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Sravana 26, 1916 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

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1994  
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Eleventh Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday August 17, 1994/  
Sravana 26, 1916 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 321 – Shri  
Braja Kishore Tripathi – Not present.

Dr. Mumtaz Ansari – Not present.

Q. 322 – Shri M. V. V. S. Murthy  
– Not present.

Shri Venkateswara Rao -- Not  
present.

Q 323 – Shri Chandresh Patel -  
Not present.

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi.

## Identity Cards to Voters

+  
\*323. SHRI SRIBALLAV  
PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI CHANDRESH  
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be  
pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in  
which identity cards for voters have been  
prepared;

(b) the names of the States which  
have given assurance to prepare such  
identity cards and the time by which they  
are likely to be prepared;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely  
to be incurred on each such card;

(d) the names of the States which  
have sought assistance from the Union  
Government for preparing identity cards;  
and

(e) the allocation provided/proposed  
to be provided by the Union Government  
to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.  
BHARDWAJ): (a) As per available  
information, none of the States has so  
far completed the work of issuance of  
*Photo Identity Cards*. However, the States  
of Manipur, Meghalaya and Haryana  
have started issuing photo identity cards.

(b) Almost all the States have  
agreed, in principle, to issue identity

cards. However, no commitment regarding time by which these cards would be issued has been made by most of the States. The States of Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Haryana and Sikkim have informed that they intend to complete the scheme within the deadline stipulated by the Election Commission.

(c) The estimated expenditure on each such card may vary between Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

(d) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have asked the Central Government to bear either the entire or major portion of the cost of issuance of identity cards. Rest of the States have sought 50% share of the expenditure from the Central Government.

(e) According to instructions of the Election Commission, the expenditure on issuance of photo identity cards is to be initially borne by the State Governments and to be reimbursed to the extent of 50 per cent by Central Government later on. No allocation has yet been made by the Central Government to any State.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, the controversy of introduction of photo identity cards is still going in certain quarters. But recently the hon. Prime Minister has chaired a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States where elections are due shortly and a decision has been taken and consensus emerged in favour of introduction of this work in a phased manner. What has been the reaction of the Election Commission to this decision of the conference of Chief Ministers of

different States where elections are due, which meeting was presided over by the hon. Prime Minister himself?

From the reply it appears that there has been no deadline. But the States have agreed to provide photo identity cards and, in fact, its issuance has been going on in certain States. But no deadline or no commitment is there from the States about any specific date. I want to know how far it is correct and how do the Government reconcile with the situation where the Chief Election Commissioner has reiterated, very recently, in the last week at Patna his resolve that unless this process is completed, before November 30th, at least in States where elections are due in early 1995, he is not going to issue notification for holding elections?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has taken keen interest to see that all the States are helped in this task of issuing identity cards. The latest meeting which the hon. Prime Minister took was on 29th July, 1994 in which the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa and the Governor of Manipur took part. This was primarily to discuss their difficulties because these identity cards are to be issued in the States. So, we are taking keen interest to resolve this issue by talking to the Election Commission as well as to the States. On our part, we have taken two or three meetings with the Chief Ministers and all have agreed now that they will implement the programme of issuing identity cards to voters. So, that controversy has been resolved and unanimity is there in issuing the identity cards.

Now there are practical difficulties which the Chief Ministers are expressing,

and we cannot lose sight of that. We have to talk to them about how to remove their practical difficulties. The first practical difficulty is the time factor. The second difficulty is the money factor. Both these are very vital. Actually we want to resolve this by talking to the Election Commission and to the States so that there is no deadlock on the issue of identity cards. When the country has accepted it and the Prime Minister has approved it in principle and has given directions to all of us that this should be implemented, then I do not think any strong attitude should be taken on this. It is a very good work which we appreciate and we will see that this deadlock is resolved slowly and steadily.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I appreciate the answer given by the hon. Minister. But he has said that there should not be any strong attitude... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go by what comes out in the newspapers, let us go by what is really known to us.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: No Sir, what I am saying is that the Chief Election Commissioner is insisting that by a certain date... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you know it personally?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It has come out in the newspapers, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not depend on what appears in the newspapers.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I want to know whether that has come to the notice of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please handle it a little delicately.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I would further like to know, Sir, what is the financial involvement on this project throughout the country and whether it is a fact that some of the States want financial assistance for this purpose, not by way of reimbursement but in advance. Because of their poor financial condition, they are not in a position to go ahead. Particularly there are some States where elections are due in February next year. In Orissa, there is no evidence of any work having begun in this direction. They are simply saying that there is paucity of funds. So, I would like to know whether there is any such case where they want the money to be paid in advance for this purpose and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to that?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, as on today, the Election Commission has given instructions that the States should bear their expenditure and claim fifty per cent as usual from us. Same is the case with Orissa. According to the information with me, the State of Orissa has asked for fifty per cent Central assistance, and that is the normal thing. We are not in a position to commit the entire expenditure at this stage because the total expenditure as on today is estimated to run to Rs. 1,637 crore. So, we will have to work out a working system by which those States which are involved in the 1995 elections and where there is a controversy, have to take a decision that they have to issue identity cards. We are talking to them on how we can help them about the portion of the expenditure namely, fifty per cent. That is not the problem. The problem is whether they can do it as quickly as is desired. We

are willing to help the States if they can do it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is gratifying to note from the answer of the hon. Minister and also the news which have come that the Prime Minister is taking keen interest in seeing that no tension will arise and all the States will implement this scheme of issue of identity cards. No doubt, it will definitely eradicate the impersonation and booth capturing and it is a very welcome move by the Election Commission and it is a very good electoral reform.

Now the main problem appears to be of expenses and the other practical difficulties. Now, in the answer it has been stated that some of the States are asking for substantial major portion of the cost and some are asking for 50 per cent share in the expenditure. In part (e) of the answer it has been stated that the Election Commission has given certain directions and the C.E.C. wants the States to bear the cost and then get reimbursement to the extent of 50 per cent.

I want to know whether the Government will form some uniform policy as far as bearing the expenses of these identity cards and not leave it to the negotiations with each and every State and their demand. Will you form an all-India uniform policy regarding bearing the expenses of these identity cards?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the all-India policy is well-known and that is bearing 50 per cent of the expenditure.

SHRI INDER JIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that almost all the States have agreed to issue identity cards. The decision has come not a day too soon.

But I notice from the reply that only five States have, so far, informed the Centre that they will be able to adhere to the deadline. So, in the circumstances, my first question is : what is the legal position; can the elections be stalled in case the identity cards are not ready by a stipulated date? I want to know the legal position.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow that kind of thing to be said in the House. That is to be done by the judiciary.

SHRI INDER JIT: My second question is : as we all know, there has been a heavy influx of foreigners into our country. The Home Minister of our country went on record in this House to say that we had something like three lakh Bangladeshis in Delhi itself. We know there is a lot of heavy influx of foreigners into the North East area which I have visited more than twice in recent weeks. What is proposed to be done to ensure that some of the foreigners do not manage to sneak in and get themselves identity cards just as they managed to get themselves various ration cards?

Sir, I have a brief third question.

MR. SPEAKER: The first is disallowed. The second question stands.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, the problem is one of finance. I wonder whether the Law Ministry would consider the question of asking Indian citizens, who have ration cards, themselves to come forward and seek identity cards. In that case, we could get the ordinary citizens to pay for their identity cards which could be used for multipurposes. So, in this case the Centre would not have to pay any money; the States too would not have to pay any money. Thus, people having

ration cards and who are Indian citizens then should themselves be asked to come forward and get their identity cards.

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** Sir, so far as infiltration of foreigners is concerned, that issue is not linked with the preparation and issue of identity cards for the purpose of holding elections. That is an issue which will have to be tackled at a different front, namely the Home Ministry. This identity card would only enable to stop impersonation at the polling station. The provision under Rule 28 of the Registration of Electors Rules, is primarily meant to see that there is no impersonation.

The problem of infiltration of foreigners in the North East region is well-known. The Government has taken several steps in this regard. But I am not competent to answer those questions because according to the Allocation of Business Rules, it relates to the Home Ministry. But the Election Commission and other officers charged with the duty of preparation of electoral rolls can look into that according to the guidelines for the registration of voters. Only an Indian citizen is entitled to be registered as a voter. So, that provision is a mandatory provision and I hope that at the time of revision or preparation of electoral rolls or issue of photo identity cards, all these things will be taken into consideration.

I hope this will satisfy the hon. Member.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, undoubtedly the introduction of identity cards, though a small step, would prove to be a major leap in the matter of introducing electoral reforms. When some States can take up this process and it is nearing completion,

I really fail to understand as to why there should be delay or reservation on the part of some others. I say so particularly because the hon. Minister's answer to part (d) of the question enumerates some States which have sought major reimbursement from the Government of India whereas the parties which run those States, some of them say that the entire election process should be funded by the State. I do not understand the point which is made out there. Is it the case of all those States that all the expenses have to be borne by the Government of India, particularly when they are emphasizing on the election being funded by the State?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** Sir, so far as funding of election is concerned, that is a different area.

**PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to ask one question on this deadline, not depending on the Press reports, but based upon the answer given by the hon. Minister himself. In his answer, the Minister has stated that some of the States namely, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Haryana and Sikkim have informed that they intended to complete the scheme within the deadline stipulated by the Election Commission. Suppose some other States are not so particular regarding the deadline, what will be the action taken by the Government? In the answer given to part (e) of the question, the Minister has stated that 50 per cent assistance would be given to the State Governments. The States like Kerala which are in a poor financial condition will be suffering if that 50 per cent or more financial assistance is not given to them. So, what will be the reaction of the Central Government regarding the 50 per cent or more percentage of Central assistance?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, on an issue like this we cannot adopt double standards. We will have to take one decision in respect of all the States in the matter of sharing the expenditure. As it is well-known, if we give more to one State the others will be justified in asking for more funds. So, a guideline, is already there and is followed over the years that in the parliamentary elections 50 per cent of the cost is borne by the States and 50 per cent by the Centre.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Mr. Speaker, it is a fact that the Government of Manipur have started issuing identity cards to the voters. May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that those identity cards have again been collected by the insurgents or underground organisations? If the Government is aware of the fact, then what measures will the Government take for issuing duplicate identity cards or fresh identity cards? Although the hon. Minister has clarified that it is not under his purview, I would like to state that the students and other organisations have even called for a bandh on the Independence Day for the exclusion of foreigners from the voters' list. It will be helpful to the Government of Manipur if the hon. Prime Minister makes a statement that the foreigners will be excluded from the voter's list and identity cards will not be issued to them.

Sir, as you know in Manipur there has been influx of foreigners through Jiribam area and border areas along the border of Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan. For the small non-viable States like Manipur and Sikkim, it will be burdensome to bear the expenditure even though the Central Government is prepared to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure. So, will it be possible for the

Central Government to meet 100 per cent expenditure in the case of such small States?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, so far as Manipur is concerned, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 5.49 crore and the Government has agreed for 50 per cent share. With regard to the preparation of rolls and issue of identity cards both under the scheme and of the law, the Chief Electoral Officers of the States are charged with the duty to prepare these identity cards and all this. And they have clear statutory guidelines stipulating who has to be given this identity card and who has to be registered as a voter. We do not come into the picture either in the revision or preparation of rolls.

#### **Foreign Investment in Backward Areas**

\*324. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign investment has been made in the backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof vis-a-vis total foreign investment in the country so far;

(c) whether any guidelines exist in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Foreign investment data, specific

to backward areas, is not centrally maintained.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Government is not maintaining the foreign investment data specifically relating to the backward areas. I would suggest that the Government should do so. It is not very difficult to do so.

After liberalisation, foreign investment in the country is increasing. Investments are also being made in the core sector and in infrastructure also, even though it is not up to our expectations. These are certain positive signs, positive results of the liberalisation. Sir, but, there is an area of concern for us, that is, most of these investments are being made in the developed areas or the urban areas. Even the investors from within the country are tending to avoid the backward areas. In the eighties, we had what was called 'Compensatory Backward Area Allowance'. That allowance is not being given today. Therefore, there is the possibility of regional imbalances being further increased.

In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government is conscious of this problem, and if so, what are the specific steps being taken to reduce the regional imbalances arising out of the attraction of the investments in the developed and urban areas.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that special attention should be paid towards the backward areas and the Government of India is endeavouring so.

For me backward areas means backward districts. I do not have district wise figures at this time. When all MPs showed their eagerness and desired requisite information on this issue, hon. Prime Minister took its notice. Thereafter we started to collect state-wise,datas. When we invested foreign capital in, we reviewed various aspects for those datas. All datas are being examined by an independent agency. It will provide information about the allocation of project. The report will take at least 6-7 months time. This is a lengthy process because datas have to be collected from all States. We have left the decision on entrepreneurs to decide themselves as to where they want to invest their money. But it has been found that it did not prove effective even while licences were being issued. The Government should interfere in it or the entrepreneurs to divert industries to backward areas. But it was found that they preferred to divert industries to only those places where they have maximum dependable infrastructural facilities.

The hon. Member has asked regarding the steps being taken by the Government in this regard. As he had also held this port-folio therefore, I would like to submit that the issue of industrialisation is mainly related to State Governments but after the implementation of new economic policy the Government is providing proper incentives and infrastructural facilities to entrepreneurs to promote industrialisation in backward areas. The Government has started these schemes mainly through Growth Centres Schemes, Tax Holiday and Transport subsidy which provides subsidy to various States. It functions as a supplement and thus we are trying for industrialisation. Various Governments provide varieties of incentives such as capital subsidy, sales tax exemption, power subsidy, allotment of land etc. from their side.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister but the point is that I have raised a very specific question. Today we are not giving licences. Licence raj is no more. We did not want that also. But even at the time of licence also, there was the backward area allowance. To some extent, some industries were diverted to backward areas through the mechanism of licensing and also some industrialists were directed to go to backward areas because there was 20 per cent of investment subsidy in those days. Both of these mechanism are not existing today. There is no mechanism by which we can divert investors to the backward areas. This is the problem which I am specifically raising. Therefore, there is a possibility of increasing regional imbalances. We all welcomed liberalisation. It has proved to be successful. The Hon. Minister has touched on the problem. The remedy which she herself said is infrastructure. Infrastructure is the most important thing. There were two schemes with the Government to develop infrastructure in the backward areas. They are the Growth Centre Scheme and Infrastructure Development Scheme. This was an alternative to the development subsidy. The growth centres were envisaged to bring investment to the backward area because growth centres will develop infrastructure in backward areas only.

The hon. Prime Minister himself in this House has said that the scheme will be implemented.

Then there was another scheme and that is the Infrastructural Development Scheme for small-scale Units. That was included in the SSI policy also. I read in some newspapers that the Growth Centre Scheme is being perhaps

abandoned and the infrastructure scheme is also not picking up.

I would like to know what is the policy of the Government on the growth centre scheme and the infrastructure development scheme and whether they have been abandoned. If not, what is the reason for the delay in implementing them and whether by the end of this Plan, the envisaged growth centres would be commissioned.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Growth Centre Scheme, which has been chalked out to provide infrastructural facilities to the States has not been abandoned. Keeping in view the importance of infrastructural facilities for industrialisation the Government of India had implemented the Growth Centre Scheme in 1988. This scheme is meant for providing the infrastructural facilities such as power, telecommunications and water etc. so that this scheme may be the pivotal point in the process of industrialisation. I agree with the hon. Member that this scheme is being delayed. It was planned to expend Rs. 30 crore on each centre and this expenditure was supposed to be met by the State Government, the Union Government and Indian Financial Institutions. But some hindrances were there. Due to shortage of resources at State and Union Government's level the pace of the progress of the Growth Centre Scheme retardated. The most of the States could not raise the fund of Rs. 10 crore per centre from the market as prescribed in the scheme. In some cases it was delayed due to the acquisition of land. Taking this into consideration we held meetings on various levels and invited the State Government also. It was discussed in the conference of Industry

Ministers. The cabinet secretary also held meeting. The concerned department continuously reviewed the progress. The work was started from September-October, 1993. We visited various States such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Minister of those States were called which had certain problems. There were certain practical problems. For example, there was financial crunch and lack of land in the North-East. A review Committee was set up therefore. The Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office attended the Review Committee. The report of Review Committee is almost complete. The Secretary, I.D. called its meeting through All India Financial Institutes. He assured to provide funds through financial Institutes to those States whose progress was satisfactory. We are introducing certain flexibilities to overcome the departmental shortcoming. The report regarding the mode of the programmes likely to be implemented in the North East and Backward States is under the consideration of the Government. I hope action will be taken on it very soon.

*[English]*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after, the Government has decided to do away with this investment subsidy eligible to the backward districts, the only help now is from the industrial growth centres. But the hon. Minister has stated in the House that the industrial growth centre is also not to the expected level. Ultimately, there is neither investment subsidy to the backward districts nor is there a progress made in the growth centres. I would like to ask the Minister whether the Government will consider to provide some sort of encouragement by way of investment subsidy or something for those industries which would like to

prefer it in the Centrally sponsored growth centre which is now under the consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied that the Union Government has launched three schemes. They are transport subsidy, growth centre and tax holiday. Moreover, the various State Governments also provide certain incentives and they also have their own package programmes.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister that in the new industrial policy, the industrialists have been given the freedom not to get licence on the one hand and they are given subsidy on the other hand. However, it seems that they do not set up their industries in backward areas. Wherever they feel convenient, they set up industries there. There does not seem to be any programme to set up industries in backward areas like Durgapur and Banswara. I have seen it myself while travelling from Jaipur to Delhi. From this, it appears that though subsidy is given in the name of backwardness, yet they do not get the benefit of it. Secondly, my another point of concern is that the contractors take alongwith them a gang of workers for undertaking a job. Whenever, they complete one work, they engage in another work and thus go on working across the country. On the one hand, we appeal for releasing bonded labourers but on the other hand, backwards and adivasis also wander here and there like bonded labourers. Whether the Government would ensure that the industries are also set up in backward areas and the backward people benefit from it?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have time and again, told the hon. Members that after New Industrial Policy, our objective is to place India in the group of leading industrial countries of the whole world. When the nation is marching forward how can we remain behind? Therefore (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Though, the Government is doing this to take the country ahead yet the poor are not getting any benefit.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It is not so. As I have said that at the time of entering into collaborations for foreign exchange we ensure that (*Interruption*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we enter into collaborations for foreign exchange, first of all we see that how far it will work in the interest of our nation. The second thing is that how much foreign exchange will be earned therefrom? Thirdly, we see that what kind of technology we will be getting? In this way, all aspects are considered and applied equally for the welfare of the country.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: What is its use? What steps the Government is taking for the upliftment of backward classes? If you want to go this way, you better shoot them.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: As far as we can attract investment whether it is domestic or foreign—we go to that extent. Similarly, as far as they can provide infrastructure as well as the facilities, they go to that extent. We cannot compell them to move in any backward or forward area.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I appreciate the

concern of the hon. Members. There is one fact which all of us should note. What does this foreign investment consist of? This consists of mostly infrastructure, which is not available in the country, except in certain areas. Now there is again this situation – unless you have power you cannot have industry. You do not have power. Farmers are shouting that they do not get power even for two hours in 24 hours. Industries are also complaining that they do not get power. So, the infrastructural aspects have become so important that we have given first priority to power, the next priority to roads, ports etc. And once we give this priority, it means that power will reach every corner of the country. We are taking care to see not just to give power where power is already available, but to spread it far and wide so that Banswara also, so that North-Eastern also, so that Madhya Pradesh areas also are covered at the earliest. That is the only thing. Whatever has been happening has been happening.

Today, we have taken a conscious decision that investment now will be mostly in the infrastructure sector and that infrastructure sector can reach the farthest corners of the country. This will take time. As we all know all projects do not come overnight. But, then this is a matter of how to correct the distortion. That is what we are doing. We are not adding to distortions. We are consciously correcting the distortions and the imbalances. But this will take time.

Hon. Members wherever they feel that there is any mistake they can always come to me. We can always go to the State Governments also, because it is not just a matter of the Central Government.

All the industries are in the State sector. The constitution says that industry is a State subject. What can we do? We cannot really jump over the head of the State and go to a backward area to put an industry there. This is not possible; this is a very complicated matter. We will have to be working in coordination with the State Governments. And also the policy which has been laid down is very clear. I have made it absolutely clear in every meeting of mine everywhere that we do not want industries which are not in our category 'one', in our priority 'one'. They may come later after five years, four years. But the point is that I am stressing power as the main priority which has to be satisfied before anything else.

The situation in the country is that whatever we have planned in the 8th Five Year Plan, not even half of that has yet been completed. We have got only two years in the 8th Five Year Plan. Sir, we will have to be galloping even to come to the standard, to the level, where the 8th Five Year Plan has put us. For the last two-three years you know because of the changes, because of so many other dislocations, investment did not come. Now it is coming slowly and we have to make up a good deal in the next two years which we are trying to do. That is all I can say. I agree that there have been imbalances. They are not just today's imbalances; we have inherited imbalances. We have tried on different occasions different methods of removing imbalances, but by and large this has not happened. So, we will have to continue doing that consciously and that is what the Government is doing.

SHRI IMCHALEMBA: Specially the North-East suffers from this want of infrastructure. We have got raw materials,

natural resources, etc., but infrastructure is lacking. Whatever may be the country's policy for industrialisation, unless we have the infrastructure the North-East will always suffer despite the fact that for the country it may be the best. In the North-East we have been talking about the policy and programme of growth centres which will provide us the infrastructure. These have been taken up specially in the North-East and they are in the half way as if they have been neglected. So, I want to know from the Government whether specially in the North-East these growth centres which are half converted will be taken up in the near future by providing more funds and more facilities.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would like to assure the hon. Members that so far as the growth centres are concerned, we will see that priority is given to backward areas like the North-East and other areas. But that will not solve the problem. That will only solve the problem to a particular extent, not the whole extent. There are many matters which I would like to discuss in this House if possible on any occasion. I am prepared to come up with all the difficulties and all that the Government has done. I have visited the North-East several times. I have more or less adopted the North-East as the Prime Minister to see that all these priority programmes go there. There is a lot of gas available there. But the entrepreneur does not want to go there. For various reasons he is not going there. The raw material is available as the hon. Member said. All this is available; but the distances and perhaps the easy way which is available to some of the industrialists that they can have the industries and make their money right here in Delhi or Bombay or in areas where everybody is going, that attitude is also there. So, we will have to work on several fronts to see that these areas

are covered. We are making that conscious effort as I have just submitted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Government has laid a natural gas based HBJ pipeline at a cost of Rs. 1800 Crore covering the largest area of the country. Some persons are interested to set up natural gas based industries. Whether the Government is formulating any scheme for setting up growth centres along this gas pipeline?

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, that is really concerning the Ministry of Petroleum. But I would like to tell the house that there has been a lot of miscalculations in the matter of the availability of gas also. In fact, the exploration that was made, the calculation that was made was very much on the optimistic side. In fact, many industries had been promised in writing that they would be given gas. Suddenly, it transpired that the gas, which was expected at the time of exploration, was not available. So, now we have to cut down on whatever has been allotted already with the result that the industrialists find it very difficult. We are asking many of the industrialists to have the dual-fuel industry or dual-fuel structure or planning which is easy to do all at once. So, these are some of the limitations. We do not know while exploring whether the explorer was wrong or the miscalculation took place for reasons beyond his control. We are going into all this.

We are also exploring new areas and happily for us, new areas are coming up with certain deposits of gas. Therefore,

I would like the Members to bear with the Government on all these matters. These are imponderables which cannot be calculated accurately in advance. And, therefore, to the extent mistakes occur, we will have to go on adjusting to the new situations. And everyone would have to be cooperating in this.

MR SPEAKER: Q. No. – 325. Shri S.M. Laljan Basha—absent.

### Surplus Land

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\*326. SHRI KHELAN RAM  
JANGDE:

DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the surplus land in the country as on December 31, 1993;

(b) the details of the surplus land distributed amongst the rural poor till January, 1994;

(c) whether possession of land allotted to SCs/STs has yet not been given;

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

(e) the steps taken to implement land reform measures expeditiously; and

(f) the State-wise progress made in this matter as on date?

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 (f). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

The progress of implementation of ceiling laws is monitored on a quarterly basis. Upto the quarter ending December, 1993 an area of 73.51 lakh acres was declared as surplus, out of which 64.15 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 50.49 lakh acres of land has been distributed to 48.82 lakh rural poor. About 50% of the total area distributed has been allotted to the beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The States have been advised to provide simultaneous possession of the land allotted to the beneficiaries.

In the Conference of Revenue Ministers and Chief Ministers, the various programmes of land reforms are reviewed and suggestions/recommendations made for their effective and expeditious implementation. The recommendations of these Conferences are sent to the States and Union Territories for taking necessary action.

Land reforms is a multifaceted programme. States have achieved different levels of success in different programmes. Therefore, it is not possible to have State-wise comparisons for the progress made in this direction. However, annual targets for distribution of ceiling surplus land are fixed under the Twenty Point Programme. The targets for the last year (1993-1994) were fixed at 5,98,563 acres, and the achievements reported were at 70,887 acres.

Land being a State subject, the responsibility of implementation of land reforms lies with the State Governments. The Government of India only exercises a coordinative and advisory role.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that according to his reply, 73.51 lakh acre land was declared surplus till December, 1993 but the landowners had gone to the court. As a result thereof, the landless people and the Harijans did not get any benefit. The people, who have been allotted land, are not being allowed to cultivate it. The landowners are still taking possession of their land. First of all, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in reply to part 'd' of the question, he has not given the details of the land, State-wise. Whether the Government has taken efforts to ascertain the fact that the people who have been allotted surplus land, do not possess any land earlier?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, till December, 1993 a total of 73.51 lakh acre land was declared surplus. Out of this, we took possession of 64.28 acre land. However, 79 per cent of this land i. e. 50.58 acre has been distributed. From this, 36 per cent people belonging to Scheduled Castes and 14 per cent belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been benefited. In all, about 50 per cent land has been allotted to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes. Out of 22.93 lakh acre remaining land, 22.70 lakh acre land is under litigation in various courts. There are 1,31,48 cases filed in the Revenue Court involving 5,76,241 acre land. In High Court there are 3,902 cases involving 6,57,684 acre land. Similarly, there are 762 cases in the Supreme Court involving 56,384 acre

land. Due to litigation, this land could not be distributed. 3.67 lakh acre land has either been allotted for public works or conserved. Further, 3.55 acre land has been declared unfit for cultivation. Similarly, the land under miscellaneous type or small patches comes to 1.83 lakh acre. Thus, the total land available with us is 98000 acre. In this connection, a meeting of Revenue Ministers was held in March, 1993 in which it was made clear that 3.14 lakh acre land has been distributed between October, 1991 and March, 1993. Besides this, 27.93 lakh acre wastelands has also been distributed. In this way, 23.29 lakh acre land was distributed. The process of distribution of 98000 acre land available with us is continuing. All the States have been given additional targets and they have been requested to dispose of the cases expeditiously. For this purpose, two types of land tribunals under section 323 B have been constituted. Some of the States have set up such tribunals and the cases are being disposed of. Further, special benches have also been set up in a few High Courts and efforts are being made to dispose of the cases expeditiously. The States have been asked to transfer all the cases of Supreme Court to them. We have also requested the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to dispose of these cases as early as possible. In this way, the decision of the court shall be applicable to the cases in the Revenue Courts also and efforts are being made in this direction...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that out of 50.59 lakh acre land, 48.82 lakh acre land has been distributed among villagers. 50 per cent of this distributed land has been given to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes. I would like to know whether there is

great resentment on the issue of land distribution in far off villages? Though land has been allotted to Scheduled Castes yet they have not taken the possession of the land so far. In reply to the question, it has also been stated in this connection, many cases are pending in different courts. Would the State Government be instructed to make any arrangement on district-level so that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes may take possession of the land allotted to them, land from the possession of the influential people may be taken away and the irregularity in the allotment of land may be set right?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious that the entire issue of land reform is the State subject. According to the hon. Prime Minister, the Revenue Ministers have been holding meetings from time to time. In the Chief Ministers meeting held in the month of March, 1992. States were asked that the issue which can be settled in short time should be disposed off shortly in revenue and other courts. Moreover, some landlords have not surrendered their possession of the land allotted to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Such cases should be settled through the administration and the District Magistrate. Under the instructions of some High Courts and other courts such cases are being settled in special sessions and the land is continuously being distributed. Such cases were settled simultaneously in Madhya Pradesh in which the cases involving thousands of acres of land were disposed off. Our Ministry requests from time to time to complete the task there.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Mr. Speaker Sir, various proposals are coming

up in various States regarding the lifting of land ceiling, especially for the corporate sector and sometimes for the developemnt of wasteland. Land is a resource which is not actually renewable. Land which is considered surplus may not be utilised today, but it may be required tomorrow for the masses. I would like to know from the Government as to what policy we are going to follow in this regard, especially where the wasteland is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it come out of the main question? I don't think so. The question is about surplus land.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It is a question of ceiling policy with regard to surplus land.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. Formulate your question accordingly.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: My, question is that if your lift the ceiling, the land which is available and which could be surplus today, will not be available in future and to that extent, the surplus land will be reduced. So, I want to know what policy the Government will have in regard to the Ceiling Act, with particular reference to the corporate sector.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether you would like to change your policy with regard to land ceiling laws.

THE PRIME MINISTER. (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): There is no such proposal. We will, within the four corners of the law, see what we can do for industry. But there is no question of repealing the laws. That will actually

plunge the country into very great difficulties.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: The most of the land in the possession of the poor people, people in the countryside and tribals belongs to the State Government. At the same time, the landlords also, who had their land in their possession sometime back, have constructed their buildings there. I have referred 15,000 such cases of my area to the Revenue Authority but not a single case has been settled so far. The work of settlement is still going on. The rural people are not getting their facilities given under the IRDP. There is no guidelines therefor. This has been happening there for one hundred years. What is the reaction of the Government thereto?

MR. SPEAKER: Please point out whether the State Government is being assisted in this matter.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Yes, we are doing it.

[*English*]

A centrally sponsored scheme for attending to the revenue administration and updating of land records was started in 1977-78.

[*Translation*]

Rs. 79 crore has been provided so far under this scheme. A seven member committee has been set up to explore the prospects of further improvement.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: A large portion of land was taken away from the

harijans and adivasis for steel plant in Rourkela. Thereafter the surplus land was returned to the State Government. According to rule, this surplus land should have been given back to those very people for constructing their houses. But State Minister and legislator have taken possession of this land by transferring it in the name of their relatives. What is the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: We would request the State Government to probe the Rourkela incident and take appropriate action.

[English]

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Land reforms process has been doing a wonderful work to help the poor people in the country. But unfortunately, some States have not taken keen interest to implement it, especially in regard to the distribution of surplus land among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. Some States have taken keen interest. The Karnataka Government have shown very good progress so far as land reforms are concerned. Especially after the 1974 Amendment Act, they have distributed surplus and to the poor people. But some States are not taking that interest for distribution of the surplus land.

MR SPEAKER: What is your question? There is no time.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking to speed up this work under the present policy of distribution of surplus land on priority basis.

MR. SPEAKER: That question is already replied.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Non-Conventional Energy Sources

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\*321. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE  
TRIPATHI:  
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participation of the private sector has been sought for generation of energy through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the private sector so far;

(c) the total amount spent on generation of energy from various non-conventional energy sources so far; and

(d) the quantum of energy generated during the Eighth Plan period so far?

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 Government is encouraging participation of the private sector in the generation of energy from Non-Conventional energy sources, through a package of fiscal incentives, subsidies for demonstration projects as well as

support for publicity and market-development. Private sector participation is being especially encouraged in electricity generation from Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Besides provision of budgetary support for select demonstration projects, resources are being mobilised from financial institutions, private investments and external assistance. World Bank's lines of credit are available for private sector wind farms, small hydro and solar photovoltaics projects. The response from the private sector has been encouraging. Out of a total installed wind power capacity of 122 MW, 80 MW has been added through private sector projects, of which 59 MW were added during 1993-94. Private sector projects are also being taken up in the areas of small hydro power, bagasse based cogeneration and solar water heating systems.

(c) and (d). Since the setting up of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in 1982, about Rs. 1,283 crores have been spent by the Central Government for the development and popularisation of various non-conventional energy sources. The estimated generation of electricity during the Eighth Plan period, from wind, solar, small hydro and biomass based co-generation has been of the order of 1366 million KWh.

**\*National Small Industries Corporation**

\*322. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has made a

significant contribution to the growth of small scale industries to build up entrepreneurship and strong industrial base:

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has also decided to assist the less developed areas to encourage balanced regional growth and to generate employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the incentives being given for setting up these industries in rural and backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The NSIC has made significant contribution to the growth of small scale industries in India. It has been helping in building up the culture of entrepreneurship in different parts of the country. The Corporation renders assistance to small scale sector in the following manner:

1. Supply of machines on hire purchase basis.
2. Supply of machines on lease basis to existing units for their expansion, modernisation and technology upgradation.
3. Marketing of small scale industries products as well as exports.
4. Enlistment of competent units for participation in Govt. Stores Purchase Programme.

5. Training in several technical trades at their Prototype Development & Training centres and their Sub-Centres.
6. Procurement and supply of indigenous and imported raw materials.

So far, NSIC has provided financial support to 30,000 small scale units under their hire purchase and equipment leasing schemes. Further, machines worth Rs. 400 crores have also been supplied on the above mentioned two schemes. 30% of the above have been supplied in backward areas. The Corporation has been providing assistance to the units set up in rural and backward areas for balanced regional growth and also to generate employment. The Corporation has been conducting Enterprise Building Programme in these areas. Concessions in the rate of interest, earnest money and service charge in supplying machines on hire purchase basis are available to small scale units in the backward areas.

In order to motivate rural youths towards industrial activity, the Corporation provides technical training to persons coming from backward and rural areas in its Prototype Development & Training Centres located at Okhla, Howrah, Rajkot, Madras and Hyderabad and four Sub-Centres at Kashipur and Aligarh (in Uttar Pradesh), Dindigul (Tamil Nadu), Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) and Development-cum-Training centre at Guwahati (Assam). PDCs and Sub-Centres have completed several training programmes and have trained a large number of persons. These Centres also provide common facility services to the small scale units located in these areas. Further, these Centres have also developed and upgraded tools and

equipments needed by the local artisans, such as steel processing drum for irrigation pump by the Kashipur Centre, T type Gas Flow Valve by the Aligarh Centre, Cobbler Kit by the Dindigul centre, Carpenter Kit by the Khammam Centre.

### **Capital Goods Sector**

\*325. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of capital goods sector during each of the last three years;

(b) whether this sector has shown a poor performance during the period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the last three Union Budgets have also adversely affected the growth of this sector; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to stimulate the growth of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAI): (a) and (b). As per the Index of Industrial Production released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the capital goods sector has recorded a growth of (-) 9.0% in 1991-92, (-) 0.1% in 1992-93 and (-) 5.3% in 1993-94.

(c) and (d). The performance of capital goods sector was affected due to demand constraints in general, tight monetary policy and short-term impact of

the stabilisation measures adopted in the wake of severe balance of payment crisis in 1991.

(e) The rationalisation and reduction in customs and excise duties, reduction in corporate tax, extension of MODVAT to capital goods sector, reduction in minimum lending rates on term loans are aimed at providing stimulus to the growth of capital goods sector.

### **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

\*327. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN  
PRABHU ZANTYE:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay and physical assets created under J.R.Y. in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the target fixed and achieved during the above period in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether inadequate allocation has adversely affected the people in drought-affected areas; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The State-wise release of funds and the physical assets created under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the last 3 years are given in the attached *Statements I to IV*. The targets under JRY are fixed only for generation of mandays. The State-wise employment targets fixed and the achievements made under JRY during the last 3 years are given in the attached *Statement V*

(c) and (d). Adequate allocation has been made under JRY to all the States and Union Territories on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/U.T. to the total rural poor in the country. However, to intensify efforts in the areas where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment and also droughts-prone areas, the JRY has been intensified in 120 backward districts in the country by allocating 20% of the total funds under JRY, subject to a minimum of Rs.700 crores exclusively for these districts. All the districts in which majority of the blocks are in the drought-prone areas are included in the list of these 120 backward districts.

The Government is also implementing an Employment Assurance scheme with effect from 2nd October, 1993 in all the drought-prone areas in the country. This programme aims at providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled work to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season in these areas.

**STATEMENT-I***Resources Released Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana During 1991-92 to 1993-94*

Sl No.	State/UT's	Resources Released (Centre+State) (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pr.	19124.26	21418.39	3362.78
2.	Arunachal Pr.	93.03	251.50	188.84
3.	Assam	4334.33	6194.14	8917.990
4.	Bihar	35825.21	46904.44	67587.70
5.	Goa	353.49	406.13	426.81
6.	Gujarat	8188.77	10244.79	13202.98
7.	Haryana	2352.21	2366.87	2098.40
8.	Himachal Pr.	1035.25	1182.10	1235.76
9.	J & K	2419.13	2139.63	2656.70
10.	Karnataka	10100.38	14252.56	21238.89
11.	Kerala	6594.09	7899.66	6327.35
12.	Madhya Pr.	23885.31	33629.94	45569.94
13.	Maharashtra	17060.46	25049.79	32318.06
14.	Manipur	141.28	645.13	355.49
15.	Meghalaya	612.24	461.10	241.20
16.	Mozoram	263.66	249.82	459.30
17.	Nagaland	723.55	746.51	672.01
18.	Orissa	10438.69	16389.03	27203.73
19.	Punjab	1785.37	1702.19	1614.09
20.	Rajasthan	9475.52	17064.22	17705.65
21.	Sikkim	344.68	394.60	240.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	21336.44	23241.96	25033.46
23.	Tripura	563.99	669.61	679.71

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pr.	44549.52	58887.46	67363.58
25.	A & N Islands	52.16	62.58	81.93
26.	West Bengal	12690.30	25220.33	26504.31
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	80.67	91.02	73.75
29.	Daman & Diu	4.38	20.28	20.28
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	28.18	60.08	56.48
32.	Pondicherry	12.36	315.82	126.23
		234648.90	318161.58	403617.32

Including Release of JRY and Intensified JRY.

