. Ghosh	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
18.	S.C. Gupta	System Analysis or Management
19.	S.C. Dutta Roy	Electronics & Telecommunication
20.	R. Cowsik	Planetary and Space Sciences
21.	K. Kasturirangan	System Analysis or Management
22.	R.M. Vasagam	System Analysis or Management
23.	B.N. Chatterji	Electronics & Telecommunication

Sl. No.	Names of the Awardees	Field in which specific contribution made
	S/Shri/Smt.	
24.	S.K. Gupta	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
25.	S.M. Rao	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
26.	P.S. Goel	System Analysis or Management
27.	Bharathi Bhat	Electronics & Telecommunication
28.	P.C. Agrawal	Planetary and Space Sciences
29.	G.L. Kalra	Planetary and Space Sciences
30.	Vijay Kumar	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
31.	N.R. Patel	System Analysis or Management
32.	T.K. Alex	Electronics & Telecommunication
33.	Surendra Prasad	Electronics & Telecommunication
34.	V.K. Kapahi	Planetary and Space Sciences
35.	P.C. Pandey	Atmospheric Physics and Hydrology
36.	Anil Kakodkar	System Analysis or Management
37.	N. Kameswara Rao	Space Sciences
38.	S. Bujarbarua	Space Sciences
39.	Sulochana Gadgil	Space Applications
40.	Surendra Pal	Electronics, Informatics, Telematics and Automation
41.	L.M. Patnaik	Electronics, Informatics, Telematics and Automation
42.	M.G. Chandrasekhar	System Analysis or Management
43.	H.S. Mazumdar	Electronics, Informatics, Telematics and Automation
44.	S.B. Sharma	Electronics, Informatics, Telematics and Automation
45.	Vinod Krishan	Space Sciences
46.	R. Shridharan	Space Sciences

Sl. No.	Names of the Awardees	Field in which specific contribution made
	S/Shri/Smt.	
47.	V.R. Katti	Systems Analysis or Management Problems
48.	A.S. Pillai	Systems Analysis or Management Problems
49.	Sankar Kumar Pal	Electronics, Informatics, Telematics and Automation
50.	S.K. Chaudhuri	Electronics, Informatics, Telematics and Automation
51.	A. Pramesh Rao	Space Sciences
52.	B.N. Goswami	Space Sciences
53.	P.S. Roy	Space Applications
54.	N.K. Malik	Systems Analysis or Management Problems

(c) All the Scientists, who have been so far given this award, are Indians.

development of cities with World Bank/ external assistance; and

Development of Cities

(b) if so, city-wise details thereof?

4285. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have sent any proposal for the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of proposal are as under:—

State	Proposed Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Proposed cities to be covered
Maharashtra			
	1. Bombay Sewage Disposal Project (with World Bank assistance)	580.00	Bombay
	2. IV Bombay Middle Vaitarna Water Supply and Sanitation Project (with World Bank assistance)	566.67	Bombay

State	Proposed Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Proposed cities to be covered
3.	Ind Maharashtra Water Supply and Sanitation Project (with World Bank assistance)	863.00	43 urban & 189 rural areas in Maharashtra
4.	Integrated Slum Development for Nagpur City (with German assistance)	80.00	326 slums in Nagpur
5.	Bombay Urban Infrastructure Project (with World Bank assistance)	2608.00	Bombay
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project	700.00	Indore, Raipur, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior
2.	Indore habitat Improvement Project (with ODA assistance)	34.35 The ODA has agreed to revise the cost to Rs. 60.50 crores	183 slums in Indore

[Translation]

Accidents in Atomic Power Plants

4286. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred in Atomic Power Plants, so far;

(b) the details of the accidents, plant-wise and cause-wise;

(c) whether the enquiries have been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to obviate such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) reporting system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) classifies nuclear events in a scale ranging from 0 to 7 in the increasing order of severity. Events rated upto and including 3 are classified as 'incidents' and events rated 4 and above are 'accidents'. No accidents

have so far occurred in any of the Nuclear Power Plants in operation in India.

[English]

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

[Translation]

Expenditure on L.C.A.

4287. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made initially in budget for Light Combat Aircraft project;

(b) the expenditure incurred on this project so far and the estimated amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the entire project; and

(c) the total foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The preliminary estimated cost of the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) project was Rs. 560 crore at the 1982-83 price level. Government approval for building two technology demonstrator aircraft under Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) Phase I was accorded in April 1993 at a revised cost of Rs. 2188 crore of October 1991 price level. A sum of Rs. 727 crore has been spent so far. The first flight of the technology demonstrator is planned in June 1996.

(c) The foreign exchange content estimated for FSED Phase I of LCA project is Rs. 873 crore at 1991 price level.

Electoral Reforms

4289. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 433 on February, 23, 1994 regarding electoral reforms and state:

(a) whether the views of various political parties on a package of electoral reforms have since been obtained;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which that exercise is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Government propose to set-up a special funds to finance election expenses of the various political parties as a part of the electoral reforms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The proposals on electoral reforms finalised by the Government were discussed with political parties and after taking into account their views, Government has introduced a Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994 in Lok Sabha on 13th June, 1994.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Industries in Maharashtra

4290. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the medium and small scale industrial units in Maharashtra which are lying closed, location-wise;

(b) the total investment made in these units; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to review these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per information received from the Govt. of Maharashtra, district-wise list of closed SSI Units and list of sick medium/large scale units approached to B.I.F.R. is enclosed as *Statement* attached.

(b) The information about the investment made in medium and small scale sector (SIDO) is not available. However, as per the findings of the Second Census of Small Scale Units, the per unit investment in the working units was Rs. 4.22 lakhs.

(c) State Government monitors a scheme of rehabilitation of sick SSI Units on various levels, and grants prescribed reliefs/concessions to sick SSI units. A sick unit cell is established in the

Directorate of Industries to monitor the schemes of rehabilitation of sick SSI units. Banks/Financial Institutions identify the sick units and approve the nursing programme after confirming potential viability of the sick SSI units as per RBI guidelines. If such SSI units expect relief and concession in respect of Sales, tax, MSEB dues and other Government dues from State Government then the concessions are offered by way of giving easy instalments with concessional rate of interest for the repayment of above mentioned dues.

District level Committees for rehabilitation of sick unit are set up in each district under the Chairmanship of Collector in order to identify the sick units at proper time to initiate dialogue with the financial institution to work out on spot solutions and to take up the nursing programme at right time.

State Government has also constituted a State Level Inter Institutional Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Industries) and the members of the committee are representatives of lead banks and Financial Institutions. The meetings of the committee are held by RBI to discuss the problems of sick units, with the representatives of Banks and Financial Institutions and help the sick units to get their problems solved.

Protection under Bombay Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 is also granted to Sick Units in order to prevent the unemployment and to protect the interest of sick unit. If such protection under the act is extended to the unit all legal proceedings are held up during the period of protection.

For industrial sickness in medium and large scale units, Board for Industrial

and Financial Reconstruction is established under the enactment of Sick Industrial Companies (Special) Provisions Act, 1985. Board may make such enquiry as it may deem fit for determining the sickness of the Co. and appoint an operating agency. Board then orders operating agency to prepare viable scheme for rehabilitation of the unit. Draft scheme is circulated to every authority. Operating agency conducts the joint meeting of concerned authorities involved in it to get assistance from them as per RBI guidelines. The Board may sanction draft scheme and issue sanction order for post sanctioned operation to concerned authorities. If the concerned authorities have not given consent then BIFR may order for winding up the unit as deem fit.

State Government also evolved a standard package for reliefs/concessions

for sick industrial units on 17.10.90 and 19.9.92. Under the package some reliefs and concessions are extended to the unit, as follows:—

- (i) Sales Tax dues/MGEB dues are rescheduled over a period of two to five years to be recovered in monthly instalment at the rate of 13%.
- (ii) Workers industrial Co-op. Schemes where equity participation with IDBI is also encouraged, if viable scheme turns out. If the concern authority has not given consent then BIFR may order for winding up the unit as deem fit. If any reliefs/ concessions are sought other than the Standard Package then Government permission is necessary.

STATEMENT

District-wise closed Small Scale Units and District-wise Sick Medium/Large Scale Units who approached to BIFR as on March, 1994, in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of closed SSI Units	No. of Sick Large/Medium Scale Units approached to BIFR
1.	Gr. Bombay	3705	70
2.	Thane	674	57
3.	Raigad	214	12
4.	Ratnagiri	23	4
5.	Sindhudurg	161	2
6.	Nasik	64	
7.	Dhule	117	1

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of closed SSI Units	No. of Sick Large/Medium Scale Units approached to BIFR
8.	Jalgaon	68	4
9.	Ahmednagar	19	3
10.	Pune	1450	25
11.	Satara	40	5
12.	Sangli	62	4
13.	Kolhapur	26	4
14.	Solapur	56	4
15.	Aurangabad	37	10
16.	Jalna	2	2
17.	Parbhani	20	--
18.	Beed	78	--
19.	Nanded	25	1
20.	Osmanabad	41	--
21.	Latur	13	--
22.	Buldhana	173	--
23.	Akola	9	1
24.	Amaravati	196	
25.	Yeatmal	18	--
26.	Wardha	115	1
27.	Nagpur	249	9
28.	Bhandara	154	2
29.	Chandrapur	158	1
30.	Gadchiroli	18	1
Total		7985	231

[English]

Small Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh

4291. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Union Government to Uttar Pradesh for setting up of small power projects during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) the amount earmarked by the Planning Commission for the execution of above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Central Government has been normally providing block Plan assistance to the States for their Plans according to formula approved by National Development Council. The assistance is not provided for specific sectors/projects/schemes. Unless specified and allocated under the criterion 'Special Problems' indicated by the States. However, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) provides capital subsidy for setting up small hdyel projects (upto 3 MW). MNES has released an amount of Rs. 147.87 lakhs in the year 1993-94 and Rs. 0.44 lakhs in 1994-95 so far for the above programme in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The approved outlays for Annual Plan 1993-94 and 1994-95 for the small hydro power projects for the State of Uttar Pradesh are Rs. 1550 lakhs and Rs. 800 lakhs respectively.

Indo-Russian Co-operation in Science and Technology

4292. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russian Government has recently offered its co-operation in the field of Science and Tehcnology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Desirous of continuing with the programme of S&T cooperation between India and the erstwhile Soveit Union, the Russian Government proposed the conclusion of a fresh S&T agreement with India. The Government of India responded positively to the Russian proposal. The draft was finalised through mutual consultation and an Agreement on S&T cooperation between India and Russia was signed in Moscow on June 30, 1994.

[Translation]

Hospital in Bhopal

4293. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the orders issued by the Manager of the Union Carbide for setting up a Hospital

in Bhopal in compliance to the judgement awarded by the Supreme Court in view of the Bhopal Gas tragedy;

(b) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has made available the land for the construction of Hospital;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the scheme formulated by the Union Government/State Government/ Union Carbide for the construction of proposed hospital and the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) On the directions of the Supreme Court, the sole Trustee of the Bhopal Hospital Trust, set up by the Union Carbide Corporation (UCC), has appointed the State Bank of India (SBI) and Credit Capital Finance Corporation Ltd. (CCFCL) as joint escrow agent to undertake the sale of the shares so that money could be made available for the hospital.

(b) and (c). The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has made available 30 acres of

land at Bhopal, free of cost for the hospital.

(d) An Empowered Committee has been recently constituted for looking into various activities relating to planning construction, equipping and commissioning of the hospital. The hospital is to be made functional within a period of 3 years.

[English]

Development of Slum Areas

4294. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Development Administration (UK) has been providing funds for the development of slum areas in States; and

(b) if so, the names of cities being funded, State-wise?

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

(b) The State-wise information is as given under:—

Andhra Pradesh	— Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project	— Hyderabad
	— Vijayawada Slum Improvement Project	— Vijayawada
	— Visakhapatnam Slum Improvement Project	— Visakhapatnam
Madhya Pradesh	— Indore Habitat Improvement Project	— Indore
West Bengal	— Calcutta Slum Improvement Project	— Calcutta
Orissa	— Cuttack Habitat Project	— Cuttack

Toxic Ingredients in Plastic Packaging

4295. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic packaging materials used in the food-stuff industry have been found to be toxic in certain concentrations;

(b) if so, the extent to which such coloured containers contaminate the food-stuff due to colour migration;

(c) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute has set up any facility to estimate the toxic ingredients in plastic and ensure that they are well within the permitted limits in the food-stuff industry; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). A preliminary study undertaken on limited samples by the CFTRI has indicated the possibility of transmission of colours from the packaging containers to the food products. However, this result is not conclusive because of the small number of samples.

(c) and (d). CFTRI has the facilities to test plastics for their safe use in food packaging. CFTRI can analyse the specific

ingredients/additives in plastic packaging and indicate whether they are within permitted limits acceptable for use in packaging of food products.

[*Translation*]

Generation of Non-Conventional Energy

4296. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to develop a vast market for the generation of non-conventional energy and the equipments required for it;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate any policy for non-conventional energy alongwith conventional energy system;

(c) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a wide programmes for promotion, utilisation and market development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Various steps have been taken by the Ministry to tap the vast market of non-conventional energy which

include moving to liberalised policy regime, replacing direct cash subsidies by a package of incentives and financing arrangements, rationalisation of custom and excise duties, tax holidays, depreciation allowance. Other measures include provision of wheeling and banking and remunerative prices to the power produced by renewable energy sources for feeding in to the grid.

(b) to (d). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have formulated a new "Strategy & Action Plan" for the 8th Plan with a view to giving further impetus to the development of non-conventional energy sources and to supplement conventional sources of energy by aiming at achieving considerably higher targets than those envisaged in the Eighth Plan.

[English]

Funds under RGNDWM

4297. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the funds released under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 till June 30, 1994 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): *The funds released under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 till June 30, 1994 to the State/UTs is given in the Statement attached.*

STATEMENT

Sl. State/U.T. No.	Release of funds (Rs. in lakh)		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (upto 30.6.94)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2547.00	4624.00	2322.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	462.00	746.00	421.00
3. Assam	1370.00	1370.00	721.00
4. Bihar	1847.40	4856.00	2734.50
5. Goa	55.00	134.00	64.50
6. Gujarat	1633.00	2956.00	1519.00
7. Haryana	832.80	1831.00	1004.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	642.00	1033.00	471.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1900.00	1888.80	1299.50
10. Karnataka	2342.00	3712.00	2136.00
11. Kerala	1191.00	2127.00	1086.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Release of funds (Rs. in lakh)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (upto 30.6.94)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2702.10	4800.00	2571.00
13.	Maharashtra	2423.70	5488.00	3091.00
14.	Manipur	308.00	308.00	154.00
15.	Meghalaya	420.00	420.00	210.00
16.	Mizoram	129.00	210.00	118.00
17.	Nagaland	228.10	389.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	1335.00	2360.00	1217.00
19.	Punjab	424.00	888.00	387.50
20.	Rajasthan	4183.00	7129.00	4110.50
21.	Sikkim	367.70	372.00	186.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2019.00	3470.00	1841.00
23.	Tripura	304.00	350.00	175.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4724.00	7647.20	4308.00
25.	West Bengal	1824.00	2952.00	1663.00
26.	A&N Islands	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	22.00	96.50	—
28.	Lakshadweep	—	40.00	—
29.	Pondicherry	13.00	26.00	13.00
30.	Delhi	7.20	19.70	—
31.	D&N Haveli	—	30.00	—
32.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
Total		36256.00	62273.20	33823.50

Earthquake safety measures

4298. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Are city buildings safe from quakes?" appearing in the Indian Express dated August 8, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Delhi falls in seismic zone IV as per the Indian Standard Code, IS:1893-1984. Delhi has witnessed small earthquakes of magnitude around 4 in recent past. Earthquakes of magnitude 3.5 and 4 occurred respectively on 21.3.1993 and 28.7.1994. Historically also, earthquakes of low to moderate intensity have occurred around Delhi. Analysis of the data has indicated that the seismic activity is mainly located near Sohna, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Sonapat.

(c) An inter-departmental Expert Committee has been set up to work out details regarding preparation of first order micro-zonation map of Delhi area based on the available data on seismicity,

seismotectonic and geotechnical aspects and typology of construction.

The Committee is examining the available data for evolving specific studies to be undertaken. It is expected that these studies will help in identifying the relative vulnerability of different zones and remedial measures. The studies will take into account results of similar work done in other countries.

Stock of Fertilisers

4299. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated stock of fertilisers in the country as on 1.1.1994;

(b) the estimated production and demand for the year 1993-94; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet any possible shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The estimated opening stock, production and consumption of fertilisers during 1993-94 were as follows:-

(figures in lakh tonnes nutrient)

	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
Estimated opening stock as on 1.4.93	9.28	6.24	3.64	19.16

	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
Production during 1993-94	72.31	18.16	—	90.47
Estimated consumption during 1993-94	89.86	28.84	9.63	128.33

(c) The gap between the demand and availability of nitrogenous fertilisers which were under control during 1993-94 was met from imports of urea.

Tie-up by Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

4300. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) is contemplating to change its partner in tie-up for production of diphenylmethane di-isocyanate (Diphenylmethane Di-isocyanate) (IDI) project;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) the details of the partner company selected earlier and the reason for changing the same;

(d) whether any progress has been made in identifying and selection of the new partner; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) to (e). Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited is presently involved in technology sourcing for diphenylmethane di-isocyanate (Diphenylmethane Di-isocyanate) (MDI) project. No partner has so far been selected.

Pending Cases

4301. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI LAETA UMBREY:
SHRI D. VENKATES-
WARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka High Court had launched a successful scheme of clearing pending cases in four districts in two years;

(b) if so, the names of such districts;

(c) whether such scheme is likely to be introduced in other States also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be introduced on other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). As per

information received from the Registry of Karnataka High Court, the High Court is monitoring the scheme introducing in the Districts of Madhya, Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Bijapur in Karnataka with the object of disposing of all the cases (except the cases which have been stayed by the Higher Courts) pending as on 31.5.93 within the period of 2 years *i.e.* by 31.5.1995.

(c) to (e). The Administration of Justice in the District and Subordinate Courts comes under the purview of the State Government/High Court concerned. If the Karnataka experiment succeeds in reducing pendencies, the Government would at the appropriate time, consider circulating the scheme, to other High Courts/State Governments for their consideration.

Hostel Accommodation

4302. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hostel accommodation at Pragati Vihar and Curzon Road, New Delhi;

(b) the persons to whom the hostel accommodation is allotted;

(c) the maximum period for which the hostel accommodation is allotted to a person;

(d) whether some allottees are living in these hostels for several years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Pragati Vihar – 792 Suites

Curzon – (i) 256 Double Suites
Road (ii) 96 Single Suites with Kitchen
(iii) 126 Single Suites without Kitchen

(b) Like any other type of General Pool Accommodation, hostel accommodation is also allotted to eligible Government servants posted in eligible Offices located at Delhi/New Delhi. The hostel accommodation is also allotted to categories like freedom fighters, eminent Artists and Social Workers, etc., whose cases are covered under the guidelines approved by the Government.

(c) Hostel accommodation being regular accommodation like any other type of General Pool Accommodation is allotted on regular basis except in the case of freedom fighters, social workers, eminent Artists, etc., on regular basis and no fixed period is indicated.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since hostel accommodation is allotted to the eligible Government servants as regular accommodation they are entitled to retained the accommodation till they remain eligible for the General Pool Accommodation.

I.A.S. Officers posted abroad

4303. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officers of All India Service other than Indian Foreign Service, who have been posted to various positions abroad in our Embassies, Trade Commissions, International Organisations during 1992-93 and 1993-94 together with the post held by them; and

(b) the mode of selection of the officers to such high postings?

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

information is given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) The mode of selection of these posts is as follows:—

- (i) Nomination by following the Central Staffing Scheme procedure or by the prescribed foreign assignment selection procedure.
- (ii) According cadre clearance to the officers selected by the international organisations on the basis of direct offers or in response to advertisements.

STATEMENT

List of officers of All India Services other than Indian Foreign Service, who have been posted to various positions abroad in our Embassies, Trade Commissions, International Organisation during 1992-93 and 1993-94 together with the post held by them

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of Embassy/ International Organisation	Post held
1.	Shri V.K. Majotia, IAS	Embassy of India, Tokoyo	Minister
2.	Shri Narayan Valluri, IAS	Embassy of India, Washington	Minister
3.	Ms. S. Brar, IAS	Embassy of India, Washington	First Secretary
4.	Sh. Sunil Mitra, IAS	Embassy of India, Moscow	Counsellor
5.	Shri Rajiv Mathur, IPS	Embassy of India, Washington	Counsellor
6.	Shri. A.K. Doval, IPS	High Commission of India, London	Minister
7.	Shri R.N. Behura, IPS	High Commission of India, Dhaka	First Secretary

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of Embassy/ International Organisation	Post held
8.	Shri D.P. Sinha, IPS	High Commission of India, Colombo	First Secretary
9.	Sh. S.K. Choudhary, IPS	Embassy of India, Bonn	First Secretary
10.	K. Shankara Narayanan, IPS	Embassy of India, Moscow	First Secretary
11.	Sh. Arun Bhatnagar, IAS	High Commission of India, London	Minister
12.	Shri N. Sandhu, IPS	High Commission of India, Ottawa	Counsellor
13.	Sh. M.K. Sinha, IPS	High Commission of India, Islamabad	Minister
14.	Sh. Rajiv Mehata, IPS	Indian Trade Centre, Brussel	Adviser
15.	R.K. Sharma	INTERPOL	Specialised Police Officer
16.	M. Farooqui, IAS	Consulate General of India, Jeddah	Consul General
17.	Smt. Jayshree Balachandran, IAS	WB	Nutrition Specialist Africa Technology Department
18.	Shri Arun Bhatia, IAS	UNDP	Chief Technical Adviser Laos
19.	Shri S.P. Bajpai, IAS	ADB	Programme Officer
20.	Smt. S.D. Barwa, IAS	WB	Small Scale Industry, Adviser with Govt. of Ghana
21.	Dr. J.N. Chaubey, IAS	WB	Advising in India Department
22.	Shri V.K. Chanana, IAS	UNIDO	Senior Industrial Deve- lopment Officer
23.	Sh. Shailditya Chatterjee, IAS	ADB	Programme Officer
24.	Shri R.N. De, IAS	International Jute Organisation	Senior Officer (Market Promotion)

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of Embassy/ International Organisation	Post held
25.	Sh. Sushil Mohan, IAS	Tea Promotion Centre, Tea Board	Director (Tea Promotion)
26.	Sh. V.K. Duggal, IAS	Commonwealth Secretariat	Tourism Marketing Adviser in Grenada
27.	Sh. Ravindra Gupta, IAS	ICAO	Indian representative on the council, ICAO, Montreal
28.	Shri H. Ghosh, IAS	ILO	Deputy Programme Manager, Geneva
29.	Shri M.S. Gill, IAS	WB	Consultancy Assignment
30.	Shri G.S. Ghosh, IAS	UNICEF	Adviser to Executive Director
31.	A. Hoda, IAS	ESCAP	Dy. Director General (GATT)
32.	Shri G. Hoda, IAS	WB	Technical Assistant to Executive Director
33.	Shri S.V. Iyer, IAS	WB	Consulting Assignment
34.	Dr. G.S. Jaiya, IAS	WIPO	Senior Programme Officer
35.	Sh. S. Krishan Kumar, IAS	WB	Executive Secretary of Agricultural Policy Unit
36.	Shri Navin Kumar, IAS	CFTC	Technical Adviser
37.	Shri A.K. Khurana, IAS	WB	ESMAP Consultancy Assignment
38.	Shri Rahul Khullar, IAS	ADB	Economist
39.	Shri Anil Lakhina, IAS	South Investment Trade & Technical Data Exchange Centre (SITTDEC)	Director
40.	Smt. Meena Gupta, IAS	ILO	Project Co-ordinator with CLASP, India
41.	Shri S. Narayan, IAS	Centre on Integrated Rural Dev, for Asia & Pacific (CIRDAP) Dhaka	Director

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Name of Embassy/ International Organisation	Post held
42.	Shri Neeraj Prasad, IAS	IMF	Technical Assistant to Executive Director
43.	Smt. D.M. De Rebello, IAS	UNESCO	Regional Adviser
44.	Sh. K.S. Ramasubbana, IAS	WB	Human Resources Development Adviser
45.	Smt. Vineeta Ray, IAS	UNFPA	Adviser
46.	Sh. C.R. Rajendran, IAS	ADB	Secretariat Officer
47.	Shri T.S. Sandhu, IAS	UNICEF	Project Director, Patna
48.	Sh. Mukul Sanwal, IAS	UNEP	Senior Policy Adviser to Executive Director
49.	Sh. L.V. Saptharishi, IAS	UNDP	Programme Officer
50.	Sh. K. Madhava Sharma, IAS	UNEP	Co-ordinator in the OZONE Secretariat.
51.	Smt. Radha Singh, IAS	WB	Consultancy assignment
52.	Shri Ravi Sawhney, IAS	ESCAP	Chief, International Trade Division
53.	Shri P. Sinha, IAS	CFTC	Project posting
54.	Shri N.K. Sabarwal, IAS	WIPO	Director
55.	Shri S. Sunder, IAS	Commonwealth Secretariat	Director & Head
56.	Dr. Asbhir-du Singh Indian Forest Service	UNEP	Programme Officer
57.	Dr. C.T.S. Nair Indian Forest Service	FAO	Senior Programme Adviser
58.	Sh. K.P. Geethakrishnan, IAS (since retired from IAS)	IMF	Executive Director
59.	Shri J.S. Kang, IAS	WB	Population specialist
60.	Jayashree Balachander, IAS	WB	Specialist

Anti Poverty Programmes

4304. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a comprehensive system of monitoring and concurrent evaluation of major anti-poverty programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far these efforts have helped in proper and effective implementation of major anti-poverty programmes particularly in backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive system of monitoring and concurrent evaluation of major anti-poverty programmes being implemented by it. For proper monitoring, emphasis is laid on a strong data base and regular feed back. The 7 type of monitoring mechanism includes periodic submission of progress reports, release procedures, intensive inspection, Central/State level Coordination Committee Meetings, Conference/Workshops of Project Directors of DRDA's and State Secretaries incharge of Rural Development, Area Officers Scheme etc. To build up an effective management information system, mini computer cells have also been established in the DRDA. So far, computers have been installed in about 83% of DRDAs in the country. The States are also availing of NICNET facilities for planning and monitoring of rural development programmes. Under

Area Officers Scheme, Senior Officers of the Ministry have been allocated specific States/UT to over-see the progress and performance of various rural development programmes. The Area Officers during their periodic visits to the District/block/villages give special emphasis on qualitative assessment of programmes and also suggest remedial measures for improvement.