## STATEMENT-II

Physical assets created under J.R.Y. during 1991-92

State/UT	Social Forestry		Works Bene- fitting SC/ST (Nos)	Minor Irrig. Flood Prot. Works (Hec)	Soil Conser- vation Works (Hec)	Const. of Vill. Tanks (Nos.)	Land dev. Works (Hec)	Drinking Water Wells Ponds Etc. (Nos.)	Rural Roads (Kms)
	Area Covered (Hec)	Trees Planted (Lakh No.)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	10262.91	5320.06	15198	15.00	0.00	163	67.00	3077	6422.55
2. Arunachal Pradesh	297.00	2.58	513	34.00	8.26	0	13.00	0	551.00
3. Assam	60.60	0.40	4438	3726.71	106.58	300	439.21	1327	1657.88
4. Bihar	9835.41	228.07	98388	388.21	1517.46	288	622.00	15130	7834.82
5. Goa	76.00	0.22	59	Nr	0.00	39	0.00	217	105.80
6. Gujarat	4652.23	161.59	17252	1429.00	2463.00	836	481.00	1466	3566.43
7. Haryana	953.58	11.33	4312	58.23	0.00	278	174.30	128	480.58
8. Himachal Pradesh	131.00	0.58	2313	829.00	0.00	349	325.00	726	397.00

9. Jammu & Kashmir	388.00	52.48	2939	11210.00	10459.00	115	707.00	1119	1678.00
10. Karnataka	9670.00	483.40	16289	192.00	15075.00	280	262.00	572	11730.00
11. Kerala	372.14	32.59	19517	166.00	5.00	13	8.00	433	1873.38
12. Madhya Pradesh	135.88	0.29	118418	22.00	58.87	18	3.00	2285	6641.30
13. Maharashtra	18570.00	124.98	33592	912.00	1981.00	256	1360.00	2152	4517.00
14. Manipur	56.93	0.08	288	33.00	2.00	7	75.00	6	96.00
15. Meghalaya	229.83	0.01	863	1.00	0.00	0	203.83	5	62.50
16. Mizoram	244.00	Neg	1085	0.00	0.00	10	4.00	88	531.00
17. Nagaland	2027.58	20.27	2066	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1223	132.41
18. Orissa	5709.59	39.67	49797	232.41	330.15	2607	2164.49	2891	19704.75
19. Punjab	18.49	Nr	5450	0.00	254.00	139	122.00	01	5.00
20. Rajasthan	Nr	Nr	32922	7.00	36.00	789	6.00	651	1490.75
21. Sikkim	952.00	Nr	633	4.00	90.00	213	92.00	81	747.69
22. Tamil Nadu	10951.98	Nr	43640	8.00	0.00	757	0.00	205	2639.55

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
23. Tripura	614.13	0.20	2113	66.00	94.40	517	110.75	80	881.72
24. Uttar Pradesh	10961.49	325.57	86100	30425.00	28616.00	516	5384.00	22384	26763.00
25. West Bengal	5140.00	111.07	25849	6611.00	609.00	2009	366.00	30376	11114.00
26. A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	89	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	41	24.14
27. D & N Haveli	Nr	0.60	152	0.00	0.00	7	0.00	52	4095
28. Daman & Diu	Nr	Nr	19	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.05
29. Lakshadweep	72.00	Nr	19		0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
30. Pondicherry	95.54	2.00	43	0.00	2.35	13	0.00	0	16.41
Total	92478.31	6918.04	584394	56369.56	61708.07	10519	12889.58	86796	111760.26

## STATEMENT-II (contd.)

Physical assets created under J.R.Y. during 1991-92

State/UTs	Schools Building	Deve. of House Sites	Construc- tion of Houses	Panchayat Ghats	Mahila Mandals	Sanitary Latrins	Construc- tion of Wells Under M.W.S.	Construc- tion of Houses Under IAY	Other Works
	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	3667	72	696	1165	214	3014	12755	10876	25014
2. Arunachal Pradesh	109	0	99	10	6	35	0	233	248
3. Assam	532	151	385	13	65	422	629	1231	1191
4. Bihar	3711	1622	1184	2321	126	2843	50836	22541	49406
5. Goa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	201
6. Gujarat	1512	97	150	832	16	1249	6364	4939	8688
7. Haryana	551	79	0	157	16	65	394	968	1294
8. Himachal Pradesh	323	0	59	131	64	414	48	362	4564

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9. Jammu & Kashmir	39	0	7995	326	2	228	1440	495	2543
10. Karnataka	3038	118	4629	168	175	564	1817	6092	16342
11. Kerala	53	0	6336	0	0	6112	1742	5172	2259
12. Madhya Pradesh	1630	4642	23097	235	411	140	30729	40644	24056
13. Maharashtra	3539	622	3342	1446	102	2237	7997	9927	29368
14. Manipur	17	1	27	7	8	13	108	140	128
15. Meghalaya	131	6	8	63	6	4	413	388	248
16. Mizoram	50	12	28	0	4	40	329	256	268
17. Nagaland	76	0	0	25	0	0	0	1581	742
18. Orissa	6027	211	3168	449	128	89	21394	17026	9298
19. Punjab	628	0	0	0664	39	519	0	1191	5246
20. Rajasthan	2403	138	1565	138	225	375	11500	13174	14711
21. Sikkim	29	113	7	10	0	14	0	166	260
22. Tamil Nadu	641	0	0	894	0	81	2872	-40768	104

23. Tripura	53	16	666	68	0	96	354	472	1430
24. Uttar Pradesh	816	405	32632	450	12	3279	8780	20262	19369
25. West Bengal	1716	1674	601	376	332	6433	11792	8223	8950
26. A & N Islands	1	1	0	9	0	0	5	17	62
27. D & N Haveli	6	0	0	0	0	1	20	56	20
28. Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	15
29. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	57
30. Pondicherry	102	3	0	0	0	0	10	22	21
Total	31403	9983	86654	9957	1951	28344	172328	207299	240103

0 - Related to nil/not reported.

## STATEMENT—III

*Physical assets created under J.R.Y. during 1992-93*

State/UTs	Social Forestry		Works Benefiting SC/ST	Minor Irrig. Flood Prot. Works (Hec)	Soil Conservation Works (Hec)	Const. of Vill. Tanks (Nos)	Land dev. Works (Hec)	Drinking Water Wells Ponds Etc. (Nos)	Rural Roads
	Area Covered (Hec)	Trees Planted (Lakh No.)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	1911.90	663.89	31206	1950.00	395.00	467	72.00	1142	7456.93
2. Arunachal Pradesh	114.00	0.70	486	28.00	6.00	—	3.66	2	544.00
3. Assam	24.88	0.49	2971	367.89	6817	109	1612.72	274	2411.95
4. Bihar	10068.84	170.71	125209	209.40	685.00	309	580.00	17342	15483.80
5. Goa	NR	5.70	38	—	—	79	—	415	173.80
6. Gujarat	2283.00	161.25	14545	1490.50	408.50	864	352.00	1720	3287.72
7. Haryana	476.00	2.15	2513	NR	—	78	125.00	158	154.02
8. Himachal Pradesh	181.28	1.79	1828	6.00	—	145	23.58	571	511.98

9.	Jammu & Kashmir	131.00	43.10	2274	798.00	162.00	437	780.00	346	1184.00
10.	Karnataka	5880.00	15.18	26160	457.00	4001.00	521	1702.00	1610	9615.00
11.	Kerala	31.78	38.48	12883	NR	NR	—	—	319	1767.19
12.	Madya Pradesh	893.00	4.41	126690	14.00	18.00	872	114.00	1175	7885.45
13.	Maharashtra	3444.00	32.93	43142	403.00	1241.00	319	675.00	2354	5250.00
14.	Manipur	91.66	0.19	1303	44.00		8	NR	32	455.83
15.	Meghalaya	309.07	0.41	1702		24.30	9	147.00	29	351.78
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	379	Nil	Nil	28	NR	22	275.50
17.	Nagaland	908.28	9.08	71	—	—	—	—	—	208.11
18.	Orissa	2069.08	21.06	9943	212.90	313.02	3202	875.25	5114	16484.69
19.	Punjab	53.00	NR	1421	—	26.00	24	120.00	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	3912.00	42.88	11241	19.00	58.32	363	77.00	7412	1653.33
21.	Sikkim	516.10	0.00	387	9.00	0.00	27	53.00	71	646.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	21571	NR	—	975	—	156	2679.00

23. Tripura	465.56	1.82	1773	92.75	90.05	299	94.22	542	831.92
24. Uttar Pradesh	8846.00	56.00	83384	5453.00	4904.00	450	560.00	25474	26726.00
25. West Bengal	21210.00	238.97	8198	9185.00	1555.00	1130	534.00	172356	17100.00
26. A & B Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	13.00
27. D & N Haveli	NR	NR	142	-	-	-	-	41	33.60
28. Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Lakshadweep	-	0.78	21	-	NR	-	-	17	NR
30. Pondicherry	30.00	NR	69	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	9.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>63899.43</b>	<b>1511.97</b>	<b>531558</b>	<b>20739.44</b>	<b>13955.36</b>	<b>10715</b>	<b>8500.43</b>	<b>88351</b>	<b>123196.38</b>

## STATEMENT—III (contd.)

*Physical assets created under J.R.Y. during 1992-93*

State/UT's	Schools Building	Deve. of House Sites	Construc- tion of Houses	Panchayat Ghars	Mahila Mandals	Sanitary Latrins	Construc- tion of Wells Under M.W.S.	Construc- tion of Houses Under IAY	Other Works
	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	2578	136	610	1040	157	1782	11457	10961	14780
2. Arunachal Pradesh	54	—	14	73	33	—	0	218	92
3. Assam	303	44	116	553	38	9	1162	1037	1105
4. Bihar	2843	4291	400	1513	239	1783	50689	28189	18327
5. Goa	10	—	—	56	9	—	12	55	419
6. Gujarat	1021	105	217	661	84	877	4874	4889	7602
7. Haryana	746	76	—	172	15	23	963	1002	776
8. Himachal Pradesh	179	—	31	229	27	—	34	351	2028

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9. Jammu & Kashmir	8	11				47	725	425	3258
10. Karnataka	2911	187	6613	251	467	1299	3803	7191	18746
11. Kerala	47		5613			4516	3893	4100	3054
12. Madhya Pradesh	1303	308	3146	547	196	105	43396	47156	42627
13. Maharashtra	3718	447	3852	1111	99	1911	6739	8778	33284
14. Manipur	24	10	11	4		12	189	213	996
15. Meghalaya	138	1	19	88	71		788	432	123
16. Mizoram	55	1	40	Nil	Nil	21	322	224	234
17. Nagaland	72					134	774	4603	506
18. Orissa	4668	231	2464	383	213	59	21126	11305	7413
19. Punjab	25			131	2	290	0	3359	1134
20. Rajasthan	2276	214	2414	326	206	475	9973	10541	15480
21. Sikkim	1	5	1	6		6	0	140	297
22. Tamil Nadu	1432			241			7162	14409	13653

23. Tripura	8	8	227	45	8	61	716	343	284
24. Uttar Pradesh	415	2799	48399	1054	—	370	5437	22218	16822
25. West Bengal	3675	1350	820	836	55	1485	6718	13300	5692
26. A & N Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	20	1
27. D & N Haveli	2	—	—	—	—	—	30	52	17
28. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	21	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	4	—	0	0	2
30. Pondicherry	1	NR	1	—	—	—	13	47	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>28514</b>	<b>10224</b>	<b>75008</b>	<b>9320</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>15265</b>	<b>180995</b>	<b>192585</b>	<b>208763</b>

## STATEMENT-IV

Physical assets created under J.R.Y. during 1993-94

State/UT's	Social Forestry		Works Bene- fitting SC/ST (Nos)	Minor Irrig. Flood Protc. Works (Hec)	Soil Conser- vation Works (Hec)	Const. of Vill. Tanks (Nos)	Land dev. Works (Hec)	Drinking Water Wells Ponds Etc. (Nos)	Rural Roads (Kms)
	Area Covered (Hec)	Trees Planted (Lakh No.)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	326.85	187.23	22486	16.12	14.00	334	230.00	1353	2918.13
2. Arunachal Pradesh	45.24	0.32	88	4.00	15.00	0	7.00	3	27.75
3. Assam	3.50	4.00	1897	472.20	113.00	39	139.50	106	1401.47
4. Bihar	11530.13	1413.88	36315	2635.00	1060.50	439	602.00	20263	19425.15
5. Goa	0.190	0.00	80	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	16	10.00
6. Gujarat	563.00	27.31	11382	164.00	58.00	92	43.00	157	928.00
7. Haryana	205.00	3.22	280	0.00	0.00	14	0.00	47	197.08
8. Himachal Pradesh	2.00	0.50	769	2.00	0.00	50	5.00	278	168.60

9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.22	12.24	902	145.00	20.00	13	27.00	326	515.00
10.	Karnataka	3381.00	38.05	9953	11.00	851.00	278	2272.00	278	3784.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	51.47	24584	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	359	1587.14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	22991	58.71	0.00	450	0.00	1105	6691.09
13.	Maharashtra	7765.00	27.23	23518	162.00	1337.00	549	172.00	2645	3314.00
14.	Manipur	75.39	1.09	1513	32.00	6.35	54	61.00	55	1588.00
15.	Meghalaya	52.18	0.39	600	1.00	0.00	28	273.50	18	399.00
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1170	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	49	503.00
17.	Nagaland	1295.00	12.95	2870	86.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	182.35
18.	Orissa	7599.50	69.90	25833	19796.90	122.50	2493	394.50	2242	9380.38
19.	Punjab									
20.	Rajasthan	3804.00	1.80	5778	1.00	4.00	52	1.00	185	728.24
21.	Sikkim	599.80	40.00	930	12.00	14.00	14	32.00	117	720.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	17134.00	244.12	24373	0.00	0.00	256	0.00	0	2622.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23. Tripura	704.16	0.40	6210	885.30	0.00	286	76.30	1207	908.98
24. Uttar Pradesh	3762.00	37.00	48263	225.00	3817.00	106	541.00	30971	14019.00
25. West Bengal	15010.00	198.06	13293	8501.00	4420.00	791	1055.00	22234	13862.00
26. A & N Island	0.00	0.00	44	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1	21.50
27. D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	69	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	38	33.50
28. Daman & Diu									
29. Lakshadweep	1.16	0.00	0	0.00	NR	NR	0.00	NR	NR
30. Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	24	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.95
Total	73869.32	2371.16	286215	33153.23	11852.35	6343	5931.80	84053.47	85936.47

## STATEMENT-IV. (contd.)

Physical assets created under J.R.Y. during 1993-94

State/UT's	Schools Building	Dete. of House Sites	Construc- tion of Houses	Panchayat Ghars	Mahila Mandals	Sanitary Latrins	Construc- tion of Wells Under M.W.S.	Construc- tion of Houses Under IAY	Other Works
	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	1144	96	152	437	22	894	15581	44897	4949
2. Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	13	5	2	0	90	120	34
3. Assam	229	19	31	286	16	24	342	4475	287
4. Bihar	3936	5391	4312	1956	276	2312	41203	88960	21192
5. Goa	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	84	45
6. Gujarat	282	0	0	24	0	43	5602	6692	1217
7. Haryana	256	18	7	177	5	54	1446	1552	514
8. Himachal Pradesh	281	0	0	78	8	30	26	629	1085

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9. Jammu & Kashmir	10	0	10	4	0	12	495	183	516
10. Karnataka	1515	99	3781	153	270	788	2979	5063	13091
11. Kerala	70	0	6671	0	0	9447	3064	4827	3299
12. Madhya Pradesh	1404	716	2936	238	415	237	29763	48108	21670
13. Maharashtra	2841	3	78	1346	88	1476	5284	18870	23937
14. Manipur	755	11	24	48	38	28	476	94	194
15. Meghalaya	118	6	31	68	0	0	594	302	276
16. Mizoram	41	74	46	293	0	0	668	206	667
17. Nagaland	94	0	0	0	0	0	1213	1278	463
18. Orissa	2738	134	2010	331	44	8	21324	10588	5008
19. Punjab							0	2739	
20. Rajasthan	1251	84	446	148	162	317	4844	19958	6144
21. Sikkim	39	0	26	17	0	9	66	142	251
22. Tamil Nadu	818	0	0	675	0	0	4073	33758	10331

23. Tripura	77	45	138	25	0	358	2548	636	3200
24. Uttar Pradesh	964	112	11829	183	6	257	1523	46518	15008
25. West Bengal	4682	210	2440	1190	510	2906	2579	13389	7958
26. A & N Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	45
27. D & N Haveli	6	0	0	0	0	0	21	60	16
28. Daman & Diu							0	0	
29. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	48	2
Total	23564	7018	34981	7705	1862	19200	145817	354197	141399

## STATEMENT-V

*Employment target and achievement under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1991-92 to 1993-94*

*(Lakh Mandays)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94*	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	698.88	680.41	659.76	677.93	1025.61	1028.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.47	6.57	10.01	6.52	10.01	4.85
3.	Assam	100.94	124.02	119.72	109.72	228.90	278.24
4.	Bihar	893.77	847.68	937.94	1036.16	1467.71	1474.25
5.	Goa	10.96	9.56	8.36	8.12	10.12	8.53
6.	Gujarat	244.25	254.13	236.73	235.03	211.40	232.64
7.	Haryana	37.67	37.49	33.71	32.63	38.64	33.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.47	34.16	29.77	26.16	33.73	34.54
9.	J & K	95.88	60.37	62.87	43.01	72.75	31.04
10.	Karnataka	418.36	401.64	441.08	418.29	718.01	651.30
11.	Kerala	138.98	177.08	138.63	134.54	113.47	120.43
12.	Madhya Pr.	812.43	945.39	643.77	709.66	766.00	769.25
13.	Maharashtra	654.72	771.64	838.77	823.53	1378.27	1188.50
14.	Manipur	3.87	5.11	9.84	5.23	14.84	6.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	23.07	12.02	11.61	8.90	16.89	9.55
16.	Mizoram	3.71	5.95	4.37	4.78	5.24	6.32
17.	Nagaland	21.71	27.92	20.74	15.47	14.74	16.02
18.	Orissa	300.09	348.86	306.52	326.39	557.70	522.96
19.	Punjab	29.42	19.76	24.67	31.78	29.93	38.57
20.	Rajasthan	242.64	387.63	340.62	339.09	426.66	450.37
21.	Sikkim	9.58	13.62	6.66	13.42	8.19	10.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	521.03	831.73	671.94	767.86	853.62	881.10
23.	Tripura	19.02	20.71	18.10	13.94	22.04	23.41
24.	Uttar Pr.	1472.69	1562.14	1389.00	1469.29	1779.57	1791.16
25.	West Bengal	544.08	491.99	557.24	525.55	563.81	533.56
26.	A & N Islands	2.68	2.18	4.47	1.71	3.27	1.81
27.	D & N Haveli	3.51	3.94	3.55	2.70	2.73	2.34
28.	Daman & Diu	1.45	0.88	1.63	0.12	1.63	0.59
29.	Lakshadweep	2.64	2.23	2.55	2.68	2.62	2.21
30.	Pondicherry	3.37	5.20	3.32	3.81	5.16	4.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>7354.35</b>	<b>8092.01</b>	<b>7537.95</b>	<b>7821.02</b>	<b>10383.26</b>	<b>10156.82</b>

**New Drug Policy**

\*328. SHRI R. SURENDER  
REDDY:  
SHRI SARAT PATTA-  
NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the announcement of the long-awaited new drug policy has been further deferred;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has recently indicated some guidelines/norms on which the new drug-policy should be based;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the exact date by which the new drug policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e). The Review of the Drug Policy 1986, after due examination is at an advanced stage and modifications needed would be announced after finalisation of the decisions in this regard.

**Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

\*329. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India in each of the last three years;

(b) the production capacity, actual production with percentage of capacity utilisation and reasons for low capacity utilization during these years, item-wise;

(c) when this unit was declared sick and referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

(d) the various proposals and schemes made by the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the recommendations made by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Ministry of Finance for revival of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The details of installed capacity and actual production/capacity utilisation of the Sindri unit during the last 3 years are given below:

*(Production in '000 MT)*

Item	Annual Installed Capacity	Yearwise Production and Capacity Utilisation					
		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Prodn.	%Cap. Utln.	Prodn.	%Cap. Utln.	Prodn.	%Cap. Utln.
Ammonia	297.0	163.2	54.9	205.2	69.1	186.8	62.9
Urea	330.0	225.6	68.3	295.5	89.6	244.1	74.0

Item	Annual Installed Capacity	Yearwise Production and Capacity Utilisation					
		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Prodn.	%Cap. Utl.	Prodn.	%Cap. Utl.	Prodn.	%Cap. Utl.
*Ammonium Sulphate	320.0	8.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ammonium Nitrate	9.0	15.8	176.0	18.9	210.0	18.1	201.0
Nitric Acid	78.9	48.9	62.0	55.4	70.2	50.8	64.4
Ammonium Bicarbonate	3.0	3.4	111.7	3.9	128.3	3.7	122.7
Coke	111.7	110.1	98.6	87.1	78.0	109.9	98.4

\* Lying closed since March, 1992 due to uneconomic operations.

The main reasons of low capacity utilisation have been equipment problems due to ageing of the plants and liquidity constraints that affected procurement of inputs and in effecting timely renewals and replacements.

(c) and (d). The Board of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) referred the company to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 20.4.1992, on 6.11.1992, the BIFR declared FCI as a sick company, including its Sindri unit.

For revamp and revival of the Sindri unit, the Board of FCI submitted a proposal estimated to cost Rs. 152 crores (January 1993 prices), alongwith other financial reliefs. In the meanwhile, in its hearing held on 14.7.1994, BIFR directed the Operating Agency viz. the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI), to evaluate independently all the alternatives for rehabilitation of the various

units of FCI from the angles of technical, financial and commercial viability. Any final decision on the revival of Sindri unit would depend upon the outcome of the proceedings before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

[Translation]

### Joint Ventures

\*330. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.  
TOPIWALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the joint venture proposals approved for generating non-conventional energy during the last two years;

(b) the places where these projects have been set up;

(c) the number of such proposals under consideration of the Government; and

(d) the cost of each project?

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 (d). Joint Venture proposals for generating Non Conventional energy are not required to be approved by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approves foreign investment in joint ventures. During last two years three joint venture proposals in the field of renewable energy have been approved by the FIPB. One joint venture is between Sun Sources Cannon Energy Limited, India and Cannon Power Corporation, USA at a total cost of Rs. 60 crores for alternate energy projects like Solar, Wind etc. in India. The second joint venture is between Owimax Services (India) Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Owimax of Russia at a cost of Rs. 10 Lakhs for providing services in India in the field of photovoltaics, semiconductors, non-conventional energy sources and pollution control. The third joint venture is between Peerless Developers Ltd. Calcutta and M/s Frazer Nash Research Ltd. U. K. for the manufacture of solar passenger transport vehicle powered by batteries supplemented by photovoltaic charging at a total project cost of Rs. 2000 lakhs. No other proposal is pending. None of the three projects approved by FIPB have commenced operations yet.

[English]

#### **NRI Investment in Eastern States**

\*331. KUMARI FRIDA TOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of NRI investment in the Eastern States including Orissa after the announcement of the new liberalisation policy;

(b) whether NRI investment in this region is slow due to lack of marketing and transporting facilities; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken 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) 18 proposals involving NRI investment of Rs. 318.56 crores, have received Government approval upto 30th June, 1994 for setting up of industries in the eastern region viz. Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, after the New Industrial Policy, 1991.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Remote Sensing Projects**

\*332. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of remote sensing projects implemented under the National Natural Resources Management System so far. State-wise;

(b) the areas benefited from these projects and the details of these benefits; and

(c) the steps taken to expand these projects to cover the far flung villages of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Several remote sensing application projects have been carried out in the country under the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), of Department of Space in coordination with Central and State user Departments. The details of the projects carried out State-wise and the areas which have been benefited from these projects are as follows:

#### **National Wasteland Mapping**

Maps have been prepared identifying type and extent of wastelands at village level for 237 selected districts spread over all States. These maps have been provided to Department of Wasteland Development and District Authorities towards taking up wasteland reclamation measures.

#### **Landuse/Landcover Mapping**

Nationwide mapping for landuse/cover on 1:250,000 scale has been carried out for all the States. The data has been provided to the Planning Commission towards agroclimatic based regional planning.

#### **National Drinking Water Technology Mission**

Hydrogeomorphological maps have been prepared for all the States for

identifying potential ground water prospect zones. These maps are being used by Ministry of Rural Development, State Public Health Engineering Departments, and State Ground Water Departments towards locating drinking water sources for problem villages.

#### **Agricultural Drought Monitoring**

Using satellite based vegetation index data, drought reports are being generated to assess and monitor agricultural drought at district level for 10 drought prone States (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kamataka, Haryana and Punjab). This information is provided to Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, State Agriculture Departments and District Authorities towards taking up appropriate relief measures.

#### **Forest Cover Mapping**

Based on multirate satellite remote sensing data, biennial forest cover mapping to monitor forest cover changes is being carried out by Forest Survey of India for the entire country. These maps provide information on the status of forests as well as help in identifying areas for afforestation and agroforestry.

#### **Crop Acreage and Production Estimation**

Satellite remote sensing based estimation of crop acreage and production forecast for major crops covering major parts of the country are being provided to Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and State Agricultural Departments. This project provides information for Wheat, Rice & Sorghum for 11 States (Punjab, Haryana, Uttar

Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Assam). Oilseeds in 9 States (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Haryana) and cotton crops in 5 States (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Punjab). These crop statistics are meant for agriculture planning purposes.

### **Flood Mapping**

Using satellite data, near realtime mapping of flooded areas and estimation of damage is being carried out for all major river basins. This information is being provided to Flood Control Boards, Central Water Commission & State Irrigation Departments towards taking up flood control/relief measures. The major river basins in Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are covered.

### **Project Vasundhara**

Mineral targetting has been carried out using satellite data for Peninsular India covering Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. The data base is being used by GSI for further mineral prospecting studies.

### **Ocean Resources**

Coastal zone maps for entire country has been prepared and information provided to Department of Ocean Development and State Governments. These maps give information on the status of wetlands, estuaries as well as identifying prospective sites for aquaculture.

### **Marine Resources**

Fishery potential charts are being generated using satellite data and the same are being disseminated to all Maritime State Fisheries Departments, Fisheries Survey of India and Fisherman Cooperative societies for improving the fish catch.

### **Command Area Development**

Satellite based remote sensing data has been used for monitoring crops/irrigation status in major command areas in Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. This information is being provided to Command Area Development Authorities, Central Water Commission and Ministry of Water Resources towards optimising use of water for irrigation.

### **Mapping of Saline/Alkaline Soils**

Mapping of saline/alkaline soils and estimation of areas of different types of salt affected land for all the States has been carried out at 1:250,000 scale using satellite data towards taking corrective measures.

### **Environmental Impact Assessment**

Satellite remote sensing data has been used to assess the impact of mining, super-thermal power stations, industries and urbanisation on environment. Specific areas covered are Kudremukh iron-ore mining in Karnataka, mining in Goa, Korba super-thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh, coal mining in Jharia (Bihar), chemical industries in Karnataka and river pollution assessment for Yamuna.

**Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development**

[English]

Under the Integrated mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD), locale specific action plans at microlevel for some selected districts in all States are arrived at based on integration of thematic information on various natural resources derived from space based remote sensing data. The locale specific action plans essentially recommend optimal land and water management practices towards ensuring sustainable development at micro-level.

(c) The various programmes using remote sensing data are essentially aimed at benefiting the far flung rural areas of the country. Under the Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD), the locale-specific action plans include identification of sites for water harvesting, afforestation, agro-forestry, agro-horticulture, fuel-wood and fodder development as well as measures for soil and water conservation. Implementation of these action plans is being taken up by concerned Central/State authorities integrating them appropriately with ongoing developmental schemes such as Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme and Hill Area Development Programme.

**Rural Sanitation**

\*333. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government for rural sanitation programme during 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments have asked for additional funds for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievements made under the programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d). *Statement I* showing State-wise allocation of funds under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) during the year 1993-94 is attached. *Statement-II* showing State-wise achievements made under the programme is attached.

The additional funds asked for by the State Governments for rural sanitation programme during 1993-94 was as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Amount Allocated for 1993-94	Enhanced Amount asked
1.	Goa	1.94	20.00
2.	Haryana	25.52	1500.00

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Amount Allocated for 1993-94	Enhanced Amount asked
3.	Himachal Pradesh	26.28	345.00
4.	Maharashtra	201.80	420.68
5.	Punjab	25.96	482.00
6.	Rajasthan	94.86	120.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	166.82	219.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	391.43	3287.82
9.	Andhra Pradesh	157.48	175.48
10.	J & K	34.65	100.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	184.16	189.77
Total		1310.90	6859.75

**STATEMENT-I***Allocation under CRSP for 1993-94**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State /UT	Allocation for 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.25
3.	Assam	57.47
4.	Bihar	279.79
5.	Goa	1.94
6.	Gujarat	71.01
7.	Haryana	25.52

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Sl. State/UT No.	Allocation for 1993-94
8. Himachal Pradesh	26.28
9. J & K	34.65
10. Karnataka	127.76
11. Kerala	97.20
12. Madhya Pradesh	184.16
13. Maharashtra	201.80
14. Manipur	7.47
15. Meghalaya	8.03
16. Mizoram	2.16
17. Nagaland	5.58
18. Orissa	110.54
19. Punjab	25.96
20. Rajasthan	94.86
21. Sikkim	2.09
22. Tamil Nadu	166.82
23. Tripura	11.30
24. Uttar Pradesh	391.43
25. West Bengal	151.29
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.40
27. Daman & Diu	0.11
28. Lakshadweep	0.62
29. Pondicherry	0.61

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Sl. State/UT No.	Allocation for 1993-94
30. Delhi	0.62
31. Chandigarh	0.11
32. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.27
	2250.00
33. CAPART	750.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3000.00</b>

Note: Central assistance of Rs. 5 lakh was proposed to be given wherever the allocation was less than this amount.

#### STATEMENT-II

States/UTs	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95
	CRSP	MNP	TOTAL	CRSP	MNP	TOTAL	(CRSP+MNP)
Andhra Pr.	3564	6014	9579	6551	6551	13102	22052
Arunachal Pr.	0	400	400	0	545	545	0
Assam	0	20	20	276	678	954	267
Bihar	0	0	0	1701	2621	4322	4267
Goa	119	1429	1548	16	1427	1443	185
Gujarat	0	13502	13502	4621	10600	15221	6060
Haryana	21531	86126	107657	13401	39350	52751	6982
Himachal Pr.	61	65588	65649	4154	63876	68030	1557
J & K	0	9092	9092	1140	7472	8612	1552
Karnataka	922	3280	4202	2259	4153	6412	2332
Kerala	2168	0	2168	7868	6878	14726	3309
Madhya Pr.	0	69	69	12378	5643	18021	887
Maharashtra	2472	2321	4793	0	1093	1093	0

States/UTs	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95
	CRSP	MNP	TOTAL	CRSP	MNP	TOTAL	(CRSP+MNP)
Manipur	20	2299	2319	500	1503	2003	184
Meghalaya	0	1132	1132	0	1048	1048	146
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaland	161	0	161	69	179	248	0
Orissa	1461	431	1892	0	550	550	104
Punjab	0	2156	2156	2274	4301	6575	140
Rajasthan	0	12430	12430	6477	6477	12954	151
Sikkim	333	210	543	250	200	450	0
Tamil Nadu	2500	2500	5000	900	900	1000	291
Tripura	0	622	622	276	795	1071	185
Uttar Pr.	0	69590	69590	43858	5993	49851	6500
West Bengal	-	-	-	9675	9675	19370	6770
A & N Islands	456	333	789	0	456	456	92
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & N Havelli	-	-	-	13	0	13	0
Damman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	10	0	10	18
Pondicherry	-	-	-	140	31	171	0
Capart	12760	0	12760	30051	-	30051	-
<b>All India</b>	<b>48528</b>	<b>279545</b>	<b>328073</b>	<b>148978</b>	<b>182995</b>	<b>331873</b>	<b>64053</b>

[*Translation*]

### 20 Point Programme

\*334. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN  
SHARAN SINGH  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

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

(a) whether the pace of implementation of the 20 Point Programme in the country is quite slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding the misuse of funds allocated for the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to accelerate the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). A *Statement* of All India Performance, targets and achievements in the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 of items identified for monthly monitoring under TPP in the attached *Statement* reveals that during the year 1993-94, the cumulative achievement has been 'Very Good' (90% and above performance) for 21 items, 'Good' (80%-90% Performance) for 3 items and 'Poor' (Below 80% Performance) for 3 items with reference to targets. During the year 1992-93, the cumulative

achievement has been 'Very Good' for 19 items, 'Good' for 3 items and 'Poor' for 5 items with reference to targets and for the remaining one item i.e. 'Sub-Centres' no target was set. Thus, the pace of implementation of the 20-Point Programme in the country is not slow.

The Department of Programme Implementation has not received any complaint regarding misuse of funds allocated for the programme.

As regards implementation of programme under 20-Point Programme which is a continuous process, the Department of Programme Implementation monitors the progress through Management Information System consisting of (a) Monthly Progress Report (b) Capsule Report and (c) Half-yearly Progress Report. Out of the 119 items monitored by the Department 65 items are monitored quantitatively and 54 items are monitored qualitatively. Of the 65 quantitatively monitored items only 28 items are amendable to monthly monitoring. Data in respect of 28 items is received from the State/UTs on a monthly basis and compiled for Monthly Progress Report. For Half-Yearly Progress Report nodal officers at the Central Departments/Ministries level coordinate collection of information from States/UTs and send it to the department of Programme Implementation for the preparation of Half-Yearly Report. The efforts in this direction, have been further intensified by the field visits of the officers and inducting them into the "Area Officer's Scheme of Monitoring Rural Development Programme" constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. It is an important mechanism for monitoring the implementation of programmes with special reference to quality, timeliness and proper achievement of targets.

## STATEMENT

All India Performance of Twenty Pwint Programme; Targets &amp; Achievements: 1993-94 and 1992-93

Sl. No.	Point No.	Item	Unit	Targets		Achievements		%Achievement	
				Annual 1992-93	Annual 1993-94	Annual 1992-93	Annual 1993-94	Annual 1992-93	Annual 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1A	IRDP (Families)	000 Nos	1875.1	2570.0	2066.9	2627.3	110	102
2.	1B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Lakh Mandays	7537.9	10521.0	7463.2	9671.5	99	92
3.	1C	SSI Units (Regd)	000 Nos	140.3	148.2	172.2	172.1	125	116
4.	5A	Distribution of Surplus Land	000 Acres	150.7	598.6	109.5	70.9	73	12
5.	6	Bonded Labour/Rehabilitation	Nos.	2297	2179	3424	2497	149	115
6.	7A	Drinking Water Prob. (Vlg)	Nos.	33453	40187	33618	35730	100	89
7.	8A	C H Cs	Nos.	259	164	97	71	37	43
8.	8B	P H Cs	Nos.	759	640	'314	174	41	27
9.	8C	Sub Centres	Nos.	30.0					
10.	8D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	242.9	247.9	216.4	222.2	89	90
11.	9A	F.P. Sterilisation	000 Nos.	5224.6	5129.6	4182.7	4372.0	80	85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	9B	Eqv. of Sterilisation	000 Nos.	2961.6	3475.2	2199.5	2792.5	74	80
13.	9C	ICDS Blocks Opt. (Cum)	000 Nos.	2595	2760	2601	2766	100	80
14.	9D	Anganwadies (Cum.)	000 Nos.	282.8	299.8	274.0	278.4	97	93
15.	11A	SC Families Assisted	000 Nos.	2595.5	2524.8	1995.8	2323.7	77	92
16.	11B	ST Families Assisted	000 Nos.	895.8	900.0	856.8	1024.8	96	114
17.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	000 Nos.	601.4	599.7	891.0	920.6	148	154
18.	14B	Construction Assist. (Families)	000 Nos.	330.3	322.0	399.9	441.1	121	137
19.	14C	Indira Awas Yojana (For SC/ST (Houses)	000 Nos.	117.1	284.4	187.3	360.1	160	127
20.	14D	BWS Houses Provided	000 Nos.	115.1	83.6	123.9	123.1	108	147
21.	14E	LIG Houses	000 Nos.	52.9	45.2	54.1	59.7	102	132
22.	15	Slum Improvement (Pop)	000 Nos.	1177.7	1318.0	1193.9	1301.0	101	99
23. (i)	16A	Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos.	14500.0	13509.0	14512.2	12694.2	100	94
23. (ii)	16B	Area to be Covered	000 Hectares	1064.0	1165.3	1021.2	975.2	96	84

24.	18	Fair Price Shops Opened	Nos.	1512	1666	4208	2220	278	133
25.	19A	Village Electrified	Nos.	4240	3218	3726	3337	88	104
26.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	000 Nos.	256.7	275.4	424.4	428.8	165	156
27.	19C	Improved Chullahs	000 Nos.	1625.0	2214.0	1758.3	2260.1	108	102
28.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	000 Nos.	114.4	139.2	156.7	1'81.4	137	130

**Projects Sponsored by KVIC**

\*335. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals/projects for setting up those industries which are recommended by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission/District Village Industries Officer are getting delayed in several States including Uttar Pradesh as the Nationalised Banks are not financing these projects in time;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any complaints in this regard;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that such proposals/projects are disposed of by the Banks within the time limit; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to allow KVIC sponsored projects to be financed by the State Financial Corporations?