The impact of poverty alleviation programmes being implemented by the Ministry are evaluated from time to time through concurrent evaluation studies. All Districts in the country are covered in these Concurrent Evaluation surveys and are conducted with the help of reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organisations to ensure objectivity.

(c) The Ministry has been taking corrective measures to improve and stream-line the implementation of the programmes based on the findings of concurrent evaluation studies and an effective system of monitoring of the programmes through out the country including Backward Areas.

[Translation]

Compensation Courts

4305. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wards in Bhopal where compensation courts have been set up to provide compensation to Union Carbide gas victim families;

(b) the amount sanctioned for each family by each court, so far; and

(c) the classification of [English]
compensation cases made by each court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) 38.

(b) The compensation amount is not sanctioned family-wise but is payable to individuals.

(c) The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985 framed under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 provides the following classification of compensation cases for injury and death..

- (i) Death.
- (ii) Total disablement resulting in permanent disability to earn livelihood.
- (iii) Permanent partial disablement affecting the overall capacity of a person to earn his livelihood.
- (iv) Temporary partial disablement resulting in reduced capacity to earn livelihood.
- (v) Injury of utmost severity..
- (vi) Minor injury.

UEIMP in Orissa

4306. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cities/towns in Orissa where the Urban Environment Infrastructure Management Programme is being implemented at present; and

(b) the details of the work undertaken in these cities/towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa has reported that action has been initiated for preparation of a project report on Urban Environment Infrastructure Management Project to address the urban environmental problems in the towns of Puri, Berhampur and Sambalpur. Since the proposal is at a preliminary stage *i.e.* at the stage of preparatory works for undertaking a study in the selected towns, the details regarding works undertaken/implementation of the project are not available.

Integrated Solid Waste Management

4307. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the Integrated Solid Waste Management;

(b) the achievements made in the improvement of efficiency in all sectors of solid waste management;

(c) the assistance given by the Union Government to the various States; and

(d) the long-term strategy being developed in co-ordination with State Governments, urban local bodies, international agencies, community and private sector?

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

(b) Since it is a State subject, the achievements would depend upon the urban local bodies in proper planning, use of appropriate technology, adequate budget provision and trained manpower.

(c) A grant of Rs. 10 lakhs has been released by this Ministry during 1993-94 for the implementation of the Community Based Solid Waste Management pilot project in Panaji, Goa.

(d) The long-term strategy as envisaged by the National Management Council would focus on appropriate methods of disposal of various forms of waste, finance, monitoring, training and media campaign. The result of the Panaji Pilot project are also expected to generate ideas for further action, at a national level.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen of Karnataka

4308. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen in Karnataka and the steps

taken for their rehabilitation and welfare so far;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints from ex-servicemen in the State in regard to their pension etc. during the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). As per the census of ex-Servicemen, a total of 34,689 ex-Servicemen have been registered in Karnataka upto 30th June, 1994.

There is a comprehensive package of resettlement and welfare measures for the ex-Servicemen. The Central Government has provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government Departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings including the Nationalised Banks. Defence Services personnel, who have been disabled in war or in peace time, and whose disability is attributable to military service, are accorded Priority-I. In addition, the Government of Karnataka has provided 10% reservation in Groups 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts in State Government Departments and its undertakings for its ex-Servicemen.

A number of Central schemes provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I Scheme which provides financial assistance for setting up small industrial projects; the SEMFEX-II Scheme to take up gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; SEMFEX-III

Scheme to provide adequate self-employment opportunities through promotion of Khadi and Village Industries in the rural areas; preferential allotment of Petroleum Product Agencies; allotment of Unit Trust of India Agencies, Transportation of coal etc. Training Programmes are arranged for improving their employability or to enable them to take self-employment after retirement. Ex-Servicemen are authorised free medical facilities in Military Hospitals and canteen facilities at the nearest CSD canteens. Recipients of gallantry awards are given 50% concession for air travel in the domestic sector and rail travel in second class. The ex-Servicemen, who are in penury, are given financial assistance out of the welfare funds at the disposal of Ministry of Defence and the Rajya Sainik Boards. The ex-Servicemen can avail the facility to stay for short durations in Sainik Rest Houses constructed at District Headquarters for settlement of their cases. Reservation in Sainik and Military Schools is available to the children of serving and ex-Servicemen. Recruitment in Defence Security Corps is primarily reserved for ex-Servicemen.

In Addition to the above facilities, the ex-servicemen of Karnataka are given the following benefits by the Karnataka State Government:

- (i) 9% of the house-sites and houses are reserved for allotment by City Improvement Trust Boards and 5% by Bangalore Development Authority for serving personnel/ex-Servicemen and families of jawans killed in action. Besides 5% of houses built by Karnataka Housing Board are reserved for serving personnel and ex-Servicemen.

- (ii) 2.5% of available seats in polytechnics and B.Ed. are reserved for the children of serving and ex-Servicemen personnel. In addition, 40 seats each (total 80) in favour of children of serving and ex-Servicemen are reserved in Engineering Courses.
- (iii) Four seats are reserved in Medical Colleges. One seat has been reserved in a Dental College.
- (iv) Destitute grant of Rs. 60 p.m. is given to ex-Servicemen who are very poor and not in receipt of any pension.
- (v) Stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. is given to ex-Servicemen, war widows and their children undergoing training in Industrial Training Institutes.
- (vi) Cash grants are given to Gallantry Award Winners.
- (vii) 10% National Permits are reserved for ex-Servicemen for plying trucks.

The Ministry of Defence has a special Pension Grievances Cell to deal with the complaints of ex-Servicemen regarding pension and other related matters. This cell received 11 complaints relating to pension during the last one year from ex-Servicemen belonging to Karnataka. These complaints were in regard to grant of pension, payment of O.T.I., dearness relief, etc. The complaints were examined in accordance with rules and orders, action as warranted was taken and replies were given to the complainants, wherever necessary.

Coverage of NIC Highway

4309. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functions performed and the utility of NICNET under the National Informatics Centre;

(b) the number of particulars of cities in the country presently linked through NIC 'Highway' computer technology;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cover some more cities by NIC highway;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NICNET is presently under-utilised; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to utilise NICNET capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The NICNET Ku-band based Info Highway was set up to provide informatics services to the Central and State Governments. It provides E-mail (domestic/international), database access, remote log-in, file transfer facility, EDI and interactive usage services. The NICNET is also providing service to the Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) At present following 13 cities have been connected through the NICNET Info Highway to provide the above mentioned facilities: Delhi, Ahmedabad,

Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Lucknow, Jaipur, Patna, Chandigarh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Pune and Bangalore. At each of these centres a high speed system capable of operating upto 2.2 MBytes was created. It has facility to provide connectivity through the dial-up or leased lines.

(c) There is a proposal to extend the NICNET Info Highway to an additional 20 commercially and economically important cities.

(d) It is proposed to provide at each of these centres an X.25 switch with facility to access the network either through dial-up or leased mechanism. The exporters in the country will be able to avail the E-mail as well Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) facilities.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. The NICNET facility is extensively used by the State as well as Central Government to monitor various socio-economic projects executed in the country. Medical professionals, legal experts, economists, several R&D and public sector organisations are utilising these services not only to access the databases created by NIC but also the external databases. Recently, a facility was created to provide information about the trade possibilities through the trade point created in the Ministry of Commerce.

With the increasing utilisation of the NICNET, there has been in the last few years, congestion on the network. In view of this, the Info Highway system was created with high bandwidth facility. This expansion was achieved in the most economical manner with only an incremental cost on the existing NICNET. The total infrastructure of the NICNET has been utilised to provide support to the NICNET Info Highway.

Procurements by Kendriya Bhandar

4310. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates quoted by M/s. Swaran Enterprises manufacturer-cum-supplier of Tiger brand phenyle in the tender floated by DTC were less than the rates at which they are supplying the items to Kendriya Bhandar;

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

(c) the names of the brands of phenyle and naphthalene being sold by Kendriya Bhandar together with the rates of procurement and sale as well and the number of times the procurement rates thereof were revised in the last 12 months, monthwise, with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of such suppliers who are supplying items to Kendriya Bhandar at higher rates than in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

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

(b) The rates quoted by M/s. Swaran Enterprises manufacturer-cum-supplier of 'Tiger' brand phenyle to DTC were for the packing of 200 Lt. barrels which is not approved in Kendriya Bhandar. Kendriya Bhandar procures packings of much smaller quantities viz. 5 Lt. tins and 450 ml. bottles. According to the general trade practice prevalent in business circles, rates differ from packing to packing *i.e.* smaller the packing, higher the rate and bigger the packing, lower the rate. However, the firm is ready to supply to Kendriya Bhandar in packings of 200 Lt. barrels at the rates quoted by it to DTC, should Kendriya Bhandar be requiring phenyle in that size packing.

(c) *Statements-I and II* are attached.

(d) All the approved supplies are required to give an undertaking that the rates offered to Kendriya Bhandar for the items approved are the lowest and, that they shall not offer lower rates than these to any other customer.

STATEMENT-I

Phenyle

Supplier	rand	5 Litre Tin/Can		450 ml bottle			
		Rates approved in Nov. 92 Rs./Tin/Can*	Revised rates Rs./Tin/Can*	Rates effective from	Rates approved in Nov. 92* Rs./450 ml bottles	Revised rates* Rs./450 ml bottles	Rates effective from
Ambey Lab	Trishul	112.80	122.20 (133.20)	25.04.94	12.45 (13.55)	14.10 (15.42)	29.04.94
Janta Soap Fty	Rose	87.50	109.00 (118.80)	02.07.94	10.50 (11.45)	10.50 (11.45)	-
Swaran Ent.	Tiger	96.74	109.32 (119.16)	12.03.94	10.00	12.95 (14.02)	15.04.94
Waxpol India	Waxpole Master	-	143.00 (155.90)	18.03.94	(10.84)	13.60 (14.86)	09.05.94
Shaily Ent.	Hospital	87.00	98.90 (107.80)	25.04.94	11.23 (12.25)	12.70 (13.83)	12.05.94
Bengal Chem..	Lamp	147.58	147.58 (160.90)	112.0 @	approved in July '93	15.05 (16.36)	29.01.93
			162.6 @				

Sales Tax excluded.

* Revised rates asked for

NB : The rates in brackets are selling prices.

STATEMENT-II*Nephthalene Balls*

Supplier	Rates Approved in Nov., 92	
	Rs./kg*	
1. M.K. Industries	37.24 (40.60)	
2. S.K. Chemicals	38.90 (42.40)	Rates are not revised for any supplier.
3. Friends Allied Inds.	39.00 (42.51)	
4. Bengal Chemicals	62.28 (67.88)	

* Rates are exclusive of Sales Tax.

NB The rates in brackets are selling prices.

Photovoltaic Energy

4311. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and U.S. Government have offered financial assistance through soft-funding and technology for the development of Photovoltaic energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the offer; and

(d) if so, the States in which these projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL
ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) The World Bank has provided a line of credit for Solar Photovoltaic Market Development in the country, under the "India: Renewable Resources Development" Project. No separate assistance has been provided by U.S. Government for SPV market development.

(b) The World Bank Line of credit amounting to US \$ 42 Million is for establishing an aggregate capacity of 2.5 MWp. The assistance of US \$ 42 million includes a grant component amounting to US \$ 12 million.

(c) Yes, Sir. The line of credit has become operational since April, 1993.

(d) This is a Market Development Programme for entire country.

Power from Wind Energy

4312. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States selected for achieving the target to generate 900 MW power from wind energy;

(b) whether Orissa is also proposed to be included thereunder;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Private sector wind power proposals of aggregate capacity 970 MW are under discussion in the potential States, namely, Gujarāt, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.

(b) to (d). No favourable site has been identified so far in the State of Orissa for generation of wind power.

Setting up of I.P.T.S.

4313. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a technical cadre service called Indian Police Telecommunication Service (IPTS) to equip our law enforcing agencies with modern communication systems, technical equipments, arms and ammunitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received some suggestions from various corners of the society in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto *vis-a-vis* prevailing security scenario and terrorists menace in the country;

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs have informed that they have received no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Conducting C.S.E.

4314. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have got information regarding irregularities committed in the main examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission during the last few years;

(b) the details of the complaints made in this regard and the years in which these have been made;

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have constituted an inquiry committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is enclosed.

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

STATEMENT

There were allegations regarding leakage of question paper relating to Zoology (Paper I) of Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1991, held from 14.2.92 to 13.3.92. Soon after the commencement of examination of Zoology (Paper I) a piece of paper purported to be the question paper of the optional subject Zoology (Paper I) was found pasted on the Notice Board near the examination hall of the UPSC. Later on, some candidates filed a representation alleging leakage of question paper. A news item also appeared in *Rashtriya Sahara* on 7.3.92 alleging leakage. But on careful scrutiny and comparison of the piece of paper pasted on the Notice Board of the UPSC and the actual question paper it was found that there was no substance in the allegation.

Apart from the above incident there was no allegation regarding irregularity committed in the Civil Services (Main) Examination conducted by the UPSC during the last few years.

[English]

Indian Experts on deputation abroad

4315. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian experts deputed by the Union Government to serve under foreign Governments as on April 1, 1994, country-wise with breakup of their profession;

(b) the number, country-wise, who have been deputed under ITEC;

(c) the number, country-wise who are being paid by the host Governments; and

(d) the number included therein who are being paid by any international agency, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Under the existing Government policy, powers for grant of cadre clearance for foreign assignment have been delegated to the respective cadre controlling authorities. The Department of Personnel & Training do not, therefore, centrally monitor information regarding officers belonging to various organised services of Government of India and the State

Governments and Public Sector Undertakings who go on foreign assignment. The Department of Personnel and Training, as cadre controlling authority for the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Central Secretariat Service (CSS) accord cadre clearance only for IAS & CSS Officers.

The number of IAS & CSS officers serving under foreign governments as on

1.4.1994 may be seen in the *Statement I* attached.

(b) The number of experts, country-wise, with breakup by profession, who have been deputed under ITEC as on 1.4.1994 is indicated in the *Statement II* attached. :

(c) and (d). Information will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I

List of IAS & CSS officers serving under foreign governments as on 1.4.1994

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer & Service	Name of Organisation
1.	Sh. Virendra Prakash IAS	Government of Uganda
2.	Sh. P.B. Rajagopalan IAS	Government of Uganda

STATEMENT II

Persons deputed under ITEC programme as on 1.4.1994—Countrywise and Statewise

Country	Doctors/ Para Medical	Engineers	Teachers	Administration/ Agriculture	Accounts & Finance	Total
Ethiopia	-	-	-	4	-	4
Ghana	1	2	1	-	-	4
Guyana	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indonesia	-	-	3	-	-	3
Jamaica	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maldives	-	2	-	-	-	2
Mauritius	-	4	1	1	-	6
Mosambique	-	-	-	2	-	2
Namibia	-	1	-	-	1	2
Seychalloos	-	-	-	2	2	4
Syria	-	-	-	1	-	1
Uganda	-	-	-	2	-	2
Zanzibar	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total:	1	10	5	14	6	35

DDA Flats

4316. SHRI B. AKBER PASHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of DDA flats after investigations have been declared dangerous on account of use of sub-standard building material;

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

(c) the number of persons found guilty and the action taken against them;

(d) whether the Government propose to get these flats repaired/demolished; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that there are 5 cases which have been declared dangerous on account of sub-standard construction. All these cases pertain to the period 1981-84 as per details as under:-

Sl. No.	Flat No. & Address
---------	--------------------

- | | |
|-------|--|
| (i) | 24 SFS flats at Motia Khan; |
| (ii) | 336 MIG flats (actual under construction 224) at Jahangirpuri; |
| (iii) | 265 MIG Houses at Pkt. V, Trilokpuri, Phase-I; |

Sl. No.	Flat No. & Address
---------	--------------------

- | | |
|------|---|
| (iv) | 96 MIG/96 LIG (actual 100 MIG & 100 LIG) houses, Block R, Group IV, Dilshad Garden; |
| (v) | 288 MIG dwelling units at Bodella. |

(c) Details of persons responsible for the works in 'a' and 'b' above and action taken/proposed to be taken against them, in chronological order, is as under:-

- (i) 2 Executive Engineers, 3 Assistant Engineers & 5 Junior Engineers were found associated with defective execution of the work. The investigation in this case has been completed and the case has been referred to Central Vigilance Commission for their first stage advice.
- (ii) Major penalty proceedings charge-sheets have been issued to 1 Executive Engineer, 1 Asstt. Engineer & 1 Junior Engineer.
- (iii) Major penalty charge-sheets were issued to 1 Executive Engineer, 2 Asstt. Engineers and 3 Junior Engineers after conducting detailed inquiries, penalty of removal from services of the DDA was imposed upon 1 Executive Engineer and 2 Asstt. Engineers and the penalty of reduction to the minimum of their time scale for a period of three years was imposed upon all the 3 Junior Engineers.
- (iv) Major penalty proceeding charge-sheets has been issued against 1 Executive Engineer, 1 Asstt. Engineer and 3 Junior Engineers. After detailed inquiry, penalty of compulsory retirement has been imposed upon 1 Executive Engineer, penalty of removed from services has been imposed upon

2 Junior Engineers and penalty of reduction by four stages in the pay scale has been imposed upon one Junior Engineer. The Asstt. Engineer expired and hence no action.

- (v) Major penalty charge-sheets had been issued to 1 Executive Engineer, 1 Asstt. Engineer and 1 Junior Engineer. After conducting inquiry penalty of dismissal from services was imposed upon all the three officials.

(d) and (e). DDA proposes to get these flats repaired/reconstructed before allotment to the registrants as under:-

- (i) *24 SFS flats at Motia Khan* : As per the investigation report submitted by the Central Building Research Institute, these flats have been demolished and are being reconstructed.
- (ii) *336 MIG Flats (actual under construction 224) at Jahangirpuri*: In this case also, the investigations were entrusted to Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee. CBRI have recommended strengthening & extensive rectification works including demolition of 88 flats. The action is being taken in accordance with the recommendations of the CBRI.
- (iii) *265 MIG Houses at Pkt. V Trilokpuri Phase-I*: In this case, the work was observed to be of very poor quality. Detailed investigations were conducted by National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh. After detailed investigation they have proposed for demolition of 200 houses. In view of the

recommendations of the NCC&BM, further action is being taken at site.

- (iv) *96 MIG/96 LIG (Actual 100 MIG & 100 LIG) Houses, Block R, Group IV, Dilshad Garden*: In this case also the detailed investigations were entrusted to CBRI. After investigation they have recommended for extensive rectification works and strengthening works. Accordingly, necessary action is being taken at site.
- (v) *288 MIG Dwelling Units at Bodella*: 15 flats of this scheme were demolished and reconstructed. These flats have been allotted to public after doing necessary repairs/rectification/ reconstruction.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Excavation of Dwarka

4317. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work to search submerged Dwarka by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa has been held up for the last few months for want of funds;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the progress made in excavating Dwarka so far and the success achieved in this regard;

(d) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(e) the budgetary allocations made by the Government for continuing this research work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). A five-year project for further exploration of Dwarka is under preparation for being submitted to the Government for approval and release of necessary funds.

(c) Underwater explorations of Dwarka carried out since 1982 have led to the following significant findings:-

- (1) A Jetty and inner and outer fortifications;
- (2) Mooring stones and large 3-holed anchors datable to 1500 BC found in 12.5 metre water depth; and
- (3) A number of antiquities, such as seal inscribed jar, anchors, pottery, iron, bronze and copper artefacts and bases of flagposts recovered.

(d) The total expenditure incurred so far on this project is Rs. 31.99 lakhs.

(e) and (f). Do not arise in view of the fact that the new project is yet to be approved by the Government.

[English]

Pak agents for assassination of U.N. Military Observers in India

4318. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Army has unearthed a Pak-ISI plot to assassinate personnel of UN Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan during their visit to Pakistani Occupied Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Government are aware that Pakistan has the intention to precipitate incidents of ambush and shooting of UN personnel in the area on the LOC and blame India for these incidents.

(c) Pakistan's propagandistic exercises in this direction are an attempt to project a distorted picture of the ground situation on the LOC and to internationalise the Kashmir issue.

Government have and will continue to make all efforts to brief the international community about the situation in J&K in its correct perspective, about Pakistan's support to terrorism in J&K and about our resolve to settle all differences with Pakistan bilaterally and through peaceful negotiations within the framework of the Simla Agreement.

**International Safety
Convention**

4319. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA is seeking India's help in establishing an International Safety Convention for nuclear power plants;

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

(c) whether any proposal has been formulated by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the conflict between USA and India about the nuclear power generation programme has been cleared; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d). The Convention on Nuclear Safety was adopted in June, 1994 by a Diplomatic Conference convened by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, in which there was participation by a large number of countries including India and US. This Convention will be open for

signature on 20th September, 1994 in Vienna.

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

[*Translation*]

Excavation at Dwarka

4320. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDERWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavation work undertaken at old Dwarka is still going on or it has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The excavation work at Dwarka is still going on. Underwater excavations so far undertaken have revealed the following remains of submerged city of Dwarka datable to 3500 years ago at water depth of 5-10 metres:-

- (1) A jetty and inner and outer fortifications;
- (2) Mooring stones and large 30 holed anchors datable to 1500 BC found in 12.5 metre water depth; and

- (3) A number of antiquities, such as seal inscribed jar, anchors, pottery, iron, bronze and copper artefacts and bases of flagposts recovered.

(c) Since this is a long drawn exercise, its completion would depend upon the availability of funds.

[English]

Pak Activities

4321. SHRI JAGAT. VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that two Pakistani planes moved at very low range in Kargil area with the intention of preparing maps of Indian territory recently; and

(b) if so, the precautionary steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There has been no air violation by Pakistani aircraft in Kargil area in the recent past.

[Translation]

Status report on Public Sector Projects

4322. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive status report on the public sector projects has been prepared by the Government;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Department of Programme Implementation monitors Central sector projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above and brings out a Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report each quarter. The recent Report prepared by the Department is for the quarter ending March, 1994.

(b) The salient features of the report may please be seen in the enclosed *Statement I*.

(c) The observations made in the report in respect of individual projects for remedial action are being referred to the concerned Ministries or Departments. The remedial action varies from project to project. However, the steps taken by the Government, in general, to implement projects within cost and time frame may be seen in the *Statement II* attached.

STATEMENT I

As on March 94, 371 projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above were on the monitor of the Department of Programme Implementation. Status Report for the quarter ending March '94 highlights following:

1. 371 projects are categorised into mega, major and medium projects, the detailed break-up of the numbers and their respective overall cost is given below:

Category	Nos.	Cost (Rs. crores)
— Mega projects (costing Rs. 1000 crores and above)	36	83887
— Major Projects (costing Rs. 100 to 1000 crores)	133	41244
— Medium projects (between Rs. 20 to 100 crores)	202	8744
Total	371	133875

2. During the Year 1993-94, 60 new projects were added on the monitor of the system and 61 projects were taken off from the system. During the year 1993-94 as a whole, 52 projects were completed in different sectors.

3. The analysis of the report shows that out of 371 projects, 1 project is ahead of schedule, 151 projects are on schedule, 200 projects are running behind schedule and 13 projects do not have any definite commissioning schedule.

4. The cost of all the 371 projects has gone up from the approved cost of Rs. 106547 crores to Rs. 133875 crores *i.e.* by 25.6% with respect to their revised schedule. The time and cost overrun in projects are accounted for various reasons which include general escalation in prices, change in statutory duties *i.e.* excise, custom, sales tax etc., variation in foreign exchange, change in scope of the project

under estimation, higher cost of land acquisition, delay in land acquisition, delay in tendering and ordering, industrial relations and other problems, inadequate supply of inputs, difficult geology and poor performance by the contractors. The report in the 16 Sectoral Sections brings out the specific measures to be taken for controlling the time and cost overrun and slippage of main activities in the projects.

STATEMENT II

Steps taken by the Government to complete projects

- Intensive monitoring of project by the project authorities and the Department of Programme Implementation through Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring System.
- Indepth periodical review of progress by Administrative Ministries and

constant pressure on the project authorities for expeditious completion:

- Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committee for speedy finalisation of constant packages, solving land acquisition and other problem.
- Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with the state Governments, equipment suppliers, Contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.
- Inter-ministrial coordination and interaction.
- Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan and estimates.
- Periodic review by Committee of Secretaries on specific projects.
- Timely approval of revised cost estimate and fund the gap with increased budgetary support, internal resources and extra-budgetary resources.

Pay Commission for Public Sector Employees

4323. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:
SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the public sector units have demanded revision of D.A. and pay scales;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to constitute a Pay Commission for the employees working in public

sector on the lines of Pay Commission set up for Central Government employees from time to time so that the problems pertaining to increase in D.A. and pay scales be resolved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Yes Sir, the employees of the PSEs have demanded revision in the rates of DA and in their wages. The suggestions made by the National Trade Union leaders regarding the introduction of slab rates of DA are being examined by the Govt. wages in the generality of the PSEs are determined on bilateral basis. There is, therefore, no proposal under the consideration of the Govt. to constitute a Pay Commission for the employees of the PSEs.

12.00 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING
ANSWER TO UNSTARRED
QUESTION NO. 1521, DATED
AUGUST 3, 1994 RE: FUNDS TO
MAHARASHTRA FROM
NATIONAL RENEWAL FUND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): In the Annexure referred to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1521 answered on 3rd August, 1994,

both English and Hindi versions, of Industrial Development was mentioned information with regard to the Department in part (c) of the Statement as follows:

“C. For Workers compensation payments, workers retraining, etc.

Ministry of Industry	0.00	188.45	198.50
Department of Industrial Development	0.00	186.45	198.00
1. Protection of Labour affected by industrial restructurings/closures	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Implementation of VRS in State PSUs	0.00	140.05	150.00
3. Counselling, retraining and Area Regeneration Scheme	0.00	46.30	47.90
4. Miscellaneous/Contingency Expenditure	0.00	0.10	0.10”

The correct position is as below:-

“C. For Workers compensation payments, workers retraining, etc.

Ministry of Industry	0.00	188.45	198.50
Department of Industrial Development	0.00	186.45	198.00
1. Protection of Labour affected by industrial restructurings/closures			
a. Workers compensation packages and implementation of VRS in State PSUs	0.00	140.05	150.00
b. Counselling, retraining and Area Regeneration Scheme	0.00	46.30	47.90
c. Miscellaneous/Contingency Expenditure	0.00	0.10	0.10”

The statement could not be corrected earlier as the error was not detected.

12.02 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in June-July, the World Cup Football was organised in which many countries of the world participated and 2 to 3 players were even compared with the great players like Pele and Maradona. Due to this world cup, a good atmosphere has been created in the sports world but it is a matter of great shame that the Indian Hockey wizard, Padmabhushan Major Dhyan Chand's name is lost in the wilderness. There are very few people who remember him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am the President of Dhyanchand Memorial Society and hail from Jhansi and a stadium has been built there to commemorate him. 29th of August is the birthday of Late Shri Dhyan Chand and not only that day should be declared as a Sports Day but for one week, there should be 'Sports Week' like 'Rail Week' or 'Traffic Week'. I have received a letter from the Sports Ministry dated 16th August, according to which the Ministry is doing many things for the youth. If some programmes are launched in the memory of the great players of this country and by declaring 29th of August as a 'Sports Day'. I believe that the youth of this country will feel encouraged.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hockey has been a national glory for us because we have been world champions in this game for years together. In his honour, we should build a museum (Glory of Hockey). Different types of programmes should be held throughout the country. And in the memory of Major Dhyan Chand, roads should be named after him. I thank the

Prime Minister because he has ordered that a statue of Major Dhyan Chand should be installed outside the National Stadium.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether the Sports Minister would like to say something?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, this is a very good suggestion which Vishwanath Sharmaji has made that 29th of August, the birth anniversary of the legendary hockey player, Shri Dhyan Chand, should be observed and celebrated as the 'Sports Day'. We are favourably considering this proposal. Unfortunately, the period left is short. But we are working out the modalities so that in case we are not able to celebrate this day this year in a befitting manner, every year on 29th of August, we celebrate this day as the 'Sports Day'.

So that events can be organised as well as awards for the preceding year for outstanding sports persons can also be presented on this day.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): You should declare it right now.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him decide this issue after he has given due consideration to it. If something is to be done it should be done properly.

12.06 hrs.

**RE: THREAT TO SECURITY OF
INDIA IN VIEW OF REPORTED
POSSESSION OF NUCLEAR
BOMB BY PAKISTAN**

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Ajamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to have your and this Houses's attention towards a matter of national importance and through the House, Government's attention towards it.

Before the House was going to meet for this Session. You had invited leaders from different political parties on the plea that we were going to discuss important issues and among them one of the important issue was that of the national security. This issue demands serious thinking. We are unfortunately facing a critical situation on our borders from all sides. Different forces deliberately and after getting organised are trying to endanger the security of our country, by creating internal conflicts and by encouraging bickerings inside the country. I would not like to go in details because this subject in itself is very vast. Had there been a discussion in the House, the country would have benefitted a lot and many hidden aspects would have come to light. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the House on certain matters.

Today, unfortunately our neighbour Pakistan has deliberately created a grave situation. The Government of Pakistan as well as their Prime Minister, have openly decried the Shimla Agreement. Previously, they used to hide the fact whether they possess a bomb or not but now they openly say that they possess a nuclear bomb. Not only this, they are also saying

that, if need be, this bomb can be used against India in a war. This is a great challenge. No other country in the world is threatening other country on account of possessing a nuclear bomb. But unfortunately our neighbour is doing it openly. Not only that, their Government is openly helping such organisations which indulge in smuggling of nuclear materials. According to a recent report, an effort was made to smuggle plutonium and other dangerous materials which can be used for making an atom bomb, through Germany which were bought from some countries of the former USSR and some Pakistani national were caught in Germany in this regard. The Chancellor of Germany immediately sent his foreign Minister to Moscow and in the Foreign Ministers' conference in Europe, this issue was seriously discussed. We have read in the newspapers that our Prime Minister has contacted the Chancellor of Germany. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is not related to a particular party or Government. Our Prime Minister often says that he will bring national consensus on such matters. I demand that before the adjournment of the House or immediately after that, the Prime Minister should convene a meeting of the leaders of various political parties to discuss this important issue of national security so that people of our country have a feeling that Government is going to take some effective steps in this regard. The situation in Kashmir and the entire north-east is of deep concern for our country. We all are aware that the intelligence wing of Pakistan, ISI is active in our own country. And it is not merely active in our own country, in our neighbouring countries as well. It is very unfortunate that we do not have good relations with our neighbours as these should have been and the Government has also not give much attention in this direction, as it should have been done. The ruling party

of Pakistan and its leaders are taking benefit of this.

[English]

I think that this situation is not good for the citizens of our country, not for the citizens of Pakistan, nor the citizens of any other neighbouring countries. Because people the world over are peace loving and they aspire for friendly relations with their neighbours. However, a vicious circle is being formed against us by Pakistan due to their own political compulsions and thus Pakistan is acting today like a terrorist State.

The Government and the leaders there are openly assisting terrorist there. Our friendly countries and even America has said several times that they will contemplate taking action against Pakistan if any evidence is found in this regard. But later on, they backtracked. It seems that pressure is repeatedly exerted deliberately through Pakistan on big countries like India to destabilise them politically, so that they may not solve their other important problems and remain engaged in border issues.

I understand this, it is a matter of grave concern. Through you and the august House I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement in this House in this regard throwing light on the entire situation before the House is adjourned. Through you I want to make this request.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pleased that you have permitted my hon. friend Shri Chandrajeet Yadav to raise the issue of national security in this august House. Since the Commencement of the Monsoon Session....

MR. SPEAKER: Its scope was limited, that is "threat to the security of India in view of Pakistan's admission of possession of nuclear bomb." He covered it a little elaborately and I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Since he has explained the subject, in detail, the discussion has already started.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is proper that we express our views.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The august House must be reminded that time had not been allotted for discussing Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence during the Budget Session. I do not blame the Government alone for that, but it does not look proper if the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence and the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs are not discussed as both are inter-related. A huge Defence Budget was passed but we did not get time to discuss it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might have noted that since the commencement of the monsoon Session, we have been emphasizing constantly for a separate discussion on the security of the nation. There is still time and if found necessary, this session should be extended by one day and a full day should be allotted for discussion on the security of the nation. The statement made by the hon. Prime

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

[Translation]

Minister cannot be a subject of discussion here. All political parties want to express their opinion here and there is threat to the security of India. I do not want to reiterate it, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav has already mentioned it. In this regard the Government must reveal its policy and explain whether it is satisfactory or there is any scope for improvement. If so, in what direction the improvement should be brought about?

The Leader of the Opposition in Pakistan has made a revelation that his country possesses nuclear bomb. Be it the Leader of Opposition of Pakistan or that of India, if a statement is made by him, it attracts our attention. He is not merely a Leader of Opposition there, he is also a former Prime Minister of Pakistan. However, I did not have that misfortune. The relationship between Shri Chandra Shekharji in his capacity as a Prime Minister and his Pakistani counterpart was improving. I am commending Shri Chandra Shekharji. There is nothing ironical. *(Interruptions)* Now the Opposition Leader of Pakistan wants to become Prime Minister, that too very shortly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in such a haste. I am ready to wait till the country goes to polls. *(Interruptions)* The former Prime Minister should know the fact that his Pakistani counter-part has confirmed this fact that he has information that Pakistan has secretly made nuclear bomb. He is also threatening to use it to resolve the Kashmir dispute. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the Members want to discuss anything amongst themselves, will they please stop doing it now? If you want to discuss, you can go out and discuss.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We should note reaction of foreign countries thereto, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav has referred to U.S.A. just now. So far as U.S.A. is concerned, it has two different yardsticks to declare a country as terrorist country. The one is meant for Lybia and the another for Pakistan. This double standard cannot help uprooting terrorism or growing nuclear menace. The stance of one party is that India should make nuclear bomb and it should use its option. But I want that this issue should be discussed in the august House and light should be thrown on all the related aspects.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House can still take a decision to extend the sitting of the House by one more day. If the House is adjourned and the hon. Prime Minister calls the meeting later on, it will be of no use. The people of this country want an open discussion on all internal aspects of the national security. If the House decides to extend the sitting, I would feel very happy.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole nation is concerned over the points raised by Shri Chandrajeet. This issue triggered off from the statement of Shri Nawaz Sharif, the Leader of the Opposition in Pakistan, which he made in Pak occupied Kashmir. As he has been the Prime Minister of that country, his statement should be given credence. The opposition have raised this issue in the House. However, in my view, the Government should have brought this issue today in the House itself.

I am of the view that the Government has not been successful in

countering the propaganda unleashed by Pakistan in a befitting manner. On the other hand, Pakistan has been able to defame us for our foreign policy, inciting terrorism on the borders of our territory, destroying the bond of unity and integrity of the country and sowing the seeds of secession among the people. I consider it a very serious matter because it is related to Pakistan. Fanaticism is riding high in Pakistan. Pakistan has always tried to create hatred against India. Now, they are vying to spread it everywhere. This situation may take a serious turn because a lot depends on indiscriminate propaganda. So, there is a very serious danger and it may rear its head anytime because the very foundation of Pakistan is based on hatred. So, the suggestion given by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to extend the House by one more day for a discussion on the issue of national security is good. This issue should be discussed thoroughly. Everybody wants to have a detailed discussion on this issue. We also feel that the Government has been unsuccessful on this front.

The stand of U.S.A. has always been biased against India. When a journalist from India contacted the spokesman of the foreign Ministry of USA, who had made a statement about India, the latter chose not to react. If this statement had been in regard to India, there would have been a lot of pressures from all quarters. In my view, this issue has become more serious with the changing world. Today, USA alone is a super power. It is making the people of the world dance to its tune and is thus exploiting them.

As the issue is very serious, we should accept the suggestion of Atalji and have a comprehensive and serious discussion on it.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDURY (Katwa): Sir, I also agree that what has been said by the Leader of the Opposition in Pakistan cannot be dismissed as a light matter because he had also been the Prime Minister of that country. The utterances he made in respect of possession of atom bomb by Pakistan and its possible use in the context of the Kashmir conflict is really very alarming. I do not know what kind of reaction the Government of India has made. If they have made any reaction, that has to be made known to this House. Also, we have a right to know in which manner they are going to take this up in the different international fora. I also want to know, those who are in the international community concerned about the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, those who want to force India into submission for signing that Treaty, those who want to guard zealously their exclusive rights on nuclear materials, what they have also to say in regard to these utterances made by Shri Nawaz Sharif in Pakistan. This is a very serious matter. Time and again, leaders of that country used these kinds of words against India which degrades the whole relationship between the two countries despite our honest effort to improve the relationship. The overall situation in the sub-continent is, day by day becoming very dangerous. So, I want to know, in an indepth manner, what is our reaction to this issue. In a very cool way, in an indepth manner, we have to take up a discussion in the House so that all the aspects of this question can be taken up. We can give our opinion in the matter of national security of our country. Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, the Leader of the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Opposition has quite correctly said, in my opinion, that this question of what our reaction should be to the news which has come — which is obviously a reliable news that Pakistan has acquired or has manufactured nuclear weapon — what our reaction should be as a country, as a Government here, should be discussed in all its aspects. I do not know whether such a discussion will be held. That is a different matter. Certainly, it will not be held in the two remaining days of this Session — I am sure of that — in view of the Business which has already been put before us. When will this discussion be held and how? I do not know if Pakistan's ISI is operating. It is operating in different areas bordering India also. For example, in Manipur, there are reports that ISI is active in arming insurgents. There are various insurgent outfits operating on our border. Recently, in Manipur, there have been very drastic type of ambushes carried out by these insurgents against our security forces leading to very heavy casualties. The Minister of Parliament Affairs was pleased to tell us a few days ago that during this Session, at least on the situation in Manipur, in all its aspects, a statement would be made by the Home Minister or somebody else. But up to now, I do not find it on the List of Business. We would like to discuss that also because the situation in Manipur is serious. There is President's Rule. President's Rule was brought in on the plea that the Ministry there was totally failing to deal with the insurgents or to safeguard law and order, so the President's Rule, was essential. The situation under President's Rule, far from improving, if anything, has deteriorated further. It is a very disturbing thing. Pakistan's hand may be there also apart from what is happening in Pakistan proper in the way of arming itself with

nuclear weapons. So, I would submit to you that if it is possible somehow, in view of the great importance and urgency of this question which is reflected by all sides of the House, some time should be found. I agree that simply a statement being made is not enough. But the statement is also necessary.

At least we come to know what the Government is thinking and what they feel about it. Atal Bihari Vajpayee wanted to know what the Government's policy is, I do not know whether the Government have any policy. Up to now I do not know whether they have actually formulated any policy for themselves. From the way they are behaving in Kashmir, I feel that they have no policy at all. This is another very disturbing thing for the whole country. Therefore, in view of this situation, if possible before the end of this Session, tomorrow or day after tomorrow, some time, even if it is a limited time, should be allotted.

It is a matter of great concern as Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji mentioned that in the Budget Session of last year and this year, we had not discussed either Defence Policy or Foreign Policy or the Defence Budget. Vast sums of money running into thousands of crores of rupees are being voted to the Government, without any discussion at all in the name of defence. We do not mind voting the money. Nobody grudges voting of the money. But, how that money is being spent, whether it is being put to proper use or not, we do not know anything; nothing is discussed. So, when are we to get a chance, we would like to know. What is the utility of this Parliament? That is the whole point. We are increasingly feeling frustrated over the whole exercise, the way we are going.

On this latest development, at least, I will leave it to you to find some way, some time, how this matter can be

brought before the House and at least the political parties are able to give their reactions, even if, briefly, so that we know that the Government will be not in a position to say that we do not know; we are eliciting public opinion, we do not know how the parties feel about it. Let them make a statement and let them hear what we have to say and this is very essential in the interest of the national security.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, the former Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Nawaz Sharif made an announcement that his country possesses Nuclear Bomb. I think this is the first time that a top Pakistani leader has openly admitted that Pakistan possesses Nuclear Bomb. The statement of Mr. Nawaz Sharif is contrary to the repeated claims of Pakistan that it does not possess Nuclear Bomb. Considering the fact that it was Pakistan which attacked India during the last three wars, the possession of Nuclear Bomb by Pakistan is a serious threat to the entire nation. So, I appeal to the international community, especially, the United States, to take note of this serious development and if necessary, organise economic blockade of that country.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement given by Shri Nawaz Sharief is very unfortunate but here I would like to make only one submission to the Leader of the Opposition that as a response to an irresponsible statement on behalf of Pakistan, the leaders of our political parties as well as any former Prime Minister should not give a matching retaliative reply. He is right in saying that this statement has been made not to deliver bombs on India but merely to

make a shortcut to power in Pakistan. They are inciting people through such attempts. This is very unfortunate for them as well as for us.

The world order today is such that the more tension is created in India and Pakistan, the better chance it would be for other forces of the world to intervene. I want that these should be a discussion but I do not know as to what would come out of this discussion. If a Government wants to make a nuclear bomb then it neither can make a statement in the Parliament nor outside as to the possession or non-possession of the nuclear bomb. It does not mean that if Shri Nawaz Shrieff claims to possess a nuclear bomb, our Leader of the Opposition should also give a statement here that we are also making one. It will in no way demonstrate our power and we should avoid such kind of rivalry.

One thing is definite that the Pakistanis are showing their weakness through their activities. Pakistan poses no danger to our security and I feel that to create such a feeling that our armies are lacking in something or there is a chink in our security armour, etc., is not a good step. I do not believe that we do not have any security policy. The weaknesses are of different kind. The questions that need to be discussed are whether we have the means or not? Whether there is unity among our people or not? Whether we are dividing people on the basis of religion and casteism? Whether the people posted at our borders are tense etc. These are the basic security-related questions and there should be a discussion on these points.

Sir, it is for you to decide as to whether it should be taken up for discussion, but in my opinion the hon. Prime Minister should invite those leaders

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

who are well-conversant with security system or people who are experts in this field in order to have all our doubts dispelled and questions answered. If here we discuss the statement given by Shri Nawaz Sharieff, it will further aggravate tension between the two countries and the people all over the world will get an opportunity to interfere in our internal affairs. That is why, I would like to say that such a question should not be raised which may create a new problem for this country and this sub-continent. I would like to say only this much that I am not in the Government, though I was in the Government but it was for a short span of time. This feeling should not be created in the country that we do not have anything and Pakistan will swallow us in the near future, we should not be gripped with this fear. They are making tall claims. We should understand that nobody is going to use atom-bomb in this world. Such claims are made merely to get votes and it would be better for us if we do not mention them here.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): We are also equally concerned about the revelations made by the former Prime Minister of Pakistan while he was addressing a well attended rally at Neela Butt in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. He made a revelation that Pakistan possesses a nuclear bomb. We have to connect this with the smuggling of plutonium through the Berlin Airport. This activity of Pakistan is definitely a threat to the very existence of our country; not only our country, but the entire continent. The new revelations of Berlin Justice Ministry is that it has new evidence suggesting that Pakistan may have bought the contraband plutonium.

The Ministry Spokesman Frank Thiel said that the document which led Berlin Police to suspect that Islamabad has a part in the illegal plutonium trading is not to implicate Pakistan. The Berlin public prosecutor has evidence that indicates plutonium was sold to Pakistan or was supposed to be sold.

Under these circumstances the matter is very serious. I think that the Indian Parliament should discuss this issue and the Government should allow the discussion, so that we can discuss this issue cutting across all political lines. This is a question of the security of our country. Our External Affairs Ministry has rightly taken up this issue with the international fora to declare Pakistan a terrorist State. I will request the Government through you that the Government should persist and should exert more pressure through the international fora to declare Pakistan a terrorist State. Of course, they are using this for their political gain. But this is a very serious issue. Apart from their taking political mileage out of this, they are trying to degrade our prestige as well as to create confusion in our own country. I would request the Government to allow a discussion in this regard, so that we can throw new light on this issue.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Shri Chandra Shekhar has put things in a correct perspective. I think even the leaders who demanded a discussion on this question will agree with Shri Chandra Shekhar that on certain strategic questions the Prime Minister taking the leaders of all parties into confidence and discussing the matter with them will be the most appropriate course.

The background of the whole question is inviting some more attention from this House. It is not only the statement of the Pakistan Opposition

Leader, but the news which is appearing in the last few days. This House discussed that yesterday. Because of the strategic importance you have allowed this House to deliberate on this. This, in the background of the plutonium smuggling which Shri Ramesh explained just now, together is posing a very dangerous threat to the security of this country; not only this country, but the whole world.

It is our responsibility and duty to discuss this issue and make this a universal issue in the world fora and to declare Pakistan a terrorist State. It is evident now that even the small terrorist groups can get this lethal fission material. It is most unfortunate. It is very revealing also. Yesterday, the TV has televised a very important news that in the capital of Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, a totally deserted plant is having surplus plutonium and it is being smuggled out. Any terrorist group with money can have this material. This dangerous situation has come to assume alarming proportions. This whole question is to be discussed and it is responsibility of this country. Any terrorist group or even small countries with money can possess this. This is the dangerous situation. We have to see this issue in this background also.

This is really a threat to our security and the security of all the nations. This House should discuss this issue. The people should be made aware of the dangerous aspects of this question. If it is discussed in this House, I think, it will be useful. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Any response from the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I have

carefully followed the observations made by hon. Members. I think, it requires very deep consideration and some consultation. If you would permit me, I will have a word with the Prime Minister and with you and then we can decide the modalities with which we can handle this matter. This is a very sensitive and important matter and certainly the House and the Leaders will be taken into confidence on this issue. What is the mode of doing it and in what manner it should be done, we will consider it sitting with you in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me also make a suggestion. We should distinguish the matters which are of great importance from those which are of not equal importance and discuss them. That does not happen because issues of lesser importance are forced forward for discussion. We may avoid that situation if possible.

A decision about the discussion would be taken after due deliberations in that respect. An announcement, if necessary would be made later on.

12.38 hrs.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF TERRORIST
AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES
(PREVENTION) ACT BY VARIOUS
STATES

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important matter. The TADA Act was enacted in 1987. It was enacted particularly to check increasing terrorism

[Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf]

in Punjab. Gradually, it was also applied to the common man everywhere in the country. This Act was misused in the aftermath of the demolition of Babri Masjid. Today, about 52,000 people are detained in the jails all over country under TADA. These detainees are not allowed to move the courts. You would be sad to know that out of these 52,000 detainees, about 40,000 belong to minority communities. The situation is worst in Maharashtra and Gujarat. The students of Aligarh Muslim University are staging dharna for the last two days. They have been demanding that TADA is inhumane and it should be repealed because it is against human rights. Today, the police uses it as a weapon to pressurise people. This has resulted in increase in corruption. Many hon. Ministers have given statements outside the House that they are infavour of repealing TADA. Recently, Shri Rajesh Pilot had made a statement in Bombay that the Government is contemplating to withdraw this Act. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I demand that the Government should made a categorical statement in this regard and tell us what are the reasons for keeping it still in vogue? This Act should be used against the criminals. The persons responsible for the demolition of Babri Mosque have not been arrested so far but those opposir g this action have been put into jails under this Act. However, no action has been taken against the criminals. Today, this Act is not a means of stamping out terrorism but is being used for creating more terrorists. The innocent people are in the jails and if they are not let off, a feeling of resentment against the nation and the law will grip their mind. Therefore, I would request the Government that such an Act should be withdrawn. The common man, detained without any substantial reasons under

the Act should be released because it is an inhumane Act. The Government should say as to when it is going to scrap TADA.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving an opportunity to my colleague to raise this issue. This issue is widely being discussed all over the country for the last two weeks. The Chairman of the Human Rights Commission had also made some observations in this regard, a few days back. He has prepared a questionnaire after consulting the secretaries of various State Governments. If one looks at it, it is heart rending. When TADA Bill was introduced in this House to check the activities of terrorists in a particular State, a lot of discussion had taken place. All the Members had expressed the apprehension that it can also be used for political rivalry. However, the Government had stated at that time that it would be used against subversive elements only. But, today we see that it is being used against the common man also. To cite an example, the case of Sanjay Dutt, the son of our colleague Shri Sunil Dutt, is pending in the Supreme Court.