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

(c) The Government is aware of this problem. Prior to 1977, the loan and grant to the certified KVI institutions and State KVI Boards were provided from budgetary grants. However, due to continuous increase in the financial requirements of these institutions and

State Boards on the one hand and budgetary constraints on the other, it was felt that these institutions should approach nationalised banks for their credit needs. Accordingly the Government of India introduced the interest subsidy scheme.

Presently, these institutions are issued the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificates by the Commission and based upon these certificates, they approach the nationalised banks for the bank credit. Some of these banks have not honoured these certificates and have also taken a lot of time in advancing the loans. The interest on these loans is 4% and the difference between the normal bank rate of interest and the subsidised rate of interest is met by KVIC through grant from this department.

This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government and it was also discussed in the High Power Committee (H.P.C.) on KVI sector chaired by the Prime Minister. Based upon the directives from the HPC, a Sub-Committee was appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to look into the matter. The Sub-Committee has submitted its report. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee the Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular vide their letter No. PLNFS. BC. 16/06/06. 12//94-95 dated 28th July, 1994 advising the nationalised banks to honour the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificates and also treat KVI Sector, irrespective of their size of operations and location, under Priority Sector Advances.

(d) There is no bar on the KVI institutions to approach the Financial Corporations for the credit requirements. These institutions are also covered under SFC's financing.

[English]

**Growth of Industries**

\*336. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of some sectors of industry has suffered after the introduction of the new industrial policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for their slow growth; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken 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) and (b). According to the index of industrial production released by CSO, the industrial sector has recorded an overall growth of 3.0% in 1993-94. The 3 broad sectors of industry, i.e. mining and quarrying, electricity and manufacturing have recorded positive growth of 2.5%, 7.3% and 2.2% respectively.

(c) The industrial sector has recorded moderate growth since the announcement of new Industrial Policy, due to demand constraints in general, tight monetary policy and short term impact of stabilisation measures adopted in the wake of severe balance of payment crisis in 1991.

(d) The policy initiatives taken in the new industrial policy in July 1991, the trade policy and supporting fiscal and

monetary measures announced in the subsequent budgets are all aimed at accelerating the growth of industrial production.

[Translation]

**Agricultural Development**

\*337. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

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

(a) the amount provided to various States for the development of agriculture during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the State Governments;

(c) whether State Governments have sought additional funds for the purpose during the last as well as the current year:

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Information regarding allocation for Agriculture and Allied Activities, State-wise for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are appended. The attached *Statement*

also indicates the actual expenditure State-wise for the year 1992-93 and the approved revised outlays for the year 1993-94.

(c) to (e). No State Government has sought additional funds during the last year and in the current year for agricultural development.

### STATEMENT

(in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	1992-93		1993-94	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.23	57.64	59.87	59.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.66	32.70	39.60	35.52
3.	Assam	133.31	74.45	139.33	100.95
4.	Bihar	150.37	71.53	158.02	38.34
5.	Goa	10.73	9.77	11.26	10.76
6.	Gujarat	126.26	126.23	126.26	110.54
7.	Haryana	71.26	70.40	75.83	66.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86.60	84.06	93.58	84.45
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.86	78.62	91.90	85.64
10.	Karnataka	152.02	137.12	213.03	209.26
11.	Kerala	154.55	123.57	161.30	164.51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	188.45	137.75	181.64	167.29
13.	Maharashtra	256.50	193.53	343.31	282.76
14.	Manipur	21.47	20.93	23.60	18.05
15.	Meghalaya	37.56	34.26	44.74	43.59
16.	Mizoram	22.48	21.75	26.27	23.67
17.	Nagaland	22.40	8.60	23.60	16.99
18.	Orissa	161.42	131.29	137.87	100.19

Sl. No.	State	1992-93		1993-94	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
19.	Punjab.	96.45	53.74	82.64	77.66
20.	Rajasthan	171.20	128.24	182.15	166.13
21.	Sikkim	13.30	13.91	14.32	12.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	215.67	260.36	237.39	241.59
23.	Tripura	68.85	39.58	62.90	28.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	377.51	300.18	312.94	253.52
25.	West Bengal	89.72	42.04	67.48	54.60

[English]

#### **Task Force for Distance Education**

\*338. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted any task force for preparation of modules for distance education and post-literacy campaign;

(b) if so, the main objectives of this task force;

(c) whether State Governments are involved therein; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 Ministry of Rural Development has constituted a Task Force consisting of officials of the Ministry of Rural Development to prepare a set of modules for Distance Education and Post Literacy Campaign in consultation with the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and the Literacy Mission, of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for use by Panchayati Raj representatives as well as the rural people. The modules are expected to generate greater awareness regarding the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions to provide information about their powers and responsibilities and about various rural development programmes. The work related to such modules is currently under way.

(c) and (d). In the context of the revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions following the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 and subsequent changes in the State legislations, the Ministry has initiated a number of training and other activities with the State Government for promoting awareness

generation and imparting of information to the elected representatives as well as officials connected with Panchayati Raj Institutions. The efforts of the Ministry in Distance Education and Post Literacy Campaign is a part of this total effort. The State Governments will have an opportunity to interact once the modules have been prepared.

The Conference of Ministers and Secretaries incharge of Panchayats of States and Union Territories in their meeting held on 3rd July, 1993 had, apart from other recommendations, resolved that in order to promote wide dissemination of information and to spread awareness among the people, publicity material in local languages be prepared and arrangements be made for its wide-spread distribution. Further, holding of conventions/seminars/sammelans etc. to highlight the salient features of the Panchayat System at the State, District and Block levels was recommended. The necessity of imparting adequate training to all functionaries involved in the Panchayati Raj System was also acknowledged and recommended. Action is being taken accordingly.

#### **Conference of Public Sector Undertakings**

\*339. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently convened a conference of the Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings at New Delhi to examine the issues relating to the revival of sick units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations made thereat; and

(d) 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) and (b). Conference of the Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry was held on 20th July, 1994 to discuss the problems and prospects of the undertakings. Different aspects such as Restructuring, Modernisation, Financial Management, Marketing Strategy, Management of Transition and Manpower related issues were discussed in the meeting.

(c) Recommendations relating to revival of sick units made by the participants from the public sector undertakings included providing financial support at concessional rate of interest.

(d) Decisions will be taken on the merit and circumstances of the case of each sick public undertaking.

#### **National Leather Development Programme**

\*340. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will be PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the National Leather Development Programme;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made under this programme during each of the last three years; and

(c) the total assistance provided for implementation of various projects under this programme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The main objectives of the National Leather Development Programme are – (i) Human Resource Development, (ii) Product Development, (iii) Research and

Development, (iv) Support Services, (v) Pollution Control, & (vi) Export Promotion.

(b) The National Leather Development Programme has been under implementation since June, 1992. The duration of the Programme is four years. The status regarding targets fixed and the achievements made so far is enclosed as *Statement*.

(c) The total assistance provided so far under this programme is estimated at US \$ 7.20 million from the UNDP contribution and Rs. 100 million from counterpart funding by participating institutions.

### STATEMENT

#### *Objectives & Outputs - Status of Delivery*

*As on 30 June 1994.*

Output	Description	Target date of completion	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

#### **Objective: Human resource Development (HR)**

1	Footwear Technology Training Courses, at <b>CFTC Agra</b> .	May 1993	Oct. 1993	
2	Footwear Technology Training Courses, at <b>CFTC Madras</b> .	May 1993	Oct. 1993	
3	Footwear Technology Training Courses, at <b>CLRI Madras</b> .	May 1993	Sep 1993	
4	Footwear Technology Training Courses, at <b>FDDI NOIDA UP</b>	May 1993	Aug. 1993	
5	Footwear Technology Training Courses, at <b>IILP Madras</b>	May 1993	Aug. 1993	
6	Footwear Operatives Training Centre, <b>Dewas</b>	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1992	

1	2	3	4	5
7	Footwear Operatives Training Centre, <b>Ambur</b>	Mar. 1993	Feb. 1993	
8	Footwear Operatives Training Centre, <b>Delhi</b>	Sep. 1993	Dropped	
9	Footwear Operatives Training Centre, <b>Bombay</b>	Mar. 1994	Mar.1994**	
10	Footwear Manuals and Methodology Development of Centre, Bombay <b>FDDI, NOIDA</b>	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1995	
11.	Leather Garment Design and Production Technology Courses at <b>IILP, Madras</b>	July 1993	Sept. 1993	
12.	Leather Garment Design and Production Technology Courses at <b>IILP, Madras</b>	June 1994	Sept. 1994	Postponed to July 94
13.	Leather Garment Design and Production Technology Courses at <b>NIFT, New Delhi.</b>	July 1993	Sept. 1993	
14.	Leather Garments Operative Training Centre, <b>Vaniyambadi</b>	Oct. 1993	June 1994	Postponed to Oct. 94
15	Leather Goods Design and Production Technology Courses at <b>CLRI Calcutta.</b>	July 1993	Sept. 199	
16	Leather Goods Design and Production Technology Courses at <b>CLRI Madras</b>	July 1993	Sept. 1993	
17.	Leather Goods Design and Production Technology Courses at <b>IILP, Madras</b>	January 1994	June 1994	postponed to July, 1994
18	Leather Goods Operatives (Women) Training Centre <b>Kundrakudi</b>	July 1993	July 1993	

\*\* Not delivered – Postponed indefinitely.

1	2	3	4	5
19	Post graduate courses in Footwear Technology, at <b>CLRI, Madras</b>	Continuing		
20	Post graduate Courses in Footwear Technology at <b>FDDI, NOIDA, U.P.</b>	April 1994	August 1993	
21	Management Training Courses for footwear industry at <b>FDDI NOIDA U.P.</b>	April 1994	April 1994	
22	Machine Maintenance Training Courses at <b>PDTC, Madras</b>	January 1993	July 1993	
23	Footwear Design and Pattern Making Courses at <b>FDDI NOIDA</b>	April 1993	Feb 1993	
24	Footwear Design and Pattern Making courses, at <b>CLRI Madras (CAD)</b>	April 1993	Feb 1993	
25	Footwear Skill Upgradation Centre Postponed to KVIC Ambala, <b>Haryana</b>	July 1993	June 1994	Postponed 94
26	Short term training for industry representatives in footwear manufacture in Leicester Southfields College, <b>UK (by CLE)</b>	Oct 1992	Oct 1992	
27	Short term training for industry representatives in footwear design at Ars Sutoria, Milano <b>(by CLE)</b>	Oct 1992	Oct 1992	
28	Short term training for industry representatives in footwear design at Ars Sutoria Milano <b>(by CLE)</b>	Oct 1993	Oct 1993	

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1	2	3	4	5
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29 Footwear - Designing & Pattern Making Module-**GLRI Madras** Nov 1994

30 Garments-Designing & Module **CLRI, Madras** Nov 1994

31 Leather Goods-Designing & Pattern Making Module-CLRI, Madras Nov. 1994

32 Leather Goods-dwsigning & Pattern Making -Module - **CLRI, Madras** Nov. 1994

**Objective:Product Development (PD)**

1 Standardised foot measurement and last system by **CLRI Madras** Mar. 1994 Dec 1994

2 Technical assistance to footwear manufacturing units by **FDDI, NOIDA** 92-95 92-95

3 Technical assistance to leather garment making units by **NIFT, New Delhi.** 92-95 92-95

4 Technical assistance to leather goods making units by **CLRI, Madras/Calcutta** Aug 1993 Oct 1993

5 Technical assistance to footwear component making units, by **FDDI, NOIDA UP** 92-95 92-95

6 CAD services for footwear by **FDDI, NOIDA** April 1993 April 1993

7 CAD services for footwear by **FDDI, NOIDA at Madras** April 1993 Sept 1993

8 CAD services for footwear by **CLRI Madras** April 1993 Feb 1993

9 Range building in footwear at **FDDI, NOIDA** June 1993 Sept 1993

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1	2	3	4	5
10.	Range building in footwear by <b>CLRI Madras</b>	June 1993	Aug 1993	
11	Range building in garments by <b>CLE Madras</b>	June 1993	April 1994	
12	Range building in leather Goods by <b>CLE Madras</b>	June 1993	April 1994	
13	Range building in footwear by <b>CLE Madras</b>	June 1993	April 1994	

**Objective: Research and Development (RD)**

1	Upgraded technology for split leather upgradation <b>CLRI Madras</b>	Dec 1993	Jun 1994	Postponed to Oct '94
2	Upgraded technology for harness leather processing <b>CLRI Kanpur</b>	Dec 1993	Jun 1994	
3	Technology development for chemicals for footwear and leather product sectors <b>CLRI Madras</b>	Dec 1995	Dec 1995	
4	Technology development and upscaling for enzymatic dehairing agents, <b>CLRI Madras</b>	June 1995	June 1995	
5	Footwear Testing Laboratory, at <b>CLRI Madras</b>	July 1993	Nov 1993	
6	Footwear Testing Laboratory, at <b>FDDI NOIDA</b>	July 1993	Nov 1993	

**Objective: Support Services (SS)**

1	Upgrading selected machines, by <b>PDTC, Madras</b>	Dec 1993	June 1994	
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1	2	3	4	5
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2	Development of prototypes of selected sole making machines by <b>PDTC Madras</b>	Dec 1993	June 1994	Postponed to Oct '94
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3	Mould designing by CAD by <b>CLRI, Madras</b>	Dec 1994	DEc 1994	
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4	Resource Centre, <b>FDDI NOIDA</b>	Mar 1993	Sep 1993	
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5	Market Research Unit, <b>CLE</b>	May 1993	June 1994	
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**Objective: Pollution Control (PC)**

1	Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Calcutta by <b>GOWB</b>	Dec 1995	Dec 1995	
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2	Cleaner Proess Technology, Calcutta by <b>GOWB</b>	Dec 1995	Dec 1995	
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3	Chrome Recovery by <b>GOWB</b>	DEc 1995	DEc 1995	
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4	Technology for effluent treatment in isolated tanneries by <b>GOWB</b>	Dec 1995	Dec 1995	
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5	Improved lab facility for effluent treatment by <b>GOWB</b>	Dec 1995	Dec 1995	
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**Objective: Export Promotion (EP)**

1	Image Promotion Programme USA by <b>CLE</b>	1993	1993/94	
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2	Image Promotion Programme FRG/EC by <b>CLE</b>	1994	1994/95	
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3	Joint Venture Promotion in India by <b>CLE</b>	1993	1993/94	
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4	Investment Promotion in India by <b>PMU/CLE GOI</b>	93-95	93-95	
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1	2	3	4	5
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5	ISO-9000 campaign by <b>PMU/ FDDI/CLRI IILP</b>	93-95	93-95	
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6	Promotion of modernisation of leather industry in India seminar by <b>PMU/CLRI</b>	June 1993	June 1993	
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**Objective: Coordination (CD)**

1	Coherent Professional Training System by <b>PMU</b>	Dec 1993	Jul 1994	
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2	Programme for Development of women in leather industry by <b>PMU</b>	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	
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3	Development of improved Statistical system by <b>PMU</b>	Dec 1993	Jun 1994	Postponed to Oct'94
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4	Development of leather complexes India - seminar by <b>PMU</b>	June 1993	June 1993	
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5	Augmentation of raw material for leather industry - seminar by <b>PMU</b>	Dec 1992	Dec 1992	
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6	Chemicals for leather industry in India - seminar by <b>PMU</b>	Jan 1993	Jan 1993	
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**Explosion in Ordnance Depot, Srinagar**

powerful explosion that rocked an ordnance depot in Srinagar on March 29, 1994;

3163. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since identified the forces behind the

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

departmental court of inquiry ordered to look into the incident has examined the matter threadbare. No evidence of any physical attack or sabotage has emerged from the investigation. The explosion was most likely caused due to Accidental detonation.

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

### **Fertilizer Pricing Policy**

3164. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms on which the much-delayed sixth Pricing Policy for fertilizers should be based have since been announced;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be announced?

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 policy parameters for the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme for the Sixth Pricing period have not been announced yet. The parameters could not be finalised earlier as it was felt appropriate to await the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing. On receipt of the report, inter-ministerial consultations were held. The proposals are under finalisation.

### **Committee on Central Projects**

3166. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six-member Ministerial Committee headed by the Minister of Commerce for suggesting ways and means for timely implementation, execution and completion of the Central Projects has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the committee;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether any guidelines have been laid down in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (c). The Report is presently under active consideration of the Government. At this stage it is not possible to give the details as the Government have yet to take a final decision on this Report.

*[Translation]*

### **Metropolitan Cities**

3167. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sent proposals to the Union Government to declare some of their cities as metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No proposal from the State Governments to declare some of their cities as metropolitan cities has been received by the Government of India. Urban agglomerations with a population of more than one million are defined as metropolitan cities by the Census of India. According to 1991 \*Census, there are 23 such metropolitan agglomerations/cities.

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

[English]

### **Cashew Tree Plantation**

3168. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated steps for promotion of cashew tree plantation on non-forest wastelands in the southern region;

(b) if so, the achievement made so far;

(c) the areas identified for this purpose so far;

(d) whether such plantation will be under the farmers care or natural care; and

(e) the details of centrally sponsored schemes already in force or yet to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a follow up of an inter-Ministerial Conference of Southern State at Cochin on 20th October, 1993 the Department of Wastelands Development is promoting cashew tree plantation by harmonising the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Wastelands Development. The Department of Wastelands Development has sanctioned three projects in Pudukottai district of Tamilnadu, Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh and Malappuram, Kannur, Kasargode districts of Kerala to cover an area of 4738 hectares. In these projects, the cashew tree plantation component has been funded under the Ministry of Agriculture's Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for the Development of cashew. The planting of forestry and fodder species including grasses is funded under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Integrated Wasteland Development Projects of the Department of Wastelands Development.

(d) All plantations raised under integrated wastelands development project scheme are to be protected with active cooperation and participation of the local communities. In the case of plantations raised on private lands, these will be

protected by individual owners of the private holdings. The plantations on common and Government lands will be protected by digging cattle proof trenches and with help of local communities.

(e) The centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of agriculture includes various combinations of components such as (i) Development of new plantations with clones conforming to export quality. (ii) Maintenance of cashew plantations raised in previous years. (iii) Adoption of intensive pest control measures. (iv) Replanting/rejuvenation of old and uneconomical cashew gardens. (v) Adoption of comprehensive production technology. (vi) Establishment of regional nurseries. (vii) Transfer of scientific technology. (viii) Development of farm based model processing unit for cashew apple etc.

Under the Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme of the Department of Wastelands Development, 100% assistance is provided by the Central Government. The projects sanctioned under this scheme are based on detailed micro-planning of micro-watersheds and envisages such activities as: afforestation, silviculture development, pasture development, horticulture development, soil & moisture conservation, distribution of fuelwood saving devices etc.

### Subletting of Shops

3169. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 29, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 831 and state:

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

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

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

(b) The details of unauthorised constructions in various markets reported by C. P. W. D. are given in the *Statement* enclosed. As regards subletting of shops, subletting complaints were reported in 14 cases and action has been taken as per rules to cancel the allotment after issue of show cause notice. Out of these 14 cases, subletting has been removed in 3 cases.

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

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Markets	No. of Cases where unauthorised constn. reported	No. of Cases where unauthorised constn. has been removed	No. of Cases where unauthorised constn. is still existing
1.	S-I, R.K. Puram	22	16	6
2.	S-II, R.K. Puram	3	1	2

Sl. No.	Markets	No. of Cases where unauthorised constn. reported	No. of Cases where unauthorised constn. has been removed	No. of Cases where unauthorised constn. is still existing.
3.	S-III, R.K. Puram	2	--	2
4.	S-IV, R.K. Puram	9	--	9
5.	P.G. Market	11	--	11
6.	Kamla Market	9	--	9
7.	Nanak Pura	23	20	3
8.	Ring Road	66	--	66
9.	S-VI, Site 'D' R.K. Puram (Mohan Singh Market)	23	--	23
10.	S-XII, R.K. Puram	9	4	5
11.	I.N.A. (Mohan Singh Market)	28	--	28
12.	I.N.A. Market	27	4	23
13.	S-VI, R.K. Puram	3	--	3
14.	S-VIII, R.K. Puram	4	2	2

### Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

3170. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide assistance to the voluntary organisations for welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for these schemes during 1993-94 and disbursements made during the same year;

(c) whether such cases are decided on quarterly basis; and

(d) if so, the disbursements made, and NGOs involved in each kind of disbursement, for the quarter ending June, September, December and March of the financial year 1993-94?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being collected from different Ministries/Departments.

**Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

3171. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY

SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR:

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

(a) the total outlay for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan for poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes:

(b) the estimated number of persons living below poverty line brought above

the poverty line in these States during the period; and

(c) the total number of mandays of work generated in these States during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The total outlay approved for the major poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan are as under:—

(Rs. lakhs)

State	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Andhra Pradesh	93929.19	28012.28	43779.84	41687.71
2. Tamil Nadu	82881.54	24932.48	34437.93	35295.94

(b) The estimates of number of persons living below poverty line at State level during the Seventh Plan and Eighth Plan period are not available. The State-wise poverty is however, estimated from the National Sample Survey Data on Household Consumer Expenditure. The latest estimates available in this regard relate with the year 1987-88 only. The estimates made by the Planning Commission on this basis in respect of

number of poors in Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88 are 19.57 million and in respect of Tamil Nadu 17.69 million during the same year.

(c) The total number of mandays work generated in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan periods is as under:—

(Lakh Mandays)

State	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan	
		1992-93	1993-94
1. Andhra Pradesh	2913.43	677.93	1014.37
2. Tamil Nadu	3537.59	767.86	892.06

### **Bio-Technology-based Industries**

3172. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the bio-technology-based products/industries which have been identified/planned for being set up by the government or private sector during the next five years?

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): Government has set up M/s. Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corporation Ltd. at Bulandshahr (U.P.) for the production of Oral Polio Vaccine. Many Private Sector units have identified areas for the production of: recombinant Hepatitis B vaccine; recombinant interferons; restriction endonucleases; biofertilizers; biopesticides; tissue culture-raised plantlets of ornamental and horticultural plants; hybrid seeds; mushrooms; fermentation based antibiotics; poultry, animal and human vaccines; and diagnostics against various diseases.

### **Unauthorised Construction on Defence Land**

3173. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 9, 1994 to the Unstarred Question No. 2436 and state:

(a) the names of the "A" class or class "I" cantonments within the Central Command;

(b) the details of old lease within the above class cantonments where unapproved building plans including multi-storeyed buildings are coming up or have already been completed;

(c) whether the Government have received representations for referring the issues to CBI for investigation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Class "I" cantonments in central command are: (1) Agra, (2) Allahabad, (3) Babina, (4) Bareilly, (5) Dehradun, (6) Danapur, (7) Jabalpur, (8) Jhansi, (9) Kanpur, (10) Lucknow, (11) Meerut, (12) Mhow, (13) Morar, (14) Ramgarh, (15) Ranikhet, (16) Saugar, (17) Shahjahanpur, (18) Varanasi.

(b) A total no. of 3904 cases of unauthorised constructions including 2 cases of multistoreyed construction were detected for both old grant and leased sites during the last three years. Action has been initiated against the parties under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(c) No, Sir.

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

### **Netherlands Management Cooperation Programme**

3174. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Netherlands Management Cooperation Programme funded by the Dutch Government, has offered to extend its advisory and consultancy services to India's small and medium enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Kaiga Atomic Power Plant**

3175 DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on Kaiga Atomic Power Plant in Karnataka so far;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka have some differences with Union Government on this plant;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to resolve these differences and complete the commissioning of the plant as per schedule?

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) A sum of Rs. 976.13 crore has been spent on the Kaiga Atomic Power Project upto June, 1994.

(b) No difference exists between the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka on this plant.

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

#### **Agriculture and Rural Development**

3176. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita total amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh for agriculture and rural development for the last three years:

(b) the funds sought by the State Government and approved by the Planning Commission for the purpose during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for such a big difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Per capita and total allocation for Agriculture and Rural Development in Andhra Pradesh for the last three years are indicated below:

Year	Total Allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Per Capita (Rs.)
1991-92	13336	20.1

Year	Total Allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Per Capita (Rs.)
1992-93	13347	20.1
1993-94	16284	24.6

(b) Planning Commission provides Central Plan assistance to the States as bloc., grants and not as assistance to individual sectors/programmes. Sectoral outlays are provided within the overall size fixed for the Annual Plans.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Disposal of Pension Cases**

3177. SHRI PRAMOTHEES MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence cantonment authorities working under the Cantonments Act of 1924 have been withholding payments of pensions to their ex-employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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 (a) above.

#### **Development of Vigyan Bhawan**

3179. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vigyan Bhawan has been further modified recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Vigyan Bhawan was damaged by fire in April. Thereafter it was renovated and put into use in Nov. 1994. No further modification has been done after November, 1993.

#### **Development of NCR**

3180. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matching amount has been contributed by the participating States for the development of National Capital Region Plan during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have made the following contribution upto June, 1994 for executing the NCR projects during the period from 1992-93 to 1994-95.

Uttar Pradesh	—	Rs. 16.62 crores
Rajasthan	—	Rs. 9.75 crores

The State Government of Haryana does not make any contributions to the implementing agency i.e. HUDA. However, the implementing agency had contributed out of its own funds an expenditure of Rs. 2.41 crores during the 8th Plan period till December, 1993.

#### **Products of F.A.C.T.**

3181. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the products of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited are in great demand in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the details of each such product, its annual production and quantity earmarked for export annually; and

(c) the manner in which the gypsum, a byproduct of FACT is put to use?

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 engaged in the manufacture of various fertilizers, chemicals and petro chemicals. The production of various items during 1993-94 was as given below:

Sl. Item No.	Production (In '000 Mt)
1. Ammonium Sulphate	180.7
2. Urea	242.3
3. Factamfos (NP 20:20)	564.1

Sl. Item No.	Production (In '000 Mt)
4. Caprolactam	39.7
5. Nitric Acid	3.4
6. Soda Ash	5.1

Except caprolactam, a petro chemical which is partly exported, all the other products are sold in the indigenous market only. During the year 1993-94, 2804 tonnes of caprolactam was exported by FACT. The company plans to export 6000 tonnes of caprolactam during 1994-95.

(c) Phospho gypsum obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of phosphoric acid has no use in FACT and has only a limited commercial use. An economically attractive process which can use large quantities of phospho gypsum for the manufacture of other products is yet to be developed. However, small quantities of phospho gypsum are used in the manufacture of partition panels, plaster boards and as retarder in cement manufacture.

[Translation]

#### **Units of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited**

3182. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various units of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited are facing grave financial crisis and running in loss due to non availability of work as per their capacity:

(b) if so, the reasons for non-availability of work to these units;

(c) the number of the wagons for which supply order was placed on the wagon manufacturing units of the company during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(d) the scheme formulated by the Government to run these units efficiently?

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. Some of the units of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) are facing financial crisis on account of non-availability of adequate orders particularly from the Ministry of Railways for wagons.

(c) The wagon orders received by various units of BBUNL from 1991-92 onwards are as under:-

	<i>(in FWUs)</i>
1991-92	11982.5
1992-93	12502.5
1993-94	9250.0
1994-95	4560.0

(d) The companies have to evolve alternative strategies to cope up with changes in business environment.

[English]

### Unemployment

3183. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the level of unemployment since first year of the current Five Year Plan Year-wise and State-wise:

(b) the names of the States which provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries under the various employment generation schemes during the same years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Estimates of unemployment at the beginning of 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given below:

Beginning of the Year	Estimated Unemployment (millions)
1992-93	17.0
1993-94	17.3 (P)
1994-95	18.5 (P)

P - Provisional

Such estimates have not been made State-wise.

(b) According to the information available the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have been paying unemployment allowance at varying rates to certain specified categories of jobseekers.

(c) A *Statement* showing the physical achievements under the important national level employment generation schemes, State-wise, during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is enclosed.

## STATEMENT

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3183 for 17 August, 1994

Sl. No.	State/UT	IRDPA		JRY		JRY		EAS
		No. of Families Assisted		1st Stream Lakhs of Mandays of Employment Generated		2nd Stream Lakhs of Mandays of Employment Generated		
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1993-94	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179038	259697	677.90	903.06	125.84	62.42	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13642	15207	6052	4.85	—	3.64	
3.	Assam	40204	68881	109.72	273.24	—	31.75	
4.	Bihar	264252	335908	1036.16	1321.04	153.21	31.44	
5.	Goa	2456	736	8.12	8.53	—	—	
6.	Gujarat	61842	79725	235.03	210.55	22.09	6.75	
7.	Haryana	23340	34026	32.63	33.29	—	15.20	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6956	9126	26.15	34.54	—	0.05	

9. Jammu & Kashmir	7331	7408	43.01	27.60	3.44	3.46
10. Karnataka	103856	132861	418.29	588.64	62.66	32.12
11. Kerala	50517	53698	134.54	120.43	—	2.60
12. Madhya Pradesh	184033	242673	709.66	769.25	NR	51.26
13. Maharashtra	177651	217671	823.53	1129.94	53.56	31.53
14. Manipur	3158	6333	5.23	6.63	—	NR
15. Meghalaya	3011	2685	8.90	9.55	—	Nil
16. Mizoram	3474	4684	4.78	6.32	—	8.52
17. Nagaland	3996	4369	15.47	16.02	—	33.92
18. Orissa	93226	16000	326.39	479.07	43.89	31.43
19. Punjab	25248	33736	31.79	38.57	—	—
20. Sikkim	1142	1218	13.42	10.14	—	0.32
21. Rajasthan	101366	116567	330.09	403.10	47.24	50.00
22. Tamil Nadu	144987	214888	767.86	855.02	26.08	10.96

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)
23.	Tripura	11414	16297	10.94	20.14	—	16.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	387961	445403	1496.22	1700.10	51.98	15.00
25.	West Bengal	171695	73918	525.55	405.10	88.00	52.53
26.	A & N Islands	205	402	1.71	1.81	—	0.01
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	300	372	2.70	2.34	—	0.04
29.	Daman & Diu	524	507	0.12	0.53	—	Nil
30.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	156	81	2.68	2.21	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	1043	1407	2.81	4.27	—	—
All India		2068773	2584925	7821.02	9528.45	628.37	401.69

IRDIP — Integrated Rural Development Programme

JRY — Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

EAS — Employment Assurance Scheme. This scheme started from 1993-94.

NR — Not Reported

*Statement referred to in reply to Part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3183 for 17 August, 1994 (Contd.)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nehru Rozgar Yojana				SEEUY No. of Persons Sanctioned Loans	PMRY No. of Persons Sanctioned Loans	
		No. of Persons Assisted (Urban Micro Enterprises)	No. of Persons Lakh Mandyas (Urban Wage Employment)	1992-93	1993-94			
(i)	(ii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25523	18175	22.75	11.35	5478	5105	3410
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	19	38	65
3.	Assam	1820	1290	1.40	0.05	2470	2866	818
4.	Bihar	3732	1987	28.00	7.04	6475	4401	2015
5.	Goa	—	440	—	60	—	—	86
6.	Gujarat	4765	2600	8.09	1.38	434	332	527
7.	Haryana	7435	800	0.95	0.65	1975	2251	792
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190	—	2.29	0.16	850	691	201
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1695	91	2.94	0.35	212	—	101

(i)	(ii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)
10.	Karnataka	14780	3845	21.16	13.12	3804	112	1943
11.	Kerala	4790	5202	10.10	26.74	2940	2200	1606
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43787	32072	10.98	11.66	6173	94	2992
13.	Maharashtra	18839	11917	5.20	-	8953	11283	4850
14.	Manipur	395	2745	1.13	1.88	600	-	211
15.	Meghalaya	118	274	0.65	-	75	-	157
16.	Mizoram	-	2.67	0.01	95	-	15	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	79	9	39	-
18.	Orissa	4946	1214	2.58	2.02	3225	3142	842
19.	Punjab	8985	3931	1.79	1.59	6096	-	1030
20.	Rajasthan	4594	11749	3.43	2.06	4470	5022	1257
21.	Sikkim	182	16	0.70	0.02	13	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	19182	24418	32.92	14.08	6597	13826	2734
23.	Tripura	330	137	0.44	0.05	342	-	124

24. Uttar Pradesh	50101	24813	28.09	28.48	10013	0132	8985
25. West Bengal	15169	4368	38.28	-	1395	74	899
26. A & N Islands	-	177	0.03	0.11	15	7	33
27. Chandigarh	178	-	0.16	0.04	89	-	81
28. D & N Haveli	43	53	0.08	0.03	37	6	112
29. Daman & Diu	-	0.80	0.07	18	14	10	-
30. Delhi	1038	295	Not Implemented		622	-	-
31. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry	226	160	0.05	0.71	214	175	162
All India	236855	152308	140.49	123.67	73316	50603	31797

\* Provisional

SEEUJ - Scheme for Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth.

PMRY - Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. This scheme started from 1993-94.

### **Development of Satellite Towns**

3184. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of satellite towns around metropolitan cities during the last three years; and

(b) the Central and States funds spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) and (b). Development of satellite towns is taken up by the metropolitan development authorities concerned in different States as regional development and related matters fall within the jurisdiction of State Governments. As far as Delhi is concerned, the Regional Plan 2001 and the Strategy and the financing mechanisms approved by the National Capital Region Planning Board for implementing the regional plan have recommended development of new townships alongside the existing 8 selected priority towns/complexes, viz. Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja complex, Panipat, Rohtak, Bhiwadi-Dharuhera-Rewari Complex, Palwal and Alwar and the two DMA towns viz. Bahadurgarh and Kundli. It has been reported that the total expenditure incurred on the projects during the last 4 years was Rs. 71.82 crores consisting of Rs. 53.80 crores as the NCR Planning Board's share and Rs. 18.02 crores as State Government's share.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and

Medium Towns was introduced during 1979-80 with the objective of balanced urban development in the country, provision of infrastructure facilities to support employment generating activities, resource generating schemes for maintenance of infrastructural facilities created, development of growth centres for betterment of rural hinterlands and arresting migration of rural population to larger cities. This scheme does not specifically cover satellite towns around major metropolitan cities. From the inception of the scheme till date 645 number of towns have been covered and a central assistance of Rs. 208.37 crores have been released to the States under the Scheme.

### **Purchase of Cheeta and Chetak Helicopters**

3185. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the adverse comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Audit Report No. 9 of 1994 regarding the delayed and flawed purchases of Chetak and Cheeta Helicopter for Air Force resulting losses of crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons held responsible?

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 C&AG, in report No. 9 of 1994 for the period ended March 1993, has pointed out that the delay in sanctioning the procurement

of engines resulted in extra financial burden of Rs. 6.69 crores.

The requirement of these engines got deferred due to extended life of engines and as such no loss was caused to the Govt.

[*Translation*]

### **Unauthorised Structures on DDA Land**

3186 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding unauthorised structures on DDA land appearing in Hindi daily "Rashtriya Sahara" dated July 15, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to demolish the unauthorised shops constructed on DDA land; and

(c) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the report received from the Delhi Development Authority, encroachments have been noticed on DDA land in Pratap Nagar. Unauthorised residential as well as commercial structures exist on some portions of DDA land. Unauthorised residential structures, existing since 1990, could not be demolished due to stay from the court.

(b) and (c). Unauthorised structures are demolished by DDA as per procedure established by law.

[*English*]

### **Bulk Drug Prices**

3187. DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI SUDARSAN RAY-  
CHAUDHURI:

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

(a) the details to the bulk drugs which fall under DPCO, 1987;

(b) whether the Government have cut the prices of some of these drugs during 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date;

(c) if so, the details of such drugs and reasons for their price-cut;

(d) whether the Government propose to cut the prices of some more drugs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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) to (e). The bulk drugs which are under price control are listed in Schedule-I and Schedule-II of the Drugs (Price control) Order, 1987, a copy of which is available in the Parliament House Library. The prices of indigenously produced Scheduled bulk drugs are fixed/ revised

on the basis of cost-cum-technical study Reports submitted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) and in accordance with the provisions of DPCO, 1987. The prices of bulk drugs are revised both upward and downwards, which is an on going process, and are notified in the official gazette, from time to time.

### **Ordnance Factories**

3188. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to a news-item appeared in the Economic Times dated June 8, 1994 regarding diversification and utilisation of spare capacities by Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the future plan of the Government in regard thereto?

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) Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi (OCF) manufactured 53, 652 nos. of sports wear shirts in 1993-94 for export to USA at the price of US \$ 5.45 and 5.78 for two different designs. A further order for 40,000 shirts could not be availed of for want of export quota.

(c) An order for export of leather garments is in hand and a quota for export of two lakh textile garments in

1994-95 has been allotted to ordnance clothing factories.

### **Company Law Board**

3189. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reorient and restructure Company Law Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to avoid overlapping in function of Company Law Board and BIFR/SEBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Company Law Board is a Quasi-judicial body and there is no overlapping in the functions of the Company Law Board and BIFR/SEBI.

*[Translation]*

### **Economic Growth of States**

3190. SHRI NITISH KUMAR  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government have revised the rate of economic growth of each State under the new economic policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no uniformity in the rate of economic growth of the States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to maintain uniformity in the economic growth of every State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) State Governments estimate the Net State

Domestic Product (NSDP) of the State and its growth.

(b) and (c). A *Statement* showing State-wise Annual Growth rate of NSDP for the year 1990-91 onwards is annexed.