If there is a demand for Khalistan in Punjab and this Act is used against the terrorists there, we can say that it is needed there. If one looks at the figures, Gujarat tops the list with nineteen thousand people in the jails under TADA. Similarly, sixteen thousand people in Punjab have been arrested under this Act. It is a matter of great concern that the people of a particular community are arrested and put into the jails. In Punjab, Sikhs are detained while at other places, Muslims are arrested. Some people are arrested on the basis of their allegiance to a particular party. Shri Antulay is sitting here. In his constituency at Balwati, some people were arrested on the charge of possessing rocket launcher,

whereas it was a splinter. The people are put in the jails for four to five years but there are only one per cent such people who are awarded punishment by the court. Have the other 99 per cent people no right to live? This right to live and the fundamental freedom are being curbed by using this Act. In a murder case, there is a provision for an appeal, whereas there is no such provision in this Act. The arrested person is let off after five years without any litigation. Who will be responsible for spoiling his life and the torture he had to suffer during these five years? We talk about human rights here. When a report appears against Pakistan, we feel very happy but, when a report appears against India, it is termed as politically motivated. I agree with the views of Shri Chandra Shekhar that the problems cannot be resolved by breaking the hearts. It can be resolved by joining the hearts. If we keep on talking of two countries or two parties or two communities, this problem will remain unresolved. Recently, Shri Rajesh Pilot had stated in Bombay that, if need be, this Act will be repealed. I would not like to refer to the other House but the Members of that House are also agitated over this issue. While giving due respect to you and the House, I am expressing my feelings before you in a sober language. I urge the Government to repeal TADA. The Government can take action against a person possessing AK-47 under any ordinary law and delegate such powers to the police so that there is no misuse of TADA. As one of our hon. Members has said that by using TADA, we will not be able to check terrorism but on the contrary, it would increase terrorism. I also endorse his views and we must put an end to its misuse.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why we cannot discuss several issues at one time.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Sir, TADA is not an ordinary law. It is contrary to the spirit of democracy. When TADA Bill was introduced here, several Members had opposed it. Most of the Members had apprehended that whenever such privileges are given to the executive or the police they are generally misused. However, an assurance was given at that time that terrorism is a peculiar and extraordinary problem and there is a need of a law like TADA to combat this problem. It was only then that the Bill was passed by the House. Since then the laws has been misused so flagrantly, that the hon. Minister had to urge the State Governments to check the misuse of TADA. Later on, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs stated in Bombay that if need be, the Government will repeal TADA next year. At that time, myself and Vajpayeeji were in Bangalore. The Chief Minister of Karnataka had said then, that they would use TADA against BJP. If the hon. Minister of Home Affairs or the Minister of State for Home Affairs had been present here, they would have been able to give correct figures about the number of persons in each State against whom TADA was used and the reasons therefor.

I feel sorry that issue is being given the communal colour. There is no question of communalism at all therein. If police is given such power, then it will certainly misuse this power. You might be aware that TADA has been used against peasants in Gujarat. And as per official records, there are 19000 detainees under TADA. It is not a recent development. Our party had to organise an Anti-TADA Conference. Then many people were arrested. This law is meant for extraordinary situation. But there is no situation like extremism or terrorism in Gujarat. However TADA is enforced in the staff

[Shri Lal K. Advani]

because the police feels that in ordinary circumstance if some is arrested he would approach the court and in the process will get a bail. The arrangement should be made in such a way that one should not get bail on every situation. But to ensure it we resort to TADA. Vajpayeeji was telling that the city head of the BJP of Lucknow was arrested under TADA. This is the situation that even the Chief Minister singles out that name of particular political party and therefore to have the political activists arrested under TADA. This is a gross misuse of TADA and also the violation of the assurance given to the Parliament. That is why I want that the Home Minister should clear the Government's position in this regard.

Somebody told me that Shri Rajesh Pilot though issued a statement in Bombay but the very next day said that his statement was not reported correctly and he did not say like that. We want to know the Government's view in this regard. So far as our party's stand is concerned, we would like that the TADA should be restricted only to that place where there is extremism and if it cannot be restricted to the limited area then it is better to revoke it. At least, the harsh provisions of the Act should be eliminated.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has been the unfortunate experience in our country and whenever wide powers are given, they are misused. We have had the experience of MISA, National Securities Act in the past also. Thousands and Thousands of political persons had been detained without even trial in the past. Therefore, whenever such wide draconian powers were given, we have opposed it. And law like TADA is really misuse of

the rule of law. There is no doubt about it, because it inhabits the judicial process in exercising or protecting the fundamental rights of the people of this country.

Sir, 65,000 people have been, so far, understood to have been detained under this law to whom ordinary processes are not open. We have been seeing how political persons are also being detained in the name of controlling terrorism. This is a law. I agree with Shri Advaniji. I would be happy if there was no such law. But if there is any such law in any part of the country it is felt that without such a law, terrorism cannot be controlled. It has to be exercised with greatest care, not for any purpose other than controlling or containing terrorism; even then for very limited purposes and the persons should be brought to trial immediately. With the TADA, of course, some sorts of trial is there but that trial comes with greatest difficulty for the people and that is time consuming also. It takes a lot of time.

Therefore, I would be happy and I would demand that this law should be withdrawn. When this law was enacted, we had expressed our reservations. We find that there is a tendency in this country that whenever there is power, that power is misused. Many Governments are there; many States are there. It is better that the police people do not forget the ordinary method of investigation, ordinary method of trial. This is what is happening. The police are forgetting and the mischief was started with the MISA. I know that maintenance of internal security there were PD Act, MISA and other series of legislations. So many people had been detained on the plea of anti-social activity. Even Shri A.K. Gopalan had been detained under PD Act. So many other persons had also been detained. Therefore, Sir, I demand

that it should be withdrawn. The Government must ensure its greatest scrutiny about its applicability.

But I would demand that this should be withdrawn. Let the ordinary laws of the land be applied for the purpose, even dealing with the situation of some difficulties like terrorism. But now the misuse being so clear, the Government owes an explanation to the country that what they propose to do.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not go into the detail. The views expressed by all the Members of the House that it should be limited to the disturbed area only, is correct. Many a times, we had spoken that it is grossly misused. After much precaution and as a matter of last resort, the Government in the nation's interest brought this law but now for it is misused, is clear from the views expressed by honourable Members.

We are deadly against this law I was in jail for four and a half years under MISA. There is no provision to challenge this law. It may be possible that Shri Sunil Dutt's son might have committed a crime. I am not defending him. But when Punjab was burning, Shri Dutt walked on foot from Bombay for the sake of national integration. Shri Antule Saheb told me yesterday that the persons arrested under TADA... (*Interruptions*)... not inside the House but outside it, he told me, it might be his helplessness that he cannot tell here but I felt that this law is being misused on a bigger scale. I would like to support the views of Advanijee that this is not a question of a community but this law should not be used against people belonging to a

particular category. Today this law is used against those people, who are in minority either in Punjab or elsewhere.

I would like to add one more thing; this is not a cursory remark but in two states where we have formed the government, I have directed them on behalf the party not to misuse TADA. In Bihar, this law has not been used and also not a single person is detained in Orissa. In that last meeting of the Human Rights Commission, these two States were not named. Except these two States, some people are booked under TADA in every State. I humbly submit that this law was brought for 'disturbed areas'. And for that area alone this law may be used.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost every Speaker has expressed the identical views. I myself was booked under Defence of India Rule which was brought forward to safeguard the British rule. I was arrested on 21-22 August, 1947. In those days in Bihar there was BMPO Act. We sat on hunger-strike at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I used to say that it is always better to limit oneself to the subject. If we start covering the whole world under a subject it will not be proper.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to say that for those fundamental rights we fought against the British rule, we were on hunger strike and after that we demanded the fair and open trial, but today they are being suppressed. I do not want to say who are the sufferers. I understand that this should not be given a communal turn, the question of minority-majority should not be brought. If a particular law exists, it will be used whenever a crime takes place. It is

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

immaterial if it is used against a particular caste or community. It should not be publicised. But this is certain that innocent people belonging to the different sections will be its victim.

It is hightime that this law should be repealed and very soon it should be abolished completely. We have enough provisions under I.P.C. and Cr. P.C. I do not contend that since I am a patriot, therefore, my son can do no wrong. This kind of argument cannot be made in the House. But I have firm view and people are happy to know that even the son of a big shot is not above law. I am telling this because it is a question of national security and there should be not compromise thereon. Simultaneously, the 'freedom' on which we take pride should not be shattered. At the same time, this law must be repealed.

We can deal with these things under the existing laws of the land. Terrorists and people involved in secessionist activities should be dealt with under appropriate law. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I raised this point in this House, the hon. Home Minister had admitted that there was gross misuse of the TADA in several States. He had assured the House that he would be writing to the Chief Ministers in this regard. I had specially pointed out the experience of innocent people who were arrested and were being harassed under the TADA, in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and the hon. Minister had assured that he would take appropriate action. But Sir, so far, no action has been taken. I am given to

understand from one of the reports that out of 50,000 people who were arrested under the TADA, not even five per cent have been charged-sheeted before the designated court.

13.00 hrs.

It is such a draconian law that innocent people cannot go to the Court, they will not get their hail granted and have no other legal relief and are thus subjected to great harassment and difficulty.

Sir, why in a democratic country like India, are we resorting to such a draconian law? Therefore, it is appropriate as well as in the fitness of things for the Government to withdraw this draconian law and resort to some other legal provisions which could take care of such offenders and the crimes they commit. I hope, the Government will come forward and make a statement on it.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I rise to register my strong support for the withdrawal of the TADA. I would also like to inform the House that the State of Manipur is the worst hit under the TADA.

Sir, there are many cases registered under TADA which could have been dealt with under an ordinary law. There is a Police Raj in the name of TADA, in the State of Manipur. Many people are in custody under TADA. Some innocent persons who were arrested under this Act have even died in custody. Students who are demanding to redress their grievances and agitating are also harassed under TADA. Persons involved in kidnapping cases are also arrested under TADA. It is very terrible. I would like to state before this House that it has

created a terrific situation in the State of Manipur.

Sir, lastly I would request you to kindly direct the Home Minister to make a Statement on Manipur. I once again, strongly support the withdrawal of the TADA.

MR. SPEAKER: He is making a statement at 4 P.M. today.

Mr. Ansari what is it that you want to add?

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this TADA was enacted for a specific purpose and for a particular State. But, TADA has now become TA/DA for the police department. This is the reason why, in every nook and corner of the country, there is a blatant and gross misuse of the TADA. Police is going to different houses, knocking at the door, arresting the innocent people, sometimes brutally beating them up and parading them naked on the streets. This is a gross and blatant misuse of the Act.

After the bomb blasts in Bombay, from where you come Sir, thousands of people had been arrested and some of those who were arrested have been killed in the police station itself. So, this sort of law... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you are not blaming me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are bound to prove you innocent!

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, Section 15 of the TADA says that nothing short of a confession before the Magistrate is

valid. In general rule a confession before the police is no confession. But now confession before the police is taken as an evidence and is also needed by the Court. People are being arrested on flimsy grounds are thrown behind the bars.

That is why, this is our appeal that such type of a draconian and most harassing piece of law must be withdrawn, scrapped and thrown out. Thank you.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO (Bapatla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the TADA is being misused very heavily. This is mainly for two reasons. One is to gain political ends by certain Parties and secondly by the police, for whom it has become TA/DA as my friend said, to get some lumpsum from the people whom they are booking under TADA.

Sir, in Hyderabad city many Muslim youths are being harassed and also in the Telengana and Rayeelsema many youths are being booked under TADA and kept behind the bars without any trial. It is high time that the Government take appropriate action and repeal this Law.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the law like TADA is condemnable for any civilized society. It is really unfortunate that the situation is worsening as a result of the use of TADA. Especially I would like to point out that due to TADA, even our good record in the field of human rights is being sullied during the discussions on human rights violation at the international level. Misuse of TADA has compelled the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chairman of the Human Rights

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

Commission to criticise it. The whole matter is so painful that he is preparing to move the Supreme Court. I request the Government to repeal this law so that Human Rights Commission is not compelled to move the Supreme Court.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Government like to respond?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I would like to say that...

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly why we have not been able to discuss the Five Year Plan, Unemployment Problem, Agriculture Policy, Housing Policy and such other policies. When a point is made, it is not necessary for everybody to repeat it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am not responsible for that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are one of the persons who shall be sharing this responsibility.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, it is a matter of civil liberty. It concerns the trade union movement. It concerns the democratic movement outside and we represent that section of people in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Do you want to add anything new?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to add that this is nothing but extension of the earlier anti-people and anti-democratic Acts like Defence of India Act.

MR. SPEAKER: What is new in it?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It reflects the same Act as the Preventive Detention Act. It also spells out the negative aspects of MISA and other draconian laws. While passing all these laws the Government had been assuring that these laws will not be used against the democratic or political personalities. In this case also, TADA is being used deliberately against the political parties and in some cases against the democratic movement. It is an assault on the civil liberties of the country, therefore, it should be repealed as soon as possible.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): As the hon. Members themselves are saying, there is a serious situation in the country. Some of the neighbouring countries are trying to subvert our internal law and order situation. For controlling it effectively we do need a law in our hands. We are repeatedly assured the House and I would like to repeat that assurance once again, that this law will never be used against... (Interruptions)

Sir, I should be allowed to complete... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How can he say that? TADA is being used by the State Government... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

13.10½ hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? You raise the questions but you do not listen to their replies... (Interruptions)

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In substance I agree with what you are saying. Yet, this matter has been raised in such a fashion here that the Members appeared to be concerned about it. It will be better if a considered statement is made so that if there is any misapprehension, it is removed.

Annual Reports and Statements of Review on the working of National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi for the years from 1976 to 1984-85 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA:
Yes, Sir.

(1)(a)(i) A copy of the First Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1976, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, the orders should also be executed. Time and again, you give directions but no Minister has come forward with the Statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6330/94]

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been kind enough to allow the Members to speak on this important issue. But, one of the things decided to be allowed was the price rise and we had given notice on that.

(ii) A copy of the Second Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1977, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6331/94]

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to see if we can take it up tomorrow in one fashion or the other.

(iii) A copy of the Third Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1978, alongwith Audited Accounts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Thank you, Sir.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6332/94]

(iv) A copy of the Fourth Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6333/94]

- (v) A copy of the Fifth Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6334/94]

- (vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6335/94]

- (vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6336/94]

- (viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6337/94]

- (ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi for the year

1984-85, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6338/94]

- (b) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the years 1975-76 to 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6339/94]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6340/94]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 207(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1994 making certain amendments to Regulation 12 and the schedule to Regulation 15 of the Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1961 together with a corrigendum thereto in Hindi version only published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1994 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Authority Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6341/94]

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6342/94]

Memorandum of understanding between the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Jaduguda, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. and Department of Atomic Energy for 1994-95.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, and the Department

of Atomic Energy for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6343/94]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6344/94]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. and Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizer for 1994-95

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Paradeep Phosphates Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6345/94]

Webel Business Machines Limited and the Webel Powe: Electronics Limited (Amalgamation) Order, 1994

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Sir, on behalf of Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Webel Business Machines

Limited and the Webel Power Electronics Limited (Amalgamation) Order, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 452(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1994 under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6346/94]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited, Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Limited and Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for 1994-95

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Mallikarjun, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6347/94]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6348/94]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6349/94]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Elec-tronics Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6350/94]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6351/94]

13.12 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
— Contd.

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 Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 1994, 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."

13.12½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Sixteenth Report

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

13.13 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Eleventh Report

[English]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI (Sabrarkantha): Sir, I beg to lay the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism on Merger of Vayudoot with Indian Airlines

13.13½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to open early a new post office at Pathayakad in Kerala

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, since 1988, the people of S.N. Puram Panchayat in Kerala are demanding for opening of a new Post Office at Pathayakad. On various occasions, representations about this were made to the Post Master General, Central Region, Cochin, but without any concrete result. The Survey work for new Post Office has already been completed but authorities on enquiring always inform that the case is under examination and further communication will follow. No doubt, there has been enormous increase in the number of Post Offices, throughout the country, but S.N. Puram-Pathayakad is not paid adequate attention.

Opening of this Post Office will definitely enhance the earnings of the Postal Department.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take suitable remedial measures keeping in view the urgency of the matter and open a new Post Office at Pathayakad, S.N. Puram in Kerala early.

(ii) Need to provide stoppages of Vanchinad Express at Changanachery, Tiruvalla, Changannur, Mavelikara, Kayamkulam and Varkala Railway Stations in Kerala

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, at the time of introduction of

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

Vanchinad Express in Kerala it had halts at Changanacherry, Thiruvaila, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Kayamkulam and Varkela. Now the train takes 4 hours and 20 minutes between Trivandrum and Emakulam. If all the above stoppages are allowed, it will only take additional time of 20 minutes. This increase in running time need not be taken seriously when we consider the fact that the train at present is running with about 50 per cent of the passenger capacity.

The argument that this train is an inter-city train is not tenable because Kerala is more or less a continuous city. The number of passengers boarding the train from Changanacherry, Chengannur or Varkela is not less than those boarding from Kottayam or Quilon.

I also wish to bring to the notice of the Government that this train passes through the districts of Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Alleppey and Quilon. It has halts at Kottayam and Quilon districts but not at Pathanamthitta and Alleppey districts. There is no reason to discriminate against these districts.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to allow halts of Vanchinad Express at Changanacherry, Thiruvaila, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Kayamkulam and Varkela in Kerala.

(iii) Need for early completion of West Coast Waterways work in Kerala

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki):
The development of waterways in the country deserves a new and radical

approach. The National Transport Policy Committee has declared three national waterways for speedy implementation. They are Ganga-Bhageerathy-Hooghly, Brahmaputra system and west coast canal-Kottayam-Kottappuram waterways along with the Champakkara canal, Kallam and Udyogmandal canal. Though the decision was to take up the west coast canal without delay, adequate attention has not been paid to it till now. This canal has to be deepened and widened. The Night Navigational facilities have also to be promoted. The construction of mechanical terminal facilities at Kottappuram, Cochin, Vaikom, Alapuzha, Kayamkulam, Chavara, Kottam etc. should be given top priority.

Sir, out of Rs. 250 crores allocated for this work in the Eighth Five Year Plan, only Rs. 55 crores have been utilised. Considering the cheapness of water transport and other advantages, I request the Central Government that this west coast canal work should be completed at the earliest as a time-bound programme.

(iv) Need to provide concessions to industries for Industrial Development of Bundelkhand Region

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Bundelkhand region which falls in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is quite backward from the view point of industrial development. In the absence of strong industrial infrastructure 18 districts of this region are economically very weak. 60 per cent population of this region belongs to the labour class and they do not own any property. Bundelkhand had enormous natural

resources. But industries based on these natural resources could not flourish in this region because it is not getting economic assistance required to set up industries. The industries set up by getting loan are incurring huge losses and are on the verge of closure. Bundelkhand has a population of around 2.5 crore but it lacks public sector industries. This region has a large potential for industrial development but it is not getting the required economic assistance either from the Central Government or from the State Governments. Poverty and unemployment cannot be removed from this area without speeding up industrial development there.

Therefore, I demand that the Government should exempt the industrialists of Bundelkhand from sales tax and trade tax or concessions should be given to them. Heavy industries should be set up so that small industries could flourish. 24 hours power supply should be ensured on concessional rates. Long term loans should be given by banks and other financial institutions and special grants should be allocated for the revival of closed units.

(v) Need to merge Kashi Nath Seth Bank, Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh) with some Nationalised Bank

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun): Banking Operations in Kashi Nath Seth Bank of Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh have been stopped for the last one year. Neither the money is deposited nor withdrawn. People whose money is deposited with the bank are unable to withdraw it and, thus, they are facing a great difficulty. The case of this bank is under consideration with the Central

Government. Management of the bank has refused to run the bank thereby making the situation more critical. Future of the bank employees has become bleak but so far the Government has not issued any order to the RBI regarding this bank. This problem cannot be solved without merger of this bank with any other nationalised bank.

Therefore, I urge the Government to intervene in the matter immediately and issue orders for the merger of this bank with some nationalised bank so that the future of employees is not put in jeopardy.

(vi) Need to provide financial assistance to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for providing relief to the people affected by severe floods in Ghatampur in Kanpur Dehat District

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): My constituency Ghatampur which falls under Kanpur Dehat district and other adjoining districts like Fatehpur and Hamirpur have been affected by severe floods which have caused a large scale loss of life and damage to property. Epidemic has broken out in the entire region and the people are not getting the essential life saving drugs. Uncertainty is pervading in the whole region and the people are feeling helpless.

Therefore, I request the Government to make arrangements for emergent financial assistance for this area so that affected people could be given food and medical assistance. If life saving drugs are provided, the lives can be saved. So I request the Government to allocate required funds for this purpose.

(vii) Need to expedite exchange of enclaves between Bangladesh and India in terms of Indira-Mujib Agreement (1974)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): It may be recalled that in terms of the Nehru-Noon Pact (1958), 126 Indian Enclaves (31 sq. miles) were to be exchanged with Pakistan for its 95 Enclaves within India (19 sq. miles).

In terms of Nehru-Noon Agreement, a part of South Berubari which was not an enclave but a part of the Indian mainland inhabited by East Bengal Refugees was to be handed over to Pakistan.

It could not be handed over due to a judgement of the Supreme Court and resistance of the people of West Bengal.

In terms of Indira-Mujib Agreement (1974), Tin Bigha was to be given on perpetual lease to provide corridor for Bangladesh for their access to Dharagram and Angrapota - enclave of Bangladesh. The Tin Bigha was leased in perpetuity in 1992.

India agreed to leasing out Tin Bigha corridor on specific assurance that Government of India are committed to the full implementation of the Agreement for the exchange of enclaves.

Although more than two years have elapsed since the transfer of Tin Bigha to Bangladesh, no serious attempt seems to have been made for the exchange of enclaves as committed.

The Indian citizens living in the enclaves within Bangladesh are facing immense problems in relation to the safety and security. Uncertainties prevail all over the area.

The complete and speedy exchange of enclaves can alone resolve the problem satisfactorily.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take steps to expedite exchange of enclaves.

(viii) Need to provide aid to Haryana Government for providing compensation to the village Rohnat for the losses suffered during the first war of Independence

[Translation]

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1857, patriots from every nook and corner of the country took part in the first war of independence and made contribution at their level. Several villages of Haryana displayed exemplary courage in this great revolution. Rohnat, Jamalpur, Hajampur, Bhattol, Mangali, Puthi Mangal villages and Hansi town fall under my parliamentary constituency where revolutionaries had driven away the Britishers and had set up self rule.

As a result of it, Britishers had cannoned these villages, Martyrs of Hansi town were crushed under road-rollers and one of the roads had turned red with their blood. Even today, that road is known by the name of 'Lal Sarak'. The land measuring 20,856 bighas and 19

biswas of Rohnat village was auctioned for merely Rs. 8100.

Keeping in view the sacrifices made by those martyrs, the then Punjab Government and later on, the Haryana Government had made some announcements which are still to be implemented. The then Punjab Government had proposed to provide 57 plots to this gallant village from the Hissar beed farm, but so far no action has been taken in this regard. Haryana Government had given Rs. 1,25,000 to this village of martyrs as symbolic compensation. The former Chief Minister had proposed to sanction Rs. 64,32,000 as claim but so far it has not been implemented. Haryana Government is unable to give this claim for paucity of funds. Therefore, I request the Government to provide the said amount to the State Government so that we could express our gratefulness to those martyrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 2.30 p.m.

13.24 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Thirty Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.37 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Thirty-seven minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION
OF TWENTY-EIGHTH AND
TWENTY-NINTH REPORTS OF
ERSTWHILE COMMISSIONER
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND
FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND
EIGHTH REPORTS OF
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES – *Contd.*

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anadi Cham Das was on his legs; he may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, seven years old report has been laid on the Table of the House. I would like to say that it would have been better if these recommendations were presented during the Chairmanship of Shri Bheeka Bhai, Reports of this commission are statutory but the post of Chairman was non-statutory. At that time no action taken programme was given for its recommendations and I do not know whether any action has been taken on the report or not? The amended law under Article 338 of the Constitution envisages that annual report should be presented in the House.

[English]

I quote:

“The Commission is required to present to the President annually and as such other times as the the Commission may deem fit, the Reports upon the working of the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution, various laws and

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

orders. These Reports shall contain recommendations as to the measures sought to be taken by the Union and the States for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of SC and ST. The President shall cause all such Reports to be laid before each House of the Parliament along with the Memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union Government and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such recommendations”.

[*Translation*]

I could not read the recommendations but I have brought a copy of those recommendations. I feel that if I had got it at the time of presentation, then it would have been better but I did not get it. Even then the hon. Minister intends to take some action. I have noticed that the acceptance was done in such a way that on some recommendations it was said that these had been sent to the State Governments to take action. Indeed, it was good but what action was taken by them? I am of the view that if an action report on the recommendations had also been presented to the House before this discussion, this discussion would have proved more effective. People say that these are not being implemented and there are some drawbacks but a lot has been done under this. Much progress has taken place in the country in the post-independence era. I would not like to say much about it but I would like to say that the report of this Commission

has been gathering dust for the last five years. A new statutory Commission has been set up. Special Officer and Commissioner were appointed and they have been entrusted with more work but the officials who are supposed to deal with the Action Taken Report have not submitted any report. We are discussing an old report. This is a matter which requires extensive discussion. People have really put in hard labour into making this detailed report. I wanted to speak on it in the House and I had been asked to speak on it on behalf of the party also. I feel it is like ‘Rama Katha’ mainly the same thing has been repeated by most of the members who spoke on it. If the action taken had been proper, new points would have come out and action would have been taken on them. But it has not been done.

The problems being faced by the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes differ. Scheduled Castes suffer from the evil practice of untouchability whereas it is not so in the case of Scheduled Tribes. The tribal people are very backward. They are yet to reach a level where they should have. The gap between them and other people continues to widen. If this is their condition then we must think about them. That is why today I would like to confine myself to discuss tribal development only. The tribal population of our country at present is 6.77 crore as per 1991 census which constitutes 8.08 per cent of the total population of the country. The Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute around 25 per cent of the population of the country. The tribal population was 7.5 per cent earlier which has increased to 8.08 per cent. Their population is still increasing and in proportion their problems are also increasing. It is a matter of concern and the House must address to their problems

whatever the Ministry does is alright but when it has been raised in this House we should do something constructive so that the Government implements it. When the Tribal Sub-Plan was launched in our country, as per the provision made under Article 339 of the constitution, the Dhebar Commission was set up in 1964. It had submitted its report to the Government within one year. On the basis of the recommendations of the said commission, several tribal development works have been launched and many plans have been formulated. You may call it Tribal Sub-Plan or anything else, all the policies formulated for tribal developments are based on the recommendations of the said commission. We do not have any arrangement to review the recommendations of this Commission. I had seen that the Dhebar Commission had visited several places and one of the then Members from Orissa had also accompanied the Commission. Whatever recommendations were given after that, no attention was paid to them. There was a provision that a commission should be set up every ten years under Article 339 of the Constitution for the review of tribal development undertaken during that period.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we talked to the hon. Prime Minister also in this regard. I would like to quote what he had said in this House on 28.7.1993.

[English]

"Under Article 339, a commission has to be set up every ten years for the review of tribal development and administration. It is a pity that we had only one commission. A number of Members have raised this. They suggested that it is time that we had the second

commission. I have made note on this suggestion. We will certainly examine this – Measures for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, especially with regard to the reservations in private and public and multinational corporations in view of the new economic policy this is again an extremely important point. But right now, as the law stands, as the Constitution stands, it is not possible for me to give any commitment. All I can say, we can put our heads together and find a way to this, how we can cope with this new situation in the new context".

[Translation]

I am one of the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Welfare. Apart from myself, our other Members of the said Committee also raised it time and again that it should be done. In fact, the concept so far followed has undergone a complete change. The concept of our Tribal Sub-Plan aims at providing employment to people but I cannot even find 10-15 people who have been benefited from this Tribal Sub-Plan or whose economic condition has improved or have attained the same level as that of others or have come to the mainstream which we aim at.

Here several Members have mentioned and it is said outside Parliament also that if we look up Articles 15(4), 16(4), 19, 46, 164, 244, 275, 300, 332, 334, 338, 339 and 342 which provide several economic, social and political safeguards for tribals, we find that though the Constitution has made such provisions but even then nothing concrete has come out of this. We are having MPs and MLAs belonging to

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

these castes, they should also be given the same rights as are enjoyed by others which has been mentioned by the Dhebar Commission. I would like to ask you again to when the next Commission would be set up as required under Article 339 of the Constitution.

In my opinion, the report should be submitted within a year as the Dhebar Commission submitted its report. I feel that the present concept is not beneficial. Setting up of Commission is essential for economic upliftment. The Commission should submit its report within a year so that we could go in for a new kind of tribal development. The loophole of the strategy of tribal development is that it consists of only one sub-plan. What is this sub-plan? It is launched inside the state whether it is related to irrigation or agriculture or anything else, the tribal people should be encouraged for it. The biggest problem is that these people are extensively exploited which does phase out. We kept fighting against money-lenders in the tribal areas but now the need has arisen to fight against the Government. I am aware of the sub-plan of the tribal area because I have worked with them. We see that their exploitation is increasing. People are exploiting them in many ways and even Government employees indulge in that. If the Government has an intention to do something, only then the work is undertaken otherwise not. Concrete steps should be taken for their upliftment and there should be an efficient Government to do the needful. I feel that the present Government is efficient. If the Congress had not done any work for them then, why Adivasi and Harijans have voted them to power? Here most of the votes cast in favour of the Congress Party are

by Adivasis. We want other parties also to work for them but when they work for them, misappropriation takes place. The people belonging to SC and ST are first to vote for the Congress Party. The Congress Party is efficient and is undertaking works for them but unless the administration is efficient, the work cannot be done properly. I have seen that in Ministries many people are committed but there are certain lapses also. The number of employees is less. One finds that 10-15 seats are always unoccupied there. They do not recruit new people. It is not that there is no work. Their work is to monitor the funds provided for the purpose. The requisite number of employees is not appointed.

Financial crunch also creates problems. The Planning Commission is requested to increase the funds but no attention is given to it. Only an amount to the tune of Rs. 11 crore was provided for such a big Ministry. A large number of people in our country are backward and everybody wants to make progress. It is not fair on the part of Planning Commission to be stingy in providing money for them. Those people are handicapped today and they need to be helped. Their strategy in tribal area was as follows:

[English]

Protective measures for elimination of exploitation through legal support and improving the level of administration of tribal areas and secondly promotion of developmental efforts to Plan schemes to raise the level of living.

[Translation]

We have a large number of tribal people in our country. The number of

ITDA is 193, MADA is 249, and clusters are 77. The number of primitive tribes in our country is quite larger but nothing has so far been thought for them.

15.00 hrs.

The report of the Government applies to only the fifth schedule area. The sixth schedule area consists of Assam, Manipur, etc. which have Tribal Hill Councils or Tribal Development Council where this does not apply. Now people are demanding autonomous council for the Utrakhand and Jharkhand areas etc. The Governor has to submit his report every year in this regard, but it is not being submitted every year and it comes only once in three or four years. The hon. Minister should make his comments thereupon and it should be implemented after study. But he does not

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

look into it because the report is submitted only once in three or four years. It may not be the case with every State but this is the case with some of the States. I have observed that in Orissa the report is submitted once in three or five years. It is a statutory provision that the Governor must submit his report every year on the tribal development area.

It has been provided that the State Government should take action on the issues discussed by the members in the Tribal Advisory Council. I would like to illustrate that earlier there were only 13 districts in Orissa but their number has increased to 30 at present. All of them have not been covered under Tribal Advisory Council because following the

bifurcation of the area, some of the districts fell under the I.T.D.P. while others were covered under other schemes. Under such circumstances how can their administration be run? The provision is that the three-fourths of its members should be appointed from the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the remaining one fourths of the member should be appointed from the people of other classes. Due to present ratio of tribal people, they cannot claim what they wished. I would therefore, like to suggest that the Tribal Advisory Council under the Tribal Sub-Plan area should have cent per cent tribal members. Now the tribals have awakened. That is why they are demanding a separate Jharkhand State. They claim that they can run good administration if offered. The Members should be allowed to hold more discussion in the Tribal Advisory Council.

As I have observed and the Commission and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Committee have also recommended, there should be single line administration. This is only existing in Andhra Pradesh at present. The ITDP has only one Collector who is its Chairman. he looks after and monitors its work but he is not empowered to appoint or retrench even a class-III employee. It is functioning better in Andhra Pradesh. The Collector is all in all there. There he is authorised to keep the character roll of the employees and he can also transfer or retain them. This power is enjoyed by the Collector in Andhra Pradesh alone and not in any other State. There had been a discussion on Kalahandi in Orissa. When I met the hon. Prime Minister at his residence, I told him that the functioning in Andhra Pradesh is good. The Welfare activities are being done in other States also but they are better in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat as well as in Maharashtra. Barring these two States you cannot find out

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

exactly as to where 85 per cent funds are spent. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Committee has also mentioned it. Therefore, the suggestion for the single line administration was given both by the Commission and by us. The same view has also been expressed by the Working Committee which was set up for the Eighth Five Year Plan. There is still time for making single line administration compulsory in every State. The officers are living in forests. They are not accustomed to such a life and at the same time, they have no accommodation to live in. For this, the Government had set up a Committee also and Maheshwar Dayal Group had submitted a report.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 60 Members to speak. You have taken more than 30 minutes. Other Members have also to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: We come here with deep study and full preparation

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than 30 minutes.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I want to submit that the machinery should be made strong. Regarding Excise policy, the Government, Shrimati Indira Gandhi,

and even the Sub-Committees recommended that the Tribal Sub-Plan area should be a dry area. For instance, earlier this excise policy was not enforced in Orissa but now it has been enforced there. If necessary, laws should also be enacted for this. In urban and suburban areas illicit liquor is manufactured with the result that illicit liquor is being sold in rural areas. Therefore, this Excise policy should be enforced immediately and attention must be paid to my suggestion in this regard.

Sir, now I would like to say something about forest. Forest is their abode. They have shift cultivation every year and they are sent to jail therefore, after they released from jails, they start the same work again in the jungle. The forest dwellers demand that they should enjoy ownership of their property in the jungle. A law was enacted in the year 1980. The policy which was formulated later on, did not allow the participation of tribals therein. I am happy that West Bengal has managed to get price of forest area under it, claiming that the same belongs to the State. They do not think that the forest belongs to them. They say that the same belongs to the Government. They say that you should look after the forest. There is no forester to look after our farms. They say that the forest belongs to the Government and that is why they are not allowed to go there. This has also been recommended that 10 per cent of the forest area should be permitted for cultivation. In Orissa, orders have been issued to allow cultivation, on 30 per cent land of the forest. The Government of Orissa deserves our congratulations. But so far as I know, demarcation has not been done anywhere. So, such orders do not yield any result. What kind of monitoring is being done by the

Government there? The tribals are so laborious that wherever they get water facility, they take their spade and set out with their children for work. They work wherever they live. Forest is their Wealth. Therefore, the Government should think about facilities and their rehabilitation. There are thousands of tribal villages in forests which do not get any Government facilities, and their subsistence has become very difficult. They have neither their own land nor they have been given any piece of land on lease. The Foresters are fleeing them. They ask the tribals to leave jungle. But the tribal forest dwellers do not leave the place because they get water facility for their shift cultivation. Keeping in view their problems, why the Government should not amend the forest laws. The flaws in forest laws or in the policy should be removed and the tribals should be given opportunity for their upliftment. The Government should not think that by granting only a meagre aid to them they will return to the mainstream. Such suggestions have been made in all the reports submitted so far in this regard. Why does the Government not take action in this regard? I request the Government to think over these problems seriously. The present law is causing great inconvenience to people there. They face problems for building their houses and they have to rush to the Union Government for the purpose. This dispute is prevalent in all the States. Under the present law, the permission of the Union Government has to be sought even for providing water facility in tribal areas. Such restrictions should not be imposed in tribal areas. The dams constructed in tribal forest area are also facing siting problems. These tribal people have rehabilitation problem also. The forest is their only asset and means of their livelihood. Unless the Government

thinks over their problem seriously, they will not get any benefit.

Similarly there is funding problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: you have spoken for 40 minutes. Please be seated now. Other Members have also to speak.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I had demanded time for one hour. Whatever important points I am pointing out they are coming out from my heart-felt experience. I had been Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Committee for four years. I have given serious consideration to these issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other Members are also to speak.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: If it is so the discussion period should be extended from 6 hours to 12 hours. Short-time discussion will be of no avail. How can 6 hour discussion cover the report of seven years? We have made comprehensive preparation to speak on it. Therefore, at least 12 hours should be allotted for this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please sit down. You have spoken for forty minutes.

[English]

Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): I am on a point of Order. I am not pointing out as to how long Shri Das has spoken. I would like to submit that a very serious issue is being discussed and the report was submitted in 1982 but it could not be

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

[Translation]

discussed. Five to seven reports have been attached to it. Therefore, Members should be given sufficient time. Therefore, six hours will not do justice to it. One Member should be provided at least half an hour as only 10 or 15 minutes will not be sufficient. Shri Das has been the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Committee and he has travelled the whole country. He is rich in his experience. We are also to express our opinion. Therefore, the time for discussion should be increased.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, keeping the sentiments of the House in view, the time should be extended. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are sixty Members to speak on it which include 25 Members from Congress and 30-35 Members from the opposition parties. Is it possible to give 40 minutes to each Member? As far as the question of extending time is concerned, only the hon. Speaker can decide it.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:... *(Interruptions)* the sentiments of the House should be conveyed to the hon. Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will convey.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the case. You have taken forty minutes so far.

you are repeating a point at least ten times, alright, please speak.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:... *(Interruptions)* I have given some suggestions about forests but there is something more to say. I would like to raise it in the Consultative Committee also. I would like to speak about the socio-economic programme also. I.D.P. is an area of tribal sub-plan and the Government intends to improve the condition of these people. Area development scheme is one among the programmes being run at present. Secondly, the Government is giving subsidy, even hundred per cent subsidy under the individual income guarantee programme. A society has been formed lest they should be exploited but even then they do not get any benefit of it. Many schemes have been formulated to bring the tribal people in the main stream and much have been spent on them. Around Rs. 21951 crore have been spent from 1956 to 1994 under State plan. Besides money is being spent on other items also. They have 50 per cent share in I.R.D.P. In this way many provisions have been made for their welfare. Even then we have seen that not a single person can progress. Therefore, my suggestion is that the methods of implementing these programmes have to be changed. The same condition will prevail if a vigil is not kept on the officers. At the block level also, a lot of amount is spent. Schemes of lakhs of rupees are implemented in our blocks. I have been to my Constituency and other tribal dominant areas, talked to the residents there. I was told that not a single person among them get the permit of truck and bus or get the licence of contractorship. My suggestion is that 50 per cent of such

types of licences and permits should be kept reserved for the tribals and the balance should be given to others. Similarly, my other suggestions is that the money lenders should not be allowed to run shops in their villages. Such big godowns have been constructed and the State bank has also been asked to construct godowns and houses in the areas dominated by these people. But we have seen that these godowns are utilised for some other purposes. Even the houses are not constructed properly. The building material does not reach there. The tribals get nothing these godowns and houses are constructed on their land but they are not paid even the rent for it. Those who implement the schemes amass property worth crores of rupees and they take gold in kilograms to their houses. My submission is that if the Government wants to bring the tribals in the mainstream, special schemes should formulated for them and if required, the Constitution should also be amended so that they can join the mainstream of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let the others give their suggestions.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Alright I am concluding. I will not go into the details.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken full one hour.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: As far as reservation is concerned, the previous condition has improved. We have observed that in the first class and I.A.S. it is alright but in Group 'D' the reservation is not as per norms. My suggestions is

that the reservation for tribal sub plan area in the States should be different for each district as has been suggested by our Committee and in report of the Commission. Suppose, the Koraput district has 56 per cent tribals, then there should be 56 per cent reservation. Madhya Pradesh is following this procedure and we have examined Bihar also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. Please sit down. Mr. Balayogi, may now speak.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI
(Amalapuram): Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I am concluding within a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken an hour.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: So what I will conclude within a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that now even half of the minute will not be given. Please take your seat. One hour has passed. Why don't you listen?

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Recently the Supreme Court has passed an order regarding reservation in which it has been said that reservation will not be given at the time of promotion and it is for 5 years only. Today when I was going through the newspaper, I came to know that the people there have demanded 69 per cent reservation and

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

a bargaining was done. This should be passed today by sitting here the whole night. This issue is being raised in the other House also. Why that is not being done today? Five years have been granted. If the Government does not do it, the same will happen. If there is a clause in the Constitution, then it should be amended since at the time of entry it is there but not the time of the promotion. My submission is that the Government should ponder over it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more. Nothing will be recorded now. Nothing. Mr. Balayogi.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Thank you, Sir. Kindly permit me to speak in my mother-tongue, that is Telugu. I have given a notice to the interpreter also.

[Translation]

*SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly permit me to speak in Telugu.

At the outset, I would like to thank you for permitting me to speak on behalf of my party on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty ninth Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 which were laid on the Table of the House on 9th May, 1989 and 29th August, 1990 respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

for the years 1982-83, 1984-85 and 1985-86 which were laid on the Table of this Hon. House on 5th March 1986, 26th August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21st November, 1988 respectively.

Sir, our constitution directs the Government duly elected by the people to strive for the emancipation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the Article 46 of our Constitution;

"The State should promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and should protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

It also directs the government to implement various schemes which are meant to the development and progress of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and to see that these hapless brethren of ours are not subjected to any kind of exploitation or injustice. All of us are well aware of this important provision enshrined in our Constitution. But, what is the reality today? How far the successive Governments have succeeded in implementing the provisions of this Article in letter and spirit? I am constrained to remark that the utilisation of funds for various schemes meant for the progress of the SCs and STs and countless number of legislations which intend to provide these people a respectable place in our society have failed to bring about any transformation. I am sorry to say so. Funds have been misused and legislations have been

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telegu.

ignored. To cite an example, the Himachal Government has diverted the funds allocated for the Tribal welfare to purchase a helicopter. If this is the state of affairs, one can well imagine how various schemes are being implemented by States. Not only that, 50 crores of rupees allocated exclusively for the rehabilitation of scavengers have also been diverted for other purposes, depriving totally the beneficiaries, the benefit of the scheme meant to eliminate scavenging. If the situation continues to be like this, I do not know how the Government can succeed in its efforts to bring most deprived sections above the poverty line and bring them to the main stream. The tardy implementation of schemes is quite alarming. As though this is not sufficient enough, funds allocated for various schemes meant exclusively for the SCs & STs are being diverted to non-plan expenditure and for the payment of salaries and allowances for the employees by certain State governments. For scavengers rehabilitation, the Central Government provided funds to the State Governments. Only four States Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have implemented the scheme so far. Most other States have not yet identified scavengers so far. The identification should have been over by November. These instances are sufficient enough to prove the cavalier attitude of the various State Governments in diverting funds released by the Central Government for various schemes. Even the Union Minister for Welfare has stated in no uncertain terms that the States have been continuously diverting funds meant for the various welfare programmes for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various other purposes. The result is that the fruits of various developmental schemes have not reached the real beneficiaries. Even the funds provided for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

students have not been spared. These funds have also been diverted by the State Governments with lame excuses that the land has not been acquired etc. Excuses are many and handy for the State Governments for diverting funds. This fact has been accepted and endorsed by none other than the Union Minister for Welfare. The special Central Assistance released by the Central Government is no exception. Sir, if all these funds are diverted for other purposes, how these down-trodden people will cross the poverty line. The Central Government should view this matter very seriously and take appropriate remedial measures.

We have entered 48th year of our independence. Yet it is rather shocking to find that the atrocities are still perpetrated on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes even to this day. It is a matter which makes a civilized society to hang its head in shame. The society may consider that these atrocities on Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes is purely a problem concerning these communities and the rest of the society has nothing to do with it. But what is surprising is the lukewarm attitude of the Government towards this problem. Sir, it is not in the best interests of society to allow the atrocities on these helpless people to continue. Both the society and Government should realise the existing social inequalities and at once take steps to wipe them off otherwise if these social inequalities are allowed to continue and if the Government continues to ignore the unmitigated sufferings of poor Scheduled Castes and Tribes on account of atrocities, it will not be good for the society. Perhaps, the Society and Government may have to pay early one day. Both the society and the Government should at once realise this truth and take

[Shri G.M.C. Balayogi]

steps to remove these inequalities. By enacting several laws, you cannot wipe off atrocities on SCs & STs. What is needed is the fact that the society should wake up and treat their SC/ST brethren's equally. Legislations alone will not solve the problem. Already we have several Acts at our disposal. Protection of Civil Rights Act and Protection from Atrocities Act etc. are already there. In spite of so many Acts, the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still continuing, may be on the increase. The growing atrocities on these most deprived sections bear ample testimony to the negligence and contempt with which the society treats them. The establishment of Special Courts go a long way in containing the atrocities on these people. And, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be appointed as Members of these Special Tribunals. Then only it becomes possible to provide social justice to them. Then only it is possible to realise the dream of socialistic pattern of society that the Constitution speaks of. Hence I appeal to the Government, through you and this august body, to constitute Special Courts to deal with atrocities cases exclusively and appoint persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the Members of these Tribunals. Adequate compensation should be paid to the families of the victims of these atrocities. The compensation should be at least Rs. 5 lakhs, so that the families of the victims are rehabilitated in a reasonable way.

Regarding poverty alleviation programmes, Sir, we have quite a number of schemes such as I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., S.E.P.U.P., RIEP, D.I.R. etc. All these programmes are meant to improve the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes economically. But all

these programmes are not being implemented in letter and spirit. These schemes have not been successful so far, because the nationalised banks are reluctant to sanction loans to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as envisaged in many of these schemes. Because of this reason, these programmes have not taken off the ground in many cases. Hence for the successful implementation of these schemes which are meant for improving the economic condition of the SCs and STs and other weaker sections, I suggest, through this Hon. House, that "The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes National Bank" be set up forthwith to meet their financial requirement under various schemes exclusively.

Sir, I want to say a few words on land assignment. The assignment of wasteland to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a sure step towards the economic emancipation of these sections. But, unfortunately, what is happening now is that these wastelands, continue to be in the illegal occupation of big landlords. The Government should take steps to acquire these lands and distribute them among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This will go a long way in improving the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I also take this opportunity to request the Government to acquire surplus land by speedy implementation of land reforms and redistribute it among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The distribution of wasteland and surplus land among these people go a long way in bringing about a transformation in their lives. For this purpose, it is essential to have a special Department headed by a senior officer under the Ministry of Rural Development for better implementation

and monitoring of the progress. I hope and trust, that the Government would initiate action to carve out a separate Department soon. At present, the Government is releasing a meagre amount to these people for purchasing lands. I request the Government to enhance the amount as the present amount is too inadequate to purchase any land.

Sir, the income limit for sanctioning the scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students was fixed long ago. The income limit has also become an obstacle for gaining employment. Hence I appeal to the Government to enhance the ceiling to Rs. 50,000/- at once. This step would prove to be a boon to the educated youth among these sections.

Budget allocation for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been negligible all these years. I request the Government to set apart atleast 30% of the union budget for the around development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They constitute 25% to 34% of the total population. Not only that, they are contributing nearly 60% to the economy of the country. Hence it is imperative that these sections deserve a better deal. So, I appeal to the Government to allocate atleast 30% of the total budget of the Union.

About job reservations to these Sections, one should not consider it as a gift doled out to these people. They deserve it. After studying the situation in depth, the founding fathers of our constitution, especially Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, had incorporated Reservations in the jobs for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our Constitution. But unfortunately, no one is bothered about implementing these guarantees accorded

by the constitution in letter and spirit. There are several vacancies in various Departments. Barring class IV, all the reserved jobs in groups A, B, and C are vacant. No effort has been made to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to fill up the reserve quota. The 15% and 7% quota of Reservation in confined only to the Class IV jobs like Peons and Attendants. In Group A category, as against the reservation quota of 15% for SCs, the actual recruitment does not exceed 8% on all India basis. As for Scheduled Tribes, the situation is still worse. Their number hovers around 2% in categories like group B. This shows how even the provisions of the Constitution are being ignored by one and all. The reservation in jobs was meant for the economic development and improving social status. But as usual, the implementation of these provisions is being totally ignored. In Public Sector Undertakings, the SCs and STs are totally ignored. The injustice meted out to these people in PSUs is total and complete. Hence realising the gravity of the situation, the Government should take steps and issue necessary orders to not only to provide the reservation facility in all Public Sector Undertakings but also implement it strictly. Also, the Central Government should direct the State Governments to implement Reservation Policy very strictly. Many State Governments are not implementing the reservation policy and they lack any sense of urgency and seriousness. Many posts pertaining to quota are being dereserved. They are not filling the vacancies reserved under quota by Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The State Governments are neither maintaining records nor rosters of the SCs/STs. Hence I appeal to the Central Government to issue necessary orders to the State Governments to implement the reservation policy very strictly.

[Shri G.M.C. Balayog]

As a part of the liberalisation programme, the Government is going in for privatising the public sector units and even nationalised banks. This privatisation is inflicting a death blow to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority sections of the society. With privatisation all the reservations available to these sections in Government Undertakings will be taken away at once. The Private Companies and Undertakings are averse to the policy of reservations. Hence, the Government should come forward with legislation to guarantee reservation in Private Sector. Thus, the Government can save SCs/STs and other minority sections from being deprived of the Reservation facility duly guaranteed by the Constitution. Hope, the Government would come forward with the necessary Bill before this House soon.

The recent judgement of the Supreme Court on the Mandal Commission has curtailed the Constitutional safeguards in respect of job reservation to a great extent. The Bench has also observed that there should not be any reservation in promotions. The rules regarding reservation will be ineffective after 5 years. This has created a widespread disappointment among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Sections throughout the country. As this opinion was expressed in the context of Mandal Commission, doubts have arisen whether it is applicable in the case of SCs and STs also. The matter has been represented to the Hon. Speaker by the MPs Forum several times. It is necessary that the Central Government should clarify the position and communicate the same to State Government also. It is also necessary to amend the Ninth Schedule

of the Constitution for the purpose. Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule provides immunity from litigation and hence to set the matter at rest, the reservation in matters of appointment and Promotion for SCs and STs should be included in that Schedule by amending the constitution.

Finally, Sir, I want to say word about various Departments which have been looking after the work pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What is most unfortunate is that these Departments, exclusively dealing with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are not being headed or manned by Senior I.A.S. officers belonging to these Sections. They are being manned by the officers belonging to the other sections of the society. That is the reason why these departments have failed miserably in doing justice to the SCs and STs. Thus, these Departments have been totally alienated from the communities for whom they are meant. In the offices at the district and State level, and in the organisations like Scheduled Castes Financial Corporation, Scheduled Castes Welfare Corporation and Welfare Departments, the heads belong to some other communities. In certain cases, there are no officers at all. Because of the negligent attitude of the Governments concerned to appoint SC/ST candidates to man these important organisations and Departments, they could not do any justice to the people for whom they work. I also appeal through you, Sir, to the Central Government to issue necessary instructions to the State Governments to appoint only officers belonging to SCs and STs, as heads of the officers/organisations dealing with these communities.