(d) Growth in NSDP differ among the States for various reasons like historically uneven development of infrastructure, industrial and entrepreneurship development in various regions, year to year variations in rainfall and subsequent droughts and floods.

(e) The State Governments are implementing development plans for increasing income and growth rate of the States. The Central Government provides Central assistance for State plans according to a formula in which higher weightage is given to States which have lower per capita income.

### STATEMENT

*Annual Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (1980-81) prices over previous year*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1990-91	1991-92 (P)	1992-93 (Q)	1993-94 (A)
1		2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.6	1.1	(-)0.7	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	4.9	—	—
3.	Assam	4.8	7.0	5.4	—
4.	Bihar	8.9	(-)6.1	1.6	—
5.	Goa	7.5	1.9	1.7	—
6.	Gujarat	0.8	(-)3.9	14.6	—
7.	Haryana	9.1	1.7	5.1	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	(-)0.7	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	3.7	4.1	—
10. Karnataka	0.1	12.4	2.0	—
11. Kerala	7.7	6.4	7.4	7.7
12. Madhya Pradesh	19.2	(-)7.4	2.5	—
13. Maharashtra	5.3	(-)3.6	8.9	—
14. Manipur	7.3	10.4	—	—
15. Meghalaya	11.8	11.4	7.5	—
16. Nagaland	(-)0.9	3.2	—	—
17. Orissa	(-)10.4	11.4	(-)2.8	—
18. Punjab	1.8	4.9	4.1	—
19. Rajasthan	15.7	(-)8.9	11.8	(-)6.9
20. Sikkim	10.1	—	—	—
21. Tamil Nadu	7.4	5.9	2.2	—
22. Tripura	5.4	—	—	—
23. Uttar Pradesh	5.6	1.4	1.0	—
24. West Bengal	2.9	5.9	4.3	—
25. A & N Islands	(-)1.8	(-)8.8	—	—
26. Delhi	5.4	7.3	—	—
27. Pondicherry	3.1	3.4	2.0	—
All India Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost	4.7	0.5	3.8	3.6

P: Provisional      Q: Quick Estimates      A: Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments, through. S.S. O., Govt. of India.

**Hansa/Saras Aircrafts**

3191. SHRI RAM PRASAD  
SINGH:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore is going to manufacture light weight fibre glass made two-seater Hansa aircraft;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this aircraft and the date by which it is likely to be available;

(c) whether cooperation has also been sought from any private company in manufacturing this aircraft;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to manufacture eight to fourteen seater aircraft named 'Saras' in India by non-resident Indians; 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) National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) has developed the design know-how for the Hansa aircraft and licensed it to a private sector company.

(b) The private sector company expects to price the aircraft at Rs. 25

lakh and the first commercial version of the aircraft is to be flight tested in June, 1995.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the private sector licensee for the Hansa has partially financed the design and development of the aircraft.

(e) and (f). NAL is jointly developing 8-14 seater 'Saras' aircraft in collaboration with Myasischev Design Bureau (MDB), Russia on work sharing basis. A company called Management Strategies, USA, owned by an NRI, is currently negotiating with NAL to participate financially in the design, development and prototype testing of the saras aircraft.

[English]

**Indian Foundry Industry**

3192. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian foundry industry is eligible to get assistance under IDBI and the World Bank financing schemes for pollution control programmes;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several foundry units have been closed down/are likely to be closed down due to non-eligibility of getting the above assistance; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make necessary arrangement to provide funds for the purchase of pollution control equipments by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) All industrial concerns which fall under section 2(c) of the IDBI Act, 1964 are eligible for assistance under World Bank Line of Credit for pollution control which includes foundary projects also. Under the World Bank Line of Credit, IDBI sanctions assistance for individual projects in the normal course and also for common effluent treatment plants in industrial estates/clusters of industries for treatment and disposal of liquid and solid wastes.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Some foundary units have been closed down in areas such as Agra for not being able to comply with the emission standards.

(d) Necessary provision already exists as mentioned in part (a) of the reply.

[*Translation*]

**Fast/Processed Food Items**

3194. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Promotion Board has examined and approved some proposals in regard to foreign cooperation for production of fast/processed food items; and

(b) if so, the details of each proposal so approved during 1993-94 and 1994-95, till date?

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. Details of the foreign investment proposals approved by FIPB for production of fast/ processed food items during the period from April, 1993 to June, 1994 are attached in the *Statement*.

## STATEMENT

List of Financial Collaboration Cases Approved by FIPB from April 1993 to June 1994

Sl. No	Name of Indian Company/App.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	% Eqty.
1.	Equitorial Proveddres Private Ltd. Unit 125, Mota Chambe 9/1, Cunningham Road Appl No: 281 FIN	Don Hodgson and Jan Hodgson. Australia	Tomatoes and Other Vegetables (Prepared Dr)	5.00	50.00
2.	Oceanic Peninsula Private Limited 303, SNS Ardade Airport Road, Appl No: 7 FIN	Shri Suznne Way 6, Australia St. Camperdown	Processed and Preserved Bherking and other vegetables	11.50	50.00
3.	Balaji Foods and Feeds Ltd. Venkateshwara House, 3-5-889 &808/1, Appl No: 133 FIN	Ovotee International Denmark	Egg Powder	80.00	0.00
4.	Pramod Lath Flat No. 1., Bldg No.1 Navroji Mansion Appl No: 45B FIN	Henschel Exports GMBH Germany	Denydrated Onion	47.50	10.00
5	Asian Veepro Industries Limited 2, Lal Bazar Street Todi Chambers Appl No: 136 FIN	Henschel Export Germany	Dehydrated Onions/ Garlic/Ginger/Other Vegetables	285.00	20.00

Sl. No	Name of Indian Company/App'l.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	% Eqty.
6.	Southern Seafoods Ltd 64, Montieth Road Egmore Appl No: 209 FIN	M/s. Monarch Trading Co. (Japan) Ltd. Hibashi-Ikebukurd He Nibankan Rogn No. 60	Prang And Shrimps Processed Foods and Prawn	110.00	16.17
7.	Gruma S. A. Av. Paseo De La Reref Nc. 300 Appl No: 369 FIN	M/s. Gruea S.A. DE C.V Av. Paseo De La Refo N. 300	Manufacture Of Chapatis, Tortillas Ans Tortilla Oh	7897.50	100.00
8.	Chakar Agro Industries Ltd. 24/6, Sukansal Apart Bivajinagar Appl No: 436 FIN	NRI	Dehydrated Onions	83.00	25.00
9.	Dancake Food Services India Pvt. Ltd. 33, Nathalal Parekh Appl No: 598 FIN	Shri Kantilal Jamnadas, NRI (M/s. Dancake Portu S.A.)	Cakes, Swill Rolls, Cup Cakes And Rusks.	556.00	49.00
10.	Punjab Meats Limited 80, Hardwar Road P.O.I.I.P., Mokhampur Appl No: 723 FIN	Asian Finance & Investment Corporate Philippines	Boneless Buffalo Meat	240.00	23.60

11. Indo Italian Foods Ltd. SDD 94-95 3rd Floor Chamber No, 43 Sector Appl No: 316 FIN	Andre & Cies.A. Switzerland	Dehydrated Onions & Other Dehydrated Vegetables	64.00	12.00
12. Kellogg India i.td. Meridien Commercial Towers Appl No: 269 FIN	M/s. Kellogg Company, U.S.A. 1, Kellogg Square, Battle Creek,	Breakfast Cereals	6000.00	100.00
13. Pepsi Foods Ltd. SDD 315-316, Sector Chandigarh - 160036 Appl No: 287 FIN	M/s Pepsico Inc., U.S.A	Process Potato/Grain Foods, Soft Drink Concentrate	4242.00	91.40

*[English]***Bee-Keeping****Houses to Persons Below Poverty Line**3197. SHRI ANANTRAO  
DESHMUKH:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

3195. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Kerala for construction of houses for the people living below poverty line; and

(b) the number of such houses proposed to be constructed during the current year?

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) Under Indira Awas Yojana an amount of Rs. 529.61 lakhs has been allocated to the State of Kerala as central share for 1994-95, for construction of houses for the SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. In addition, the State can utilize Rs. 1324.02 lakhs (2/3rd of the funds for Million Well Scheme). for IAY in 1994-95.

(b) During the current year, 12,570 houses are proposed to be constructed under Indira Awas Yojana.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study to assess the employment potential and export prospects of agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any comprehensive scheme for the development of bee-keeping has been formulated;

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

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose State-wise?

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) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As far as KVIC is concerned, no comprehensive scheme for Bee-keeping has been specifically formulated. However, financial assistance is provided to K.V.I. Boards and directly aided institutions, who take up this programme as per the approved pattern of assistance.

(e) A *Statement* is attached.

## STATEMENT

*State-wise Budget Allocation/Disbursement during the Year 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93*

Sl. No.	States	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.072	0.69	1.41	0.76	2.78	3.54	0.02	0.77	0.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh									
3.	Assam	1.03	2.99	4.02	1.10	0.44	1.54	0.94	0.99	1.93
4.	Bihar	0.78	3.11	3.89	3.63	1.02	4.65	0.34	1.28	1.62
5.	Goa									
6.	Gujarat							0.05	0.08	0.13
7.	Haryana	0.17	0.65	0.82	0.43	0.45	0.88	0.12	0.34	0.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	6.44	6.94	3.42	6.73	10.15	3.00	3.36	6.36
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	1.68	1.69	0.96	4.21	5.20	0.03	1.78	1.81
10.	Karnataka	2.23	10.54	12.77	0.73	2.65	3.38	2.22	0.06	8.28
11.	Kerala	2.12	16.59	18.71	0.52	7.57	8.09	5.17	9.94	15.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.01		0.01	0.24	0.08	0.38		0.10	0.10
13.	Maharashtra	0.52	6.38	6.90	1.31	2.18	3.49	6.15	4.65	10.80



[Translation]

**CAPART Assistance for Sanitation**

3198. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects pertaining to Central Rural Sanitation Programme financed by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last three years;

(b) the criterion/policy adopted by the Government for making this programme effective and comprehensive; and

(c) the target fixed in this regard for the ensuing three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Council for Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART) has sanctioned 1122 projects under Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years from 1991-92 to 1993-94.

(b) The objective of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme is providing clean environment in the villages. Under this programme, CAPART assists voluntary agencies for construction of sanitary latrines and for generation of awareness amongst the beneficiaries. The implementation of the programme is reviewed from time to time for making it more effective and comprehensive. The programme was last reviewed in 1992 and the criteria for assisting voluntary agencies under the programme now is as under:—

(a) Beneficiaries are the target group of families below the poverty line.

(b) The grant from CAPART is 80% of the project cost.

(c) The beneficiaries' contribution is 20% of the project cost.

(d) The project should be for construction of a minimum of 20 latrines in a village.

Every project sanctioned under this programme is subject to monitoring through independent monitors at one stage or the other during or after the completion of the project. By and large the programme is being implemented satisfactorily. Beneficiaries are making use of sanitary latrines and there is greater awareness amongst them for keeping the house and the surroundings neat and clean.

(c) No targets have been fixed under this programme for the ensuing three years. However, the current year's (1994-95) budget for the programme is Rs. 12 crores,

[English]

**National Quality Council**

3199. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2088 on March 10, 1993 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of the proposed National Quality Council for coordination in production of industrial and consumer items;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). The proposal regarding setting up of a National Quality Council is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **National Renewal Fund**

3200. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a 'National Renewal Fund';

(b) if so, the targets fixed for providing financial assistance from the said fund during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the amount, if any, provided under this fund so far undertaking-wise?

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

(b) The funds amounting to Rs. 1040.40 crores had been provided for the National Renewal Fund in the Revised Estimates 1993-94. For the year 1994-95, the budget estimates are Rs. 700.00 crores.

(c) The amount provided undertaking-wise is in the attached *Statement*

### **STATEMENT**

#### *Allocation of funds to National Renewal Fund*

(*Rs. in crores*)

Ministry/PSU	R.E. 1993-94	B.E. 1994-95
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#### **A. For Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme**

<b>Ministry of Chemicals &amp; Petro-chemicals</b>	<b>92.00</b>	<b>107.00</b>
Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals	42.00	27.00
1. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.50	1.00
2. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.00	2.00
3. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	2.00	0.50

Ministry/PSU	R.E. 1993-94	B.E. 1994-95
4. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	34.00	21.00
5. Hindustan Insecticide Ltd.	2.50	2.50
<b>Department of Fertilizers</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>
1. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	15.00	34.00
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	20.00	34.00
3. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	0.50	1.00
4. Projects and Development India Ltd.	14.50	11.00
<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation &amp; Tourism</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Department of Tourism</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>0.00</b>
1. Indian Tourism Development Corporation	8.73	0.00
<b>Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
1. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	12.00	5.00
<b>Ministry of Defence (Non-plan)</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>
1. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	10.00	00.00
2. Viguan Industries Ltd. (Subsidiary of BEML)	0.00	5.00
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd.	0.00	13.00
<b>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Modern Food Industries Ltd.	2.00	1.00
<b>Department of Heavy Industry</b>	<b>191.00</b>	<b>107.00</b>
1. Engineering Industries		96.00
2. Consumer Industries		16.50
3. Other Industries		4.50

Ministry/PSU	R.E. 1993-94	B.E. 1994-95
<b>Ministry of Mines</b>	<b>82.48</b>	<b>55.00</b>
1. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	18.48	15.00
2. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	40.00	17.50
3. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	6.00	5.00
4. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	8.00	7.50
5. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	10.00	10.00
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>
1. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	30.00	20.00
2. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	2.00	3.00
3. Bird Group of Companies	4.00	3.00
<b>Ministry of Surface Transport</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>49.00</b>
1. Delhi Transport Corporation	60.00	40.00
2. Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.	10.00	9.00
<b>Ministry of Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>
1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	10.00	6.00
2. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers, Ltd.	2.00	0.00
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>	<b>131.32</b>	<b>119.00</b>
1. National Jute Manufactures Corpn.	10.00	6.00
2. British India Corporation	0.75	13.00
3. Jute Corporation of India	0.50	2.00
4. National Textile Coporation Ltd.	100.00	84.00
5. Elgin Mills	17.15	12.00

Ministry/PSU	R.E. 1993-94	B.E. 1994-95
6. Cawnpore Textile Mills	2.92	2.00
<b>Ministry of Urban Development and Housing</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>0.00</b>
1. Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	6.42	0.00
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
1. Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Ltd.	12.00	0.00
<b>Department of Atomic Energy</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
1. Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.	5.00	5.00
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
1. Coal India Ltd.	120.00	0.00
Total:	<u>790.95</u>	<u>500.00</u>
<b>B. Investments in Public Enterprises</b>		
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
1. Cawnpore Textile Mills	1.00	0.00
2. Elgin Mills	10.00	0.00
3. N.T.C	50.00	0.00
Total:	<u>61.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>

[English]

**Price Control in Drugs**

3201. SHRI UPENDRA NATH  
VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS  
AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to evade price control, major pharmaceutical companies are getting their products manufactured in through small scale sector under the changed names selling them themselves;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Ranbaxy company in order to evade price control is getting 'Revital' medicine manufactured in small scale sector and selling it at exorbitant price much higher than the price fixed by the Government;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against it;

(e) whether high turnover drugs like Syprofloxacin and Porphoxocina are kept out of price control; and

(f) if so, 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). Small scale units are exempt from price control in relation to formulation based on bulk Drugs listed in Category II under the drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987. However, this exemption is not admissible if SSI drug units enter into any kind of trading arrangement with the organised sector units and any violation of these provisions are actionable in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987.

(c) and (d). On receiving such reports, Madhya Pradesh Government has been advised to take appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987/ Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(e) and (f). The Review of the Drug Policy, 1986, *inter-alia* covers exclusion/

inclusion of drugs under Price Control and is at an advanced stage of finalisation.

[Translation]

### Sewage Disposal Schemes of Madhya Pradesh

3202. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding assistance to sewage disposal scheme in the major cities of the State;

(b) if so, the details 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) Yes Sir.

(b) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Project of 4 major towns viz. Gwalior, Jablapur, Indore and Shivpuri have been received by the Union Government. The estimated cost of the Gwalior Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Project is Rs. 2730 lakhs. The estimated cost of Jabalpur Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project for phase-I is Rs. 4557 lakhs and phase-II is Rs. 3240 lakhs. The Indore Sewerage Project Phase-I is Rs. 5480 lakhs and that of Shivpuri Sewerage Project is Rs. 18966 lakhs.

(c) The Gwalior and Jablapur Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Projects have already been approved from the technical angle by the Union Government.

Regarding the Indore Town Phase-I sewerage project it is stated that the State Govt. are yet to depute an official to discuss the observations/comments of the project as made by the Union Govt. for modifying the proposals, Shivpuri Town Sewerage Project, needs some modification in the light of the observations made by the Government and conveyed to the State Govt.

### Foreign Capital Investment

3203. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual foreign capital investment in the country *vis-a-vis* approved foreign investment proposals during the last three years is only 5% as reported in the Jansatta, dated July 22, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir. From 1991 to June 1994, Rs. 15735.69 crores of foreign direct investment has been approved while actual inflow of foreign investment in the country has been Rs. 3943.10 crores. This amounts to 25.06% of the total foreign direct investment approved during the said period.

(b) and (c). These approvals have been accorded recently and include mega-projects for power, oil refinery etc. whose gestation period is longer.

### Capacity of BHEL

3204. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed increase in the capacity of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been reduced from 38,000 megawatt to 30,000 megawatt during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Treatment of Contaminated Water

3205. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have sought loan from "HUDCO" for the treatment of contaminated water in different cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be released by "HUDCO" during 1994-95?

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.

[English]

### MRTP

3206. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission relating to the Government undertakings and private firms separately during 1993-94;

(b) the reasons for delay in settling the cases;

(c) whether show cause notices have been issued to the companies who have violated the MRTP rules; and

(d) if so, the action 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) and (b). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission does not maintain separate data in respect of enquiry instituted against Government undertakings and private firms. As on 30th June, 1994, a total of 9 Monopolistic Trade Practice Enquiries, 501 Restrictive Trade Practice Enquiries and 522 Unfair Trade Practice Enquiries were pending before the MRTP Commission. These enquiries are at different stages of consideration before the Commission.

The MRTP Commission is a quasi-judicial body and proceedings before it

are deemed to be judicial proceedings. For conduct of its functions, the Commission is required to follow the procedures laid down in the MRTP Act, 1969, MRTPC regulations, 1991; Indian Penal Code and the Cr. P.C., 1973, compliance of mandatory provisions of which necessarily takes time.

(c) and (d). The MRTP Commission is empowered to file a complaint in the Court of Session if the respondent is found to have violated the order or has failed to comply with the obligations imposed. The Commission takes necessary action as contemplated under the Act whenever any violation or non-compliance of its orders is noticed.

### Musical Garden

3207. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to develop a musical garden in the capital;

(b) if so, whether some sites have been selected for this purpose;

(c) the time by which the construction work on such a garden is likely to be started and completed; and

(d) the estimated expenditure involved therein?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposal is at conceptual stage; hence, the questions of time frame and estimated expenditure do not arise

### **Small and Tiny Sector**

3208. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI N. DENNIS:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evaluated the contribution made by the small and tiny sector towards the National economy as a whole;

(b) if so, the findings of such evaluation;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to provide a package programme for the enhancement of the role of this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Government is continuously monitoring the performance and contribution of the small and tiny sector to National economy. The small scale sector accounts for about 40% of the total industrial output and about 33% by way of direct exports to the country's total exports. In the year 1993-94 production of the small scale sector has been provisionally placed at Rs. 236525 crores at current prices, employment at 139.38 lakh number for 23.84 lakh SSI units.

(c) and (d). The role of small scale sector in the development of economy of India has been fully recognised by the Government. The development of small scale industries has been, therefore, receiving high priority in the programmes of industrial development of the country and increasing the flow of assistance to the sector has been one of the salient features of the policy of the Government.

The Government has taken a number of measures which include provision of institutional support and a package of incentives and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation of items for purchase from small scale units, machinery on hire purchase technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facility services, provision of industrial accommodation and other infrastructural facilities.

The package of incentives and concessions is kept under constant review and modifications are made from time to time, depending on the needs of the situation and objectives in view. A number of steps have been taken subsequent to announcement of policy of liberalisation such as enhancement in the limit of plant and machinery in respect of tiny units from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs irrespective of the location of the unit, inclusion of business and industry related services as tiny units. Further, the distinction between registered and unregistered units for the purpose of availing of concession under the General Excise Exemption Scheme for SSI Sector has been done away with. The policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6th August, 1991 are intended to impart more vitality and growth impetus to small scale industries.

However, the primary responsibility for the development of small scale and tiny sector rests with the State Governments. The Central Government only supplements their efforts in this regard. Most of the states/Union Territories have announced their industrial policies with special incentives/facilities in favour of small and tiny sector.

[Translation]

### **Dependants of Deceased Defence Personnel**

3209. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dependants of deceased defence personnel whom employment was provided during 1991-92; 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the number of such cases pending at present and the number of persons likely to be provided employment during 1994-95; and

(c) the details of other measures being taken by the Government to remove the hardships being faced by the family members of the deceased defence personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A *Statement* is enclosed.

### **STATEMENT**

Family members of the deceased Defence personnel are entitled for the following benefits:

#### **I. Families of those defence personnel who die in war or war-like operations**

##### *(a) Pension & Gratuity:*

Families are given liberalised special family pension equal to reckonable emoluments last drawn. Gratuity is given at the specified rates, depending upon the rank and length of service.

##### *(b) Benefits under Army Group Insurance Scheme:*

Families are entitled to death benefits at the following rates:

Officers	Rs. 3.85 lakhs
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JCOs/ORs	Rs. 1.65 lakhs
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(c) *Other benefits:*

Financial assistance at the following scale is admissible:

*Army Officer's Benevolent Fund:*

Next of kin of officers are entitled to maximum financial grant of Rs. 20,000/-

*Army Wives' Welfare Association Fund:*

Officers	Rs. 5,000
JCOs	Rs. 4,000
ORs	Rs. 3,000

*Disabled Army Personnel, Widow & Orphans fund (DAPWO):*

Officers	Rs. 2,000
JCOs	Rs. 1,500
ORs	Rs. 1,000

Defence Services Officers' Provident Fund/Armed Forces Personnel Provident Fund and Leave Encashment, as admissible.

**Employment assistance**

Upto two dependents of Service Personnel killed or severely wounded in the operations are entitled to Priority IIA for employment in Group 'C' and 'D' posts filled through DGE&T/Employment Exchanges.

**Educational concessions**

Children of Defence personnel killed or disabled in action who are studying in educational institutions under the Department of Education, are entitled to the following educational concessions;

- (i) Complete exemption from tuition fee and other fees levied by the educational institution concerned;
- (ii) Grants to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in boarding schools and colleges;
- (iii) Full cost of books and stationery; and

- (iv) Full cost of uniform, where this is compulsory.

*Grant for construction/repair of houses*

50% of grant paid to war widows by the State Governments for construction/repairs of houses is re-imbursed by the Centre, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/-

*Grant for marriages of daughters of war widows*

The Kendriya Sainik Board gives a grant of Rs. 1,000/- for marriages of daughter of a war widow.

**Rail Travel concession**

75% concession in rail fare for travel in Second Class is available to war widows.

**Rehabilitation**

Allotment of agencies for sale of petroleum products, vegetables and milk.

- II. Families of Defence Personnel who die in Service on account of causes attributable to Military Service are given special Family Pension at the following rates. The families are also entitled to gratuity at the rates depending upon the rank and the length of service of deceased Defence Personnel:

Reckonable Emoluments	Rates of Special Family pension
<i>(a) If the widow is childless:</i>	
(i) Not exceeding Rs. 1500/-	50% of pay.
(ii) Between Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 3,000/-	40% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 750/-
(iii) Exceeding Rs. 3,000/-	30% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,200/- and a maximum of Rs. 1,250/-
<i>(b) If the widow has child/children</i>	
Irrespective of pay	60% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 750/- and a maximum of Rs. 2,500/-

- III Families of those Defence Personnel who die on account of causes neither attributable to nor aggravated by Military Service are entitled to family pension at the following rates. They are also entitled to gratuity at rates depending upon the rank and the length of service:

Pay last Drawn	Rates of Pension
(I) Not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-	30% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 375/-
(ii) Between Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 3,000/-	20% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 450/-
(iii) Exceeding Rs. 3,000/-	15% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 600/- and maximum of Rs. 1,250/-

IV Other Benefits:

Families of deceased Defence Personnel who are in receipt of family pension are provided:

- Free medical facilities in Defence hospitals;
- CSD facilities at the nearest canteen;
- Widows of deceased Defence Personnel in penury are considered for financial assistance from the Welfare Funds of the Kendriya Sainik Board.
- Concessions are provided to children for recruitment in the Armed Forces in terms of relaxed physical standards. A concession of 10 marks is also given on overall score.
- Families are also provided assistance to settle in self-employment ventures by way of vocational training, financial assistance, etc.

**Autonomous body for sick undertakings**

3210. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
RAI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up a new autonomous body for the revival of sick Public Sector Undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have also ascertained the possibilities of the speedy disposal of the cases by reviewing the present working of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is now functioning with full strength. Presently, all the posts of members and Chairman of BIFR have been filled up by the appointment of experienced persons who have varied experiences in the field of labour accounting and management. It is expected that BIFR shall be in a position to take decisions on the cases expeditiously depending upon the complexities of individual cases.

**JRY in Maharashtra**

3211 SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned fund for the construction of roads and laboratories under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the rural areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of villages in which these facilities are yet to be provided?

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 primary objective of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is the generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed rural people living below the poverty line. Implementing Agencies i.e. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) and village Panchayats can take up any work which generates employment, subject to the conditions laid down in the JRY manual. Though, construction of Lavatories and Rural Roads are permissible activities under JRY, Union Government have not sanctioned separate funds for this purpose to any State including the State of Maharashtra.

No separate records of villages in which these facilities are provided/yet to be provided are maintained at the Central level.

**Diversion of Funds**

3212. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to Madhya Pradesh for irrigation projects and the amount actually utilised so far;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sought permission from the Union Government to utilise the funds allocated for irrigation projects on other projects;

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

(d) the time by which permission is likely to be granted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Allocations made to Madhya Pradesh for Irrigation Sector during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and expenditure during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below:-

**Madhya Pradesh***Approved Outlay and Expenditure for Irrigation Sector**(Rs. crores)*

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
Eighth plan (1992-97)	2656.24	--
1992-93	531.45	363.09

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1993-94	543.03	383.09
1994-95	543.30	--

(b) No such request for permission to divert funds from Irrigation Projects to other Projects in Madhya Pradesh has been received in this Ministry.

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

*[English]***Solar Energy Equipments**

3213. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGEHLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken for development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the agencies and firms which have been licensed to manufacture solar energy equipments in the State and subsidy given to those agencies; and

(c) the facilities and subsidy available to those who want to establish industries to manufacture solar energy and other non-conventional energy equipments?

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 on Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a wide ranging programme

for development and utilization of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the entire country including the State of Gujarat. Apart from installation of various renewable energy systems including biogas, improved chulha, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, biomass, etc. in the domestic sector, 14.48 MW wind power projects, 10 KW SPV power plants and 5,86,900 LPD industrial solar water heating systems have been installed during the last three years in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Manufacture of solar energy products is delicensed and no license is issued by the Government. However, 33 companies are registered as manufacturers of solar water heating system, solar stills, solar cookers, solar air heaters and timber kilns in the State. In addition, 12 companies are registered as suppliers of solar photovoltaic systems in the State.

Solar energy and other non-conventional energy equipments manufacturers are being provided various incentives which include concessional rates of customs duty on import of capital equipments, raw material, consumables, and finished products. Soft loan lending, exemption of excise duty on sale of finished products and 100% depreciation is also available to the manufacturers as well as users.

#### **Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited**

3214. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited (BBVL) is the supplier of some components of the air brake system to the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the orders placed by the Indian Railways on BBVL for vacuum exhausters during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) the reasons for cut in these orders by the Railways;

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the Railways;

(e) if so, their response thereto; and

(f) the reasons for non-revival of this company so far which is under BIFRR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited (BBVL) supplies air brake systems and also spares to the Indian Railways.

(b) The details of orders placed by the Indian Railways on BBVL for vacuum exhausters during the last three years till date are as under:-

(Value in Lakhs)

1991-92	351.92
1992-93	337.32
1993-94	369.00
1994-95 (Upto July, 1994)	146.30

(c) to (e). The Ministry of Railways have taken a policy decision to switch over from dual brake system namely vacuum brakes and air brakes as at present to single air brake system.

Vacuum brake therefore, will be replaced by air brakes and therefore requirement of exhausters to the Railways will be phased out.

(f) BBVL is presently before the BIFR. The final decision of the viability of BBVL will depend on BIFR's recommendations.

### **Production of Honey**

3215. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the honey production in Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and

(b) the details of assistance provided to these States during each of the last three years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The KVIC implements normal programme for Bee-keeping through directly aided institutions & State KVI Boards in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from this KVIC has also taken up rehabilitation programme at the cost of Rs. 34.88 lakhs in the Kerala State & Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu. The steps taken for the promotion of Bee-keeping industry under the purview of KVIC includes the development of bee-keeping industry on modern scientific lines, exploring and trying to cover the plantation also. The KVIC has also introduced the high yielding varieties of honey bees, namely, apis mellifera, in most of the part of the country in order to increase the output of honey.

(b) The district-wise details of assistance provided to Kerala & Tamil Nadu are not readily available with the central office of KVIC, Bombay. However the details of the assistance provided during the last 3 years to Kerala & Tamil Nadu areas as under:—



**Rent Controllers**

3216. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rent Controllers have been appointed in all States and Union Territories;

(b) the number of cases lying pending with Rent Controllers;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb rent disputes in future?

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) Rent is a State subject and the State Governments are responsible for the appointment of Rent Controllers as per the provisions of the relevant State Rent Act.

(b) and (c). Since this is a State matter details are not collected and maintained by the Central Government.

(d) The model rent control legislation providing for balancing the interest of the landlords and tenants, has been formulated by the Central Govt. and forwarded to the State Governments. This is expected to curb rent disputes in future.

**Mega City Plan**

3217. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities developed/ to be developed as Mega City in the country; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any proposal in this regard; and

(c) 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) The names of cities proposed for development under the Mega City Scheme State-wise are as follows:-

---

Maharashtra	Bombay
West Bengal	Calcutta
Tamil Nadu	Madras
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Karnataka	Bangalore

---

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal has sent a proposal for the Calcutta Mega City Programme. The financing pattern for the Mega City Scheme is 25% Central share: 25% State share: 50% Institutional financing. The details of allocations proposed are as under:

(Rs. Crores)

Sector	Annual Phasing			Total
	1993-94 & 1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
(i) Water Supply	36.30	36.30	48.40	121.00
(ii) Drainage & Sanitation	24.30	24.30	32.40	81.00
(iii) Solid Waste Management	3.30	3.30	4.40	11.00
(iv) Traffic & Transportation	32.40	32.40	43.20	108.00
(v) Bustee Improvement	3.30	3.30	4.40	11.00
(vi) Housing & New Area Development	51.00	51.00	68.00	170.00
(vii) Commercial Development	29.70	29.70	39.60	99.00
(viii) Environmental Improvement & Restoration	2.10	2.10	2.80	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.40</b>	<b>182.40</b>	<b>243.20</b>	<b>608.00</b>

**Fluoride affected villages in  
Andhra Pradesh**

3218. SHRI SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME  
MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of  
Andhra Pradesh has forwarded proposals  
to provide safe drinking water to Fluoride  
affected villages in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-  
MENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI  
PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the sub-Mission  
of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water  
Mission on control of fluorosis, a project  
to cover 97 villages in Rangareddy District  
at an estimated cost of Rs. 377.60 lakh  
has been sanctioned.

The following four projects have  
also been received from Govt. of Andhra  
Pradesh recently, and are under technical  
scrutiny:—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Integrated Fluorosis control  
project in Ananthapur Distt to

cover 1470 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2821.473 lakhs.

2. Project for providing safe drinking water to villages affected with excess fluoride in Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency in Karimnagar District to cover 82 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 1006.70 lakhs.
3. Project for providing safe drinking water supply to villages affected with excess fluoride in Hanumakonda Assembly Constituency area of Warangal District to cover 24 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 790.00 lakhs.
4. Project for providing safe drinking water to villages affected with excess fluoride in Vinukonda Assmbley Constituency area of Guntur District to cover 52 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 480.00 lakhs.

#### **Orders to Sick Public Sector Undertakings**

3219. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Public Sector Undertakings are reluctant to place orders on these Undertakings which have been referred to BIFR;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether this phenomenon is compounding the problems of sick

undertakings which are under BIFR making their revival process more difficult;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to protect the interest of these sick undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Placing of orders by one public sector on another depends on the capacity of the public sector enterprise to supply products of required specifications, of specific standards and quality, adherence to the delivery schedules at competitive rates etc. Whether the supplying enterprise has been referred to BIFR or not does not play the key role in the decision to place the orders by one on another.

(b) to (e). Do not arise

#### **Union Carbide Company**

3220. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Union Carbide Company in Bhopal is seeking to dismantle its machinery;

(b) whether this is being done with the prior permission of the Government;

(c) whether C.B.I. is still in charge of the Union Carbide Company factory

at Bhopal and the factory was declared attached by the court order;

(d) whether any gas victims' organisations have moved the court for prevention of such dismantling; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent such a move by the Union Carbide 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) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been informed by the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) that the work of inspection, cleaning and dismantling of plant, equipment, structures, tanks, vessels, etc. other than MIC structure, its storage area and/or sevin/MIC control room, was in progress.

(b), (c) and (e). The CBI has informed that the plant and equipments of UCIL, Bhopal, were not seized during investigations and these are not case properties of the criminal case against the accused persons. The factory was not declared attached by any Court Order. No action is therefore, considered necessary by the Government in this regard.

(d) An application has been filed in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal requesting for restraining Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) from alienating its properties before the final decision in the criminal case.

### Bio-Gas plants

3221. SHRI THOTA SUBBARAO:  
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY  
DR. KRUPASINDHU  
BHOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants in the country as on March, 31, 1994, State-wise;

(b) the number of biogas plants proposed to be installed during 1994-95 state-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give the financial assistance to the State Government for the development of biogas plants and for research work; 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) Information is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*

(b) Information is given in the enclosed *Statement-II*

(c) and (d). Financial assistance is being provided to State Governments and nodal agencies for promotion and setting up of family type as well as community, institutional and night-soil based biogas plants during the year

1994-95 under two separate Central Sector Schemes, whereas funds for Research and Development on Biogas

are being sanctioned to universities, research organisations and other institutions on a project by project basis.

### STATEMENT I

*Number of Biogas Plants Set-up in different States and Union Territories upto March 31, 1994*

State/Union Territory	Number of family type Biogas Plants	Number of Community, Institutional & Night-soil based Biogas Plants
Andhra Pradesh	152897	65
Arunachal Pradesh	126	—
Assam	13119	—
Bihar	80378	15
Goa	2293	—
Gujarat	231400	96
Haryana	26324	12
Himachal Pradesh	34150	3
Jammu & Kashmir	1067	4
Karnataka	136835	10
Kerala	40124	1
Madhya Pradesh	71713	84
Maharashtra	536533	178
Manipur	782	—
Meghalaya	329	—
Mizoram	1009	—
Nagaland	194	—

State/Union Territory	Number of family type Biogas Plants	Number of Community, Institutional & Night-soil based Biogas Plants
Orissa	94007	32
Punjab	24306	198
Rajasthan	50086	41
Sikkim	1215	—
Tamil Nadu	168266	69
Tripura	470	—
Uttar Pradesh	243128	236
West Bengal	73961	9
Andaman & Nicobar	108	—
Chandigarh	82	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	159	—
Daman & Diu	—	10
Delhi	629	—
Pondicherry	530	1
Others	1875	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>1988095</b>	<b>1153</b>

**STATEMENT — II**

*Physical Targets Allocated to Different States/ Union Territories for Setting up of Biogas Plants during the Year 1994-95*

State/Union Territory	Physical Targets (Nos.) Allocated	
	Family Type Biogas Plants	Community, Institutional & Night-soil Based Biogas Plants
Andhra Pradesh	20000	3
Arunachal Pradesh	10	—
Assam	1000	—
Bihar	3000	2
Goa	200	—
Gujarat	38000	7
Haryana	2000	2
Himachal Pradesh	1800	—
Jammu & Kashmir	50	—
Karnataka	18000	4
Kerala	1500	1
Madhya Pradesh	15000	10
Maharashtra	20000	27
Manipur	150	—
Meghalaya	100	—
Mizoram	100	—
Nagaland	100	—
Orissa	12000	2
Punjab	3000	20

State/Union Territory	Physial Targets (Nos.) Allocated	
	Family Type Biogas Plants	Community, Institutional & Night-soil Based Biogas Plants
Rajasthan	5000	1
Sikkim	150	1
Tamil Nadu	8000	20
Tripura	50	—
Uttar Pradesh	1000	40
West Bengal	6000	5
Andaman & Nicobar	5	—
Chandigarh	5	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	—
Daman & Diu	2	—
Delhi	10	5
Pondicherry	15	—
Others	34750	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>200</b>

\* Khadi and Village Industries Commission, National Dairy Development Board, and voluntary organisations.

### Capital Outlays for Armed Forces

3222. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred under the head capital outlay for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force separately; and

(b) the reasons for incurring additional expenditure over and above the budget estimate of 1993-94 and the details of the items on which the said expenditure incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Expenditure booked in the provisional accounts for 1993-94 under the head/Capital Outlay for the three Services is as under:

Army	Rs. 2270.49 Crores
Navy	Rs. 1381.32 Crores
Air Force	Rs. 2633.10 Crores

The expenditure incurred is within the sanctioned budget estimates plus supplementary obtained.