Sir, Tribals are totally ignored by one and all. The fruits of development have not reached them as yet. For the

development of Scheduled Tribes, Project Offices have been opened in these areas. But these Offices have no Officers. They are headless all the times. No one is prepared to work in the Tribal areas. If there are no officers, how can these offices function? There is no monitoring whatsoever by the Government. The lands belonging to tribals are being snatched away by non-tribals. These non-tribals are exploiting the tribals. It is the main reasons why naxalism is gaining ground in tribal areas. People consider nexalites as their saviours. No wonder. If fact, the tribals are approving and appreciating the policies of naxalites. Hence the Government should step in, before it is too late to strengthen various organisations working for the development of girijans and see to it that they get their due share in the economy and progress. Otherwise these poor and hapless tribals continue to be exploited by unscrupulous elements of the society.

Mid-day meals scheme was under operation in many States some years ago. But this scheme is now being implemented only in a few States. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in implementing the scheme. Mid-day meals scheme contributes substantially in bringing down the drop out rate, especially among the SCs/STs students. This scheme encourages students to pursue their studies. The Union Government should issue a circular to all the State Governments to implement the mid-day meals scheme compulsorily. It should be made mandatory.

The alround progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is possible only through education. Without education, there cannot be any development. To mould the future of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Children, the Government

should establish Residential Schools in their areas.

As I mentioned earlier, there are several vacancies in many Departments which are yet to be filled up under Reservation quota. Even in Delhi, in the capital city of India, in a prime institution like All India Institute of Medical Sciences, there are several vacancies which are yet to be filled up by SC/ST candidates. Yet they are not recruiting SC/ST candidates. We have requested the Hon. Minister several times in the past to intervene in the matter and help in filling the vacancies by recruiting SC/ST candidates. What is more, the authorities of this Institution are now trying to dereserve these vacancies. I appeal to the Government to intervene atleast now and see that the SC/ST candidates are recruited for the existing vacancies in the Institution.

I conclude my speech, Mr. Chairman, thanking you once again for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the report on SC/ST Commission brought forward by the hon. Minister of State for a discussion here is a pandora's box. The report has been brought here after a gap of 12 years with recommendations only. There is no indication of any action taken in the matter. I am surprised that only 6 hours' time has been allotted for discussing such an important issue. It is very painful and a matter of concern. Its time should be extended further and hon. Members willing to speak on it should be given full opportunity to speak. I should not be mistaken that I am making any allegation against the Chair in this regard. Let us continue the discussion throughout this session and carry it on further to the

[Shri Chhedi Paswan]

next session if need be. There should be no restriction on hon. Members willing to speak because it is the most important issue.

I would like to say that from the very beginning labour and labourers are being neglected in this country. This is the root cause of nation's non-development. In this country, the condition of those who construct canals, roads, building and work in the fields is horrible today. Most of the people living below the poverty line today belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A poet has rightly said:

"Footpath par para tha, woh bhookh
se mara tha,

Kapra utha kar dekha, to pet par
likha tha,

Saare Jahan se achha, Hindustan
hamara,

Ham bulbelen hain iski, yehh
gulsitan hamara."

But the sad part of it is that those who contribute everything to national development and sacrifice all property and pleasure, are not able to make both ends meet. If they manage to get morning meals, they have to think of earning bread for the evening. The heart and soul of poor people alone are full of Nationalistic feelings Those speaking fluent English and occupying high offices have not even an iota of nationalist feeling. Whatever nationalist feeling is left in this country, it is with the poor and particularly with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It is painful that the recommendations of the Commission have

been brought before the House after 12 years for a mere discussion. These have not been implemented nor is there any hope of their being done so. We have seen the JPC report and many other matters in this House. Though we are new Members and do not have much experience, it seems from what we see here that nothing is going to be done about it.

Let me say clearly, particularly with regard to reservation that there would have been no reservation had the British not ruled this country. The upper caste and high class Hindus of this country never wanted reservation to be provided here. The British Government provided reservation to Muslims in 1909. Similarly, it also provided reservation to Christians in the 1909 legislation which continued for 28 years. Nobody raised a hue and cry against reservation for the Muslims and the Christians remaining in force for so many years till Independence. The British Government provided reservation for Harijans and tribals under the Government of India Act, 1935. This law was implemented in 1937. This reservation policy could not be implemented during the Second World War from 1935 to 1945 and the SCs and STs could get the benefits of reservation only after Independence. The Muslims ruled this country for 700 years and the British ruled for 250 years. The Hindus of the country never launched Quit India Movement against the Muslims. It was launched against the British because they granted right to education to the Harijans in 1937. With the grant of this right, the oppressed people launched the 'Quit India Movement' only because Harijans were granted right to education. One can judge from the number of Members sitting in this House the extent of love and sympathy they have for Harijans. One can count the upper caste

Hindus among the Members present here by asking them to raise their hands.

Even today, they have no love for Harijans and do not want them to have share in employment and Government. Thus, they are grossly neglected. I would urge the hon. Minister to state the number of Scheduled Caste people employed in the personnel department of his Ministry. I can say with authority that reservation quota has not been filled anywhere in the country and 75 per cent of funds earmarked for the welfare of SCs and STs is diverted to other matters. Even today, an enquiry could be initiated into it.

Sir, I want to know why this money is misused. Today, post graduate students get a scholarship of Rs. 65, medical and engineering students get Rs. 265 and in some States scholarships are not given for 2-3 years. This can also be enquired into and one can guess how much effort is being made and how much concerned the Government is for Harijans. With regard to individual sub-castes of the Scheduled Castes, the employment opportunities of cobblers in their ancestral profession of designing and shoe-making have been sealed with the advent of 'Bata' in this country. Thus, the Government is sealing whatever little employment opportunities they have.

Sir, the funds diverted to the rural areas for their development under JRY for construction of Indira Awas and Ambedkar Awas for the Scheduled Castes are also grabbed by the upper castes by obtaining contracts of construction and paying a meagre sum of Rs. 500-1000 to the Scheduled Castes despite the Central Government circular that JRY funds should be fully and exclusively distributed among SCs and STs. The

contractors earn money and do not complete the work but cases are lodged against the SC/ST people. It is seen in Bihar or any other State that contracts are awarded to upper caste people who do not work but make money from the JRY funds, ironically 60-65 per cent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are languishing in jails. What action the Government is going to take on it?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, besides, in the name of land reforms and consolidation of land, SCs and STs are being harassed. I can say with authority that in States like Bihar the landless and poor people are not given the State Government's waste land and even if they are given, it is registered in the name of one Scheduled Caste and then cancelled to be re-registered in the name of another Scheduled Caste. The Government tries to divide SC and STs and instigate them for infighting. They have not been given their rightful dues. I can cite an example of Bihar where a land litigation case involving 70,000 acres of land is still pending in the court. Therefore, I assert that nobody has bonafide intention. Harijan police posts have been opened throughout the country but officers incharge of such posts belong to upper castes. I do not think that Harijans can be benefited from this system.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards delimitation, I would like to say that the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had brought a Constitution amendment Bill that there would be no delimitation till 2000 AD. The main reason behind this was that there are 22 per cent Scheduled Castes as per the 1970 census whereas today, their number has risen to 24 per cent of population. The work of delimitation should be taken up afresh on

[Shri Chhedi Paswan]

the basis of 1991 census and if possible, delimitation should be done by rotation so that Harijans get more benefits...
(Interruptions)...

16.00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Ambush of an Assam Rifles Column in Manipur by Underground Elements

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, It is with a deep sense of sorrow that I inform the House of the tragic death of 23 and injuries to 12 Assam Rifles and Border Roads Organisation personnel in an incident of ambush of an Assam Rifles Column by underground activists on 18 August 1994 in Senapati District of Manipur.

As per reports received, a Column of 3 Assam Rifles consisting of one Officer, one JCO and 50 Other Ranks, moving from their Company Post at Shangkhomei in one light vehicle and two vehicles of Border Roads Task Force was ambushed by approximately 30 to 40 underground activists at 1310 hours on 18 August, 1994, South of Village Yang Khullen in Senapati District of Manipur. The Security Forces engaged the underground elements, resulting in exchange of fire which lasted till about 1430 hours. In this incident, 17 personnel of Assam Rifles and 4 persons including civilian of Border Road Organisation were

killed on the spot. 9 Assam Rifles and 5 Border Roads Organisation personnel were wounded out of whom 2 Assam Rifles personnel succumbed to their injuries later-on.

During 1993 and 1994 till 17.8.1994, the Security Forces/State Police Forces succeeded in eliminating 185 insurgents belonging to various underground groups in Manipur and Nagaland. During the same period, 785 insurgents belonging to various groups were arrested and 245 arms were recovered from the major insurgent groups in Manipur and Nagaland. In two recent incidents, the Assam Rifles raided a Naga underground camp on 28 July, 1994 in Senapati district when 9 insurgents were killed and 2 arrested while 4 Assam Rifles Jawans were injured out of whom one later succumbed to his injuries. The arms recovered from the insurgents included one AK-47 Rifle, one G-3 Rifle, one .30 Carbine, nine 12-bore guns, two .303 rifles, two .22 rifles, five country made rifles and two 2-inch country made mortar guns besides a large quantity of ammunition. In another encounter, the Assam Rifles was ambushed by a mixed group of extremists consisting of Nagas and Meiteis on 14.8.1994 in Thoubal district of Manipur. In the exchange of fire that followed, 9 underground activists were killed and 1 captured. Six automatic weapons were recovered including three M-16 rifles, one .303 rifle, one SLR, three automatic rifles besides two Walkie Talkie sets and sixteen assorted magazines.

The concern of the Central Government has been conveyed to the State Government with advice to take more stringent steps to check the recent spurt in violent activities. In this connection I would like to assure the House that sustained operations against the insurgents will continue with full vigour.

16.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF
TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-
NINTH REPORTS OF
ERSTWHILE COMMISSIONER
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND
FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND
EIGHTH REPORTS OF
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN
(Sasaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the number of Assembly and Parliament seats could not be increased, I want that the Representation of People Act should be amended to achieve this goal.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government towards the atrocities on women. Atrocities on the Dalits have also increased. Although laws are there, yet these are not being implemented. A Parliamentary delegation of Janta Dal visited Uttar Pradesh on 25.7.94 where some persons belonging to the Samati Caste in a village gang-raped a woman and murdered her thereafter. Such unfortunate incidents are taking place in this age when we are talking of visiting moon etc. The accused have not yet been arrested. I, therefore, want that the Government should curb such incidents.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I would like to come to the point of untouchability. For instance, women are considered untouchable during first five days of their menses. Moreover, a woman who gives birth to a baby is considered untouchable during her delivery period for some days but after every thing becomes normal

and her untouchability ceases. But untouchability against Harijans is a never ending phenomenon. Untouchability may be defined as the expression of hatred by the 'haves' against the industrious 'havenats' who have brought fortune to the formers.

The atrocities committed by the Hindu Society against the untouchables are very horrifying. These hapless persons have been subjected to every kind of injustice and torture committed by the ruling class in the society. The Harijans have got nothing except ignominy. The depth, length and width of the ocean can be measured but the maltreatment and injustice caused to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of our country are immeasurable.

When India got independence, it was the significant contribution made by the single person, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar to provide quota in Parliamentary and Assembly seats and Government jobs for the Harijans and Adivasis. This is the fruit of his continuous efforts, conscientiousness and supreme love for the poor. Had the Harijans and Adivasis been able to be appointed in jobs by their own, the question of reservation in jobs might have not arisen. But they could not do so. Even they could have never attended Parliament or any State Assembly. Therefore provision of reservation was made. The Britishers had made it a condition for the participation of the people of this class in administration. Therefore, reservation was provided. The Government has not made any grace by providing quota for them. It was the right of the neglected and underprivileged class of people. It is their constitutional right.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I conclude.

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. friends have expressed their opinion on the reports of the erstwhile Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the reports of National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Fortunately, these reports have been presented here though these are being presented after 12 years. The hon. Members have expressed their opinions here rising above their party affiliation. The hon. Members were discussing how to ensure the participation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in every field of work. It is fortunate that we have reports from 1982 to 1989 in five or six volumes. After going through these reports we find that there is no doubt that nothing has been hidden anywhere. Rather it seems that the erstwhile Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have studied in depth the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They travelled widely and covered hilly areas and rural areas and studied their problems closely, suggested the Government that the society has been divided into two classes – the affluent ('haves') and the destitute ('have nots') classes. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people belong to the latter category. It was suggested that all necessary arrangements should be made to bring the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people at par with the affluent class so that the difference in the standard of living between the two classes could be minimised. Mr. Chairman, Sir, after going through these reports, one becomes enlightened. As I belong to the same class and society and I have experienced the bitterness of poverty, so

this report soothes, as people feel calmness after reading Ramayana. But 47 years have passed since the country became independent. The people within outside the country had listened the speech delivered by the Prime Minister on the 15th August from the rampart of the Red Fort. The whole world listened the speech. I do not think that his speech had any reference to the underprivileged people. If any part of our body starts decomposing, we are promptly admitted to the AIIMS or Dr. R.M.L. Hospital. But the part of a society i.e. the under-privileged or the dalit class cannot afford two square meals even after 47 years of Independence. God come to the rescue of Draupadi when she was unrobed publicly. Since Draupadi was the daughter-in-law of a king, she could not be humiliated. But the humiliation of Harijan women continues. It appears in newspapers everyday that torture and excesses are committed against Harijan women; they are raped. It is discussed here also but no action is taken in this regard. The hon. Minister is sitting here. It is heartening that he also belongs to the Scheduled Caste.

In the list of Scheduled Castes, those castes were enlisted for the purpose of ensuring their progress slowly and steadily, to make them economically sound, to provide educational uniformity to them and to remove the feeling or bitterness by controlling the social disparity. We hold discussions on Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar with zeal and bravery. We all respect him and the hon. Members of the other side also do so. They have installed a life size statue of Dr. Ambedkar. We praise them that at least they have set up a statue. I would like to say that kindly set up the statues of all of us because even after centuries no statues of Shambu and Eklavya have been set up. The thumb of Eklavya was

cut down so that he may not become equal to Arjuna in archery. The throat of Shambu was cut down so that the Adivasis, Asur and the Dalits may not come up to the level of other in education and the same thing is going on even today. Many laws have been enacted but there are no two opinions about the State Power that it safe guards only one class or section and in doing so it serves the purpose of a sword. They have the only power in their hands to constantly kill or exploit the other class.

Therefore, we have been continuously demanding that our participation in the administration should be ensured. We do not feel proud of being called Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class. We will feel proud only when an equal status will be given to us in the society. The society in which the Hon'ble Members of Parliament may get required rights and powers and required respect is ensured to all is called an ideal society.

Our body has also been divided by the people and they have not left any stone unturned in doing so. Earlier the society was divided into Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras but when a Shudra starts becoming a Rudra, he is lured so that he may not become harmful to the other communities by turning into a terrific man. Therefore, something or the other is done for his appeasement.

16.17 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Today with agony and sorrow, I have to say that we were born in independent India. We suffered classification here. When a thorn pricks

in the foot, the brain feels sensation and pain and it orders for its treatment. My submission is that the structure of our body is such that all the parts of the body work collectively. While there are all sorts of small and big parts in it – there are small fingers which have nails, and long legs but there is no discrimination and all parts of the body share pain and pangs and happiness with each other. But whether it is going on in our society?

We know that man is mortal. Many things are said here that it is the 'Mrityu Lok' and there is one 'Sawarag Lok' and if you give something in charity here, you will get the reward of it there. The priests who say so perform various types of rituals and 'yagna' but those priests are not ready to say anything about this Lok. We say that this giving and taking affair should take place here only because a man needs something to remain alive, he needs bread and it should be made available to all and they also require houses to live in. Here some persons have so many houses that they cannot even count them, they do not know about their locations and the number of rooms therein. On the other hand, 80 to 90 per cent people are such, who do not have houses to live in. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees both in the Central as well as in the State Governments retire without getting the housing facility. While there are some people who get house allotment within 3 or 4 years through manipulation. All these things prick the heart and I know that we are never going to fight against it. I would like to submit that if the Hon. Members of this House have pains in their heart, they should think over it unanimously. People raise slogans to deceive others but how long will they do so? If they think in the right direction, then they will not let the society divide.

[Shri Prem Chand Ram]

Now for the sake of national integrity and unity, we want to face collectively the attacks of the foreign powers being made on us. If we want the progress of the country then the means of productivity should be made available to the Backward Class people so as to bring them in the mainstream of the country. We will continue to seek reservation in jobs but nothing is going to happen. Now, the job opportunities are no more since the exit policy is likely to be implemented. It has not been implemented as yet but something or the other is there on the cards. Lakhs of people have been retrenched. Where there are job opportunities, the people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given appointments. Daily Bills are being introduced and passed here by us for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I am concluding my speech but all the people are saying that some more time should be given. I am not saying, I am not going to deliver a long speech. There are other persons who can speak longer than me. There are so many persons from the Scheduled Castes who speak more than me. They become Ministers by hooting but nothing is expected from them. Recently the conveners of the SC and ST Commission have become the Members of Parliament and Ministers. There are two Ministers, Shri Mukul Wasnik and the other is Shri Arvind Netam, who speak more than me. Speeches are not going to serve any purpose but I would like to warn that it will not be suppressed like the Telangana Movement. It was the movement of the farmers. The farmers should have been given their due share but they are not getting that. They have been ruined and the riots are taking place there.

Our Hon. Home Minister is talking of emergency. Earlier they were being called extremists but now they are being called insurgents. They are being exploited and their provocation is coming out. If you pay a visit to a village, you will come to know that these things are being taken advantage of by the powers. I have toured the jungles of Ranchi and Bihar. The place where the Hatia Project has been set up, where there is coal, where the fertilizers are in abundance, the people there are living without clothes, without houses and they do not have even land. They have nothing. They live at the mercy of God, if he gives, their children will survive. How should we expect that this country is on the right path? Under the present set up, the SC and ST people who become officers they do not even get any concession. But people say that if a person of SC and ST has come what should they do? A sword is also hanging on them. If he goes against their will they will spoil his annual report and his promotion will be held up. Charges will be levelled against them. The honest officers of SC and ST are in jail and their promotions have been held up.

Therefore, my submission to you is that if the Government want to do something in this regard then a discussion should be held on it. Our submission is that it should be implemented. This beguiling will not go long. If it is not implemented then all the forces are going to stand up for fighting collectively. We did not achieve freedom to launch movement to earn livelihood in our own country. The Government should make some arrangements for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for their livelihood, for their participation in production, for their education and employment so that they can lead a respectable life.

We once again urge upon the Hon. Minister that he should try to take some effective step. If need be, he should resign from the Cabinet and should participate with us in this movement. He should not merely give somebody's dictated statement. He shall we come to know that he has some kind of concern for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. He should take some revolutionary steps and play his role in the changing social scenario.

With these words, I conclude and hope that some steps will definitely be taken in the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, hon. Members may please remember that there are thirty nine Members more to speak and the time already consumed is two hours and thirty minutes. So, kindly permit me to restrict the time strictly by ten minutes to each Member.

Now Kumari Sushila Tiriya.

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion.

I am speaking on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-89, laid on the Table of the House on 9th May, 1989 and 29th August, 1990, respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and

1985-86 laid on the Table of the House on 5th March, 1986, 26th August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21st November, 1988, respectively.

This Commission was set up by our beloved Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He was having a very clear perception towards Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. He was very much thinking about the backward and illiterate people. He was kind enough to discuss this matter with the Members of Parliament and with the State Chief Ministers. Then only he came to the conclusion for setting up this Commission.

Now, through this Commission we are getting some privileges and some benefits. However, I am sorry to say that for such a long period these Reports were pending and after a long period we are coming to this House for discussing these Reports.

The setting up of this historical Commission was declared by our Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi on the 15th August from the ramparts of Red Fort. It was a historical announcement. I can say that because of that we are all getting the benefits of the constitutional provisions which are already there. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was hurt that in spite of the constitutional provisions for the benefits of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they were not getting full privileges of the same. The privileges were not reaching to the people of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. He was very kind enough and then only he made this announcement from the ramparts of the Red Fort for the betterment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

[Kumari Sushila Tiriya]

Coming to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission's Reports, I would like to say one thing. We are really under-privileged and deprived class people. I am also representing that deprived class and the backward class community. When we are representing these backward people, Scheduled Castes people, Scheduled Tribes people, backward area people and illiterate people, we are not being treated at par with other Members of Parliament who are coming from the forward areas or the advanced and developed areas. So, my sincere request to this august House, through you, is that here, in this House also we should get some reservation for putting forth our thoughts and for raising the problems of our area. Since we are winning from reserved constituencies, so here also we should get some priority. Sometimes we are not getting sufficient time to raise the problems of our area. I can say that this also amounts to atrocity on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representatives.

Another point that I would like to make is that some development works or some development projects are started in tribal areas in the name of progress or development of the area. I can say that the tribals are very much established. They have a liking for that backward area or the hilly area where they are established. Sometimes we see that when some development work or some development project is started in a tribal area, the tribals living in that area are asked to shift from there in the name of development and progress of that area. They get an assurance from the Central and State Government that though they will have to be displaced from that area but later on they will be rehabilitated at

other places. But actually it is not being done. I can quote one example. There is an irrigation project called Subarnarekha Irrigation Project. The World Bank is financing that project. The local tribal people were assured that before the project was taken up, they would be properly rehabilitated. But even though the work is now going on, they have not been properly rehabilitated. There is another example of the Simlipal National Park. When it was declared as National Park, at that time the tribals were shifted from that area. Afterwards it was declared as a Tiger-project and now it has been declared as a Biosphere Sanctuary. Still an amount of about Rs. 30 lakh is lying pending in the Collector's office for the rehabilitation work but the tribals are still homeless and shelterless. They are still not rehabilitated even after ten years. So, I would say that do not subject the backward class people to this kind of torture. They should be rehabilitated even before this kind of development projects are started.

Another point I would like to make is with regard to caste certificates. In our area, those people who do not belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also demanding Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes certificates from the local officials and the public representatives. Sometimes, knowingly or unknowingly, the officials and the local representatives are issuing these certificates also.

I can say that they are issuing more and more false certificates and we are harassed. We are losing the benefits of our reservation policy because many people are holding these false certificates and they are taking away the benefits. They are taking away the benefits of our reservation policy. This should be stopped. Proper enquiry should be conducted so

that proper people get the benefits of reservation policy.

Sir, the special recruitment drive is there every year in every department of public sector and private sector. The special recruitment drive is always done. This special recruitment drive is sometimes done at the State level and sometimes at the Central level. My request and my suggestion is that the tribal people are living in very distant places and far away from the cities and in very interior areas. This area is predominantly inhabited by the tribal people. So, this kind of special recruitment drive should be there at their places. Any kind of such drive should be there and they should set up such special recruitment drive centres in such places so that the poor people and the students can also enjoy the facilities of this special recruitment drive. The people from the nearby places can also get an opportunity and can avail the benefits of reservation policy.

Nowadays there are unemployed youth in rural areas. There are reservation policies; there is quota and there is special recruitment drive. But, still, the reservation policy is not properly utilised by the tribal youth. They are still unemployed. Because of this there is depression in the minds of these people. As a result, I can say that agitations like Bodoland agitation or even Jharkhand agitation are because of such depression. My request is that the deserving students should get proper benefits of reservation policy so that we can expect a little bit of economic and social change among them which is their constitutional right.

Sir, I have only two or three points more. In every public sector and private sector organisation there is one liaison

officer to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The duty of the liaison officer is not only to liaise between employees and officers but also to help the SC/ST employees. If the liaison officer is not able to sit in the selection board or interview board, he cannot solve the problems of SC/ST people. My suggestion is that the officials belonging to SC/ST in these offices should also sit in the interview boards so that they can take care of the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who are coming for the interviews or writing examinations etc.

Mostly the tribals are landless people. They are traditionally known for the activities like handloom weaving, pottery work, stone work etc. They are not going to the markets which are very far away from their native place. They should have cooperative system. The cooperative system should be there so that they can sell their products to the cooperatives. They are very good makers but they are not very good marketers. My sincere request to the Department is that they should set up cooperative marketing system in the nearby places of manufacturing units of tribals so that they can get the full benefits.

The Ministry of Petroleum is giving petrol pumps and gas agencies to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. But they are very backward and poor people. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are required for setting up these petrol pumps and gas agencies. How can the tribal SC/ST people, who are very poor, meet this large expenditure of lakhs and lakhs of rupees unless we can provide them adequate funds as loans from the Ministry so that they can take the advantage of this reservation of petrol pumps and gas agencies?

[Kumari Sushila Tiriya]

Sir, I, being a tribal girl, may point out that tribal literacy ratio is very poor as compared to general women literacy ratio. It is only 8.04 per cent as against 24.82 per cent in general women literacy. Therefore, the Ministry should provide more and more educational facilities, namely, girl hostels, girl colleges, etc. in the tribal areas.

There is no dowry system in tribal areas and hence there are no dowry deaths also. If one girl is educated, the whole family is educated later on. Therefore, the Education Department should take care of the education in tribal areas, especially of tribal girls.

Lastly, Sir, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission was set up in 1986 to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. My suggestion is that this commission may be separated into two commissions as the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are totally different from each other. The tribal people's problems are culturally and socially different from that of the Scheduled Castes. Therefore, the problems of each community can be looked after better if the Government would set up Scheduled Castes Commission and Scheduled Tribes Commission separately. The Madras High Court has also observed the same under Articles 330, 332, 335, 341 and 342 and highlighted that the tribal situation is very different from that of the Scheduled Castes and so why two commissions could not be set up separately. As already we are spending crores and crores of rupees for the benefit and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. We should do this.

With these words I thank you very much, Sir.

16.41 hrs.

MESSAGES 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 rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1994."

16.41½ hrs.

[English]

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 24th August, 1994.

16.41½ hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION
OF TWENTY-EIGHT AND
TWENTY-NINTH REPORTS OF
ERSTWHILE COMMISSIONER
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND
FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND
EIGHTH REPORTS OF
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ratilal Varma, you have 10 minutes, please.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): No, Sir, 10 minutes are not enough. We have already told that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, No. From your Party itself there are many more other speakers.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all I pay my respect to the maker of the Constitution and the epoch making personality, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. I would like to put forth before you the difficulties of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in my speech. You have asked me to conclude within ten minutes, but 'only the wearer knows, where the shoe pinches'. Therefore, it is not possible or proper to describe the things within ten minutes.

The Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes Commission was set up by the Government in 1971 under Article 338 of the Constitution. It has been submitting its reports in time but I am sorry to say that after such a long period of ten years we are now holding

discussion on it. Even the time allotted for this is less. Keeping in view the sentiments of all the Hon. Members the time fixed for it should be extended.

The Seventh Report came in 1984 but the discussion is being held after 10 years. During this period, they might have faced many problems, hardships and troubles but we did not spare time for discussion each and every year. This is very sad. You can very well understand the agony of the Dalits and the tribals. Today nobody in the country understands the troubles and the condition of these who are working in the handloom industry. Not only this, charges are levelled against these people in the social organisations and Mandals and these are closed. They do not get the assistance which should be given by the Government. The weaving Mandals have been closed in Gujarat and the Government there is not paying any heed towards these people. The cobblers are being put to trouble. Today the situation is this that Bata has taken up this job and it is also making export which has rendered these cobblers with no source of income. Likewise Tata has taken up the job of the black-smiths in its hand. All these things should have been in the hands of these poor people. The Scheduled Castes people should have been given special permission licences but no attention is being paid towards them.

Mr. Chairman Sir, we often talk about forests for the tribals but we have taken forests back from them in the name of the forests. They have been detarred from going into the forests. Encouragement should be given, for afforestation for them. Some fruit trees should be planted instead of commercial trees. It will help them in earning some income and they will be able to do their job. Those who have been sitting over

[Shri Ratilal Varma]

there by making illegal encroachments for the last 12 years should be given the lease of land. It is a genuine demand. Besides this, they cannot take their livestock in the forests and if they do so they have to pay fine. Sometimes they are put behind the bars.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are harassed like anything in the name of the projects. If they are shifted from one place to other, they are not given any facilities, and even houses to live in. There are no schools for their children and nothing is done for their protection. My submission to the Government is that alongwith the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes, the people of the Backward Classes should also be given full assistance. Huge amounts are given to the State Governments in the name of the tribals, which also includes funds for construction of roads upto their houses but I am sorry to say that these roads even do not reach upto their villages. Same is the situation regarding electricity. There is electricity supply upto the boundry of their villages but it is not available in their Mohallas and houses. Their houses remain in darkness. Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given directions on 12.3.1980 that during the Sixth Five Year Plan stress would be laid on the upliftment of the poor and a discussion was also held on it but instead of coming above the poverty line, they have gone below the poverty line. I have the apprehension that we will find it very difficult to live here.

The 20 point programme was formulated in 1975 and announced in 1980 but inspite of all this, no efforts were made to bring these people above the poverty line. Announcements of extending facilities and assistance to the

poor were made on paper alone but actually nothing has been done for their upliftment. Former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had also admitted that not even 15-20 per cent of the funds allocated under tribal welfare schemes reach the beneficiaries. This situation is gradually becoming more grim.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the 1971 census, 43.36 per cent workers possessed the farming land, of which 26.31 per cent were agriculture labourers and the rest were engaged in the commercial and cottage industries. 28 per cent workers are engaged as small and ordinary farmers.

Even today, these people do not have much income and most of these are farm labourers. They constitute the lowest income group in India. When these farm labourers demand their due minimum wages in lieu of their labour, atrocities are committed on them and if they brave the situation, they are killed. At places, they are forced out of their villages. The downtrodden and tribal people cannot send their children to schools because they have to feed the family. This bills a feeling of desperation in the matter of studies, instead of getting encouraged. Thus, according to 1971 census, general literacy was 29.45 per cent in Schedule Castes it was only 14.6 per cent. Similarly, 80 per cent children of tribal and downtrodden people become drop outs at the primary level and opt for a labour in the cities. Only 50 per cent children reach upto middle level and if they want to study further after completing the middle school, they feel disappointed because no facilities are available to them. The fifth report reveals that most of the poor children belong to Schedule Castes and Tribes who have shun studies and earn a living but those who make it upto higher education are

not given scholarships commensurate with the inflation these days. Some states do not grant scholarships for years together and they are humiliated when they demand the same. You can understand the predicament of youth being humiliated in this manner. Not only this, after leaving studies, people migrate to cities to live there where there are no facilities for them. They live beside rivers and lanes and in slums. Delhi stands a testimony to this fact today. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people coming to Delhi live in slums and such students studying in the cities do not get room in hostels. I may cite an example of Gujarat where there is a Narsi Bhagat Hostel. Thousands of students want to go there for studying but do not get admission and have to leave studies. How can these people progress? We have many times demanded increase in the number of hostels. We had made such a demand to the hon. Minister as well but all in vain. Then, you will be surprised to hear that scheduled caste and tribe students with surnames as Parmar, Vaghela, Makwana or Solanki appearing for MBBS exams in Gujarat are failed and debarred. They secure 1st class in 1st and 2nd year but are failed in the final exams. This is very painful because they can get admission in MD if they succeed in MBBS and in that case, can be eligible for a higher post and earn a name. Therefore, they are compulsorily failed for three terms. As against this, those who have changed their surnames to Patel or Shah get through. Our hon. Minister Uttambhai Patel is a living example of it. The educated people have to change their surnames like that. Not only this, adverse entries are made in the ACRs of such people employed in the Government jobs so that they do not get promoted and acquire higher offices and help their brethren. In order to check this, adverse entries are made in

their ACRs when they work as clerks so that they do not progress.

Then, recognition is not granted to an SC, ST Association of Government employees so that they may not advance their grievances. I have many times said about Banks also where some associations have been recognised but no association has been recognised in Government institutions. All such associations should be recognised by the Government and negotiations should be held with their representatives once in every 3 months. The problems of the SCs and STs should be needed to.

Surplus land has also been touched upon in the 5th report. 40.43 lakh acres has been declared as surplus land in the country of which the Government has acquired only 26.66 lakh acres and a mere 6.8 lakh acres has been distributed among SCs and STs. This is the land shown distributed to them on papers but they have not been given possession of that land.

Today, the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe people going to acquire land are got killed. In Gujarat, 5 youths were done to death at a place called Golana when they went to acquire the land from the Government. They did not get any land but instead their graves were built there. Not only this, they are distributed barren lands and not the fertile ones. What shall they do with the barren land? I urge upon the Government to make them available necessary fertilizers, seeds and pesticides for these barren lands. Rs. 1000 per hectare were given but you can very well understand the value of Rs. 1000 in today's age of inflation. I demand that this amount should be enhanced from time to time. Besides during 1979 to 1980, Rs 14.73

[Shri Ratilal Varma]

crores were sanctioned under this head but that money did not reach the intended beneficiaries instead, it was grabbed in the way.

I will give you the figures of persons among whom land was distributed in Gujarat. Only 0.04 lakh acres of land was distributed in Gujarat and in our State that land is still lying barren. I urge that the rest of the land should immediately be distributed among people. I may also add that only 0.013 lakh people have been distributed land in Gujarat. No attention is paid to our demand in this connection.

You are aware that there is a big ship breaking Yard in Gujarat where rich people have acquired plants, rather the whole of yard, because of money power but SC, ST people were not given allotment on the basis of reservation and when we demanded that land be given to SC, ST people as per the Government policy before the Maritime Board of Gujarat, the Government paid no attention to it because it does not want to give them land. It is said that they will become millionaires if land was given to them in the ship Breaking Yard. You will be surprised to know that the fee fixed for each application was Rs 200 which was raised to an exorbitant sum of Rs. 5 lakh and you can understand how many SCs, STs can afford this fee. On the other hand, plots are sold to other people at the rate of Rs. one crore.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not my complaint but of a sitting hon. Congress M.P., Shri Somjibhai Damore. He is also fighting for this cause as I am but no solution has been found to this problem so far. I wish that the Central Government

should send some directives to the Government of Gujarat.

17.00 hrs.

So far as population is concerned, there were 14.67 per cent scheduled castes and 6.80 per cent scheduled tribes in this country as per the 1961 census. Then, according to 1971 census, there were 14.82 per cent SCs and 6.82 per cent STs. I do not have the percentage figures of 1981 census but there were 10,47,54,623 SCs and 5,16,28,638 STs but nothing was done for their development. The Government of India set up the Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation for the development of these castes but what does that corporation do? You want to give benefits to the Scheduled Castes but the items procured by this Corporation become costly because of commission charged on them. These things are cheaper in bazar but are costly when they are sold by the Economic Development Corporation. The poor and downtrodden have to buy these things from there because they get loans. We apply for loan to the Banks but our applications are rejected and no loan is granted. Apply, apply but no reply... (Interruptions) Earlier, Scheduled Caste people used to do fishing in the ocean but now that work too has been given to foreign companies, particularly to the companies of Taiwan. They take the fish to Taiwan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, According to 7th report, the number of cases of atrocities from Gujarat is very high. I will not give figures of all the years but in 1985, 750 cases of atrocities, 22 cases of murders, 64 cases of violence and 605 cases of other offences were reported there. The

all India position in this regard for the same year was like this—489 cases of murders, 1357 cases of violence, 674 cases of rape, 972 cases of arson and 11525 cases of other offences against the people of Schedule Castes were reported. There are only two communities i.e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are vulnerable to atrocities in our society. The total number of crimes committed against them all over the country was 1507... (*Interruptions*) I would like to remind the words spoken by Shri K.C. Pant in the function organised to honour Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee with Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant Award. He said that once Shri Vajpayee had also pointed out that the persons having a feeling of untouchability and having consideration of high and low castes should not be appointed to the posts of class II, Class I, IPS and IAS. So long as it is not done, justice cannot be done to the oppressed and downtrodden.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently we have celebrated our Independence Day. You will be surprised to know that on that very day i.e. on 15th August four youths in Chholaka town in my constituency were severely beaten up for a minor offence... (*Interruptions*) Electric shocks were given to them by the police officials. I would also like to remind the House of the massacre which took place in Gujarat... (*Interruptions*). Such things keep on happening in small villages and cities alike as has happened in Jamalpur, Ahmedabad, Kavita, Dhandhuka, Katiwa, Sanvarada, Jamnagar etc. In fact such things are happening in the entire country, in Bihar, in Uttar Pradesh everywhere... (*Interruptions*)

I am simply giving suggestions that policy should be formulated with all honesty and sincerity for these castes and should be implemented properly.

The area restriction for the Cobblers should be reintroduced to bring them under Mandal Commission. The reservation backlog in groups A, B and C should be cleared. Special recruitment drive should be launched. Recruitment for C and D categories should be made at district level in proportion to their castes population.

Secondly, recommendation No. 432 was made in the Annual Report but it has not been implemented till now. As has been done in the case of Punjab, the States responsible for the violation of High Courts' orders should be punished. Selection should be made on the basis of merit. The candidates who qualify in the merit should be considered in general category. Rigorous punishment should be awarded to the persons producing fake caste certificates. Law should be enacted for providing reservation in Public sector. Housing facilities etc. should be provided to scavengers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to remind hon. Members that many of the Members, whose names have been given by the respective parties, may not be able to participate in this discussion if you are continuing like this. We have to conclude this today. If you do not co-operate it will be difficult for all the Members to participate.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VERMA: The Integrated Child Development Project Centres should be set up in SCs and STs dominated areas. The Adult Education Centres, Women Societies and Balwadi

[Shri Ratilal Varma]

programmes should be started. The cases of untouchability should be heard seriously, guilty persons should be punished and witnesses should be given proper protection. It should be ensured that Committee for Protection of Civil Rights works properly. The reporting of atrocities should be done properly. Immediate financial relief should be given to the victims. Encouragement should be given to the honest and sincere workers. The mobile special courts should be set up to dispose of such cases. The works of vigilance Committee should be monitored. Minimum wages should be increased and surplus land should be distributed. The working of Scheduled Castes Development Corporation and Banks should be looked into. Pre-examination training should be arranged. The number of students hostels should be increased in the cities. If the voice of these youths is not heard to, then I regret to say that:

"Mangane se Kise mila hai, takat se khinch lao,

Aankhon ke ansu se na patther pighalne wala hai,

Tum loha ban takrao aur navjagriti lao."

I would request the hon Minister to find a solution to these problems.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. I have heard the speeches made by other hon. Members. What has been the outcome of the constitution of a powerless Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The people continued to commit excesses and atrocities on these communities but the Commission could not check them. During Shri V.P. Singh's Government, an amendment was made in the Article 338 of the Constitution under which a provision was made to constitute a multimember Commission. After that Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government came and now Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is in power but nothing has been done to ameliorate the lot of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It seems that the Government sheds only crocodile tears. Long speeches are made that the Government is doing a lot for the development of these people but that is not true. If it were so, we would not have required to discuss this issue today even after 12 years.

I visited many villages of Bihar alongwith the former commissioner. He made a deep study of the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. He pondered over their housing and education problems and on that basis prepared a report. The Government says that it would provide equal status to these people but how? It can be done only when more emphasis is laid on their education. For this purpose, more funds need to be spent on their education; only then, they can get equal status in the society.

In the educational field, the percentage of drop out students in primary schools is 50 to 60. It is all because of their miserable economic condition and poor means of livelihood. By the time they reach class 6 to 8, there is another drop out of 20 to 30 per cent. How can

then these people become equal with others? My suggestion is that if you honestly want to provide them equal status, then you have to make classification among the castes. There are certain castes in our area like Musahar, Gulguliya, Dome etc. which have been included in Annexure I and Annexure II who are not even leading a life of an ordinary human being. So long as classification of these castes is not done, they cannot be uplifted. Therefore, it is essential to think over it.

So far as question of reservation for these castes is concerned, it has been provided in the Constitution but even after a lapse of such a long period, many reserve posts remain lying vacant in different departments. Later on, these posts are converted into general category posts. It is obvious that they are lacking in education. Therefore, you should pay more attention towards their education and more and more funds should be spent on it. You should open boarding schools for them. Only then equal status can be provided to them.

So far as land is concerned, I have done a lot of work in this regard and I have found that even Government land is not being transferred to them. Their files remain in process for 7 to 8 years but even then possession of land is not given to them. There are many SC people in my Constituency who are occupying land and are growing good crops there. We keep on bringing this matter to the notice of the Collector. Recently we have given a report to the Chief Minister also but even then no legal rights have been given to them. Some powerful elements can get that land vacated from them. I do not believe that the Government with such motives can claim that it would bring them at par with other people. Why have you not

implemented Land Ceiling Act? You should have implemented it but that law is gathering dust in the offices of the State Governments. You shun your responsibility with the plea that it is the responsibility of the States. When any movement is started and the people raise arms, then you raise outcry for the law. But you should think over it prior to such a revolt. Although ours is a federal system but if such situation arises in any State, you should pressurise the State Government so that the Land Ceiling Act can be implemented and land could be distributed to the poor.

The reservation should be increased. At present, Rs. 12 is paid as scholarship to the students from Class 1 to Class 5. I am also a member of that committee and sit in that committee's meetings but it is unfortunate that even this meagre amount of Rs. 12 is also not given in time. It is a very small amount but if even this small amount is given in time, they can purchase one or two books. This amount is given at the end of the academic session. In our area, some amount out of it is spent in the name of management etc. (*Interruptions*) If something is wrong with your management system, will you correct that with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes money? If you come to Bihar you can yourself find out whether any amount is spent in the name of management or not. The entire amount is spent on such things and not even a single paisa reaches the students. They are really facing lot of difficulties.. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there is rampant corruption there and until you check it, you cannot make any development in the country. You cannot eradicate the corruption because you do not have that will power. Since you yourself have grown up in this

[Shri Ramashray-Prasad Singh]

corruption, you cannot eradicate it and also cannot bring these poor people at par with others. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):
Sir, first of all, I thank you and the Government for having allowed this discussion to take place. I was going through the reports and the statements that have been read out by the hon. Minister, Mr. Thangka Balu. In the statements, it has been stated that Government has taken note of the reports and some action has been taken. To say that no action has been taken on the basis of the reports is not true to the fact. It is this Government that has set up the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with statutory powers. This action is on the basis of the recommendations contained in the reports which we are discussing.

Similarly, the formation of National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and TRIFED are also to be mentioned. Likewise, the special recruitment drives resorted to by this Government to fill up the backlog in regard to the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also to be mentioned. I can quote a number of other examples where the Government is taking action on the basis of the reports. So, to say that no action has been initiated is not true to the fact.

After the independence, various Governments have tried to ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But in spite of that, we have to consider why their status has

not come up upto our expectations. Economically, the scheduled castes are backward. Socially, they are oppressed. Educationally, they are totally backward. In spite of the implementation of all the projects and schemes for scheduled castes, why this has happened, has to be examined. Even after 47 years of independence, the social inequality in our society is on the increase. The economic status of the scheduled castes has also gone down.

Again, the gap between the weaker sections and the upper classes is further widening. In addition, compartmentalisation of the society is taking place. As a matter of fact, our Independence Movement had two aspects. The first one is to free the country from the foreign yoke and the second is to simultaneously work towards the amelioration of the Harijans and other depressed and oppressed classes. This was the content of the Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. The main purpose was to amalgamate these downtrodden untouchables into the mainstream society so that real national integration takes place through emotional integration. It is not just giving doles or charity to the poor but much more than that. It is to ensure that the Indian society should be a well-knit fabric, a society which is totally cohesive and emotionally integrated.

Unfortunately, that has not taken place. Instead, what is happening is compartmentalisation. I would like the Government to study this phenomenon as to why this sort of compartmentalisation is taking place in independent India. Who is responsible for this? Improving the conditions of the poor and the downtrodden is one thing and creating a gulf among various sections in the name

of upliftment of the backward is quite another. I am afraid, Sir, in the name of improving the conditions of the downtrodden, sometimes, some sections of the Indian polity are trying to disintegrate our society. They are trying to cut at the very root of emotional integration. So, I urge upon the Government to take note of this point and take steps to ensure that our society is much more integrated. We must strive to ensure that real emotional integration takes place in the society and it is not divided into compartments.

I know my time is limited. But having said this much, I would like to touch upon just one point which is very important. I cannot but say it because I feel it is my responsibility. I am one of those who believe that in this country, there is discrimination going on still, on the basis of religion. Please allow me to give just one example. I appeared for my SSLC examination in the year 1958. I remember a classmate of mine whose name is Mr. Issac, who also studied with me up to SSLC. Even today he is unemployed and perhaps, he may be still unemployed even though he passed his SSLC in the year 1958. This is the condition in my area and in my constituency. The reason for his not getting employment is his name which denotes a particular religion, though actually he belongs to the weaker sections of the society. His younger brother got his name changed or converted his religion back into Hinduism and managed to get a job. Whatever name one may give to such a state of affairs, I feel it is nothing but discrimination on the basis of religion. If it is not what is it then? The elder son in the very same family is denied a job just because his name is Issac and he is deprived of the benefits meant for the people of Scheduled Castes,

in spite of the fact that he does belong to a Scheduled Caste. This is what is taking place in our society. Sir, I crave your indulgence.

AN HON. MEMBER: Your own Party is in power there.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am not denying it. To my mind this is discrimination on the basis of religion. Today, what is the position in this country?

The founding fathers of our Constitution rightfully included in the Constitution a provision for giving reservation to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. They deserved it rightfully. At that time certainly the feeling was that within a period of time their condition will improve and they will be more or less equal to the other sections of the society. Unfortunately, this did not happen. A feeling was there that those who converted into Islam or Christianity they would be in a better position. Unfortunately, this also did not happen. Today, the plight of those people, who converted into Islam or Christianity, is much worse than their Hindu counterparts. I need not explain these social realities. They are known to everybody. Today, what happens is that those who converted into a particular religion are forced to reconvert to become eligible for benefits. This is even a violation of the Human Rights because a Harijan is not free to choose his religion. Some time back there was a talk about mass conversion, etc. etc. I totally oppose any such move. But suppose, a Harijan or a person belonging to Scheduled Caste community wants to adopt a particular religion by the dictates of his conscience, that is not permitted. Certainly this is a violation of the Human Rights.

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

Sir, this discrimination on the basis of religion is militating against the very secular concept of our Constitution also because our Constitution says that everybody is equal irrespective of the religion he belongs to. But, so far as the benefits conferred on the Scheduled Castes are concerned, everybody is not equal. So, this is against the very tenets of our Constitution. To prove my point this discrimination is against the secular concept of our constitution. I would like to quote a judgement given in the case of Mandal Commission. Out of nine judges eight judges of the Supreme Court observed:

"To deny them (Scheduled Castes) the Constitution protection of reservation solely by reason of change of faith or religion is to endanger the very concept of secularism".

This was the opinion of the eight out of the nine judges of the Supreme Court in the case of Mandal Commission. Therefore, I need not elaborate on this. This discrimination is militating against the secular concept of our Constitution. This is militating against the tenets of Hinduism also which says 'Servedharma Sama Bhawa'. So, There is no rationale to continue with this discrimination.

Recently, in the Rajya Sabha there was a discussion on the Private Members' Bill moved by Shri Narayansamy. I think 28 Members participated in that discussion and all but one supported it and said that this discrimination should come to an end. During the regime of Shri V.P. Singh a Bill was brought in this House to give the benefits to Neo-Buddhists. If these benefits can be given to the Neo-

Buddhists it can also be given to others also.

Earlier in 1956 it was extended to the Sikhs. If it can be extended to the Sikhs, it can be extended to Islam and Christianity also.

Sir, when the Bill for Neo-Buddhists was introduced, Congress was in opposition and I was the Chief Whip. As Chief Whip, I had discussions with the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and also the then Welfare Minister and they assured that alongwith Neo-Buddhists, the cases of Islam and Christianity would also be brought in...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien is admitting that he was in the Opposition.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, when the Bill was brought forward, they backed out of their promise. They did not keep up their assurance. When the subject was opened, when the neo-buddhists case was taken, the other cases should have been taken. This is again another instance of discrimination.

Sir, I do not want to take more time. I am only requesting this Government that a Bill should be brought forward and this discrimination should be ended. I am only saying on principle that this discrimination is not in consonance with the secular ideals of our Constitution. Therefore, I am requesting the Government that a Bill, if possible, in this very Session, should be brought forward to amend Para III of the Scheduled Caste Order, 1950 so that the converts could also be made eligible to the benefits of reservation.

Sir, are you giving me some time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: time is very short, because there are others also who want to speak.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have only to add one more point. Irrespective of the origin of the Scheduled Castes, whether they are of Hindu origin, or Islam origin or Christian origin, the treatment in the society is the same.

For example, if you take the atrocities that have been committed on the Harijans over the last five years you will find that the atrocities committed in some areas, are mere on Dalit Christians. This is because our society is caste ridden. Whether or not one changes his faith, he carries the same stigma. Even after change of faith, his colour remains the same, his educational background remains the same, his financial position remains the same, his capacity to articulate remains the same, there is no change in any respect and, therefore the society looks on him with the same stigma and the same atrocities are perpetuated on the Harijans irrespective their religion. This aspect has to be taken note of. I would request the Minister to please conduct a study on this aspect.

Secondly, if you assess the impact of the different measures taken by the Government not only for the Scheduled Castes, but also of the Harijans of all religions, you will see that their condition remains the same that they have remained as one. In fact, the Scheduled Castes, irrespective of their religion line together as one community. I know in Kerala, in one family, the elder brother is a Hindu and the younger one is a Christian. This happens because even

after changing the faith, they have remained as one caste.

In South Kerala, there are Christians, who are called Nadar Christians. They live together with the Hindu Nadars—even in the same family. We are Indians and naturally irrespective of any religion, we will carry the Indian traditions, the Indian customs. Whatever the pluses and minuses of Indian society will be with us. So, it is not correct to say that when one has changed his faith, automatically, his caste stigma goes and one will be elevated to the higher echelons of the society and to say that when he is re-converted, everything would reverse.

This is an anomaly and I request the Government to correct it. I would like also to say that hon. Minister Shri Sitaram Kesri made this announcement outside this House that he would consider bringing in a Bill in this House. But, so far no action is taken. Shri Sitaram Kesri is not here as he is not keeping good health. I wish him speedy recovery. Our young, and dynamic Minister is here. I would request him to come forward with this Bill and end this discrimination on the basis of religion.