The reasons for incurring additional expenditure over and above the Budget Estimates of 1993-94 were mainly the unification of exchange rates and contractual obligations. A Supplementary grant of Rs. 1388.38 Crores under 'voted' was obtained to meet this additional expenditure. The break up of this additional expenditure for the three services is as under:

Army	Rs. 531.84 Crores
Navy	Rs. 345.33 Crores
Air Force	Rs. 511.21 Crores

The additional expenditure was incurred mainly under Aircraft and Aeroengine, Naval Fleet, other equipment and Heavy and Medium vehicles.

#### Public Sector Undertakings

3223. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings which have improved their

financial and economic condition during the last three years;

(b) the details of the sick Public Sector Undertakings which have been revived during the period; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed for the remaining sick undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Enterprise-wise details of financial performance for last three years are given in summarised profit and loss account in Volume-III of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93 whereas details of physical performance are available in *Statement* No. 23 A in Volume-I, Pages S-134 to S-161 of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93 laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

(b) and (c). As on date, there are 50 sick industrial Public Sector Enterprises which have been registered with BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes. The BIFR appoint operating agency for each such sick enterprise who suggest the remedial measures. Such remedial measures are enterprise specific depending on the causes of sickness. So far, the revival scheme in respect of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has been approved by the BIFR for final implementation.

#### Inventories of Imported Technology

3224. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preparation of inventories of imported technology/heavy

equipments for public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry is being carried out; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised and placed on the Table of the House?

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

(b) The exercise is being carried out and likely to be completed by end of August, 1994.

#### Unorganised Sector

3225. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any scheme for the welfare of rural workers in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this scheme is beneficial to rural workers; and

(d) the allocation of funds made therefor during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). Integrated Rural

Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are two major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented by the Government for welfare of the rural workers, including agricultural and non-agricultural workers living below the poverty line. The main aim of IRDP is to create self employment opportunities for the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit extended by financial institutions for productive and income generating assets. Similarly, the main aim of JRY is to generate additional gainful employment for unemployed and under employed men and women in the rural areas. People living below the poverty line are the target group under this programme and preference is given to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers. 30% employment opportunities are earmarked for women. Besides the Central Government has also introduced an Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) w.e.f. 2 Oct., 1993 in the backward areas of the country covering drought prone, desert areas, tribal areas and hilly areas. This scheme aims at providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking for it.

(d) The allocation of funds for IRDP and JRY during 1994-95 is as under:-

Programme	Amount allocated (Rs. in Crores)
(i) IRDP	1098.22
(ii) JRY	3855.00
(iii) EAS	1200.00

[Translation]

**Permission to Multinational  
Companies**

3226. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to grant permission to some multinational companies to make agreements with Indian companies for marketing of the items reserved for small scale sector;

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

(c) the fields in which permission has been granted to them to sign agreements with Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Details of the approvals granted to Multinational companies to enter into agreements with Indian companies for marketing of the items reserved for the Small Scale Sector, during the post-policy Sector (August, 1991 to June, 1994) is in the attached *Statement*.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Name of Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Amt. (in million)	% of Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Givaudan Roure, Switzerland		Export & Marketing of perfume/flavour raw material and finished perfumery/flavour compound from India	25.00	100.00
2.	Bata (BN) BV, Netherlands	Bata India Ltd. Calcutta	All types of footwear, footwear components, leather and products allied to footwear and sports goods, accessories, garments and other merchandise	131.10	51.00
3.	The Walt Disney Co. USA	Indo-Euro Industries Ltd., Bombay	To develop & market products using the characters, concepts & ideas developed by Walt Disney including music cassettes, toys educational help & video products	5.10	51.00

4. Levi's Strauses & Co., Hong Kong	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India for marketing, advertising, distribution & sale of its branded garments manufactured in selected SSI units.	94.77	100.00
5. Littlewoods International Ltd. UK	Coopers & Lybrand Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	473.25	100.00
6. Benetton Group S.P.A, Italy	DCM Ltd., New Delhi	95.00	50.00
7. Dunkin' Donuts Inc. USA	Kwality Frozen Foods, Bombay	0.25	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Baskin Robbins International Ltd. USA	Kwality Fozen Foods, Bombay	To set up a joint venture for undertaking activities relating to franchising & marketing of icecream produced by independent small scale units with the technological support. It shall not manufacture items reserved for the small scale sector.	0.25	50.00

[English]

**Defence Land Policy**

3227. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from different organisations etc. for making suitable changes in defence land policy in regard to repair and constructions of old grant bungalows in cantonment areas; and

(b) if so, 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) Such changes as are felt to be essential will be duly carried out.

**Land Reform Laws**

3228. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for inclusion of Land Reform Laws in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. A proposal seeking inclusion of seven land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution has been received from the Government of West Bengal. The details of laws are given below:

1. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1981
2. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1986
3. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1986
4. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Act, 1986
5. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1989
6. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1990
7. The West Bengal Land Reforms Tribunal Act, 1991.

**Petro-Chemical Project**

3229. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the proposal to set up a Petro-Chemical Project in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the location of the project and the estimated cost involved on the proposed 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 (c). In the last two years Government have approved two proposals from M/s. Reliance Industries Limited for setting up cracker units for the manufacture of ethylene and other downstream products. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Cracker Capacity	Location	Estimated cost (Rs./Crores)
1.	7.5 Lakhs TPA of ethylene (Expansion from 4 Lakhs TPA to 7.5 Lakhs TPA)	Hazira	621
2.	8 lakhs TPA of ethylene	Jamnagar	1732

#### Housing Societies in U.P.

3230. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cooperative housing societies in Uttar Pradesh which were given financial assistance by HUDCO and the amount of assistance given; and

(b) the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be given to the remaining societies?

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 names of Cooperative Housing Societies in Uttar Pradesh which were given financial assistance by HUDCO (as on 30.6.94)

and the amount of assistance given to each of the societies are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Housing Society	Amount of HUDCO Loan (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Uttar Pradesh Sahakari Awas Sangh Ltd.	1000.00
2.	D.C.M. Cooperative Ltd.	17.59
3.	Anuyogi Sahakari Awas Samati Ltd.	23.64
Total		1041.23

(b) HUDCO has reported that no proposal of any Cooperative society in Uttar Pradesh is pending in HUDCO.

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme**

3231. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of worker who have availed of voluntary retirement scheme in Central and State Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years; and

(b) the alternative programmes made for their retraining and redeployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 131 PSEs have informed that during 1989-90 to 1992-93, 98,513 employees opted for voluntary retirement. 92 PSEs have furnished Nil information. Information in respect of State Public Sector Undertakings is not available since they are not under the administrative control of the Central Government.

(b) For retraining and counselling of rationalised workers five schemes have been approved for implementation on pilot scale basis. 266 rationalised workers have already been given training as on 31.5.94.

**Special Category States**

3232. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of experts has been set up to recommend solution for the financial problems of special category States;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

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

(b) The recommendations made by the committee may be seen in the *Statement* attached.

(c) The recommendations concerning the Central Government have been accepted and implemented; in regard to the recommendations relevant to the States. The States have been requested to take follow up action: in regard to the recommendations relevant to the banking and financial institutions and other central and centrally sponsored corporations and organisations. Ministry of Finance have been requested to take follow up action.

**STATEMENT***Recommendations for Durable Solution*

In finding durable solutions to the financial problems of the Special Category States, the issues which needed attention are: (a) the States' past financial liabilities arising either because of the UT period or out of Centre directed/related expenditure in their territories; (b) the limited resource base with increased administrative and other expenditures on essential State organs; and (c) the need to reduce the non-plan gap emerging after the devolution as per the Finance Commission recommendations. Positive measures to overcome these problems need to be taken not only by the Central Government but also by the State Governments themselves.

4.2 The search for durable solution involved the following steps:

- (i) Identification of such liabilities of the states carried from the past which these States may find it difficult to meet, given their limited resources and capacities and which may now be written off to enable the States to start on a clean slate;
- (ii) Assessment of their resource mobilisation capabilities, exploration of ways of mobilising additional resources and possibilities of reducing expenditure;
- (iii) Consideration of measures to limit the non-plan gap arising due to maintenance liabilities in respect of previous Plan Schemes; and
- (iv) Reviewing the line of demarcation between plan and non-plan expenditure.

4.3 The Committee, after studying the issues along the lines indicated above, have attempted to design a package of measures relevant to the medium-term, that is, the period of the Eighth Plan, 1992-97. In doing so, however, the committee have taken a view that while bearing in mind the specific State-wise problems, the measures should reflect a Common strategy for all the States. The committee have also kept in view the earlier decisions of the NDC in respect of (a) additional financing which can be mobilised by way of utilisation of external aid by these States; and (b) specified level of transfer of plan funds to meet the non-plan gap, for which the present

NDC decision is confined to 10 per cent of normal Central (net) assistance.

4. The Committee feels that in view of the overall resource constraint there is need to look into the possibilities of sharing certain common administrative overheads required for governance particularly in respect of those States which are geographically contiguous and have had a common past. This would require a separate study by the States themselves. Such a common sharing of certain administrative overheads can result in reduction in expenditure. Instances of some common overheads may be a common Governor, common High Court, common University, common Institutes of technology and research and others. In smaller States, two or three related departments may be combined to form a single department.

4.5 In what follows, the Committee's recommendations are brought out as those relevant to (i) the Central Government; (ii) the State Governments; (iii) the financial system; and (iv), other Centrally sponsored/supported institutions.

4.6 In view of the background to the creation of the Special Category States and the financial difficulties inherited from the past as well as cumulated over years, the Committee recommends the following:

- (i) The loans given during the UT period and the debt services thereof in relation to the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram may be written off in order to enable these States to start from a clean slate and manage their finances in a new set up. This may be made effective from 1992-93.

- (ii) Loan and debt service liabilities of Arunachal Pradesh on account of Pre-Statehood liabilities for purchases of equipments including helicopters meant for security as was decided by the Government of India may be written off.
- (iii) The date of application of revised pattern of Central assistance to Assam and J&K to 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan may be preponed to 1.4.1990. This would benefit the two States to the extent of around Rs. 85 crores in 1992-93.
- (iv) The States should get due returns on their natural resources which are available for use and development of the rest of the nation. Thus, the royalty wherever due on the natural resources including hydro electric generation gas/oil etc., should be revised expeditiously.

The formula that has been evolved by the department of Power in respect of new Central hydro electric power projects provides the "home" State 12 per cent of the power generated by the power stations free of cost. This is intended to be in the nature of royalty given to the "home" State. The Himachal Pradesh Government has however, claimed royalty for the surrender of water rights in relation to all the Central sector and other State sector owned or operated hydel projects located in Himachal Pradesh. Such a proposal has several *inter-state* implications and

all the other States in the region will have to be consulted before a view can be taken. It is understood that the claim of the State Government for 12 per cent free power in the case of Baira Siul in lieu of the existing 1.5 paise per unit royalty is being processed by the Department of Power. If this proposal is accepted, this will result in an incremental revenue of Rs. 6.5 crores annually for Himachal Pradesh. It is open to the Government of Himachal Pradesh to levy a duty on the electricity generated. Madhya Pradesh has levied a duty on the electricity generated within the State. The State Government have been collecting the duty from NTPC power stations also even though the other States in the region, Maharashtra and Gujarat, to whom NTPC sells power from these power stations, have contested the extra levy. If on the analogy of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh also levies an electricity duty of say 15 paise per unit, this will yield a total annual benefit of around Rs. 85 crores for the State from the electricity generated from central power stations. However, it is necessary for the State to keep in view the long term implications of levying electricity duty on Centrally generated power. In the longrun indiscriminate levy of electricity duty may act as a deterrent to inter-State power flows. Nevertheless, the major physical resource that the Himachal Pradesh as a State has for raising the revenue is the vast hydro-electric potential that exists in the State.

The State of Assam has been pressing for the revision of royalty

on crude oil. It is understood that the Ministry of Petroleum have set up a committee for considering the revision of royalty and that the committee has submitted the report which is under consideration of the Central Government. A decision on revision of royalty should be taken expeditiously and a decision taken during the current year (1992-93), will benefit Assam substantially because of arrears due from April 1990.

- (v) Given the resource constraint and development requirements, committed liability in respect of maintenance expenditure for the development schemes of the previous plans may have to be seen as continuing development plan liability in the case of these State. Such liability may be considered by the Planning Commission, after due assessment, as part of the plan approved from year to year. This would enable these States to take out substantial expenditure from non-plan account resulting in the reduction of non-plan resource gap. The committed liability in respect of maintenance expenditure of the Seventh Plan Schemes to be transferred to non-plan is estimated at Rs. 484 crores for 1992-93.
- (vi) The Planning Commission have already been agreeing to the requests of these States to utilise 10 per cent of Central (net) assistance allocated for the plan for the purposes of partially meeting the non-plan

gap, following the decision taken by the NDC Committee in October 1990. All the ten States have not availed of this option. Given the substantial amount of Central assistance for funding their plans, the non-plan gap may be brought down significantly if the provision is raised to 20 per cent and if the States avail of the option.

- (vii) In the past, these States have not been able to get additional assistance in respect of utilisation of external aid because of formal/informal restrictions or because of their institutional, technical financial and other difficulties in preparing and implementing the projects. Financial and technical assistance to these States may be provided by the Centre for preparing projects which might qualify for external aid. Similarly formal/informal restrictions on externally-aided projects may be removed.

4.7 Implementation of the Recommendations (i), (ii), (iii), (v), and (vi) would reduce the non-plan deficit of these States by about Rs. 1200 crores in 1992-93. In addition, the State of Assam will gain as a result of revision of royalty on oil, while Himachal Pradesh through the imposition of electricity duty may be able to raise an additional Rs. 100 crores per annum. Thus, the Non-plan deficit of these States taken together would come down considerably. In regard to the remaining non-plan gap, the States should take appropriate steps for raising revenues as well as reducing expenditure, to cover the gap. The State of Jammu

& Kashmir stands as a case by itself its problems need to be tackled independently. While some of our recommendations will also benefit the State, for the time being the total net Central assistance to the State must go to meet the development expenditure whether it be on the plan or non-plan account.

4.8 In addition, as an incentive to the Special Category States to start the process of correction of the imbalance in their budget, we recommend that, during 1992-93, 10 per cent of the net normal Central assistance may be given as an additionality over and above the approved entitlement. The assistance may be given in 6 equal monthly instalments beginning from October 1992 and will be subject to the condition that in the month preceding the State is not in overdraft on any single day. A State in overdraft on any day in a particular month will forfeit the benefit of the additionality in the following month. However, full drawal of the ways and means limit allowed by Reserve Bank of India will not cause forfeiture. It is our belief that this measure will go a long way in helping the States in initiating the process of correction. For Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir, the two States who do not bank with the Reserve Bank of India, the present level of overdraft will be taken as the benchmark for reckoning performance. From 1993-94 onwards, the Planning Commission should build in a substantial fiscal performance criterion in determining and disbursing the special category states entitlement of normal central assistance.

4.9 The recommendations in relation to States are as follows:

- (i) The State's foremost task in bringin down the non-plan gap

is to cut non-plan revenue expenditure. Specific measures need to be taken towards achieving this objective. There is a need for reducing the ratio of non-plan revenue expenditure to total revenues, on an average, at least by 3 per centage points over the next few years. But in view of the problem at hand, certain effective measures need to be taken now without any delay so that they result in significant reduction in non-plan gap this year.

- (ii) The States may separately show the Ministries' Departments' establishment strength and expenditure on salaries and allowances in line with the Union's Expenditure Budget. This would enable them to closely look at the possibilities of reducing the ratio of expenditure on pay and allowances to total non-plan expenditure. For this reason, there should be no general expansion in the establishment strength. As indicated earlier, in Chapter 3 (Annexure 3.8) the employees on the pay roll of the Government are disproportionately large compared to population. There is thus, a case for reducing the overmanning to bring the total number of employees in line with the relative size of population and area. Government employment is very expensive and should not be used as a means for employment generation. Expansion of employment in

- government should be linked to productive plan schemes. The plan schemes to promote self-employment should be given due priority in allocations of available outlay.
- (iii) In view of small size of the States, they should look at the possibilities of creating common administrative over-head or sharing common facilities of a specialised and costly nature such as higher research and educational institutions. This is particularly applicable to the geographically contiguous States.
- (iv) Since committed liabilities for maintenance expenditure in respect of previous plan schemes constituted a significant share in the expenditure of these States, they may closely review the schemes with the objective of weeding them out without seriously affecting social purpose.
- (v) In view of the developmental process which has already started in these States, the rising incomes and considerable public sector expenditure there is scope for expanding the revenue-base of these States. Sales tax being an important source of tax revenue needs certain reforms for which steps should be taken in regard to restructuring the groups, eliminating enormous concessions and exemptions. If possible, steps should be taken to raise some resources from agricultural and allied activities including plantations.
- (vi) Among non-tax revenues, wherever possible resources should be mobilised from forest and related activities by expanding afforestation and introducing suitable crop cycles, improving degraded forests and harvesting forest products of value like honey, herbal items and productions of medicinal value. This will be an important step in preserving ecology and environment and will also yield good revenues over the time.
- 4.10 Particular attention of the financial institutions and the banking systems should be drawn towards the following suggestions:-
- (i) Financial institutions should take a sympathetic look at the applications from these States for increased sanctions;
- (ii) the banking system should aim at increasing the credit deposit ratios in these States for which States also should take certain initiatives; and
- (iii) mutual funds including UTI should participate in States' disinvestment programme that may be undertaken.
- The Committee feels that if the sanctions of the financial institutions are increased, the pressure on the public outlays of these States will go down. For example, it is reported that the amount of credit sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD) to cooperative and regional rural bank has made considerable headway in the development of rural areas of the north eastern region, particularly of non-farm activities. A systematic utilisation of the resources of the region, supported by increased loans from institutions, will also help in finding a durable solution to the financial problems of the States.

4.11 There are a number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Corporations and Organisations which provide funds for economic and social activities, particularly in the infrastructure and service sectors. These bodies should take a sympathetic view of the needs and demands of these States. Such support would not only help these States to reduce their expenditure liabilities, but would also contribute to better performance of the infrastructural and service sectors in these States which will in turn accelerate the growth process. The North Eastern Council can play an important role in this regard in relation to the States who are members of the Council.

4.12 The problems of the Special Category States have always received particular attention in the distribution of the Central assistance, 30 per cent of the total after providing for Area Programmes and externally aided projects is allocated to these States. In addition, the North Eastern Council also receives an additional allocation. The central assistance is now given to all Special Category States in the form of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan. Despite all these special considerations, these States are still having difficulties. This committee has recommended some steps which may ease their financial difficulties. This committee has identified certain loans

and debt service payments which can be written off. The committee also strongly recommends that royalty revisions relating to natural resources wherever due should be made expeditiously as the resource base of these States is limited. As an incentive to start the process of correction of the fiscal imbalance, for the current year the Committee has recommended additional Central assistance provided certain conditions are met with respect to fiscal management. However, it is necessary to build in fiscal performance as a criterion in determining the share of each State in normal Central assistance in the coming years. A strong effort must be made by all these States to cut revenue expenditures and raise revenues so that any remaining non-plan gap is bridged.

#### **Leather Industry in Kanpur**

3233. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are inadequate facilities for leather industry in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether foreign investors are hesitating to start their industries in Kanpur, as a result thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed 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) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Shapurkandi Project**

3234. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have submitted any proposals regarding Shahpurkandi project on Ravi river to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same has been technically cleared by Central Water Commission;

(d) if so, whether the work has since been started on this project; and

(e) if not, the time by which the work is likely to start?

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

(b) to (e). Shahpurkandi hydro-electric project with an installed capacity of 168 MW on Ravi river in Punjab at an estimated cost of Rs. 895.08 crores including interest during construction (IDC) of Rs. 153.56 crores has been accorded investment approval by Planning Commission on 5th July, 1993 subject to the resolution of inter-state aspects to the mutual satisfaction of all the concerned States before the commissioning of the

project. The project was techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority in August, 1992. Since the project is not a multipurpose one. Clearance from Central Water Commission is not required. This is an ongoing project and as per the construction schedule proposed by the Project authorities, the project is proposed to be completed in 5 years.

### **Report on Population**

3235. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has made any recommendations on population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). A Sub-Committee of NDC on Population constituted on the basis of decision taken by National Development Council at its meeting held on 23rd-24th December, 1991 submitted its report on 14th November, 1992. The report was considered at the 46th meeting of NDC held on 18th September, 1993. The NDC endorsed the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on Population and directed the nodal Ministry i.e. Department of Family Welfare to initiate further action.

The major recommendation of the NDC is formulation of a National

Population Policy. The Department of Family Welfare set up a group of experts under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan to prepare a draft policy. The group of experts had presented its report in May 1994. The other recommendations relate to strengthening of infrastructure, area specific microplanning, training of personnel. Inter-sectoral co-ordination, role of organised sector, research, incentives and disincentives. Financing of Family Welfare Programme etc. The Department of Family Welfare has already initiated action to implement these recommendations as mentioned above.

[Translation]

#### Land Records

3236. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of computerisation programme of land records during the last three years; and

(b) the quantum of work yet to be done and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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). During the last three years i.e. 1991-94, 41 projects on Computerisation of land records have been sanctioned by Govt. of India with 100 per cent financial assistance Rs. 8.96 crores have been provided for the same. The projects are in various stages of implementation and some States like

Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have distributed computer print outs of record of rights to the land holders.

It is an ongoing programme and is proposed to be continued on an expanded basis in the years to come.

[English]

#### National Habitat Management

3237. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions of the National Habitat Management;

(b) whether any branches of this Institution have been set up;

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

(d) the specific work undertaken by these Institutions during the last three years?

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 (d). There is no National level institution named National Habitat Management. However, an autonomous organisation named National Institute of Habitat Management (NIHM) has been functioning at Bhubaneswar under the aegis of Housing & Urban Development Department, Govt. of Orissa. Presently, the institute is being funded by UNICEF and Govt. of Orissa. The Institute is a multi-disciplinary body conceived for promoting sustainable

human settlement by exploring and preserving the habitat system. The Institute focuses on the study of environment and eco-system, planning, development and management of habitat's social and economic systems. It aims at functioning as an institute of excellence engaged in active research, need based training, consultancy and policy analysis in the fields of environmental and development of cost-effective habitat technology.

The institute has no branch in any other part of the country.

The specific works undertaken by the Institute during the last three years (upto 31.7.94) are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

#### STATEMENT

*Specific works Undertaken by the National Institute of Habitat Management during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 (Till 31.7.1994)*

1. A Training Programme of Trainers under Urban Basic Services for the poor was organised by National Institute of Habitat Management in collaboration with UNICEF from 22nd to 26th February, 1993.
2. An integrated Training Programme on cost effective building materials and construction was organised by National Institute of Habitat Management between 24.4.1993 and 30.4.1993, at Narangarh Building Centre.
3. An Advocacy Course in Urban Basic Services for the Chairpersons of different Urban Local

Bodies of the State was organised between 7th and 8th and also on 13th and 14th May, 1993, by the National Institute of Habitat Management in two batches. This is the first course of its own kind, launched by NIHM, in collaboration with UNICEF and Housing and Urban Development Department.

4. An Orientation Course in Urban Basic Services for the Executive Officers of different ULBs of the State was organised in two batches from 23.06.1993 to 28.06/1993 and from 04.08.1993 to 07.08.1993 by the NIHM.
5. A Training Programme for Health Personnel was conducted by the Institute of Habitat Management from 23.08.1993 to 25.08.1993.
6. Training on Urban Management programme was conducted by the Institute from 15.09.1993 to 17.09.1993 and 23.09.1993 respectively.
7. A communication Workshop on Building Centre on Cost-effective technology was organised by NIHM at the Narangarh Building Centre on 18.9.1993. The Workshop was attended by Scientist from CBRI (Roorkee), BMPTC, HUDCO, IIL Kharagpur, Political Leaders, Administrator, Media persons.

During the said workshop 25 women masons were also trained on cost-effective technology.

8. Besides on 04.10.1993 a Workshop was organised in the Institute, on Women and Sustainable Development where only women were the participants.

9. **Orientation Course for Core RCVs.**

Two orientation courses for core RCVs (Resident Community Volunteers) from 18.01.1994 to 19.01.1994 and from 21.01.1994 to 22.01.1994, 68 participants were organised. The course aimed at exposing total urban problems.

10. **Orientation Course on shelter and Kalinga Kutira 12.1.1994 to 13.1.1994.**

An Orientation Training Programme on Shelter and Kalinga Kutira was conducted from 12.1.1994 to 13.1.1994. The course objective was to familiarise the participants with the cost-effective technology and rural housing.

11. **Orientation Course for State Training Institute, SUDA & resource persons.**

An orientation course for STI, SUDA & resource persons was conducted on 8.4.1994. The Course aimed to impart and create awareness on training and assessment, research etc.

12. **Workshop on Awareness Building for proposed World Bank Project.**

This workshop was held on 9.5.1994, 16.5.1994 & 17.5.1994 in which the Chairpersons, Executive Officers, Engineers, Councillors participated. The Workshop's object was to create awareness on the reforms on Urban Development Sector 74th Constitutional Amendment Act World Bank Project overview etc.

13. **Advocacy Course for the Councillors of Puri, Bhubaneswar & Berhampur Municipalities.**

Three number of Advocacy Course of two days duration each was conducted by NIHM for councillors of Bhubaneswar, Puri & Berhampur on 3.7. 1994 to 4.7.1994 to 18.7.1994 and from 24.7.1994 to 25.7.1994 respectively. The aim of the Course was to create awareness on UBSP objectives, Community Participation and Coveragence etc.

**Participation in International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan New Delhi - 14.11.1993 to 23.11.1993.**

The Building Centre Narangarh was invited by India International Trade Fare through HUDCO to Project its work at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14.11.1993 to 23.11.1993.

The Cost-effective Building Materials and Technology were demonstrated in India. International Trade Fair held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14.10.1993 to 24.10.1993.

**Research Projects**

1. The Institute has taken up a research project on street children in collaboration with the UNICEF.
2. Besides the above achievements the institute has been actively associated in doing the benchmark survey in respect of 13 UBSP Towns with the help of Internal Faculty members.

**Allotment of School Sites**

3238. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a few school sites were allotted to the various societies in Delhi during 1987-90;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the building plans of school sites have been approved;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the plans are likely to be approved?

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) During 1987-90, 116 sites were allotted to the various societies/institutions. The year-wise break-up of these allotments is as under:-

Year	Allotments made
1987	36
1988	35
1989	33
1990	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>

(c) to (e). These questions are general in nature and not specific to any particular case. However, whenever the Society or the Institution applies for sanction of the building plans, the same are considered in accordance with the provisions laid down in the building bye-laws and MPD-2001. The time stipulated for sanction of the plans is 60 days. In addition to the time taken by Delhi Urban Arts Commission and Chief Fire Officer; Delhi Fire Service wherever their approval is required.

**Rural Water Supply**

3239. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance proposed to be given by the Union Government to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for water supply to problem villages under M.N.P. and A.R.W.S.P. during 1994-95 and the number of villages proposed to be covered;

(b) whether the Government of Holland has agreed to finance water supply schemes in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of villages proposed to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) During the year 1994-95 an allocation of Rs. 46.44 crore has been made under ARWSP (out of which Rs. 23.22 crore has been released) and a provision of Rs. 46.44 crore has been made in the State Sector MNP for the purpose of rural water supply in Andhra Pradesh. A target to coverage of 4000 habitations has been fixed for the year 1994-95.

(b) and (c). Under Netherlands assisted project, AP-III to cover 60 villages and 397 habitations (which include certain enroute habitations also) in Nalgonda District and 25 villages in Rangareddy District was formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 273.86 crore under Bilateral assistance programme and sent to Government of Netherlands for consideration.

### Joint Ventures

3240. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Joint Venture of KRIBHCO, IFFCO an RCF abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial implicatins involved therein?

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 DEAPRTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 30.7.1994 between the Government of India KRIBHCO, and RCF and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman and the Oman Oil Company to prepare a Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for setting up a join venture nitrogenous fertilizer project in Oman.

The DFR will be based on the following assumptions:

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(i) Capcacity	3500 MTPD (Ammonia) 4400 MTPD (Urea)
(ii) Estimated	Us \$ 819 million. In cost addition, the financing charges would be about US \$ 78 million.
(iii) Debt: Equity Ratio	3:1

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Government of India/IFFCO/ KRIBHCO have also signed another Memorandum of Understanding on 6.3.1994 with Islamic Republic of Iran/ Qeshm Free Area Authority for exploring the possibilities of setting up a joint venture nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Qeshm Island of Iran. Details and financial implications will be known only after preparation of the Pre-feasibility Report.

### Disinvestment of Undertakings

3241. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Executives of Central Public Sector Undertakings have *appealed to the Government to decide disinvestment or privatisation of those undertakings which are not viable and chronically loss incurring;*

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

(c) whether the working group on "Management of transition" led by the Chairman of Hindustan Paper Corporation has also submitted its recommendations regarding improving the efficiency of Public Sector Undertakings by overhauling of rules and procedures;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations so made; and

(e) 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 (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Salt Market**

3242. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major obstacles which are preventing the Indian salt industry from becoming a major player in the World salt market; and

(b) the effective measures taken/proposed to be taken 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) Major obstacles facing the Indian salt industry to export salt are its inability to supply quality salt as per specifications asked for by importing countries, slow rate of loading due to inadequate infrastructural facilities at Indian ports, a large number of small salt works in the country leading to inconsistency in quality and inadequate financial resources of salt producers to establish warehousing facility.

(b) Government is encouraging establishment of salt refineries to upgrade the quality of salt to meet the requirements of foreign buyers. The other steps proposed are:-

- (i) entering into bilateral agreements with other countries for supply of salt;
- (ii) including salt as an item in the counter trade agreements; and
- (iii) upgrading the infrastructural facilities available at the Indian ports.

### **Replacement of Old Water Pipes**

3243. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought financial aid from HUDCO to replace old water pipes of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack;

(b) if so, the details 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) No Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

### **CAPART Assistance to Voluntary Organisations**

3244. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to certain voluntary organisations in Gujarat through CAPART; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till 30th June, 1994, 328 projects involving Rs. 1509.86 lakhs have been sanctioned to ill voluntary organisations in Gujarat.

[*English*]

### **Behaviour of Monsoon**

3245. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "Meteorologists upbeat over monsoon" appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi dated the July 23, 1994;

(b) if so, how the monsoons have behaved as per latest reports received from the Meteorological Department; and

(c) the details of the contingency plan drawn up for regions like the sub-Himalayan West Bengal which had not received good rainfall like other regions?

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 progress of monsoon rainfall over the country is monitored by evaluating the departures of total rainfall from the normal rainfall in respect of meteorological subdivisions and districts. For this purpose, the country is divided into 35 meteorological sub-divisions. The rainfall is classified as Excess (+20% or more), Normal (+19% to -19%), deficient (-20% to -59%) and scanty (-60% or less) according to the percentage departure of rainfall from their normal (criteria given in brackets).

During the period from 1st June to 10th August, 1994, 28 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions and 71% of the districts of the country received excess to normal rainfall. The deficient sub-divisions are Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim (-47%), Marathawada (-43%), Bihar Plains (-39%),

Royalaseema (-34%), Arunachal Pradesh (-31%), Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry (-23%), and Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura (-20%). It may be seen that the deficiency in Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, & Tripura and Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry is marginal.

During this period Sub-Himalayan West Bengal (North Bengal) and Sikkim received 70.4 cms. of rain as against its normal of 132.5 cms. Rainfall deficiency at this point of time (i.e. upto 10th August, 1994) is therefore, the highest over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim. There are 5 meteorological districts in North Bengal. The percentage departure of rainfall from their normals during the period 1st June to 10 the August, 1994 in these districts are: West Dinajpur (-69%); Cooch Behar (-64%); Jalpaiguri (-39%); Malda (-33%) and Darjeeling (-32%).

Thus, it may be seen that the rainfall during this period in all the districts of North Bengal were either deficient or scanty although over all rainfall situation in the country is quite satisfactory so far.

(c) Government of India has circulated to the State Governments, a Contingent Plan for crop production with the objective of minimising reduction in the production of Agricultural commodities due to adverse climatic conditions by selecting appropriate varieties of crops and production technologies. This Plan has been formulated, keeping in view the vagaries of monsoon like delayed onset, long interspell of dry period, early withdrawal and heavy rains causing floods. Based on this plan, State Governments formulate location specific crop production strategies.

### **Detection of Pregnancy**

3246. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a simple kit to detect pregnancy at home within one week after conception, developed by Department of Biotechnology is likely to enter market soon; and

(b) if so, the details with specification 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). The National Institute of Immunology, under the administrative control of the Department of Biotechnology has developed a simple-to use colour change dipstic assay to detect pregnancy within one week of conception. The technology has been passed on to M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. The product has been marked by them under the Trade Name "Precise-100". The product is already in the market.

[*Translation*]

### **Surface Water Level**

3247. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study regarding the surface water by the remote sensing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to ensure availability of drinking water in such areas where level of ground water has steeply declined;

(d) the names of areas in the country where the level of ground water has declined below the normal water level; and

(e) the strategy formulated by the Government to deal with this situation?

THIS 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 major studies carried out using space based remote sensing are:

Under the national landuse/land cover mapping project distribution and spread of all surface waterbodies (larger than 56ha) in the country have been mapped on 1:250,000 scale as on October 1988 and January/February 1989.

Surface waterbodies of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were mapped on 1:250,000 scale for pre and post-monsoon seasons from 1989 to identify suitable aquaculture sites.

Storage capacity evaluation was carried out for Ghataprabha,

Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha and Krishnarajasagar reservoirs in Karnataka State using multirate satellite data during 1992-93.

- Water quality of major reservoirs such as Ukai (Gujarat), Ramaganga (Uttar Pradesh) and Dal Lake (Jammu & Kashmir) have been assessed.
- The studies which are being taken up are nationwide wetland mapping, reservoir storage assessment of 64 major command areas and mapping of surface water bodies under integrated mission for Sustainable Development.

(c) Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources has proposed a scheme to assist State Governments in artificial recharge of ground water for areas faced with situation of ground water decline and the same is proposed for consideration of Government.

(d) Fall in ground water levels of more than 4 metres has been observed in parts of certain districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A list of these districts is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(e) Government has circulated a Model bill for Control and Regulation of Ground Water Development on scientific lines, to the States. A scheme to assist States in the augmentation of ground water recharge has also been formulated.

**STATEMENT**

*List of districts with the pockets where fall in ground water level is more than 4 metres on long term basis (May, 1981 to May, 1990) pre-monsoon situation*

State	Name of the districts
Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool, Prakasham, Chittoor
Gujarat	Junagarh, Amreli, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Kuchchh, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Gandhinagar, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Banaskantha
Haryana	Faridabad, Rewari, Hissar, Gurgaon, Mahindragarh
Karnataka	Tumkur, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Kolar
Madhya Pradesh	West Nimar, Sehore, Rajgarh, Hoshangabad, Guna, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narasinghpur, Bhind, Balaghat, Jabalpur, Raipur, Bastar, Dhar, Sagar, Ujjain
Maharashtra	Dhule, Jalgaon, Buldhana, Akola, Chandrapur
Punjab	Fridkot, Sangrur
Rajasthan	Sirohi, Barmer, Dungarpur, Rajasamand, Jalore, Plai, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bikaner, Ajmer Tonk, Jaipur Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, jhunjhunun, Dausa.
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapurti, Salem, Tanjavur, Pasumpon Mathuramalingam, Kanyakumari, Combatore, Madurai
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur, Agra Mathura, Hardoi, Sitapur Aligarh, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad, Bijnor, Muradabad, Lakhimpur, Kheri, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Banda, Pratapgarh
West Bengal	Bankura, Purulia

[English]

multi-national companies or their Indian counterpart;

**Leasing out of Public Sector Undertakings**

3249. SHRI PRAMOTES MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are exploring possibilities of leasing out some of the Public Sector Undertakings to

(b) whether proper evaluation of the assets of these undertakings has been made;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some agreements have already reached in this regard on a much less lease rent amount or fixed payments in exchange of these undertakings; and

(e) if so, the facts 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) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

### Paper Mills

3250. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 522 on July 27, 1994 regarding paper mills and state:

(a) the steps taken to remove the quality constraints, variety requirements and transportation time-lag constraints, faced by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited in order to supply its products to Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) the details of the dealers/stockists/Government bodies/direct customers to whom HPC sells its products in Delhi;

(c) whether the entire quantity of products produced by HPC per month is sold out;

(d) if not, the manner in which the unsold quantity is disposed of;

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish one or two more government paper mills in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to Hindustan Paper Corporation, Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar cater to small requirements of various Govt. Departments of Typewriting paper, duplicating paper and creamwove paper. The requirement is so less that it is not economical for Hindustan Paper Corporation to supply these papers which come under the purview of their production. Matter was taken up by Hindustan Paper Corporation officials with Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar to give order for a sizeable quantity viz. minimum one truck load to be delivered at one time keeping a minimum 1 to 1½ months time for transportation of paper from Assam to Delhi.

(b) In Delhi, Hindustan Paper Corporation are supplying to the following stockists:-

1. Universal Traders
2. B.N. Paper Co.
3. Delhi Paper Products
4. Aggarwal industries
5. Mittal Traders.

Orders procured by these stockists from various customers are also executed as per approved policy of the Corporation.

Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. are also supplying directly to Central/State Government departments, besides Autonomous bodies, Institutions, etc. Some prominent customers are Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal, Ministry of Urban Development, NCERT, etc.

(c) and (d). The productions of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. are sold in due course.

(e) and (f). There is no proposal to set up any new paper mill by the Central Public Sector Undertakings.

### **Improvement of Forestry and Alkaline Soil in Assam**

3251. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to improve forestry and alkaline soil in wasteland or hilly areas in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the districts selected for these schemes;

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented and the acreage of land likely to be covered under these schemes in the State; and

(e) the number of persons likely to be benefited through these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Branches of C.A.T**

3252. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Central Administrative Tribunal in the country and the date on which they were set up together with their locations separately;

(b) the strength of posts in different categories in each of these branches and the number of posts that are lying vacant;

(c) the number of cases pending as on date, branch-wise; and

(d) the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up and the pending cases disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) *Statement-I* showing the location of the Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal together with the dates on which they were set up is attached

(b) *Statement-II* showing the sanctioned strength of posts along with the vacant posts in different categories in each of the Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal is attached.

(c) *Statement-III* showing the number of cases pending in each Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal as on 30.6.1994 is enclosed.

(d) The posts are filled according to the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act and the relevant rules after following the prescribed procedure and adjudging the suitability of candidates. As this is an ongoing feature and new

vacancies also keep on arising, it is not possible to specify a time limit by which all the posts can be filled up.

The time taken for the disposal of pending cases will be in accordance with the judicial procedure.

**STATEMENT-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the bench	Date of setting up	Location
1.	Principal Bench	1.11.85	New Delhi
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	30.6.86	Ahmedabad
3.	Allahabad Bench	1.11.85	Allahabad
4.	Bangalore Bench	3.3.86	Bangalore
5.	Bombay Bench	1.11.85	Bombay
6.	Calcutta Bench	1.11.85	Calcutta
7.	Chandigarh Bench	3.3.86	Chandigarh
8.	Cuttack Bench	30.6.86	Cuttack
9.	Ernakulam Bench	1.9.88	Ernakulam
10.	Guwahati Bench	3.3.86	Guwahati
11.	Hyderabad Bench	30.6.86	Hyderabad
12.	Jabalpur Bench	30.6.86	Jabalpur
13.	Jaipur Bench	15.10.91	Jaipur
14.	Jodhpur Bench	30.6.86	Jodhpur
15.	Lucknow Bench	15.10.91	Lucknow
16.	Madras Bench	1.11.85	Madras
17.	Patna Bench	30.6.85	Patna



Sl. No.	Name of the Post	P.B.		All		Bng		Bom		Cal		Chd	
		San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac
21.	Junior Librarian	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
22.	Care Taker	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	6	1	0	1	0
23.	Senior Accountant	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Junior Accountant	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Upper Division Clerk	27	12	12	3	7	0	9	1	10	0	8	3
26.	Stenographer Grade 'D'	7	3	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	2
27.	Lower Division Clerk	40	2	24	0	10	6	12	1	14	4	11	2
28.	Hindi Typist	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
29.	State Car Driver	7	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
30.	Photocopier	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
31.	Despatch Rider	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
32.	Gestener Operator	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
33.	Senior Library Attendant	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
34.	Junior Library Attendant	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
35.	Daftry	11	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	3	0	3	0
36.	Jamadar	5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
37.	Peon	46	0	20	0	15	0	18	1	15	0	18	0
38.	Safaiwala	6	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	P.B.		All		Bng		Bom		Cal		Chd	
		San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac
39.	Chowkidar	6	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
40.	Mali	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>263</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>

Note: Abbreviations used:

San - Sanction	Bng - Bangalore	Guw - Guwahati	Jod - Jodhpur	Hyd - Hyderabad
Vac - Vacant	Bom - Bombay	Mad - Madras	Pat - Patna	Jpr - Jaipur
P.B. - Principal Bench	Cal - Calcutta	Em - Emakulam	Ahm - Ahmedabad	Lkw - Lucknow
All - Allahabad	Chd - Chandigarh	Jab - Jabalpur	Cut - Cuttack	

\* Appointment offer made. Yet to join

### STATEMENT-IIA

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Guw		Mad		Em		Jab		Jod	
		San	Vac								
1.	Chairman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Vice Chairman	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
3.	Member	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	3
4.	Registrar (Principle Bench)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Registrar	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
6.	FA & CAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Joint Registrar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Deputy Registrar	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	1	1
9.	Deputy Director	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Deputy Controller of Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	PPS to Chairman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Accounts Officer	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1





Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Pat		Ahm		Cut		Hyd	
		San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac
7.	Joint Registrar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Deputy Registrar	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	2
9.	Deputy Director	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Deputy Controller of Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	PPS to Chairman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Accounts Officer	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
13.	Section Officer	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	1
14.	Court Officer	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2
15.	Private Secretary	4	4	2	4	4	2	2	4
16.	Senior Personal Assistant	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
17.	Junior Accounts Officer	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
18.	Assistant	1	3	2	3	3	2	0	3
19.	Court Master	4	1	3	2	3	3	2	1
20.	Hindi Translator	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
21.	Junior Librarian	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
22.	Care Taker	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
23.	Senior Accountant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Junior Accountant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Upper Division Clerk	3	7	3	9	5	5	0	9
26.	Stenographer Grade 'D'	2	3	1	3	0	1	0	2

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Pat		Ahm		Cut		Hyd	
		San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac
27.	Lower Division Clerk	2	9	0	12	2	7	12	9
28.	Hindi Typist	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	State Car Driver	0	3	0	3	1	2	0	3
30.	Photocopier	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
31.	Despatch Rider	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
32.	Gestener Operator	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
33.	Senior Library Attendant	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
34.	Junior Library Attendant	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
35.	Daftry	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	3
36.	Jamadar	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
37.	Peon	15	1	15	1	7	9	0	15
38.	Safaiwala	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
39.	Chowkidar	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
40.	Mali	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total		22	84	32	55	10	12	47	53

## STATEMENT—II C

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Jpr		Lkw		Total	
		San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac
1.	Chairman	0	0	0	0	1	1
2.	Vice Chairman	0	0	0	0	10	0

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Jpr		Lkw		Total	
		San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac
3.	Member	7	0	7	0	47	1
4.	Registrar (Principle Bench)	0	0	0	0	1	1
5.	Registrar	0	0	0	0	14	10
6.	FA & CAO	0	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Joint Registrar	0	0	0	0	3	3
8.	Deputy Registrar	1	0	1	0	32	12
9.	Deputy Director	0	0	0	0	1	1
10.	Deputy Controller of Accounts	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	PPS to Chairman	0	0	0	0	1	1
12.	Accounts Officer	0	0	0	0	16	3
13.	Section Officer	3	1	3	3	11	21
14.	Court Officer	1	0	1	1	33	3
15.	Private Secretary	2	1	2	1	65	30
16.	Senior Personal Assistant	0	0	0	0	16	4
17.	Junior Accounts Officer	1	0	1	0	20	5
18.	Assistant	2	0	2	0	69	12
19.	Court Master	2	0	2	0	66	15
20.	Hindi Translator	1	1	1	0	10	4
21.	Junior Librarian	1	0	3	0	19	6
22.	Care Taker	1	1	1	0	19	9

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Jpr		Lkw		Total	
		San	Vac	San	Vac	San	Vac
23.	Senior Accountant	0	0	0	0	4	1
24.	Junior Accountant	0	0	0	0	5	2
25.	Upper Division Clerk	5	2	5	1	152	40
26.	Stenographer Grade 'D'	1	0	1	0	37	14
27.	Lower Division Clerk	9	1	6	0	217	37
28.	Hindi Typist	1	0	1	0	10	0
29.	State Car Driver	1	0	1	1	42	9
30.	Photocopier	1	1	1	0	19	5
31.	Despatch Rider	0	0	0	0	7	1
32.	Gestener Operator	0	0	0	0	12	3
33.	Senior Library Attendant	1	0	1	0	17	4
34.	Junior Library Attendant	0	0	0	0	12	3
35.	Daftry	3	0	3	1	50	8
36.	Jamadar	1	0	1	0	21	2
37.	Peon	9	0	7	0	209	5
38.	Safaiwala	2	0	2	0	38	0
39.	Chowkidar	2	0	2	0	38	1
40.	Mali	0	0	0	0	8	2
Total		53	0	50	0	1507	771

Note: Abbreviations used:

San - Sanction	Bng - Bangalore	Guw - Guwahati	Jod - Jodhpur	Hyd - Hyderabad
Vac - Vacant	Bom - Bombay	Mad - Madras	Pat - Patna	Jpr - Jaipur
P.B. - Principal Bench	Cal - Calcutta	Em - Emakulam	Ahm - Ahmedabad	Lkw - Lucknow
All - Allahabad	Chd - Chandigarh	Jab - Jabalpur	Cut - Cuttack	

**STATEMENT III**

Sl. No.	Name of the Bench	No. of cases pending on 30.6.94
1.	Principal Bench	6949
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	1661
3.	Allahabad Bench	6795
4.	Lucknow Bench	2260
5.	Bangalore Bench	889
6.	Bombay Bench	2664
7.	Calcutta Bench	3492
8.	Chandigarh Bench	3712
9.	Cuttack Bench	1277
10.	Guwahati Bench	692
11.	Hyderabad Bench	2162
12.	Jabalpur Bench	2217
13.	Jodhpur Bench	484
14.	Jaipur Bench	1216
15.	Madras Bench	1744
16.	Patna Bench	850
17.	Ernakulam Bench	1087
<b>Total</b>		<b>40151</b>

**Revision of Pay Scales of LDCs/  
UDCs**

3253. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the pay scales of LDCs and UDCs; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present together with the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Issues relating to revision of pay scales, including that of LDCs, now come within the purview of the 5th Pay Commission. However, the issue of revision of pay scale of UDCs is with the Board of Arbitration since May, 1992 and the award of the Board is awaited.

**Import of RIFA-S**

3255. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision on the import policy of RIFA-S;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basic difference, if any, between the policy followed last year and the proposed policy;

(d) whether the interest of the consumers/patients and the domestic manufacturers of RIFA-S has been given the weightage while formulating and finalising the new policy; 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 (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The import policy for Rifampicin intermediates was announced on 26.7.94. M/s. Gujarat Themis Biosyn Limited (GTBL) and M/s. Lupin Chemicals limited have been recognised as indigenous manufacturers of refampicin intermediates for the purpose of the policy. The units that lift their requirement from any of the two manufacturers will be allowed import in the ratio of 1 (indigenous):1 (imported) as against the ratio of 1 (indigenous):2 (imported) followed last year. This change has been effected considering that while the indigenous production has picked up and is likely to be about 150 tonnes, the demand is expected to be about 300 tonnes during the year 1994-95 and the balance quantity would have to be imported.

[Translation]

### **Foreign Investment Proposals**

3256. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign investment proposals in food processing, agro-based industries and textile sector approved by the Government in June 1994;

(b) the amount involved in each of these proposals; and

(c) the details of such proposals which are export oriented?

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 investment proposals approved in June, 1994 in food processing, agro-based industries and textile sectors are given in the attached *Statement*. These include export oriented units.

## STATEMENT

List of Financial Collaboration Cases Approved in the Month of June 1994

Sl. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. Name of Indian Company No.	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amt. (Rs. Lakhs)			
1. Hind Industries Ltd.	Seanet Pvt. Ltd, Australia	Boneless Veal (Buffalo) Meat: Frozen	150.00			100% Export Oriented
2. Inter Fresh Food (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mr. Ali Stair Mecrown, Australia	Frozen Meat	44.54			100% Export Oriented
3. Trendy Tropical Foods Ltd.	Cauthier Sa, France	Semi - candid fruits	41.00			100% Export Oriented
4. Kurinji Organic Foods India Pvt. Ltd.	Mr. Turgem Becker Sparenborg, Ulmbach- strabe-24, 35 Greifenstein-ULM	Processed fruits like mango, banana, pears and pin.	4.00			
5. Asian Vegpro Industries Ltd.	Honsohel Export, Germany	Dehydrated onions/ Garlic/Ginger/other vegetables	285.00			100% Export Oriented
6. Indo-French Biotech Enterprises Ltd.	Impianti Breveti Servizi S.R.L. Italy	Grapes (Fresh)	100.00			100% Export Oriented

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	M/s. Jasmine Towels Pvt. Ltd	NRI	Textile madeups (Terry Towels)	40.00	
8.	Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd.	NRI	Soya De-Oiled cake	300.00	
9.	Alpine Biotech Ltd.	Dalsem Vaciap B.V. Agro Industries, Netherlands	Button Mushroom	53.46	100% Export Oriented
10.	Utharra Fashion Knitwear Ltd.	M/s. Terlinden Textile Veredlung Ag, Switzerland	Knitting, Processing, Finishing of knitted and woven	200.00	100% Export Oriented
11.	B.S. Aquatech Pvt. Ltd.	Luxe Enterprises Ltd. 120-12 HSIN 1 Road Ping Tung	Shrimp Hatchery and Shrimp and like animal feed mi	132.00	
12.	Dinesh Agro Products Ltd.	Macon Agri Ltd., Ireland & U.K.	Cultivation and Processing of white button mushrooms	70.00	100% Export Oriented

[English]

### **Central Vigilance Commissions**

3257. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission monitors the activities of the vigilance divisions of the ministries/attached offices regarding the complaints received by them against class 'A' & 'B' officials of the ministries/attached offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the complaints so received are examined/processed by the controlling officers of the vigilance divisions of the ministries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of complaints received against class 'A' & 'B' officials in the Ministries of Food and Agriculture during each of the last three years and the action taken thereon; and

(f) the number of complaints disposed of by the respective controlling officers and the number of cases referred to vigilance sections and further to the Central Vigilance Commission along with details thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission keeps itself informed of the activities of the vigilance division in the ministries through their respective Chief Vigilance Officers.

(b) This is done through the prescribed quarterly statistical returns as well as by calling for special reports in case of specific complaints which required a more detailed probe.

(c) and (d). Complaints received in Ministries/Departments/Offices in respect of the employees under their administrative control are dealt with by the administrative Ministry/Department concerned.

(e) and (f). Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) received 19 complaints in 1991, 27 complaints in 1992 and 14 complaints in 1993. That Ministry disposed of 5 cases in 1991, 15 cases in 1992 and 10 cases in 1993. During the same period, Ministry of Agriculture sent 14 files to the CVC for their advice. Ministry of Food received 3 complaints in 1991, 10 in 1992 and 8 in 1993. During this period, 9 cases were referred to the CVC, 10 cases were disposed of by the controlling officers.

### **Use of Vacant Defence Land**

3258. SHRI THOTA SUBBARAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government purpose to permit the use of vacant defence lands for non-defence purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions for granting for such permission; and

(c) the total defence land in terms of acres proposed to be spared for non-defence uses?

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.

### **Ocean Research**

3259. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking necessary steps for augmenting the area of ocean research to enable the country to meet its international obligations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are also introducing any course in modelling of ocean parameters and deep-sea explorations in marine science through various universities; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two international treaties that India signed, namely the Antarctic Treaty, 1959, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, enjoin fulfilment of certain obligations on India as a signatory country. Thus, the Department of Ocean Development has embarked

upon the following two major research programmes:

(1) Antarctic Research.

(2) Seabed Mining Programme. Antarctic research is carried out in various branches of Antarctic science like Antarctic Geology, Glaciology, Atmospheric Phenomenon, Antarctic Biology and Human Physiology.

Under deep seabed mining programme, three major areas, namely, viz. (1) Survey and Exploration; (2) Deep Seabed Mining; and (3) Metallurgy of Manganese Nodules have been taken up for technology development.

(c) and (d). The Department of Ocean Development has strengthened the Centre of Atmospheric Sciences at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for introducing the R & D Programme as well as Training Programme for Ocean Atmosphere Coupling Modelling. The deep sea exploration is carried out at the Research & Development level by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

### **Desert Development Programme**

3260. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas covered under the Desert Development Programme, state-wise;

(b) the total areas proposed to be covered under the programme during 1994-95, state-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated and utilized for the purpose during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date, state-wise?

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

THAKUR): (a) State-wise areas identified for coverage under Desert Development Programme (DDP) and areas treated under the three core sectors, namely, Land Resources Development, Water Resources Development and Afforestation and Pasture Development, since inception of the programme i.e. 1977-78 upto 1993-94 are as under:

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

State	Total area to be covered	Area treated		
		LRD	WRD	A & F
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Hot Desert</b>				
1. Gujarat	9.37	0.09	0.07	0.33
2. Haryana	17.62	0.19	0.17	0.33
3. Rajasthan	208.75	1.01	0.29	1.66
<b>Cold Desert</b>				
1. J & K	96.70	0.05	0.07	0.05
2. Himachal Pradesh	29.70	0.04	0.03	0.08
Total	362.14	1.38	0.63	2.45

LRD = Land Resources Development  
 WRD = Water Resources Development  
 A&F = Afforestation & Pasture Development

(b) The areas fixed by the States themselves to be treated in each of the core sector activities under DDP during 1994-95 are as given below:

(Area in Hectares)

State	Area to be treated		
	LRD	WRD	A&F
1	2	3	4
<b>Hot Desert</b>			
1. Gujarat	1035	460	1535

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Haryana	NA	NA	NA
3.	Rajasthan	37014	2765	12418
<b>Cold Desert</b>				
1.	J&K*	524	857	181
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1180	146	1863
Total		39753	4228	15997

LRD = Land Resources Development

WRD = Water Resources Development

A&amp;F = Afforestation &amp; Pasture Development

NA = Not Available

\* Out of two DDP districts i.e. Leh &amp; Kargil the information is available for Leh only.

(c) Statewise amount allocated and utilised under the Desert Development

Programme : (DDP) during 1992-93 to 1994-95 is given in the table below:

*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

State	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Alloc- ation	Utili- sation	Alloc- ation	Utili- sation	Alloc- ation	Utili- sation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Gujarat	225.00	208.82	337.50	374.93	382.00	76.36
2. Haryana	425.00	469.30	637.50	663.56	718.00	40.68
3. Rajasthan	3000.00	3650.47	5700.00	4679.77	6450.00	799.81
4. Himachal Pradesh	200.00	228.91	300.00	283.30	340.00	13.13
5. J & K	300.00	294.45	450.00	388.23	510.00	21.40
Total	4950.00	4851.95	7425.00	6389.79	8400.00	951.38

Utilisation upto June, 1994

**Trysem**

3261. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the norms of payment of stipends to rural youths under TRYSEM;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where this scheme has been implemented successfully; and

(d) the number of rural youths benefited therefrom during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The norms relating to stipend rates in respect of

recurring expenditure involved in TRYSEM have been revised from 1.6.94. The details of the revised norms are given in the attached *Statement I*.

(c) and (d). The TRYSEM scheme is being implemented in all the States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh. The number of rural youth trained under the scheme, state-wise, during the last three years is given in the attached *Statement II*.

### STATEMENT I

Item	Rate
Stipend per trainee per month	
(a) Training in ITI, Community Polytechnic, Polytechnic Engineering Colleges, Tool Rooms, Technology Parks, National or State Level Technical Training Institutions, Institutions run by the reputed voluntary organisations and which are approved by Secretary, Rural Development of the State Government or UT, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agriculture Colleges, Universities and other institutions specifically approved by the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC)	Upto Rs. 500
(b) Training in other recognised and registered institutions not covered by (a)	Upto Rs. 350
(c) Training with master craftsman	Upto Rs. 200

### STATEMENT II

#### *Number of Youth Trained Under Trysem*

State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Andhra Pradesh	18106	17340	18047
2. Arunachal Pradesh	221	487	886
3. Assam	9152	8026	9970
4. Bihar	32598	32649	28566

	State/UT	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
5	Goa	2578	2552	272
6	Gujarat	24192	11209	12037
7	Haryana	4402	7067	6536
8	Himachal Pradesh	1973	1581	810
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2053	855	1469
10	Karnataka	12956	13407	15171
11	Kerala	7362	7919	5549
12	Madhya Pradesh	28921	22156	54111
13	Maharashtra	17587	21418	23063
14	Manipur	1438	218	617
15	Meghalaya	155	316	358
16	Mizoram	1713	1186	1348
17	Nagaland	738	247	596
18	Orissa	25194	15595	9985
19	Punjab	5003	4237	3870
20	Rajasthan	9908	12549	10813
21	Sikkim	359	161	184
22	Tamil Nadu	9233	18985	16082
23	Tripura	1185	2502	1689
24	Uttar Pradesh	70430	57645	63649
25	West Bengal	17828	15223	17421
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	338	361	476
27	Daman & Diu	123	00	30
28	D & N Haveli	43	74	25
29	Lakshadweep	38	28	4
30	Pondicherry	383	0	184
31	Delhi	834		
		30,70,044	2,75,993	3,03,821

**I.R.D.P.**

3262. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign agencies involved in various rural development projects, state-wise;

(b) the quantum of foreign assistance involved therein, project-wise; and

(c) the manner in which people are likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is assisting a project for development of credit of rural poor in the state of Maharashtra. The project will initially be implemented in the districts of Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Nanded and Pune.

(b) A total amount of U.S. Dollars 1,355,200 is proposed to provide as loans to self-help groups.

(c)(i) People are likely to be benefited by an improvement in the provision of financial services to the rural poor in the project area by the commercial banks; and

(ii) by creation and operation of self-help groups, savings mobilisation as the basis of lending to rural people in the project areas.

**Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited**

3263. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is lagging behind in international market in manufacturing electrical appliances;

(b) if so, whether its capacity utilisation has declined during 1994-95 vis-a-vis 1993-94, and 1992-93;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the orders placed by the Union Government on this company during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to improve the power generation capacity of BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir. BHEL does not manufacture electrical appliances.

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

(d) BHEL manufactures power and industrial equipments. Orders are secured by BHEL from various utilities, Central undertakings and private companies for its product range both in domestic and international market. The order secured

by BHEL during the period for 1992-93 to 1994-95 are as under:—

(Rs. crores)	
Year	Value
1992-93	3386
1993-94	3120
1994-95 (Till date)	2120

(e) The company is not engaged in power generation. It only manufactures and supplies power generating equipments.

[Translation]

**Heavy Engineering Corporation  
Limited**

3264. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made by the Union Government and private sector separately in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi;

(b) the loss suffered by the Corporation during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) the number of officers who took voluntary retirement during the last three years, till date; and

(d) the total amount provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The details of investment made by Central Government in Heavy Engineering

Corporation Limited (HEC), Ranchi as on 31.3.1994 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)	
Share capital	286.00
Unsecured loans from Govt.	260.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>546.00</b>

There is no investment in HEC by the Private sector.

(b) Losses incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC) during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are Rs. 99.51 crores, Rs. 192.65 crores and Rs. 127.25 crores respectively.

(c) The number of employees who took voluntary retirement during the last three years, till date has been 4461.

(d) The total amount provided for this purpose has been Rs. 95.47 crores.

[English]

**Indian Manpower**

3265. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has undertaken a study to identify and quantify the emerging demand for our skilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled manpower in various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to make any such study in the context of

the fast changing international requirement for these classes of manpower; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not considered necessary as the trend in demand for various skilled category workers can be gauged from information from various official and non-official sources.

[*Translation*]

#### **Infrastructure Development**

3266. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve the private sector in the infrastructure development;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to create environment in this regard; and

(c) the facilities being/likely to be provided to the private sector therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAI): (a) to (c). Government has taken various measures to encourage private sector

participation in key infrastructural sectors. The policy package in the power sector, inter-alia, includes reduction of import duties, a five-year tax holiday for new power project and a 16% return on equity. Government has also amended the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 to allow private sector participation in development of Coal Mines for the purpose of captive consumption of power generation and other end uses to be notified. For iron and steel industry such provision already exist. Private sector participation is also being considered in the hydro-carbon and telecom sectors.

[*English*]

#### **Instrument for Monitoring Water Salinity**

3267. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unique instrument for monitoring salinity in water has been developed by the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI);

(b) if so, whether this instrument was successfully tested in NGRI campus in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether this instrument is likely to be used in other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHI PATEL): (a) A device to control electric pump operating in coastal areas by sensing quantitatively the salinity of the water that is being pumped out is developed in NGRI (The pump will be switched off after the salinity of the water that is being pumped out exceeds the set threshold level).

(b) Preliminary tests were carried out with this instrument in NGRI campus in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The instrument still needs exhaustive trials and for this purpose two more instruments are being assembled to be installed in Nallore district, Andhra Pradesh at the request of Panchayati Raj Department, Andhra Pradesh for continuous operation.

#### **Land Degradation**

3268. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to create general awareness to reverse the process of land degradation and to accelerate regenerative capabilities of non-forest wasteland through preventive measures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following measures have been undertaken to create general awareness by the Department of Wastelands Development to reverse the process of land degradation.

- Publication of literature on wastelands development, important activities of the Department, Technology Bulletins, Pamphlets to highlight specific projects.
- Making short-duration films on on-going wastelands development projects.
- Organising training for NGOs/farmers/National Service Scheme (NSS) coordinators and fields level workers.
- Institution of a national award, namely, 'Rajiv Gandhi Parti-Bhoomi Mitra' with the objective of according recognition to the outstanding work done by individual and institutions for development of non-forest wastelands.
- Holding of seminars on important activities and schemes of the Department.
- Holding of training programmes on different schemes of the Department.
- Logo competition was held after the creation of the new Department.
- Through the print media new initiatives, activities and schemes of the Department are highlighted.
- Under the Grant-in-Aid scheme, 10% of the funds are earmarked for administration and awareness raising activities. Similarly, a component under

the Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme is meant for awareness raising and eliciting people's involvement. A specific programme also exists under the Technology Extension Scheme for holding farmers training and farm days'

- Tapping the electronic media for wide coverage of activities of the Department.
- Participating in the multi-media campaign being organised by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Awareness raising is an on-going process. For this purpose, in 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been earmarked.

#### **Drinking Water Schemes**

3269. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sought special assistance for drinking water schemes during 1994-95;

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

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

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

(b) The following State Governments have asked for special assistance

for drinking water schemes during 1994-95:

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Normal allocation under ARWSP	Allocation asked for by the State
Manipur	309.00	600.00
Tripura	350.00	899.00

(c) The State Govt. of Manipur has been informed that the demand for special allocation of Rs. 600.00 lakhs will be considered only after 75% of Rs. 309.00 lakh (normal allocation) is utilised by them.

The State Govt. of Tripura has been asked to furnish the details of liability in respect of incomplete schemes and the new schemes to enable the Central Govt. to consider the demand for special allocation of Rs. 899.00 lakhs.

[Translation]

#### **Mini Hydro Power Projects in Maharashtra**

3270. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini hydro power projects in Maharashtra in respect of which construction work has been started and completed during the last three years, name and location-wise; and

(b) the capacity of each of these projects and amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-COVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Five small hydro power

projects of station capacity upto 3MW have been taken up in Maharashtra during the last three years, of which one project has been completed. Details of the projects are given in the attached *Statement*.

### STATEMENT

*Details of Small Hydro Power Projects Completed/Taken up During Last Three Years in Maharashtra State*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	District	Installed capacity (KW)	Estimated cost (Rs./lakh)	Status/ Commissioning schedule
1.	Dhom	Satara	2x1000	544.00*	Commssioned in March, 92
2.	Terwanmedhe	Sindhudurg	1x200	38.05	1995-96
3.	Surya R.B.C.	Thane	1x750	190.45	1994-95
4.	Karanjwan	Nasik	3x3000	360.07	1995-96
5.	Majalgaon	Beed	3x750	488.60	1995-96

\* Expenditure incurred upto March, 1994.

[English]

#### Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

3271. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited is on the verge of closure;

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

(c) the remedial 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) to (c). M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited has been making profit and has been paying dividends for the last several years. During 1993-94, net profit of the company was Rs. 21.36 crores. The company is in good health and the question of its closure does not arise.

**Retraining and Re-employment**

3272. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to create campus for retraining and re-employment of the retrenched workers and employees affected by the closure of various sick units in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). With the assistance from the National Renewal Fund (NRF), retraining or rationalised workers has started at five locations namely, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Indore and Kanpur by different agencies on a pilot scale basis in 1993-94. In addition to this, assistance from the NRF would also be available for retraining of rationalised workers at 21 different advanced training institutes/ industrial training institutes in the country under the aegis of Ministry of Labour.

[Translation]

**Profit by Public Sector Undertakings**

3273. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector Undertakings which are earning profits during the last three years and the profit earned by each of them year-wise;

(b) the names of those undertakings whose shares were sold by the Government during 1993-94; and

(c) the total amount earned by the Government from the sale of these shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The names of P.S.U.'s which are earning profit during the last three years and the profit earned by each of them year-wise is detailed in *Statement* No. 7-A of Vol-I (page-S-43 to S-46) of public Enterprises Survey 1992-93 laid on the table of the House on 23.2.1994.

(b) and (c). The shares of Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Earth movers Ltd. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and National Aluminium Company Ltd. were disinvested in March/April, 1994 and an amount of Rs. 2282 crores was realised.

[English]

**Renting out of Buildings by Cultural Organisations**

3274. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently laid down a policy regarding use/misuse of buildings constructed by cultural organisations; 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.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed  
*Statement.*

### STATEMENT

No.344/94/LD  
Government of India  
Ministry of Urban Development  
(Land Division)

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011.

Dated the 21st March, 1994

To,

The Land and Development Officer,  
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

**Subject:- Allotment of land to various institutions - use of premises.**

Sir,

As you are aware, the question of utilisation of land allotted for various institutional purposes and utilisation thereto has been under consideration of the Govt. for quite some time. Instances were brought to the notice of the Ministry wherein the premises constructed by the various institutions have been let out to similar institutions and even to public sector undertakings. The entire issue has been looked into by the Govt. and it has been decided that:-

- (i) The allottee institutions should put up the building by fully utilising the permissible FAR;
- (ii) The institution can let out a portion of the built up area to institutions of similar nature after obtaining prior permission of the lessor by furnishing a copy of the certificate of registration and a copy of memorandum and articles of association of the licensee institutions;
- (iii) The institution may also be allowed to sublet a portion of the premises not exceeding 15% of built up space with prior approval of the lessor for service organisations like banks, on payment of 25% of the licence fee received.
- (iv) The institution can also be allowed to utilise a portion of the premises for the purpose of residence of the functionaries of the organisation subject to the condition that the area so used does not exceed 15% of the built up space subject to a maximum of 150 Sq. Mtr.; and
- (v) The total area sublet under the above categories and the area used for residential purposes should however not exceed 40% of the built up area.

2. In cases where institutions have already sublet a portion of the premises, the above documents should be furnished to the L&DO within a period of six months for regularising such cases. For this purpose, L&DO should issue a general notice to all the institutions. However, in cases where subletting is without prior permission of the lessor, the same will attract a penalty of 10% of the commercial land rates for the area sublet.

3. As regards construction of the building it is provided that:-

- (a) Building plans should be got sanctioned from the local body within a period of one year from the date of handing over of the possession of land;
  - (b) Occupancy certificate should be obtained within 3 years from the sanction of the building plan and completion certificate and plans should be furnished to the L&DO within a period of 4 years from the date of sanction of the building plan.
  - (c) During the period of construction, namely upto the date of the sanction of the occupancy certificate by the local body, temporary structures for storage and security need not be objected to by the lessor; and
  - (d) If any institution puts up temporary construction for running bona fide activities due to lack of funds for construction of the building and as long as extension for construction of the building is granted, such temporary construction need not be objected provided that built up area is within the permissible limits.
4. The above instructions will take effect from the date of issue and the past cases if any decided otherwise will not be reopened.
5. This issues with the concurrence of the Finance Division vide their I.D.Note No. 469/F/94 dated 16.3.1994.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.R. Dhiman)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

**Cases against Defaulting Companies**

3275. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered against the defaulting companies during the last two years;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) in how many cases penalty has been imposed and the amount recovered from defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The number of cases launched against the defaulting companies during the last two years were:

1992-93	7120
1993-94	8780

(b) *Statements A & B* showing the details of cases launched during the last two years under the various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are enclosed.

(c) Penalty of Rs. 37,49,283 has been imposed in 3933 cases during the

year 1992-93 and penalty of Rs. 82,18,668 in 4056 cases has been imposed during the year 1993-94. The amount of fine imposed is recovered through courts and credited to the revenues of the States. The data about recovery on this account is not maintained by the Central Government.

### STATEMENT A

*Details of cases launched against defaulting companies during the year 1992-93*

Sl. No.	Section of the Companies Act, 1956 or Rules	Nature of Defaults	No. of cases filed
1	2	3	4
1.	17	Non-compliance of the requirements of section 17	3
2.	22(2)	Non-compliance of section 22 of the Companies Act for rectification of name of the company	2
3.	58A	Acceptance/Invitation of deposits not in terms of rules made etc.	40
4.	Rule 3(1) (a) of Deposit Rules	Acceptance of deposits by companies on demand and/or short notice	1
5.	Rule 4-A of Deposit Rule	Non delivery to Registrar a statement in lieu of advertisement	1
6.	Rule 10/11 of Deposit Rules	Non-filing of annual returns of deposits (Acceptance of Deposits Rules, 1975)	13
7.	60	Violation of requirements relating to registration of prospectus before publication	3
8.	63	Mis-statement in prospectus	4
9.	68	Fraudulantly inducing persons to invest money	7

1	2	3	4
10.	73 (2) (a)	Non-payment of access/amount of shares/debentures within prescribed time	2
11.	75	Non-compliance of section 75 of Companies Act in filing returns of allotments	4
12.	108	Transfer of shares made without proper instrument of transfer.	1
13.	113	Limitation of time for issue of certificate of shares	89
14.	142	Default in filing with the Registrar of registration of the particulars of charge created by the company on satisfaction of charge.	1
15.	146	Non-maintenance of the registered office of the company.	3
16.	149 (2A)	Commencement of new business without passing Special Resolution.	1
17.	150	Not maintaining Register of Members.	1
18.	159/162	Non-filing of Annual Returns with Registrars.	2960
19.	165	Non-holding of statutory meeting after commencement of business of the company	11
20.	166/168	Non-holding of annual general meeting	221
21.	193	Non-compliance of minutes of proceedings of general meeting and of Board and other meetings.	2
22.	205A	Unpaid dividends not transferred to Special Dividend Account and the General Revenue Account.	2
23.	209A	Book of Accounts etc. not showing properly to inspectors.	12
24.	210(5)	Non-laying of Annual Accounts in Annual General Meeting.	411
25.	211	Forms and contents of Balance Sheets filed with the Registrar of Companies, not being true and fair.	8

1	2	3	4
26.	212	Non-inclusion of certain particulars by the holding companies of its subsidiaries.	1
27.	219	Not supplying copies of balance sheet etc. to shareholders on demand.	5
28.	220 (3)	Non-filing of Balance Sheets with the Registrars of Companies.	3014
29.	233B	Non-appointment of Cost Auditor or not submitting of Cost Report	5
30.	260	Appointment of additional director in an irregular way.	1
31.	269	Non-compliance of the provisions of the Act regarding appointment of Managing or whole time Directors or Manager.	1
32.	283	Not vacating the office of director as provided by law.	5
33.	286	Not giving notice of the meeting of Board of Directors.	1
34.	293	Restriction on power of Board.	11
35.	295	Loans to Directors etc. without approval of the Central Government	9
36.	297	Board's sanction not taken for certain contracts in which particular Director is interested.	5
37.	299(4)	Non-disclosure of interest by Directors.	4
38.	301 (4)	Not maintaining register of contracts.	3
39.	303 (4)	Non-filing of return of change in Directors.	1
40.	304	Directors etc. not to hold office or place of profit.	1
41.	317	Managing Director not to be appointed for more than 5 years.	1
42.	370	Loans etc. to companies under the same management without approval of the Central Government.	3

1	2	3	4
43.	372	Non-compliance of provisions of the Act relating to purchase of shares, investments in other companies.	6
44.	374	Penalty for contravention of section 372 or 373	1
45.	383A	Failure of the company to have whole time secretary.	4
46.	614 A	Powers of courts trying offences under the Act to direct the filing of documents with the Registrars	235
47.	628	Making false statement in any return, report, balance sheet, prospectus statement of other document	1
48.	629 A	Penalty where no specific penalty provided in the Act or under Indian Companies Act, 1913.	8
Total			7120

### STATEMENT B

*Details of cases launched against defaulting companies during the Year 1993-94*

Sl. No.	Section of the Companies Act, 1956 or Rules	Nature of defaults	No. of cases filed during the year
1	2	3	4
1.	17	Non-compliance of the requirements of Section 17.	3
2.	22 (2)	Non-compliance of section-22 of the Companies act for rectification of name of the company.	1
3.	43 (A)	Non-compliance of section 43A of the Companies Act.	2
4.	58A	Acceptance/Invitation of deposits not in terms or rules made etc.	16
5.	Rule 4-A of deposit rules.	Non-delivery to Registrar a statement in lieu of advertisement.	1

1	2	3	4
6.	Rule 10/11 of Deposit Rules	Non-filing of annual returns of deposits (Acceptance of Deposits Rules, 1975)	10
7.	56	Matters to be stated and reports to be set out in prospectus.	1
8.	60	Violation of requirements relating to registration of prospectus before publication.	1
9.	63	Mis-statement in prospectus.	2
10.	68	Fraudulantly inducing persons to invest money.	3
11.	70	Prohibition of allotment in certain cases unless statement in lieu of prospectus delivered to Registrar.	1
12.	73 (2) (A)	Non-payment of access amount of shares/ debentures within prescribed time.	33
13.	75	Non-compliance of section 75 of Companies Act in filing returns of allotments.	1
14.	84 (4)	Manner of issue or renewal of certificate or issue of a duplicate certificate.	1
15.	113	Limitation of time for issue of certificate of shares.	39
16.	146	Non-maintenance of the registered office of the company.	2
17.	147	Publication of name by company	2
18.	149 (2A)	Commencement of new business without passing special resolution.	2
19.	150	Not maintaining Register of Members.	2
20.	153 B	Non-compliance of the provisions of Companies Act regarding declaration as to shares and debentures held in Trust.	2
21.	159/162	Non-filing to annual returns with Registrars.	3723
22.	165	Non-holding fo statutory meeting after commencement of business of the company.	8

1	2	3	4
23.	166/168	Non-holding of annual general meeting.	509
24.	193	Non-compliance of minutes of proceedings of general meeting and of Board and other meetings.	1
25.	205A	Unpaid dividends not transferred to special dividend account and the general Revenue Account.	3
26.	209A	Books of accounts etc. not showing properly to inspectors.	4
27.	210 (5)	Non-laying of annual accounts in annual general meeting.	669
28.	211	Forms and contents of Balance Sheets filed with the Registrar of Companies, not being true and fair.	7
29.	217 (2A)	The Board's report include a statement showing the names of every employee of the company.	
30.	220 (3)	Non-filing of balance sheets with the Registrars of Companies.	3452
31.	233B	Non-appointment of Cost Auditor or not submitting of Cost Report.	3
32.	234 (4)	The company and each such person shall be punishable if he refuses or neglects to furnish any information or explanation.	3
33.	283 (2A)	Not vacating the office of director as provided by law.	1
34.	292	Certain powers to be exercised by Board only at meeting.	3
35.	295	Loans to Directors etc. without approval of the Central Government	3
36.	297	Board's sanction not taken for certain contracts in which particular Director is interested.	5
37.	299 (4)	Non-disclosures of interest by Directors.	1

1	2	3	4
38.	301 (4)	Not maintaining register of contracts.	5
39.	370	Loans etc. to companies under the same management without approval of the Central Government.	2
40.	371	Penalty for contravention of Sections 369, 370 & 370A	1
41.	372	Non-compliance of provisions of the Act relating to purchase of shares.	7
42.	374	Penalty for contravention of Section 372 or 373	4
43.	383 A	Failure of the company to have whole time secretary.	78
44.	614 A	Powers of courts trying offences under the Act to direct the filing of documents with the Registrars.	145
45.	628	Making false statement in any return, report, balance sheet, prospectus statement of other document.	5
46.	629 A	Penalty where no specific penalty provided in the Act or under Indian Companies Act, 1913	3
47.	631	Penalty for improper use of words 'Limited' and 'Private limited'	2
Total:			8780

**Safety Measures in Atomic Power Plants**

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its findings; and

3276. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the Government have constituted a technical committee to enquire into the safety measures in Atomic Power Plants;

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). No, Sir. No separate committee has been constituted to enquire into safety measures in atomic plants. The safety review and safety surveillance is a continuing process. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which is vested with the authority to enforce safety stipulations in nuclear power plants and related facilities has ensured that multi-tier safety review committees are in place to carry out its mandate. The safety review and surveillance are carried out during siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of various plants. The AERB also has the authority to set up Expert Committees to investigate into any special safety related incident or issue, on a case to case basis.