DR. B.G JAWALI (Gulbarga): I want some clarification on what Mr. Kurien has said. I will take one minute.

As far as conversion of the religion is concerned, I am sure from what Mr. Kurien has said, he has got the concept. But, at the same time, there are so many religions which are formed out of different atrocities committed on various groups of people. To quote, the Vir Seva Samaj had been formed 800 years ago, and nobody knows that it was the only pioneer before, perhaps, before Gandhi and Ambedkar, where it has collected the

[Dr. B.G. Jawali]

people from all the groups particularly from the downtrodden. It is history. Is the hon. Member, or the Government prepared to say whether those who have appreciated and adopted the Vir Seva religion who come from different religions, will be considered for this? People from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims and people from every walk of life joined to form the Vir Seva Samaj. I want to know whether the same status is going to be given to the Vir Seva Samaj. On this I want a clarification, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Probably, Mr. Kurien needs some time to study the Basava philosophy. Give him some time.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like to react right now, Sir. The point is very simple. If social inequality continues even after conversion then those people should be helped. If in that particular religion social inequality continues, then it should go. That is the basis.

[Translation]

*SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU (Jhargram): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the report on SC/ST, I start discussion. As per the censuses of 1981 and 1992 the number of SC/ST has increased in 10 years. Unfortunately, they may have increased in number, but without any improvement in the condition of these backward people. It is true many schemes have been envisaged, many recommendations have also been made. The Centre and the State Governments have also promised to shape those schemes into reality or to fulfil the

recommendations. But it is a matter of regret that inspite of so many plans, so many recommendations, the SC/ST people have not found any change in their deplorable conditions. These adivasis have not got the desired results of all the schemes and recommendations.

We know that the Aryans came to this land during Vedic period. We also know that some shrewd among them divided the society into four parts, namely, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Sudra. This they did so as to serve their selfish desire of acquiring more wealth, facilities, status and power. This was the conspiracy of the so called upper caste, the vested interest. The SC/ST belong to the last group *i.e.* the Sudra. Thousands of years have passed but this unfortunate people, the children of lesser God have not been able to change their sorrowful plight.

Of course, if one goes by time, the attempt to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed people belonging to the SC/ST is not very long. So we need patience and perseverance. We know we have to wait patiently to get the desired results. But this patience cannot go without criticism.

All of us know that as per Article 338 of our Constitution, the Commissioner for SC/ST was appointed. After submitting his report in 1986-87 he has discharged his constitutional duty. But what about the duty of the Government? Today I would like to ask the Government my first question. Has the Government fulfilled its duty? Why are we discussing the report submitted in 1986-87 in 1994 after a long gap of 7 or 8 years? Will the Hon. Minister explain the reason for this extraordinary delay? Does it not prove

the apathy of both the Central and the State Governments towards this under privileged section of our society? It also indicates the lapse, indifference of the authorities towards these people. I must say the Ministers, the people in power have no time to think about the deprived people of our society. They think of themselves only. They engage themselves for the welfare of their own condition. I do not have any hesitation to brand these people as opportunist. I condemn with all force the selfish attitude of the people in power.

There are many recommendations in the report of the Commissioner. It is not possible to discuss all due to paucity of time. I would like to touch upon a few. According to one recommendation, the Central Government must provide all types of help to the persons or organisations engaged in pursuing the welfare schemes to ameliorate the conditions of these disadvantaged sections of society and organising to make them realise their plight and find out the means to remove them. I would like to ask the Government whether they have followed this recommendation. If they have followed the recommendation, they must explain the measures adopted by them. If not, they must provide an explanation for the lapse. I feel the superstition, the discrimination are the outcome of economic disparity, want and poverty. The selfish sections of the society want to enjoy all the facilities, advantages and scope. They want to grab everything to fulfill their desire happiness and lust. The under-privileged are always engaged to create resources by dint of their inhuman labour. But the fruits of their work are enjoyed by a few lucky members of the society. The toiling masses will work like a machine to create resources and wealth. But they will not be benefited

by their hard work and diligence. They do not have food to eat, water to drink or shelter to live in, no medical facilities in their illness, no cloth to wear. This is the result of the discrimination, of enjoyment by a few privileged, powerful so called upper class section of the society.

The Commissioner suggested that the economic development must be divided equally among all sections especially those responsible for producing resources and thereby increasing wealth. They must get the benefits of their toil. He also said that the outcome of ones hard work should not be enjoyed by another.

For implementation of the recommendations by the Commissioner, it is necessary to restructure the economic distribution of the society. We have to abolish the present system and follow the process of equal distribution of wealth. Is the Centre to adopt this policy? I know the Government will not agree to follow this pattern. This Government follows the rule of Divide and Rule, the policy of discrimination. So it is not possible for them to follow this policy of equal distribution of wealth. I want to say emphatically that until the policy of equal distribution of wealth is followed, there cannot be any change in the condition of this oppressed, deprived class of people. I would also like to discuss the recommendations of the Commissioner regarding land reform. Land reform is one important measure to salvage the lives of SCs/STs. It was said that the land of the SCs and STs are taken forcibly or by paying a small amount or no amount at all by the powerful section must be returned to the person concerned. The Centre would take initiative in this regard and send instructions to the States also to follow

[Shri Rup Chand Murmu]

the recommendations. But the Centre has done nothing. As regards the Varga farmers who plough the land and get the half the share the recommendation was to have registration of land and record the name of the farmers. If the land is registered, the Jamindars cannot evict them by unfair means. But except in West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala, this recommendation has been totally ignored. I would like to submit very humbly that until and unless land reform is followed, there cannot be any change in the conditions of the SCs and STs. Education, culture may help to some extent, to change the outlook of the people. Reservation may also help to safeguards the condition of the SCs and STs. But there cannot be overall development without land reform.

Now the politics of caste is spreading its evil shadow all over India. This caste based politics has resulted in hatred, riots and communal feelings. I would like to submit to the people indulged in caste based politics that priority must be given to economic development. Then only the basic problems can be solved. The overall development of life is linked with economic development. Of course, the restructuring of economic system may be possible in distant future but as per recommendations of the Commission, the economic development, the educational facilities must be provided to the deprived class. Their rights as Member of society must be established through Panchayat System. These people should be made aware of their self-respect and rights. The right minded people, the people with deep love for their country, concern for the society, must come forward to carry on this gigantic task. With this humble submission, I thank you again for giving

me a chance to speak on this important issue, and conclude my speech.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we are discussing the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After going through all the reports, it is found that in spite of finding more and more solutions, the problems went on increasing. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set-up under Article 338 of the Constitution of India. In 1990, during the regime of Janata Dal, this Commission was made a multi-member Commission by carrying out an amendment in this Article of the Constitution and it was given a constitutional status. Simultaneously, this Commission was delegated various powers but due to mala-fide intention of the Government, these powers were never implemented. Though many speeches were delivered, resolutions were passed, news appeared in the newspapers and press-conferences were organised, yet these were not implemented. Ultimately when Shri P.G. Sharma, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, filed a public interest litigation in the Supreme Court, the Government had to constitute this multimember Commission under Supreme Court's directives. Shri Ram Dhan was appointed its Chairman. Though the Commission was given powers, yet the 31 officials working in the Commission from the beginning were transferred to the Ministry of Welfare. If we give sufficient powers to a Commission but do not allocate budget for it or do not provide staff for it, it will not deliver the goods. Under such a situation, how can the powers be exercised?

This Commission has been given wide powers. Out of these, 3 or 4 powers are very effective. The Commission has the powers to check atrocities on downtrodden, provide immediate relief to the sufferers and rehabilitate them. It is the duty of the Commission to see that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes get promotion in Government services and they are not subjected to any mental torture. This Commission has also been empowered to oversee the works undertaken by the State Governments as well as the Union Government under different schemes meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It enjoys the powers to call for any document from any court and order an inquiry after examining the documents. Though this Commission enjoys such wide powers, yet it does not have its own budget and the staff to oversee its functioning. In this way, the Commission depends on the Ministry of Welfare. If an incident takes place in any State, it depends on the Collector and the Superintendent of Police to conduct the inquiry. But it is not realised that had the Collector or the Superintendent of Police not been indifferent to the problems of these people, there would have been no need for constituting this Commission. Because they have not been able to perform their duties properly, that is why this Commission has been set up.

This is a multi-member Commission but it has no Officers. Therefore, first of all, we should provide officers to this Commission. Although this Commission has been set up, atrocities on dalits and adivasis are still continuing. Today, we talk of naxalites. Naxalites are those people who do not get proper wages, who are deprived of their rights to earn a livelihood and whose sisters become victim of atrocities and rape. When these

people try to lead a graceful life, they are called Naxalites.

Today, lakhs of acres of wasteland and barren land is involved under land-disputes and it is not being given to these people. The Government should constitute a "Bhumi Sena" and make arrangements for rehabilitation of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes by giving possession-of wasteland. The Government claims that it has provided the facility of scholarship to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the amount of the scholarship does not commensurate with increase in the prices. There should be a provision for imparting special coaching to such students so as to enable them to join Government services. But the Government is not taking any steps in this direction. If they are not given equal opportunities, how could they appear in the competitions?

Sir, today there is no drinking water available for them. If one goes to a village, one finds that though Pepsi and Campa Cola are available in rural areas, yet the families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not get potable water. Sir, I hail from Bihar. There is a caste known as 'Paharia'. The people of this caste live on the hills and they become the victim of exploitation. Their population is facing extinction. The Government should pay attention to it. Today, they are not getting jobs in the Departments where the reservation exists for them. The backlog is not being cleared.

Sir, the Government is going ahead with privatisation of public sector. However, in this process, these people would be deprived of this facility and they would not be able to get employment there. Moreover, multi-national companies are

[Shri Manjay Lal]

also setting up their units in our country but they will not implement the policy of reservation. Therefore, I would like to submit that there should be a provision for reservation in both the sectors... (Interruptions)

Sir, I would like to quote the figures relating to atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some States during the last year. In Madhya Pradesh, 7447 cases were reported, out of which 154 were related to murders 435 were related to rapes. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh 4804 cases of atrocities were reported out of which 284 cases were related to murder and 194 cases were related to rapes. In Rajasthan, there were 3434 cases of atrocities, out of which 50 cases were related to murders and 132 cases were related to rapes. As regards Bihar, the figures are on the higher side but I would not like to quote them since I hail from Bihar and there is a Government espousing the cause of 'social justice'.

Sir, if we sincerely want to make the country prosperous and build a society sans exploitation, we will have to faithfully implement the sentiments expressed in the following song—

"Ilahi Din Bhi Ayega Jab Apna Raj Dekhenge,
'To Apni hi Zamin Hogi Aur Apna Asman Hoga."

sung during British regime. However, feeling of belonging among the SCs and STs is yet to be developed. They have always been chanting this slogan—"Mang Raha Hai Hindustan, Roti Kapda Aur Makan," How can they think

of 'Roti' and 'Kapada' when they do not have their own house? It is surprising that even after so many years of independence, the nation is passing through such a phase. We should pay attention to the problems of SCs and STs and if we fail in this task, no body can save the country from disintegration. With these words, I conclude and thank you.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 1987 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes clearly shows that in spite of the ten years lapse, it is a very dismal record that is shown in the Report. A very important point is that even after the Commissioners post remained vacant from November, 1981 to February, 1986. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dattatraya, kindly resume your seat for a minute. Now it is six o' clock. Shall we sit for ten or fifteen minutes more?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We can sit for ten minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, we shall sit till Mr. Dattatraya? Can you finish in ten minutes?

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: I shall finish it in fifteen to twenty minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot get more than ten minutes.

Actually we ring the bell not because your speech is beautiful and it is being encouraged. The bell is rung to stop your speech. So, please finish your speech in five minutes. Wisdom lies in speaking within the shortest time.

AN HON. MEMBER: For how long shall we sit, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall sit for ten to fifteen minutes.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Sir, in the 28th Report the Commissioner underlines the point that if the achievements do not measure up to the "great expectations of the founding fathers of the Constitution", it is because of the omissions, aberrations and lapses of those entrusted with the task of uplifting nearly a quarter of the country's population branded by birth to live in sub-human existence. So, this is the explanation given in the Report itself. but the fact remains that the periodic Reports of the Commission remain largely an exercise in futility, as most of the safeguards for the disadvantaged sections of our people embodied in the Constitution continue to be violated with impunity. This is one of the many things mentioned by the Commissioner. He himself mentions that many of the lapses have taken place because of the non-implementation of the welfare schemes.

Another important point mentioned by the Commissioner himself is that it is a common knowledge that the implementation of welfare schemes meant for the deprived sections of our society is often faulty and deficient. That the vested interests manage to circumvent the existing laws with the help of police and unscrupulous officials who keep playing footsie with the violators of

Constitutional rights of a section of people are also known. The fruits of the programme for the weaker sections, that is, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, could not properly reach this downtrodden section. At the same time, a very important point is that numerous Government and the non-Government Reports have, from time to time, indicated that the weaker sections of our people still suffer from untouchability and other forms of social discrimination, based on the caste system. Remedies have been identified and methods for their implementation have been suggested. The only important thing is that the remedies have been identified, methods of their implementation have been suggested but the atrocities on Dalits have been committed with a predictable regularity and no piece of legislation has been effective to counter them. According to official figures, as many as 650 cases of murders of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and more than 1,000 cases of rape were registered in the twelve months from April, 1990 to March, 1991. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh accounted for the largest number of murders of SC/ST people respectively. Many such cases still go unreported.

At the same time, in Andhra Pradesh, the Padrikuppam incident was the largest eye-opener for the society. Even after the Padrikuppam incident, the Karamchedu incident took place, and even after that, the Tsundur incident took place. Many Judicial commissions were appointed but none of the culprits was punished on the basis of any of these judicial reports. Even the Tsundur Commission's Report has become a futile exercise. No evidence from the public came before the Commission. Ultimately, an important factor has come up.

[Shri Dattatraya Bandaru]

Unless the development schemes go to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, they cannot uplift their own masses. That is why the Central Government has given very important priority to the Special Component Plan. The Special Component Plan Scheme is a very important scheme. As mentioned by one of our Members here, like the Tribal Sub-Plan, the Special Component Plan is very important. The scheme is that according to the ratio of the population of the Scheduled Castes, the funds must be allocated. But the irony of it lies in the figures given by the Department itself. In the Fifth Plan, the percentage of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the country is 16. But the allocation that took place, even in the First Five Year Plan, was only two per cent. In the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans, it was merely six per cent. If you look at the details of the Sixth Plan, that is in 1980-85, the total outlay was Rs. 3,614 crore and the average has come to 7.66 per cent. But the actual expenditure that took place was only Rs. 2,978 crore which means only 6.3 per cent as per the calculation. Even in the Seventh Plan, the outlay for Special Component Plan was Rs. 7,385 crore but the actual expenditure that took place was Rs. 9,616 crore. If you take the figures for 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 or 1993-94, the figure does not exceed 10.4 per cent. The Special Component Plan is a major economic development activity for the Scheduled Castes. Some hon. Member from the Congress was saying the same thing regarding the Tribal Sub-Plan. Even in the Tribal Sub-Plan also the figures clearly indicate the position. In the First Five Year Plan, only one per cent of the development took place. In the Second Plan it was 0.9 per cent and in the Third Plan it was 0.6 per cent. In the recent

one, the Seventh Plan, it is estimated to be 6.25 per cent. But the population is of 7.5 per cent. According to the ratio of population, the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan must be allocated funds. I do not know why the Central Government is not monitoring the steps in taking the priorities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I want to mention about another very important point which is about land reforms. Land reforms is a major factor. But to my surprise I see that in many of the States, still a large number of cases are pending. I come from Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh thousands of cases are pending for the last 25-30 years. The allotment of land is made and they give *Deepa Pattas*. But the people are not in a position to make use of it. I submit that all these land reforms are only a futile exercise.

Some time ago the hon. Prime Minister has called the Chief Minister's conference and he said that within the next two years we must verify the fact as to how much land should be distributed, State-wise. But till now, no figures are available. I demand that the Government should bring a Bill in Parliament to include land reforms in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. I know that during the Janata Dal Government all the parties, including the B.J.P. and the C.P.I. (M), has all agreed to include this in the Ninth Schedule. I personally request the hon. Minister to take suitable action. The caste system and the feudal system are dependant on land. If land is bifurcated and given to small beneficiaries, I feel that definitely the caste system will be eliminated.

In the same way, in Andhra Pradesh there are many names. I do not understand why the courts are also

helpless in this regard. The courts are also not in a proper position to see that results do come. The poor and the Harijan people are not enjoying the benefits. They are simply issuing *pattas* to them and these people are silent. It is all on record only. The corruption prevalent in the revenue department is very high.

There is another important factor. Many friends said about the reservation policy. I do not want to enlarge the reservation policy here. In spite of so much of hue and cry by the Government, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are getting less benefits. Though they are 22 per cent in number, only 13 or 14 per cent of them got the benefits of the reservation policy in different fields. Particularly in the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. still only to 7 to 8 per cent of the people are getting the benefit of reservation.

My only request is that if they have to give the benefits of reservation and implement the schemes properly, the only thing needs to be done is that the educational standards of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people should be elevated. They are to be elevated educationally. They only they will become competent to occupy the posts and the vacancies can be filled up.

I make a demand on the hon. Minister that the officials who are not implementing the reservation policy must be punished. It must be made a criminal offence. Otherwise, they will make all small excuses. In my constituency, there are a lot of vacancies. But some technical objections are being raised by saying that the candidate has not passed some

examination or the other and they are bypassing the filling up of the posts. They are filling up the posts by backdoor methods. That is why, the people are not getting the benefit of reservation.

I am a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Welfare. In the Welfare Committee, the Members, irrespective of Party affiliation, have recommended to the hon. Minister Shri Sitaram Kesri that priority should be given to Ashram Schools because in Andhra Pradesh, Ashram Schools have got very good results. Ninety five per cent of the boys belonging to weaker sections stood in first class.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a very important observation. But there are a number of points like that which can be made. It is too much.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Literacy of the SC and ST is very low.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made very relevant points. It is a question of time.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Economic development is an important factor. Many schemes are suggested by the Welfare Department. But funds are very meagre. The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation have envisaged an amount of Rs. 125 crores which is not at all sufficient if all the schemes suggested are to be implemented. Most of the unemployed youth cannot get any economic benefit out of that meagre amount. In my constituency, there are 3,500 cases of backward people belonging to weaker sections whose cases are pending because there is no marginal money with the SC Corporation.

[Shri Dattatraya Bandaru]

That is why, I make a demand on the hon. Minister, particularly on the hon. Prime Minister, that the Budget of the Welfare Ministry should be enhanced at least five times. There are a large number of schemes to be implemented, like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Federation is very important. It must be linked with NABARD. Otherwise, the banks will not give loans.

I once again appeal to the hon. Minister to send a Circular to all banks. Banks are not giving loans to the unemployed youth, particularly to the SC and ST people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you. Kindly stop here.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Shri Sitaram Kesri has mentioned that 200 other caste people are going to be included in the SC and ST category. This is a very dangerous trend in the country. Even in Hyderabad, some of the Brahmin people have congregated and passed a resolution that they are also poor and they should be included in the SC category. This is how exploitation is taking place. One of my friends, Prof. P.J. Kurien is also mentioning that relief and discrimination are different. I can understand that. But social discrimination is inhuman in this country.

That is why, I make a demand on the hon. Minister that whenever you include any community in the SC category for political reasons, it must be done judiciously. A judicial commission should be formed. They must include the community in the SC category, only on the basis of inequality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you.

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kumool): A lot of Members are there today to speak. This report has come after a long time. We will participate in the discussion. At least five minutes should be given to every Member. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here. I want his consent. We are all waiting to participate in the debate. Tomorrow you are taking up some other issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri N. Dennis gets his chance to speak. Before that, it seems that Shri Rajaravivarma wants to speak because tomorrow he will not be available. He says he has got some urgent work. So, if the House agrees, he can speak for five minutes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Shri Rajaravivarma to speak now.

SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA (Pollachi): Thank you, Sir, I will take only five minutes.

Sir, On behalf of the AIADMK Party, I rise to speak on the Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It is unfortunate that these Reports are being discussed several years after their submission. Whatever be the reason, this inordinate delay in discussing the Reports only strengthens the allegations that the Centre is not serious to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Minister, while moving the Motion, said that the Government have initiated action on the

recommendations of the Reports. But I wish to point out how the promises of the Government have been thrown to winds. The Centre has been promising to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe candidates in Government services through the Special Recruitment Drives. The Government has been repeating this for several years and every Welfare Minister fixed a target within which this backlog would be filled up. But even today there are several thousand vacancies in the Central Government and the Public Sector Undertakings that have been reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe people but not filled up so far.

Sir, in this connection I would like to say that the officials in the Selection Board allege that qualified candidates are not available or that none is found suitable for the post. This is only a *modus operandi* adopted by these high-ups not to fill up the post and to ultimately dereserve them. The Minister might say that the Government have done away with the system of dereservation. But I know well that there is a provision through which a post not filled up for a long time can be dereserved by taking orders from the Minister. This provision is misused and many posts at the higher level are dereserved to appoint their own people. Therefore, I request the Minister not to give any discretion to any person in the Government—including the Ministers—and not to give the power to dereserve the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes people. I also appeal to the hon. Minister to tell the House why these vacancies could not be filled up. The information available suggest that there is a deliberate attempt not to fill up the backlog. Therefore, the Minister should

fix a deadline within which these vacancies should be filled up and take stringent action against these officials responsible for not filling up the vacancies. Unless this is done, I do not think the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates can get justice.

Next, there is a huge range of private sector enterprises in our country. But they do not follow the reservation policy. Even well-qualified engineers and technocrats are not appointed in the private sector because of caste moorings. The Government says that it has no control over the private sector. It is only an evasive reply. All the private sector units are dependent on the mercy of the Centre for setting up of industries, factories and companies and have to look up to the Government for import of raw-materials and export of their products. The private sector units also borrow heavily from Government banks. Yet, the Government says that it has no control over them.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the Government and find ways to bring the private sector around to follow the reservation policy. The opinion of the National Commission on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes can also be sought on the matter. The Centre launched a scheme known as the Indra Awas Yojana for providing dwelling units free of cost to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. I must say that this scheme has not yielded the desired result because the amount of Rs. 8,500 earmarked for each dwelling unit in the plains and the amount of Rs. 10,500 earmarked for the purpose in the hilly regions are not enough.

With this amount, nowhere in the country you can build a house with smokeless *chula* and toilet facilities.

[Shri B. Rajaravivarma]

Even funds earmarked for SC and ST under schemes like Kutir Jyothi and Jal Dhara have not been adequate to improve the living conditions of the SC and ST people. I come from the rural area and I know the kind of misery they live in. That is why our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalivi has announced several schemes in the current year budget for SC and ST people. Under the directions of our hon. Chief Minister, a ten point programme has been launched for the socio-economic development of the people of Tamil Nadu. Rs. 80 crore was earmarked for this purpose and works are under way.

Since children are the future of the country, our hon. Chief Minister has launched a landmark scheme to give financial assistance to the female children belonging to SC and ST since girl child is a battered one in the society and that poor SC and ST people are not able to send their daughters to school after 5th standard for want of money. Under the scheme Rs. 100 is given to each of such girl child enabling her to go to school. Therefore education to girl child will go a long way in realising the goal of women emancipation. I urge upon the Minister to launch such schemes for the welfare of SC and ST people.

Here I am reminded of what the architect of our Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar said while referring to his contribution in making the Constitution. He said: "I have not come to this august forum with any greater purpose than to serve the cause of the downtrodden". I am sure, this Government which celebrated his centenary making several commitments

will not confine itself to words, but execute schemes to improve the conditions of SC and ST people.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Verma, for your information I may say that reading a prepared speech in the House is not warmly welcomed.

18.22 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONTEMPT OF
THE HOUSE BY SOME
PERSONS FROM THE VISITORS'
GALLERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the House is aware, at about 11.00 hours today, a visitor calling himself Manmohan Singh Tiwari, son of Shri Prag Dutt, shouted slogans from the Visitor's Gallery. Another visitor calling himself Mohan Pathak, son of Shri Hargobind Pathak jumped down from the Visitor's Gallery and also shouted slogans. The Security Officers took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements but have not expressed regrets for their action.

I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
MUKUL WASNIK): I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the
person calling himself Manmohan

Singh Tiwari, son of Shri Prag Dutt, who shouted slogans from the Visitor's Gallery and Mohan Pathak, son of Shri Hargobind Pathak, who jumped down from the Visitor's Gallery and also shouted slogans at about 11.06 hours today, and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6.00 p.m. on 26th August, 1994 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi." (*Interruptions*)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): May I make a submission, Sir? They should not be sent to Tihar Jail. They can be kept under the custody here. What I am trying to convey is that these are students who have had an emotional outburst and have done something wrong. But it should not harm them in the future. They have committed a mistake and we condemn that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Manmohan Sigh Tiwari, son of Shri Prag Dutt, who shouted slogans from the Visitor's Gallery and Mohan Pathak, son of Shri Hargobind Pathak, who jumped down from the Visitor's Gallery and also shouted slogans at about 11.06 hours today, and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6.00 p.m. on 26th August, 1994 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 25th August 1994 at 11 a.m.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 25, 1994/Bhadra 3, 1916 (Saka)

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