Safety is enforced by continuous review of all safety related aspects based on reports received from each facilities and by inspecting the facilities regularly.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Transtation*]

#### **Development of Rural Areas**

3277. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any special schemes for the development of backward, rural and tribal areas of Maharashtra and Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for development of these areas during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of the people benefited therefrom year-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The planning and development of an area and allocation of funds for the purpose is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The Central Government supports the States, including Maharashtra and Assam, in development of backward, rural and tribal areas through Special Area Programmes such as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance scheme (EAS). The details of these programmes are given in *Statement annexed*.

## STATEMENT

Regarding Development of Rural Areas by Shri Datta Meghe and  
Shri Probin Deka

State/ Programme	Allocations (Rs crore)			No of Beneficiaries		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
WGDP	13 50	13 62	13 84			
TSP	200 86	226 56	265 00			
IRDP	55 46	52 28	91 74	197967**	177651**	217671**
JRY (1st Stream)	204 25	258 52	268 39	771 64***	823 53***	1129 94***
JRY (2nd Stream)	—	—	102 18	—	—	58 56***
EAS	—	—	33 06*	—	—	31 53***
<b>Assam</b>						
HADP	38 87	38 87	42 05			
TSP	79 69	95 71	102 50			
IRDP	14 14	13 32	27 70	46416**	40204**	63031**
JRY (1st Stream)	51 15	64 21	81 05	124 02***	109 72***	278 24***
JRY (2nd Stream)	—	—	—	—	—	—
EAS	—	—	25 88*	—	—	31 75***

© The figures for No of beneficiaries are not maintained

\* Funds released

\*\* No of families assisted

\*\*\* Lakh Mandays

**Drug Consultative Committee**

3278 SHRI RAMESHWAR  
PATIDAR Will the MINISTER OF  
CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased  
to state

(a) whether the Drugs Consultative  
Committee had recommended to the

Union Government to ban certain  
hazardous formulations,

(b) if so, the names of the  
formulations, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to  
be taken by the Government on the  
recommendations?

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). Information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### Rare Earths Minerals in Kerala

3279. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish industries in Kanyakumari District utilizing the rare earths minerals available in the coastal villages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Indian Rare Earths' Zirconium Plant at Manavalakurichi is being marginally expanded to increase the production of dry fruit and other value added zirconium products. In addition, a Garnet recovery facility is being proposed to be set up at Indian Rare Earth's MK plant.

### Development of Non-conventional Energy Sources

3280. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to replace the conventional energy sources with that of non-conventional energy sources gradually;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programme likely to be undertaken by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency 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) and (b). Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources is implementing a wide ranging programmes for promotion and utilisation of Non-conventional Energy Sources with a view to supplement the conventional energy sources wherever possible. Emphasis is being given to rural energy programmes which include biogas, improved chulha, biomass, solar energy and power generation from solar, wind, biomass, small hydro etc.

(c) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency has been providing concessional financing and soft loans to a variety of renewable energy projects which include generation of electricity from wind, small hydro, biomass, solar energy, generation of biogas from industrial effluents; and biomass utilisation etc. and others.

### National Renewal Fund

3281. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far from the National Renewal Fund since its inception;

(b) the amount out of it, spent for voluntary retirement scheme, retraining and re-deployment of workers and for other safety network; and

(c) the actual number of workforce retrained and re-deployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total amount spent from the National Renewal Fund during the two years of 1992-93 and 1993-94 is Rs. 650.24 crores and Rs. 537.23 crores respectively, according to data furnished by the Administrative Ministries of Central Public Sector units.

(b) The amount spent on different activities is furnished below:

(Rs. in crores)

Activity	1992-93	1993-94
(i) Voluntary Retirement Scheme	528.24	476.06
(ii) Investment in Public Enterprises	122.00	61.00
(iii) For Workers Compensation Payments, Workers Retraining, etc		0.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>650.24</b>	<b>537.23</b>

(c) A total of 266 rationalised workers had been retrained as on 30th June, 1994, in the five loations at Ahmedabad, Indore, Kanpur, Calcutta and Bombay.

[Translation]

**Development of Counter Magnet Cities under NCR**

3282. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government for the development

of some selected cities as counter magnet cities under the National Capital Territory during the last three years and the amount utilised out of it, year-wise; and

(b) the provision made for their development during 1994-95?

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 Union Government does not make separate townwise allocations in their demand for grants for Counter Magnet Cities in the scheme of providing budgetary support to the NCR Planning Board.

The funds released by the NCR Planning Board during the last three

years for development of counter magnet areas are as under:

1991-92	-	Rs. 2.00 crores	-	Rs. 1.00 crore for Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 1.00 crore for Patiala in Punjab
1992-93	-	Nil		
1993	-	Rs. 2.00 crores		for Kota in Rajasthan.

(b) For 1994-95 the NCR Planning Board has made tentative provision of Rs. 15.00 crores for development of 5 counter magnet areas. The town-wise allocation will depend upon the annual action plans for each counter magnet areas to be submitted by the respective State Governments/area development authorities.

(c) Since the actual shifting depends upon a number of factors like construction/hiring of buildings, selection/allotment of land, cost of land, etc. no definite time frame can be fixed by the Government during which these offices can be made to shift outside Delhi.

#### STATEMENT

[English]

#### Decongestion of Delhi

3283. SHRI THOTA SUBBARAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the Central Government offices out of Delhi to decongest Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the offices which have been shifted out so far and proposed to be shifted out; and

(c) the time by which these remaining offices are likely to be shifted?

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, as per details given in the enclosed *Statement*.

#### A. Details of offices proposed to be shifted outside Delhi

Sl. Name of Offices  
No.

1. Coast Guard headquarter;
2. Research & Development Centre Postal Department
3. Dte. of Inspection, Northern Inspection Circle, Department of Supply
4. National Crime Records Bureau under Ministry of Home Affairs
5. Deptt. of Light Houses and Light Ships.
6. Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service, Ministry of Labour
7. Commissioner of Payments, Deptt. of Industrial Development
8. Deptt. of Publication
9. CPWD Training Institute

Sl. Name of Offices  
No.

10. National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics
11. All India Soil and Land Use Survey, Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation
12. National Capital Region Planning Board

**B. Offices shifted during last 4 years**

1. Postal Staff College
2. National Labour Institute
3. National Vocational Training Institute

**Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited**

3284. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial position of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam at present;

(b) whether this undertaking is accepting the global tenders at much lower cost than the prevailing market prices;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited (BHPV) is a profit making public sector undertaking. The net profits for the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Profit
1991-92	1.56
1992-93	2.07
1993-94 (Provisional)	2.50

(b) The company has been bidding for jobs in domestic as well as global tenders taking the overall interest of the company into consideration. The success of this approach is evident in the improved profitability of the company.

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

**Shortage of Officers in Armed Forces**

3285. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news-items captioned "The greying of the Army: India runs out of officers" appearing in the Indian Express dated July 17, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Indian Army, the average age of commanding officers is 43 to 45 years.

There are a few shortages in the rank of captain and below. This however has not affected the operational potential of the Army.

(c) Some of the steps taken to reduce the deficiency in officer's cadre include (i) getting a large panel of successful candidates from UPSC by marginally lowering the cut off percentage in written examination but not lowering of standards at Service Selection Board; (ii) release of additional vacancies for direct entry to make up for the shortfall of Army Cadet College entry; and (iii) revival of University entry scheme and Short Service Commission (Technical) to broaden the base for selection. Measures taken to reduce the average age of commanding officers of battalion include liberalization of premature retirement policy in case of officers who stand superseded for the next rank.

#### **Private Investment in Naval Dockyards**

3286. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow private investment in the Naval Dockyards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance to State Textile Corporation**

3287. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Gujarat for assistance from the National Renewal Fund for restructuring of State Textile Corporation Limited, and for settlement of dues of workers of the closed mills, under liquidation during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has constituted a Steering Committee at the instance of the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Steering Committee has since made its recommendations; and

(e) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared and assistance from NRF given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The original proposal sought assistance amounting to Rs. 115.14 crores from the National Renewal Fund for

retrenchment compensation and rehabilitation of displaced workers.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The State Government have revised the proposal and the revised requirement of funds from NRF amounts to Rs. 96.83 crores.

(e) The revised proposal will be processed and decided upon after the modalities for operationalising NRF have been finalised.

### **Working Group of Chief Executives**

3288. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings has made any recommendations to the Government on the issue of streamlining their operations and manpower development;

(b) if so, the details of the other recommendations made by the Group; and

(c) 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) The Working Group of Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings under the Deptt. of Heavy Industry has recommended trimming of the manpower, restructuring and re-designing of jobs, adoption of multiple-skill jobs, and intensive human resources development efforts in order to raise the productivity level.

(b) The other recommendations made by the Chief Executives include modernisation and restructuring of PSUs, financial support for revival of sick units, allowing PSUs to raise funds from the market etc.

(c) Decision will be taken on case to case basis.

### **Satellite Township of Jammu**

3289. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project for setting up a satellite township near Jammu city has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the projects; and

(d) the time by which the work on the project is likely to commence and be completed?

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 proposal regarding setting up of a Satellite township of Jammu has been received/ approved by Ministry of Urban Development.

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

### **Development of Slums in Orissa**

3290. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted any scheme to the Union Government for bilateral assistance for the development of slums in some cities;

(b) if so, the names of such cities; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to arrange bilateral assistance for the development of these slums?

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) Cuttack (Slum Improvement project in the city of Cuttack.)

(c) The project proposal was submitted for the consideration of overseas development administration of UK for bilateral assistance. ODA has agreed to the project proposal in principle and a grant agreement has also been signed between Government of India and Government of U.K. for taking up a preliminary phase in seven slums in Cuttack.

[Translation]

### T.V. Sets by ECIL

3291. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. sets manufactured by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited and the number of T.V. sets sold during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the demand of T.V. sets of this Undertaking is declining as compared to private companies;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to popularise T.V. sets of this Undertaking; and

(e) 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) The number of TV sets manufactured and sold by ECIL during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Production		Sale	
	Colour TV	B&W TV	Colour TV	B&W TV
1993-94	17105	29874	18598	32345
1992-93	14725	28446	15928	30269
1991-92	14738	27641	16892	30870

(b) No, Sir. However, ECIL is experiencing the market fluctuation felt in the countrywide market. During 1993-94 when the countrywide market for TVs experienced a growth ECIL also registered a growth compared to 1992-93.

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e). No, Sir. No specific scheme has been formulated by the Government. However, to sustain growth, strategies to popularise the product as per normal trade practices are done. The following are some of the steps taken to popularise TVs produced by ECIL.

1. Technology based image build-up of ECIL's product with 20 years of technical expertise in product design and manufacture.
2. Sales promotion schemes offering attractive discounts to customers during major sports events festive season, etc.
3. New model launching publicity functions organised periodically depending upon the priority areas of sales networks by convening press conferences and insertions of brand strengths etc.
4. Brand promotion strategy of popularising EC TV through

customer satisfaction interviews communicated through press to the market net work.

[English]

### Implementation of 20-point Programme

3292. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in implementation of 20-point programme in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the details of progress likely to be made during the current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGQ): (a) *Statement I* showing targets and achievements for the last three years i.e. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 in respect of Maharashtra State for the items identified for monthly monitoring under the 20-point programme is enclosed.

(b) *Statement II* indicating the Annual Target for 1994-95 and the progress of implementation during April-June, 1994 for Maharashtra is enclosed.

## STATEMENT-I

State Name: Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Point Description	Units	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94			
			Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	01A	I.R.D.P. (Families)	Nos.	177472	177500	100	147906	164578	111	222394	217679	98
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	78733000	73852000	94	83877000	77767000	93	137828000	112994000	82
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd).	Nos.	11551	12218	106	12500	13940	112	13000	17870	137
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	1400	954	68	8200	4420	54	29980	1715	6
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	1615	1631	101	818	664	81	1000	1343	134
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.				5	2	40	5	2	40
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres	Nos.				10	8	80			
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (Dpt. Polio & BCG)	Nos.	1766966	2051887	116	2123489	2041579	96	2172573	2090505	96
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	525000	535000	102	526000	551007	105	525000	539856	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	09B	Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & OP	Nos.	255833	253871	99	277333	246618	89	311000	212238	68
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks: Operational (CUM.)	Nos.	155	155	100	165	165	100	175	175	100
12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM.)	Nos.	24026	24068	100	26227	25516	97	27522	25380	92
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	125000	140094	112	130000	103047	79	132000	127222	96
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	80000	100061	125	100000	89360	89	100000	88282	88
15.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	1700	1700	100	1700	0	0	1700	0	0
16.	14B	Construction Assistance. (Families)	Nos.	1700	1700	100	1700	0	0	1700	0	0
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	7651	9508	124	6974	6911	99	6974	18870	271
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	6800	7294	107	2000	10375	519	2000	5522	276
19.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	9500	18426	194	14300	16072	112	14300	18052	126
20.	15	Slum Improvement (POP.)	Nos.	300000	401913	134	250000	237259	95	250000	225797	90

21. (i) 16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	123000000	110161000	90	115000000	82497000	72	120000000	114125000	95
21. (ii) 16B	Area Covered-Public & Forest Lands	Hect.	125000	151255	121	163000	153590	94	180000	100062	56
22. 18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	—	—	—	100	1921	1621	300	558	186
23. 19B	Pumpssets Energised	Nos.	48300	86656	179	45000	56373	125	48000	65088	136
24. 19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	130000	135000	104	120000	110000	92	170000	171516	101
25. 19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	25000	29600	118	25000	26225	105	22000	21145	96

## STATEMENT-II

State Name: Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	April-Jun'94			Annual Target 1994-95
				Target	Ach.	%	
1.	01	I.R.D.P (Families)	Nos.	27289	1309	5	181926
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	32373000	0	0	161864000
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd)	Nos.	5000	3240	65	20000
4.	.05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	5998	124	2	29991
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	750	0	0	3000
6.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	Nos.	307380	404160	131	2049200
7.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	9000	74000	822	60000
8.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation - IUD, C & OP	Nos.	50600	127926	253	340188
9.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM.)	Nos.	206	175	85	206
10.	09D	Anganwadies(CUM.)	Nos.	31137	25359	81	31137
11.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	22950	2462	11	153000
12.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	20000	314	2	100000
13.	11B	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	357	0	0	1700
14.	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos.	357	0	0	1700
15.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	4164	0	0	19827
16.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	450	533	118	4500
17.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	500	925	185	5000

Sl. No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	April-Jun'94			Annual
				Target	Ach.	%	Target 1994-95
18.	15	Slum Improvement (POP.)	Nos.	36800	39535	107	368000
19A	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	3750000	0	0	12500000
19B	16B	Area Covered - Public & Forest Lands	Hect.	5700	0	0	190000
20.	19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	5760	7603	132	48000
21.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	10000	1777	18	200000
22.	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (State)	Nos.	3000	1647	55	20000

### Sainik Schools

3293. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the latest study carried out to assess the performance of Sainik schools in the country;

(b) the measures proposed for improving the performance of these schools and to provide better service conditions to the staff and teachers engaged therein; and

(c) the stage at which the construction work of Sainik school in Trivandrum district of Kerala stands at present and the progress made therein since acquisition of land, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During 1992-93, two studies were carried out to assess the

performance of Sainik school students in class XII examination and admission to NDA. The combined academic performance of the schools during the period 1988 to 1992 had gone up from 48.6% to 58.4%. Since inception, the Sainik schools have sent 4647 cadets to the NDA till date. They have brought public schools education within the reach of the common man.

(b) Services Selection Board oriented and motivational training for the cadets, improved regular in-service training for all the functionaries and closer supervision of the schools has been undertaken. Academic and administrative staff of the Sainik schools are entitled to pay and allowances, Pensionary and other benefits similar to those for Central Government employees. In addition to this, staff get free accommodation and 15 units of electricity per month free of charge.

(c) Sainik school Kazhakoottam was established in 1962. Possession of 100 hectares of land was taken in 1961. By

1964-65, construction of the main building of the school, accommodation for the service officers, teachers, administrative staff, dormitories for the cadets and school mess building had been completed. Further additions/improvements have been done from time to time.

### **Targets under Poverty Alleviation Programme**

3294. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHAB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set under the major poverty alleviation programmes during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which these have been achieved, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not achieving these targets, if any; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen implementation of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are two major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented by the Central Government in the rural areas. The targets and their extent of achievements

under these programmes during the last two years, are given in *Statements I & II*. As may be seen from the Annexures, the targets set under each programme have been broadly achieved.

(d) For effective implementation of these programmes, the Govt. has initiated several steps in the recent past. These include (i) Constitution of High Power Expert Committee to review IRDP and suggest suitable modifications to improve the programme; (ii) Extension of family credit plan; (iii) introduction of Development Audit involving an assesment of performance against objectives; (iv) package of increase in the level of assistance under IRDP; and (v) revision of norms for IRDP programme infrastructure etc.

Similarly, under JRY, Intensified JRY (IJRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been introduced to generate additional gainful employment for unemployed and under-employed men and Women in rural areas. The IJRY is being implemented in 120 backward Districts in the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment. The EAS is in operation w.e.f. 2nd October, 1993 in the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) blocks covering drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal and hilly areas of the country. This scheme is now implemented in 1778 RPDS blocks. The scheme aims at providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking for it.

**STATEMENT-I***Statement indicating Targets & Achievements for IRDP during 1992-93 & 1993-94**(No. of Families)*

Sl. No.	State	1992-93		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13809	179038	204024	259697
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12519	13642	16630	15207
3.	Assam	37711	40204	67158	63381
4.	Bihar	276337	264252	387248	335908
5.	Goa	2608	2456	3446	736
6.	Gujarat	56861	61842	74909	79725
7.	Haryana	63606	23349	17989	34026
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4871	6956	5863	9128
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6803	7331	11193	7408
10.	Karnataka	86425	103856	136981	132861
11.	Kerala	46950	50517	49836	53698
12.	Madhya Pradesh	183097	184083	258521	242673
13.	Maharashtra	147906	177651	222394	217671
14.	Manipur	1092	8158	4848	6333
15.	Meghalaya	3275	3011	4655	2635
16.	Mizoram	5216	3474	6971	4684
17.	Nagaland	5477	3996	7273	4368
18.	Orissa	90457	98226	165479	160000
19.	Punjab	11507	25248	12792	33736
20.	Rajasthan	88189	101366	107400	116567

1	2	3	4	5	6
21. Sikkim		1043	1142	1352	1218
22. Tamilnadu		123969	144987	184436	214888
23. Tripura		3863	11414	15000	16297
24. Uttar Pradesh		369554	387961	4163541	445403
25. West Bengal		154457	171695	182836	73818
26. A & N Islands		1304	895	1726	492
27. Chandigarh		—	—	—	—
28. D & N Haveli		261	300	372	372
29. Delhi		—	—	—	—
30. Daman & Diu		522	524	690	507
31. Lakshadweep		133	156	159	81
32. Pondicherry		1043	1043	1407	1407
<b>All India</b>		<b>1875135</b>	<b>2068773</b>	<b>2569942</b>	<b>2534925</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

*Statement indicating Employment Target and Achievement under JRY & EAS during 1992-93 to 1993-94*

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1992-93		1993-94		1993-94
		JRY		JRY		EAS*
		Target	Acheive-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Achieve-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	659.76	677.93	1025.61	1028.90	62.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.01	6.52	10.01	4.85	3.64
3.	Assam	119.72	109.72	228.90	278.24	31.75
4.	Bihar	937.94	1036.16	1467.71	1474.25	31.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Goa	8.36	8.12	10.12	8.53	—
6.	Gujarat	236.73	235.03	211.40	232.64	6.75
7.	Haryana	33.71	32.63	38.64	33.29	15.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.77	26.16	33.73	34.54	0.05
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.87	43.01	72.75	31.04	3.46
10.	Karnataka	441.08	418.29	718.01	651.30	32.12
11.	Kerala	138.63	134.54	113.47	120.43	2.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	643.77	709.66	766.00	769.25	51.26
13.	Maharashtra	838.77	823.53	1378.27	1188.50	31.53
14.	Manipur	9.84	5.23	14.84	6.68	NR
15.	Meghalaya	11.61	8.90	16.89	9.55	Nil
16.	Mizoram	4.37	4.78	5.24	6.32	8.52
17.	Nagaland	20.74	15.47	14.74	16.02	33.92
18.	Orissa	306.52	326.39	557.70	522.96	31.43
19.	Punjab	24.67	31.78	29.93	38.57	—
20.	Rajasthan	340.62	339.09	426.66	450.37	50.00
21.	Sikkim	6.66	13.42	8.19	10.14	0.82
22.	Tamil Nadu	671.94	767.86	853.62	881.10	10.96
23.	Tripura	18.10	13.94	22.04	23.41	16.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1389.00	1469.29	1779.57	1791.16	15.00
25.	West Bengal	557.24	525.55	563.81	533.56	52.53
26.	A & N Islands	4.47	1.71	3.27	1.81	0.10
27.	D & N Haveli	3.55	2.70	2.73	2.34	0.04
28.	Daman & Diu	1.63	0.12	1.63	0.59	Nil
29.	Lakshadweep	2.55	2.68	2.62	2.21	Nil
30.	Pondicherry	3.32	3.81	5.16	4.27	—
Total		7537.95	7821.02	10383.26	10156.82	491.68

\* Targets are not fixed by the Central Govt.

**Different Time Zones**

3295. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divide India into different time zones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise, Sir.

**Watch Industry**

3296. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian watch industry is facing threat from multi-national companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed 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) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Solar Heating System**

3297. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to popularise solar heating systems in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the last three years; state-wise;

(c) the schemes drawn-up for the Eighth Plan and for the Ninth Plan, if any; and

(d) the funds earmarked 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have been popularising solar heating systems in the country for water heating, air heating, desalination and cooking applications through various promotional measures. Soft loans are being made available for the installation of solar heating systems through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency. Solar thermal systems are also being popularised through various publicity measures. State-wise achievements made during last three years are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) and (d). It is planned to install 2.75 lakh square mtrs. of collector area and to sell 3.0 lakh solar cookers during the Eighth plan period. Rs. 80 crores

have been earmarked for solar thermal prog-ramme for the Eighth Plan. No

details are available for the Ninth Plan which has not been formulated.

### STATEMENT

#### *Statewise Physical Achievements of Solar Water Heating Systems & Solar Cookers During last 3 Years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Solar Water Heating System (M <sup>2</sup> )			Solar Cooker (Nos.)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292	1454	298	507	2309	3010
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	150	—	—	—	80	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	1004	—	730	—
5.	Goa	—	44	199	—	—	35
6.	Gujarat	12,994	2330	5534	2930	1898	1123
7.	Haryana	228	872	240	6449	3925	154
8.	Himachal Pradesh	755	148	1430	4309	2867	5087
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	36	—	—	86
10.	Karnataka	3938	4920	3566	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	246	190	588	—	22	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7714	2214	3000	20,500	28,805	29,000
13.	Maharashtra	7612	3310	1902	5811	2526	3443
14.	Manipur	312	98	—	200	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	30	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	33	—	—	48

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Solar Water Heating System (M <sup>2</sup> )			Solar Cooker (Nos.)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	60	45	190	—	—	222
19.	Punjab	685	1718	601	2056	2216	1000
20.	Rajasthan	300	1110	1262	2052	4094	882
21.	Sikkim	—	132	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	2837	1608	1028	132	—	24
23.	Tripura	—	63	2	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5998	2764	800	7000	1227	3400
25.	West Bengal	—	1156	1276	—	—	167
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	21
27.	Chandigarh	683	32	61	—	350	240
28.	D & N Haveli Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	3483	—	1314	2869	3829	3372
31.	Lakshadweep Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	245	326	—	—	—
33.	IREDA	—	—	9953	—	—	—
34.	Others (without subsidy)	—	—	5555	—	—	—
		48,362	24,595	40,198	54,815	51,877	51,331

**TRYSEM**

3298. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural youths trained under TRYSEM in Kerala during the last three-years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of SC/ST and others among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). The position regarding the number of rural youths trained under TRYSEM in Kerala during the last three years and SC/ST and others among them is given in the attached *Statement*.

**STATEMENT**

Year	No. of trained youth	No. of SC/ST in trained youths	No of Women in the trained youth	No. of Handi-capped youth in trained youths
1991-92	7362	2779	4980	45
1992-93	7919	3043	5382	15
1993-94	5549	2384	3742	10
Total	20830	8206	14104	70

[*Translation*]

**Per Capita Income**

3299. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of rural and urban people at present in Gujarat; and

(b) the schemes formulated for increasing their per capita income?

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

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) prepares estimates of rural-urban per capita income only at the all-India level.

(b) One of the basic objectives of the five year plan programmes in the country as also of Gujarat is to enhance the per capita incomes of the urban and rural population.

[*English*]

**Integrated Management for Sustainable Development**

3300. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are formulating an action plan under the Integrated Management for Sustainable Development (IMSD) covering 157 districts throughout the country to achieve effective management of natural resources;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this plan;

(c) the districts likely to be covered thereunder, stateswise; and

(d) the basis on which these districts have been selected?

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) Under the Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD), locale specific action plans at the Micro-level are arrived at by integration and analysis of information on various natural resources derived from space based remote sensing data. The methodology involves generation of thematic maps on

land use/cover, types of wastelands, forest cover/types, surface water resources, drainage, potential ground water zones, geomorphology and soil types using satellite data and its integration with meteorological, socio-economic and other relevant data. The locale specific action plans essentially recommend optimal land and water management practices towards ensuring sustainable development at the micro level. Implementation of these action plans is being taken up by concerned central/state authorities integrating them appropriately with ongoing developmental schemes such as drought prone areas development programme, desert development programme and hill areas development programme.

(c) In all, 157 districts in the country covering nearly 45% of India's geographical area have been taken up under the IMSD programme. The list of districts State-wise, is enclosed as *Statement*.

(d) The basis for selecting the districts is that they are covered under ongoing developmental schemes such as drought prone area development programme, desert development programme and hill area development programme, being perennially affected by drought or flood or desertification as well as having large extent of wastelands.

#### STATEMENT

##### *List of 157 Districts Covered under IMSD*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Dists.	Names of Districts
1.	Andra Pradesh	15	Anantapur Mahbubnagar Kurnool Chittoor Ranagareddy

Sl. No.	State	No. of Dists.	Names of Districts
			Cuddapah East Godavari Prakasam Nalgonda Adilabad Karimanagar Nizamabad Warangal Khamman Medak
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	East Siang
3.	Assam	2	Karbianglong Kamrup
4.	Bihar	7	Nawadah Singhbhum Rohitas Dhanbad Godda Munger Palamau
5.	Goa	1	Goa
6.	Gujarat	0	Kutch Surenderanagar Amreli Banaskanta Rajkot Mehsana Ahmedabad Junagarh Bhavnagar Panchmahal
7.	Haryana	7	Bhiwani Hissar Mahendergarh Gurgaon Sirsa Karnal Rewari

Sl. No.	State	No. of Dists.	Names of Districts
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	Chamba Lahual & Spiti Kinnaur Kangra Hamirpur
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	Leh Kargil Doda Udhampur
10.	Karnataka	12	Gulbarga Bidar Bellary Raichur Chitradurga Belgaum Tumkur Dharwad Chickmagalur Bijapur Kolar Hassan
11.	Kerala	3	Malapuram Kasargod Palakkad
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	Datia Raipur Betul Mandsaur Shadol Raisen Dhar Khargaon Sidhi Jhabua
13.	Maharashtra	14	Sholapur Osmanabad Beed Pune Aurangabad Nasik

Sl. No.	State	No. of Dists.	Names of Districts
			Jalna Sangli Satara Ratnagiri Dhule Jhalgaon Chandrapur Ahmednagar
14.	Manipur	1	Imphal
15.	Meghalaya	1	West Khasi
16.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
17.	Nagaland	1	Kohima
18.	Orissa	7	Sundergarh Ganjam Phulbani Bolangir Sambalpur Keonjhar Kalahandi
19.	Punjab	3	Sangrur Hoshiarpur Bhatinda
20.	Rajasthan	19	Sikar Dungarpur Ganganagar Jodhpur Bikaner Ajmer Tonk Bharatpur Pali Banswara Jaipur Jalore Jaisalmer Barmer Dausa Sawai Madhopur Churu

Sl. No.	State	No. of Dists.	Names of Districts
			Jhunjunu Nagaur
21.	Sikkim	1	Entire Sikkim
22.	Tamilnadu	10	Madurai Chidambranagar Ramanathapuram Pasumpon Pudukottai Kamarajar Tirunelveli North Arcot Nilgiris Dhramapuri
23.	Tripura	1	North Tripura
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18	Jhansi Banda Allahabad Mainpuri Bharaich Balua Lakhimpurkeri Sitapur Tehtigarhwal Aimora Pithorgarh Paurigarhwal Chamoli Mirzapur Hamirpur Jalan Gonda Lalitpur
25.	West Bengal	3	Purulia Bankura Midnapore
Total No. of Districts		157	

### Hill and Tribal Area Development Programme

3301. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to Gujarat under the Hill and Tribal Area Development Programme;

(b) whether the union Government propose to constitute any expert team to conduct study and make recommendations for the development of above areas of the State;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for the additional assistance; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Approved plan outlay for 1994-95 for Gujarat for Tribal Area Development Programme under centrally-sponsored schemes and Tribal sub-plan area Rs. 1.23 crores and Rs. 237.75 crores respectively. There is no Hill Area Development Programme in Gujarat.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Pension to Civilian Retirees

3302. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose 100% neutralisation of the cost of living for civilian pensioners drawing a basic pension upto Rs. 3,500/- per month; and

(b) 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) and (b). For the purpose of regulating Dearness Relief to pensioners, they have been divided into three categories based on the basic pension received by them to provide for neutralisation against inflation for price rise beyond average CPI 608 from 1st July 1986.

- (i) Pension upto Rs. 1750/- p.m. is being allowed 100% neutralisation;
- (ii) pension between Rs. 1750 and Rs. 3000/- per months is being allowed 75% neutralisation;
- (iii) pension above Rs. 3000/- per month is being allowed 65% neutralisation.

From above, pensioners who fall in category (i) above are getting less than Rs. 3500/- per month of basic pension and are being allowed 100% neutralisation against price rise. The present scheme of providing Dearness Relief to pensioners is based on the recommendations of the

4th Pay Commission. Government is not proposing to change the scheme.

**Acquisition of Shoes for Armed Forces**

3303. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance to the Government's decision the armed forces have been taking their supplies of boots or shoes from any Central Government undertakings;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have got the question of cost examined by the BICP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). After fully booking the capacity of the Ordnance Equipment Factory, orders for procurement of boots are placed on various suppliers including PSUs, in accordance with Government Orders in force from time to time. According to orders presently in force, PSUs are not eligible for any price preference, but if the price quoted by PSUs is within 10% of the lowest valid price bid, purchase preference may be granted to the public enterprise concerned, *i.e.*, the PSU will have to make the supply at the lowest valid bid rate. Under these orders, involvement of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) is not required.

**Development of Cities as Magnet Towns**

3304. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities and towns proposed to be developed as magnet towns in the North-Eastern States;

(b) the plan proposed to be formulated in this regard, city-wise; and

(c) the allocation of funds made during the current year; city-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) to (c). The plans for development of Magnet towns are prepared by the concerned town planning authorities in State Governments. Local and regional conditions vary from town to town, and plans for development of magnet towns differ between places. Government of India have not received plans - physical or economic - formulated or proposed to be formulated for development of Magnet towns in the North-Eastern States.

However, project proposals are being received from States including those in North-Eastern region for taking up certain infrastructure development schemes in small and medium towns selected by the State Governments under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme. There are no specific allocations for any city/town as the releases of Central assistance are dependent on the project reports conforming to IDSMT guidelines including

availability of State share and institutional finance.

up between a State's own resources and the Central allocation, State-wise?

### Plan Expenditure

3305. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1497 on August 3, 1994 and state the actual outlay under the Annual Plan 1993-94 and its break-

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): A Statement indicating the break-up between States own resources and Central support (State-wise) for the Revised Outlay of Annual Plan 1993-94 is enclosed.

### STATEMENT

*Statement giving the Revised Outlay of Annual Plan 1993-94 and its Break-up between Central Support and States Own Resources*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	States	1993-94		
		Revised Outlay (Total)	States Own Resources	Central Support
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1851.00	329.79	1636.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh @	263.91	30.67	290.14
3.	Assam @	872.00	- 303.20	1171.48
4.	Bihar	750.00	- 758.59	1783.57
5.	Goa	144.50	82.39	62.11
6.	Gujarat	1900.00	1101.35	793.86
7.	Haryana	839.08	323.57	439.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh ©	562.82	- 465.00	735.56
9.	Jammu & Kashmir @	684.00	- 1290.58	1119.99
10.	Karnataka	3025.00	1725.40	1204.17
11.	Kerala	1019.77	63.40	956.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2018.21	602.45	1334.90
13.	Maharashtra	3832.80	2641.14	1465.09
14.	Manipur @	174.84	- 94.38	289.70

Sl. No.	States	1993-94		
		Revised Outlay (Total)	States Own Resources	Central Support
15.	Meghalaya @	281.00	- 51.18	309.76
16.	Mizoram @	181.90	- 71.76	215.91
17.	Nagaland @	168.41	- 259.34	296.84
18.	Orissa	1095.19	60.28	994.72
19.	Punjab	1140.00	- 329.94	1400.34
20.	Rajasthan	1704.76	436.52	1157.86
21.	Sikkim @	100.12	- 42.98	118.35
22.	Tamil Nadu	2102.21	454.00	1539.64
23.	Tripura @	220.03	- 47.92	275.92
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2800.00	- 1041.34	3778.76
25.	West Bengal	1020.94	- 348.74	1369.68

① Special Category States: The Central support is higher than the revised outlay as portion of Central support is utilised for covering non-plan gap.

Note: Information is based on latest information on resources position received from the States. In case of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Tamilnadu, information is on the basis of estimates received at the time of finalisation of Annual Plan 1994-95. The Central support and States own resources do not tally with revised outlay always, as some States cover up the gap through deficit financing in case of shortage.

### Working of India Meteorological Department

3306. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of constant wrong predictions regarding stormy weather and rainfall by Meteorological Department on Arabian sea fate in the month of June, 1994;

(b) the measures taken for improving the working of Meteorological Department;

(c) whether the Government propose to give compensation to the fishermen of Urab, Alibagh, Ratnagiri and Bombay who have suffered due to these wrong predictions; and

(d) 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) The India Meteorological Department issued warnings for rough seas along and off the coasts of Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa and also for High Seas during the month of June, 1994 as and when warranted. Weather warnings for strong winds and heavy rainfall were also issued by India Meteorological Department for Kerala, coastal Karnataka and Konkan and Goa during the above period to the concerned authorities, whenever relevant. The warnings for strong winds and heavy rainfall were found to be quite accurate on verification.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Foreign Companies**

3307. SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI SATYA DEO  
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are encouraging the multi-national companies and big industrial houses at the expense of small scale industries as reported in the Hindi daily 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated July 20, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have de-reserved the items like biscuits and ice-creams;

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

(e) the steps taken to protect the small scale sector?

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) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Once an item is reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector, no medium/large scale undertakings are allowed to venture into these line of activities. However, medium/large scale including multinational undertakings can manufacture the reserved items with 75% export obligation (in case of export-oriented readymade garments units, it is 50% with investment limit of Rs. 3 crores). If an industrial undertaking other than small scale industrial undertaking was manufacturing an item reserved for small scale sector prior to the date of reservation of the item, it can continue to manufacture the item after obtaining a COB licence. Similarly, small scale units graduating to medium/large scale undertakings can continue to manufacture such items after obtaining a COB licence.

Provision pertaining to 75% export obligation and permitting not more than 24% equity participation in SSI sector by other industrial undertakings both domestic and foreign are meant to protect the interest of the small scale sector.

#### **Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited .**

3308. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi is getting adequate purchase orders for the supply of shovels and other equipments from the Coal India Limited;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the purchased orders placed by the Coal India Limited on the Corporation during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Orders from Coal India Limited (CIL) on Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi have reduced considerably during the last three years.

(b) As intimated by Coal India Limited (CIL), owing to inadequacy of funds the requirement of EKG shovels and 250mm drills for 1992-93 and 1993-94 were reviewed by CIL and the requirement for these machines were met by redeploying the existing machines and by other machines already ordered on HEC. Hence, no order could be placed by CIL for these two varieties of machines during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

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

[English]

#### Family Courts

3309. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has expressed concern about non-functioning of family courts of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any directive has been issued by the Union Government to State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the impact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). The National Commission for Women is of the view that family courts set up in the States have not been functioning properly and the States which have not so far set up family courts should do so both at the State and district levels without any further delay. The Commission is also of the view that more and more women lawyers should be appointed as Judges of the family courts. Further, the National Commission for Women has instituted a study of the rules framed by the State Governments. After such a study has been undertaken and the lacunae found, the Commission proposes to formulate model rules for being forwarded to the State Governments for adoption.

With regard to setting up of family courts in the States/UTs which have not so far set up family courts, they have been requested to take suitable steps in this regard.

#### TRYSEM

3310. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to highlight the problems in implementation of the scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations made by the study group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). An evaluation of the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) was carried out during June to August, 1993 through reputed independent organisations. The main findings of this evaluation were that more than three fourth of beneficiaries of TRYSEM are satisfied with the training received. About 55% of the trainees got self or wage employment. Lacunae in the programme pointed out were lack of proper linkages with credit, lack of infrastructure, etc. Keeping in view the findings of the evaluation report the following measures have been adopted by the Government for improvement in implementation of the programme:-

- (i) Improvement in the selection of the candidate for TRYSEM training.
- (ii) Review of the period of training and design of the training programme.
- (iii) Strengthening of the infrastructure facilities under TRYSEM.
- (iv) Stressing better linkage with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
- (v) Strong monitoring mechanism.
- (vi) Improving the quantum of assistance to the trainees and training institutions.

### **Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant**

3311. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the likely impact of its delay on nuclear energy programme of the country;

(d) the date by which it is likely to be commissioned; and

(e) the details of the amount estimated to be spent thereon and the amount spent 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) and (b). Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP) consists of 2 units of 220 MW each. The first unit was commissioned in September, 1992 and commenced commercial operation in May 1993. The second unit is in final stages of commissioning. There has been delay in commissioning of the 2nd unit mainly due to incorporation of safety related engineering changes found necessary based on operating experiences resulting in increased scope and complexity of work.

(c) The delay in commissioning of KAPP units-2 does not affect completion of other power projects and hence the nuclear energy programme of the country.

(d) The second unit of KAPP is expected to achieve criticality in September 1994 and commence commercial operation by end of 1994.

(e) The approved cost of the two units is Rs. 1335 crore which includes a sum of Rs. 310 crore being the interest during construction. A sum of Rs. 1233.00 crore has been spent upto the end of June 1994.

### Nuclear Fuel Complex

3312. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad has devised certain methods to treat its effluents and ensure safety of its workforce; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad has developed technology to treat its effluents before the same are either sold or discharged. The acidic and alkaline waste streams are treated separately. The solids containing traces of Uranium are collected and sent back to the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., at Jaduguda for recovery of Uranium. The liquid streams are evaporated in specially designed solar evaporation pond. The settled and solidified sludge/salts which do not contain any radioactive material are sold to chemical process industries.

### [Translation]

### DDA Flats

3313. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for increase in the prices of land and DDA flats;

(b) whether a panel appointed by the Government to enquire into the complaints of the flat owners regarding the use of sub-standard material in the construction of flats has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) According to the DDA, the main reasons for increase in cost of flats and land are as follows:

1. The cost of acquisition and development of land has gone up.
2. The land required for infrastructure facilities etc. by MCD, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking etc. is given free-of-cost with effect from 1-4-89.
3. The Master Plan requires a substantial portion of land to be left green. 20 to 25% of the land is left for green spaces.
4. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking requires that cables to be laid underground.
5. The material cost and wages have escalated.

6. The cost of capital is comparatively high.

Governments for approval during the last three years till June, 1994, State-wise;

7. DDA flats have comparatively richer specifications.

(b) the number of projects out of them accorded approval so far, State-wise;

(b) No panel has been appointed by the Government in this regard.

(c) the locations where these projects are likely to be launched, State-wise; and

(c) and (d). Question does not arise in view of 'b' above.

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

[English]

### Urban Development Projects

3314. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Urban Development Projects received by the Union Government from various State

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 number of urban development projects received by Government of India from various State Governments for approval during the last three years till June, 1994 are as follows:

I	Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	No. of projects received	103	92	103
	No. of projects approved	60	44	84

State-wise details are given in the enclosed *Statement I*

II	Mega City Scheme	1994 (upto June)
	No. of projects reports received	5
	No. of projects approved	Nil

(c) The list of towns for which projects have been approved under the IDSMT scheme, State-wise, during the last three years is given in the enclosed *Statement II*. Under the Mega City Scheme the names of cities where project are to be launched are as follows:

Name of State	Name of Town.
Maharashtra	Bombay
West Bengal	Calcutta
Tamilnadu	Madras
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Karnataka	Bangalore

(d) Under the IDSMT scheme, Central assistance released during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Rs. in crores
1991-92	11.21
1992-93	9.44
1993-94	16.48

For 1994-95, the allocated budget for release of Central assistance is Rs. 25 crores. Under the Mega City Scheme which has been newly introduced, the allocation for 1994-95 is Rs. 75 crores. Expenditure on the approved/likely to be approved projects will depend on the availability of State share, and institutional finance and project reports submitted by State Governments conforming the scheme guidelines.

### STATEMENT-I

*No. of Project Reports under IDSMT Scheme received from Various State/UTs and Approved during the Last Three Years*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		P/R Recd.	Towns Covered	P/R Recd.	Towns Covered	P/R Recd.	Towns Covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	5	5	4	28	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	4	1	—	—	3	—
4.	Bihar	1	1	—	—	2	—
5.	Goa	1	1	3	—	3	1
6.	Gujarat	3	3	—	—	1	3
7.	Haryana	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	—	—	3	2
10.	Karnataka	9	5	17	7	12	12
11.	Kerala	4	3	1	1	2	1

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1991-92 No. of		1992-93 No. of		1993-94 No. of	
		P/R Recd.	Towns Covered	P/R Recd.	Towns Covered	P/R Recd.	Towns Covered
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	3	3	10	2
13.	Maharashtra	13	6	14	9	5	10
14.	Manipur	3	1	2	3	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	5	1	—	—	1	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	2	1
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	3	—
18.	Orissa	8	3	7	4	3	1
19.	Punjab	6	1	4	—	—	3
20.	Rajasthan	5	3	9	5	—	4
21.	Sikkim	2	—	2	—	—	1
22.	Tamilnadu	5	5	13	8	6	10
23.	Tripura	1	1	—	—	1	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	—	—	5	5
25.	West Bengal	7	5	10	—	11	12
<b>UTs</b>							
1.	A & N Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Daman & Diu	—	—	2	—	—	—
4.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Pondicherry	2	1	—	—	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>84</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

*Names of Towns in Various States included under the Scheme of IDSMT during the Last Three Years (1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
1.	Tanuku
2.	Dharmavaram
3.	Ramachandrapuram-I
4.	Tandur
5.	Siddipet-I
6.	Wanaparthy
7.	Kakinada
8.	Jaggayyapeta
9.	Kurnool
10.	Cudapah
11.	Nidadavolu
12.	Madanapalli
13.	Chiralla
14.	Rapalle
15.	Ponnur
16.	Narayanpet
17.	Jagitial
18.	Srikalahasti

Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
19.	Nizamabad
20.	Anantapur
21.	Vikarabad
22.	Chilakaluripet
23.	Amalapuram
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
23.	Tawang
<b>Assam</b>	
25.	North Lakhimpur
<b>Bihar</b>	
26.	Banka
<b>Goa</b>	
27.	Mapusa
28.	Curchoram
<b>Gujarat</b>	
29.	Sidhpur
30.	Viramgaon
31.	Kesnoa
32.	Wadhwan
33.	Bharuch
34.	Nadiad
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
35.	Hamirpur

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Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	
36.	Samba
37.	Sopore
<b>Karnataka</b>	
38.	Mallavalli
39.	Rabakavi Banahatti
40.	Dandeli
41.	Chintamani
42.	Chikmaglur
43.	Tiptur
44.	Gowribidanur
45.	Badami
46.	Gurumitkal
47.	Soundatti
48.	Byadgi
49.	Karwar
50.	Bihar
51.	Haveri
52.	Bellary
53.	Madhugiri
54.	K.R.Nagar
55.	Ilkal

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Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
56.	Nippani
57.	Doddabllapur
58.	Bailhongal
59.	Mudalgi
60.	Mulbagal
61.	Lingasugur
<b>Kerala</b>	
62.	Shorenur
63.	Chavakkad
64.	Pathanamthitta
65.	Alappuzha
66.	Kollam
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
67.	Datia
68.	Khargone
69.	Shivpur
70.	Raigarh
71.	Sagar
72.	Mandsour
73.	Tikamgarh
74.	Mandla
75.	Multai

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Sl. No.	Name of State/Town	Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
<b>Maharashtra</b>		97.	Bhusawal
76.	Chalisgaon	98.	Deglur
77.	Hingoli	99.	Gandhigaj
78.	Buldana	100.	Parthur
79.	Nanded	<b>Manipur</b>	
80.	Savner	101.	Lamsang
81.	Achalpur	102.	Simai
82.	Jaigaon	103.	Thoubal
83.	Shrirampur	104.	Nambol
84.	Siripur (Warwade)	<b>Meghalaya</b>	
85.	Wani	105.	Baghmara
86.	Ambad	<b>Mizoram</b>	
87.	Ahmednagar	106.	Serchhip
88.	Kopargaon	<b>Nagaland</b>	
89.	Latur	107.	Mon
90.	Phaltan	<b>Orissa</b>	
91.	Sangamner	108.	Bhadrak
92.	Sangli	109.	Sundergarh
93.	Dhule	110.	Jagatsingpur
94.	Mukhed	111.	Jaipur
95.	Pachora	112.	Basudevpur
96.	Warora	113.	Athagarh

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Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
114.	Jharsugoda
115.	Digapahandi
<b>Punjab</b>	
116.	Ferozpur
117.	Rajpur
118.	Malerkotla
119.	Faridkot
<b>Rajsthan</b>	
120.	Dausa
121.	Dholpur
122.	Sawaimadhopur
123.	Nimbahera
124.	Rajsamand
125.	Jhunjhunu
126.	Ratangarh
127.	Deoli
128.	Vijaynagar
129.	Chaksu
130.	Deogarh
131.	Fateshnagar
<b>Sikkim</b>	
132.	Rangpo

Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
133.	Perambalur
134.	Kanchipuram
135.	Krishnagiri
136.	Villupuram
137.	Tiruttani
138.	Bargur
139.	Idappadi
140.	Tenkasi
141.	Cuddalur
142.	Bhawani
143.	Komarapalayam
144.	Kuruchi
145.	Thirthangal
146.	Awinasasi
147.	Adhirampatinam
148.	Sulur
149.	Sathuvachari
150.	Usilampatti
151.	Manamadurai
152.	Kothagiri
153.	Thirvalur

Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
154.	Ponnari
155.	Palladam
156.	Belonia
157.	Khowai
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
158.	Mawana
159.	Kosikalan
160.	Sikandarabad
161.	Bilaspur
162.	Mauranipur
163.	Chunar
164.	Muzzaffamagar
165.	Pilkhua
166.	Thana Bhawan
167.	Kotdwar
168.	Kandela
169.	Sirsaganj
<b>West Bengal</b>	
170.	Ghatal
171.	Islampur
172.	Shanitpur
173.	Murshidabad

Sl. No.	Name of State/Town
174.	Kurseong
175.	Jhalda
176.	Mal
177.	Mirik
178.	Chakda
179.	Rampurhat
180.	Diamond Harbour
181.	Nabadeep
182.	Tamluk
183.	Sonamukhi
184.	Mathabhanga
185.	Ashoknagar-Kalyangarh
186.	Old Malda
<b>Pondicherry</b>	
187.	Villianur
188.	Ariyankuppam

#### Diversification by BHEL

3315. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL is going for diversification with new projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas of diversification?

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. As a diversification measure, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is giving thrust to new products/systems like Simulator, Telecommunication Systems, Wind Electric Generators, Solar Power Generating Equipment, Circulating Fluidised Bed Boilers and Defence items. BHEL has also taken up modernisation and plant performance improvement of power plant equipments. It is also considering to enter financial services area.

#### **Change of Allotment of DDA Flats**

3316. SHRI THOTA SUBBARAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is refusing change of allotment even within the same locality in genuine cases; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). DDA had reported that there is a ban on the change of location of DDA flats that have been once allotted, to registrant. However changes within the same locality that become necessary for unavoidable reasons, such as change of floor or some other compelling circumstances, are permitted depending upon the merits of the case.

#### **Down's Syndrome**

3317. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a high incidence of Down's syndrome among the children of the workers of the Indian Rare Earths plant at Alwaye in Kerala;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to protect the workers and their children from this hazard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Rare Earths plant has an occupational health programme. Under this programme, the health of all the plant workers is being regularly checked with the help of a qualified Medical Officer trained in occupational health.

#### **Excavation of Dwarka**

3318. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the action plan for undertaking excavation work at Dwarka has since been approved by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds released therefor;

(d) whether the Government have sought the help of UNESCO for their expertise in this excavation; and

(e) 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) and (b). No, Sir. The project is yet to be submitted to the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Share of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited**

3319. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has offered its shares to its employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether only a few employees have purchased shares offered by BHEL;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) 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) and (b) In March, 1994, as decided by the Government, the shares of BHEL held by the President of India not exceeding 5% of the paid up capital as on 1.4.1992 were offered to the employees of BHEL. The details of the offer are as under:-

- The total offer of shares was not to exceed 5% of the paid up capital of BHEL.
- Offer was made only to the regular employees who were on the rolls of BHEL as on 1.4.1992 and also were on the rolls on 17.3.1994. The offer was also open to Functional whole-time Directors, including whole time CMD who are on the rolls as on 1.4.1992.
- The offer was subject to the maximum of 200 shares per employee. The aforementioned 5% was to be equally distributed among all eligible employees including Directors and CMDs. If such a distribution results in less than 200 shares, reduced equal number of shares would be offered and adjusted in such a manner that it is in multiples of ten.
- The shares were offered to the employees at Rs. 62 per share.
- The employees would not be permitted to sell or transfer the shares for a period of three years

from the date of transfer of shares to them.

(c) Out of about 72,000 employees of BHEL, only about 17,000 employees of BHEL have purchased the shares of the company.

(d) and (e). The purchase of shares of BHEL by an employee is an individual's own investment decision.

#### **French Car Manufacturer**

3320. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahindra & Mahindra have obtained necessary clearance from the Union Government for the manufacture of cars in India with the collaboration of a French car manufacturing company; and

(b) 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. Government have not received any proposal from M/s Mahindra & Mahindra for the manufacture of cars in India with the collaboration of a French car manufacturing company.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Unemployment in Assam**

3321. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken steps to control the

unemployment problem in rural areas of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated and released for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan so far to the State; and

(d) the number of persons benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Employment generation in Assam, as in other states, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State for which the State Government is primarily responsible. However, the efforts of the State Government are supplemented by the Central Government through Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Programmes. Three major Centrally Sponsored Programmes which are being implemented to increase the employment opportunities in the rural areas are the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). JRY and EAS are wage-employment programmes whereas the IRDP is a self-employment programme. The EAS is being implemented in 69 blocks in Assam. From the current year 1994-95 the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), a self employment Central Sector Scheme for the educated unemployed youth, is being implemented in the rural areas also.

(c) and (d). A *Statement* giving the relevant details for 1992-93 and 1993-94 in respect of the major rural employment programmes mentioned above is enclosed.

**STATEMENT***Funds Released and Physical Achievement of Important Special Employment Schemes for Rural Areas in Assam*

		1992-93	1993-94
1.	IRDP		
	(a) Funds released (Rs. lakhs)	1,423.82	2,220.04
	(b) Number of families assisted	40,209	63.81
2.	JRY		
	(a) Funds released (Rs. lakhs)	6,194.14	6,971.90
	(b) Employment generated (lakh mandays)	109.72	278.24
3.	EAS (Started from October, 1993)		
	(a) Funds released* (Rs. lakhs)	—	2,587.50
	(b) Employment generated (lakh mandays)	—	31.75
4.	PMRY (Implemented in rural areas only from 1994-95)	—	—

Under EAS, no State-wise allocations are made, initially some funds are released to the States for respective blocks and subsequent instalments are released on receipt of proposals from the districts after they have spent 50% of the available funds (i.e. unutilised balance and the funds released including the State matching share).

**Fertilizer Units**

3322. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer units manufacturing a wide range of nitrogenous and Phosphatic/Complex fertilizers alongwith total installed capacity;

(b) the number of gas based nitrogenous fertilizer plants under implementaion;

(c) the details of the projects, expected to be completed during the Eighth Plan period;

(d) whether the Government have fixed up any target for production of fertilizers during 1993-94; 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 (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) There are at present, 48 major fertilizer units manufacturing a wide range of nitrogenous and phosphatic/complex fertilizers. In addition, there are

9 units producing ammonium sulphate as a by-product. Besides, there are about 80 units in the medium and small scale sectors producing single superphosphate (SSP). The total installed capacity of fertilizer nutrients in the country as on 1.4.1994 was as follows:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Nutrient	Capacity
Nitrogen	86.30
Phosphate	6.22

(b) At present, 4 gas based nitrogenous fertilizer plants are under implementation.

(c) The following fertilizer projects are expected to be completed during the Eighth Plan period:—

Sl. Name of the No. project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
<b>Public Sector</b>	
1. Vijaipur expansion project of National Fertilizers Ltd., Distict Guna (Madhya Pradesh).	987.30
<b>Cooperative Sector</b>	
2. Aonla expansion project of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd., District Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	960.00
<b>Private Sector</b>	
3. Babrala Project of Tata Chemicals Ltd. Distict Badaun (Uttar Pradesh).	1250.00

Sl. Name of the No. project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
4. Shahjahanpur Project of Bindal Agro-Chemicals Ltd. Shahjahanpur ( Uttar Pradesh)	1250.00

(d) and (e). The following targets were fixed in 1993-94 for production of fertilizer nutrients:

(Lakh MT)

Nutrient	Target
Nirtogen	78.00
Phosphate	22.00

[Translation]

#### Amenities to Urban Poor

3323. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have reviewed any schemes to provide amenities to urban poor with UNICEF assistance;

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

(c) the details of benefits received by the State Governments from these schemes; and

(d) the progress made in physical achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No such review has been undertaken by the Government. However, the UNICEF is supporting the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the poor in 15 focus States and 9 non-focus States as given in the attached *Statement*, by financing some selected areas vital to the quality and sustainability of the schemes viz. training capacity building, management capacity building, information/communication, urban poverty studies and policy research, non-government organisations, and intensive programme districts.

(c) and (d). UNICEF assistance has contributed towards operationalisation of Field Training Institutes and State Training Institutes in fourteen focus States. Two National institutes viz. the National Institute of Urban Affairs New Delhi and the Regional Centre for Urban & Environment Studies, Hyderabad have been strengthened to provide operational support to the States. 4400 community volunteers have been identified to familiarise them with the programme, its objectives and implementation responsibilities. A variety of communication materials have been produced in Hindi including a quarterly newsletter.

### STATEMENT

*List of Focus States/Non-Focus States*

#### Focus States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar

4. Delhi
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Karnataka
8. Kerala
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Orissa
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal

#### Non-Focus States

1. Punjab
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Nagaland
4. Meghalaya
5. Tripura
6. Mizoram
7. Manipur
8. Sikkim
9. Arunachal Pradesh

*[English]*

#### Ombudsman to Enquire into Corruption Charges

3324. SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister had assured Lok Sabha on July 28, 1993 that he would have consultations with the leaders of various political parties about the possibility of bringing forward legislation in Parliament for establishing an ombudsman to enquire into the charges of corruption, misuse of authority etc. by Minister, senior officers and executives of Government and the public sector undertakings;

(b) whether such consultations have taken place since then, if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) in which States, the institution of Lok Pal is already operating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) Prime Minister had stated on 28.7.93 that he would like to have consultations with the party leaders on the subject of establishing ombudsman type of authority to enquire into charges of corruption and abuse of authority by public persons, which underlines the need for a wide national debate and consensus on this issue, before finalising legislation on this subject.

(d) The following eleven States have so far enacted the Loka Ayukta Act and set up such institutions:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa (which has since abolished it).

### Naval Public School, New Delhi

3325. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General in his Report No. 9 of 1993 has commented upon the unauthorised use of Government buildings for running Naval Public schools;

(b) whether certain accommodation was reappropriated for Naval School at New Delhi and then similar accommodation was constructed in 1985.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total amount involved in such unauthorised usage of Government buildings; and

(e) the remedial action taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). A small building constructed by CPWD in 1951 was transferred to the Navy in 1992-73 to accommodate Single Sailors due to dire need of living space. However, with the usage, this buildings was not found suitable for the said purpose and therefore this surplus accommodation was allowed to be used as a schools, as per Govt. instructions issued in this regard. Suitable permanent accommodation for single sailors was constructed in 1985 as per norms laid down by Government.

(d) and (e). Do not arise as there is no unauthorised usage of Government building.

### **Trial of Vaccines**

3326. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE:  
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vaccine is being tested to protect women against pregnancy as well as tetanus and cholera;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved 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). Yes, Sir. A vaccine based on Human Chorionic Gonadotropin hormone (hCG) developed by the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi is being clinically tested for control of fertility in women. The vaccine is using tetanus toxoid, diphtheria toxoid and cholera toxin chain B as the carriers. It, therefore, produces antibodies simultaneously against both the pregnancy hormone (hCG) and diseases, namely, tetanus, diphtheria and cholera.

(c) The vaccine successfully completed Phase-I clinical trials in 5 centres in India. The results showed the

lack of any side effects of the vaccine. It was also found safe and reversible. During the last three years, phase-II clinical trials have shown that the vaccine is effective at antibody titres above 50ng/ml.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Speaker Sir, Vaikom Satyagraha was glorious event in the history of India's freedom movement. Its importance lies in the fact that it represented a major movement by the Congress for social emancipation of the untouchable masses under the inspiring leadership of Shri Mahatma Gandhi.

12.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this movement, all great leaders of the freedom struggle, from Kerala and neighbouring states participated. Mahatma Gandhi himself came to Vaikom and blessed the Satyagrahis. This movement became a landmark, as it was after this, that a Temple Proclamation, throwing open the doors of Hindu temples to the untouchables was made.

Recognising the importance of the movement in the history of our freedom struggle, the Government decided to erect a fitting memorial at Vaikom. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, late Prime Minister of India, had laid the foundation stone in 1977. However, nothing so far has been done.

This is an insult to the memory of the great leaders of tremendous social

significance. I would, therefore request the Government to provide some grants from the Ministry of Human Resource Development for erecting a proper fitting memorial at Vaikom.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Hon. Deputy Chairman, through you I want to draw attention towards Uttar Pradesh and especially towards eastern part of Uttar Pradesh where artificial shortage of fertilizers has been created. Although the Fertiliser Corporation is allocating fertilisers to its dealers, but the latter instead of selling it they are sending it to other places. A big bungling is going on in this particular matter and the farmers are very much harassed by it. At the top, the most surprising aspect is that prices of fertilisers vary from one block to another block. In this way, there is a great deal of discrepancy in the price of fertilisers in different blocks, thirty to thirty-five districts are adversely affected by this shortage in the eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, fortunately the Minister of fertiliser is sitting here. I shall request that he should immediately make arrangements for sending fertilizers them so that the farmers may feel relieved.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Umrao Singh -- Not present.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the people of Tamil Nadu are very much disappointed with the reply given by the Railway Minister Shri Jaffer Sharief yesterday on the Floor of this House.

In this connection, I would like to state that several railway projects are languishing in Tamil Nadu for want of funds. The Railway Ministry is totally neglecting Tamil Nadu in the matter of released of funds for various projects.

To cite an instance, the Mass Rapid Transport System to decongest Madras city is progressing at snail's pace. The work on the project which commenced way back in 1983 is still going on. You will be astonished to note that in the last 11 years the Railways have completed the work only up to 5 km. as against the total project length of 8 km.

Secondly, while the Railways have drastically cut the manufacturing of coaches in the Integral Coach Factory more orders have been placed on its unit at Kapurthala. Is it not a deliberate attempt on the part of the Railways to make the ICF Madras to starve and close down finally?

Thirdly, the funds allocated for the uni-gauge project linking Dindukal to Madras are being diverted to Karnataka, the home State of the Railway Minister. While I appreciate the political requirement of the Railway Minister to start several projects in Karnataka, he has no right to divert funds like this. There are also several new railway lines to be constructed in Tamil Nadu such as Metupalayam to Satyamangalam. These are pending for a long time. At least this new railway line should have been taken up this year.

I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and direct the Railway Minister to release a statement in the House regarding the release of funds to Tamil Nadu for the uni-gauge project.

and the amount so far spent in both the States. The Minister should not evade this question on the ground that both the States fall under the same zonal railway, namely, the Southern Railways. Such a statement is very essential since there are widespread complaints against the Railway Minister that he is diverting all funds to Karnataka. Even members from Kerala have levelled similar charges against the Minister.

Once again, I appeal to the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and see that justice is reded to the people of Tamil Nadu. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): We all support him. It is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Railway Minister. Yesterday itself out of the four projects announced, three are meant for the State of Karnataka. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, this is a very serious matter. Some reponse should come from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Thomas, you wanted to raise a matter regarding the need to provide financial assistance to Kerala Government for providing relief to the people affected by floods. I may tell you that a statement on the flood situation was in the House on 2nd August 1994. A discussion was also held on the same subject on three days, that is 2nd, 3rd and 4th August,

1994. So, I think you will merely be repeating what has already been said.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, you had given direction to the Government to make a statement in the House with regard to this. You had directed the Finance Minister to make a statement in the House on the assistance that should be given to the state of Kerala for the flood affected people. So far nothing has happened. We should at least know when the Government is going to take it up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, you had given direction to the Government to make a statement. One week has already passed. So far no statement has been made. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir this is a very serious charge. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is on his legs.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I am not saying anything against him. We had a statement from him. Now, we would like to have a statement either from the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not heard what the hon. Minister has said. Let us hear him once again. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :  
Sir, we want the Finance Minister to  
make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon.  
Minister has replied to that already. If you  
want to hear the hon. Minister, I request  
him once again. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it right  
for all of you to stand when the hon.  
Minister is on his legs to reply to you?  
Let us listen to him. Please resume your  
seats.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV  
(Saharsa): Sir, I am on a point of order.  
*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even  
though it is Zero Hour, let us see what  
his point is.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV  
(Saharsa): Sir, my point of order is that  
all the funds of the Railways are spent  
in Karnataka while Bihar is being  
neglected. This is a very unfortunate  
situation. Bihar must not be ignored.  
*(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir,  
we want a statement from the Finance  
Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us  
hear what the hon. Minister is saying.  
Should we not have patience Mr. Thomas

is it right to speak when the hon. Minister  
is on his legs?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No,  
nothing doing. Please oblige and take  
your seats. Let us follow certain rules in  
the House.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Deputy-  
Speaker, Sir, the feelings that were  
expressed by the hon. Members from  
Kerala the other day in this august House  
have been conveyed to the Finance  
Minister. Now, it is for the Finance  
Minister to decide when to make a  
statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you  
feel that you are aggrieved and you want  
a specific answer from the Government,  
is there no alternative for you? Today is  
not the last day of the Session. There  
are provisions under the rules. You can  
make use of them and bring the matter  
on the floor of the House for discussion.  
Let us go to the next subject.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): We  
want to know when the Finance Minister  
is going to make a statement.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.  
Chacko, if you are not satisfied with the  
reply given by the hon. Minister on the  
floor of the House, there is a specific  
provision under the rules. You can make  
use of the provisions and bring the  
matter on the floor of the House for  
discussion and the concerned Minister  
will definitely come and reply.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, the  
Finance Minister was directed to make

a statement. We have a right to know and we are requesting you, Sir, at least to tell us when the Finance Minister is going to make the statement.

At least he must tell when the Finance Minister is going to make a statement in the House. At least this should be made clear. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, you direct the Finance Minister. You have every authority to direct the Finance Minister. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, the same thing is being repeated ten times. The Minister is on his legs.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Once again I can convey to the Finance Minister that there is a demand from the Members of Parliament representing Kerala that he should come and make a statement as early as possible.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Such a strong sense of sentiment should not be brushed aside like this.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Press is rife with reports of adulteration of petrol with kerosene in Madhya Pradesh particularly in rural Jabalpur. While it is causing immeasurable damage to vehicles, it is also causing environmental and air pollution with vehicles throwing thick black clouds of smoke. Very often carburetors of cars and other petrol-driven vehicles get clogged and the users are stranded half way. All this is happening owing to the insatiable greed of the petrol vendors and distributors to

make huge profits at the cost of public at large.

Sir, I would, therefore, urge upon the Government, particularly, the Minister of Petroleum to impose strict checking and to take effective steps to prevent this large scale adulteration of petrol with kerosene. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu, you are a senior Member. You cannot expect an answer now. Why don't you respect the rules? You have to sit. Please do not violate the rules of the House. Please sit down. I have called the name Shri Vijayaraghavan.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Calicut district of Kerala is in the grip of an epidemic called 'Wheals'. It is spread by mice. So far, nine people have died of this disease and hundreds are under treatment in the Calicut Medical College alone. In my constituency, one person died last year. The disease is spreading to neighbouring districts like Malapuram. Earlier, this epidemic had created havoc in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam claiming many lives. The disease is spread during the Monsoon season. The disease is caused by the consumption of water contaminated with the urine of mice or human body coming into contact with such water. Effective steps to check this epidemic is to be taken before it claims more victims. Send a Central Study Team to examine the same.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

would like to say something about education department of Orissa.

There were very few high schools in Orissa. Now the Government has ordered that there should be a high school in each and every panchayat. People belonging to places in Western Orissa like Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Dhankenal, Sambhalpur, Sundergarh and Phulbani depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Today, the Government has ordered for the opening up of a school in each and every panchayat. We do not have good harvest, because there is no facility for regular irrigation nor is there any factory, nor is there any other source of income. The necessity of a high school is very much there.

Today, there is a scheme of providing Rs. one crore to each and every Member of Parliament. But when we asked for releasing one lakh rupees to each school according to the rules of the Government out of that amount the Collector says that only the Government school will get the money and the non-Government school will not get any money.

If we look into it, we find that in every district there were three to four high schools and now all the existing high schools are non-Government high schools.

Through you, I request the hon. Prime Minister, Minister of Human Resource Development and Rural Development that the rupees one crore be given for the development of the constituency, should be distributed judiciously and it should be given to every one. I am citing an example. There was a play-ground for playing football in "Raja At High School". That plot of land was donated by Rani Sahiba on 2.3.1951.

That plot of land was named as "3-Khulpuria". That plot was taken up by Major Settlement High School on 21.06.57 and on 26.08.1965 it got the lease. Now the present situation is that the Government of Orissa has built up a bus stop near that place. I request through you that the bus stop should be shifted somewhere else and a stadium should be built on that place.

[English]

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I rise to discuss a matter of urgent public importance which requires the intervention of the Home Ministry. A very tense and highly explosive situation is prevailing in Tamil Nadu-Kerala border, near Komali in Idukki District due to the forced eviction of agriculturists by the Government concerned. This has created a very serious law and order situation and the two state Governments have come to a collision. This has rendered hundreds of people roofless, landless and moneyless. They are on the streets. Their condition is deplorable and dismal. I request the Government to immediately intervene in the matter.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, in my constituency, Nowrangpur, a trunk booking Board was set up six months back. There are over 100 telephone connections without STD facility. But this Board was shifted to Koraput where it is not working properly. This is creating lot of troubles for subscribers who have to book calls to distant places. I request, through you, the Communication Minister to get the Board rectified and make it functional.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): In today's newspaper it is stated that the Rajiv Gandhi's murder trial case is not taking place. It is being delayed because

of the hide and seek defence lawyers are playing. As you know Sir, the defence lawyers made a big issue that their salaries were not enough and they had not been properly compensated. Now, even though payment has been decided some are not appearing before the court. So, the trial is being delayed. Last year in August, 1993 I raised an important issue. Justice Verma had given his report and after that he came out with an interview which was published in all weeklies and newspapers that intelligence agencies suppressed certain information and did not pass on this information to the Tamil Nadu Government when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was supposed to go there.

At that time, the hon. Speaker observed that it was not proper to raise such a sensitive issue in this manner. He asked us to give a notice and he would allow a full discussion on this.

I requested the Government to come out with a statement. One year has been passed but there is no statement from the Government. We know the ding-dong battle which the Jain Commission and the Government is playing.

The Jain Commission was appointed two-and-an-half years ago and till now it has not started working in the sense that they do not have a place to sit, they do not have a permanent address; their address is Vigyan Bhavan. This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is true. But there are other important matters also.

SHRI R. PRABHU: You allow Half-An-Hour discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are provisions in the rules for that.

SHRI R. PRABHU: I have given a notice for that. I am trying to emphasise the importance of this matter. This is not being taken seriously. Nobody is looking even at the notice. Two-and-an-half years have passed and we have not gone to the bottom of the conspiracy. The man who could have been the Prime Minister in the next few days was killed in a brutal manner and we are still playing a ding-dong battle with the Jain Commission.

The Home Minister or whoever is responsible on behalf of the Government should come out with a statement giving the facts with regard to the status report on Jain Commission, murder trial at Madras and findings of the Verma Commission. Why has not the Government accepted certain findings of the Verma Commission when the intelligence agencies have been indicted by him?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): We also support him. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI R. PRABHU: We demand half-an-hour discussion on this. We have given notice for it. We have also given notice for a Calling Attention. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. ANBARASU: I also want that the Government should make a statement on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This was discussed fully on the floor of this House. When there are provisions for it, why don't you make use of them?

SHRI R. PRABHU: It is for the Chair to take it up immediately and quickly and give a direction to the Government. This matter should be discussed in the House this week. This is most unfortunate that it is being treated in cavalier fashion. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What he says is correct. This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the relevant provisions of the rules. Why don't you make use of them? You should not say things in a casual manner. Is it the Zero Hour where you have to raise this issue?

SHRI R. PRABHU: You can give a direction to the Government to make a statement on this issue..

SHRI R. ANBARASU: It is very unfortunate that the BJP activists led by Miss Uma Bharati attempted to hoist tri-colour flag in Idgah Maidan which is under dispute and created unnecessary tension resulting in the firing. Due to the firing, I understand five persons were killed and 86 were injured.

I do not know why BJP is interested in creating communal clash between Hindus and Muslims. I do not know. Why does the major Opposition party having respectable leader like Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mr. Lal K. Advani behave in such a manner to create communal clash in this country?

Hubli city is known for communal harmony and peaceful living and now it has been turned into volcano and tension prevails all over the city with the result that even state-wide alert has been ordered.

I was told that the State Government is spending an estimated Rs. 1 crore

daily for maintaining security in Hubli, while the city is suffering a loss of Rs. 8 to 10 crore in trade and business.

Therefore, this is a very serious incident and the Government should come forward with a statement in the House.

I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on what has happened actually, how many persons were killed and what action has been taken against the culprit. It is very anti-national act of promoting ill-will among the two religions. Those who are indulging in anti-national activities should be taken to task.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wanted a chance to speak, but now you do not allow your other colleagues to speak.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is the grace of the members who get a chance early to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA (Janjgir): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my Lok Sabha Constituency on the bank of Hansdev river, industrial town Korba is not merely in Madhya Pradesh, but among the few big industrial centres of the country. Here, South-East area's twelve mine, N.T.P.C., N.P.E.B.'s & 5 plants and hundreds of ancillaries industries are located. This town has a population of 2 lakhs. From the viewpoint of water and air pollution, it is among the ten most polluted towns of the country.

Blasting of the coal mines, breaking of coal-pieces and from the conveyor belts of coal transportation, the dust particles of coal can be easily seen in the morning and evening. The thin layer of these particles can be seen on trees and over the ceiling of the houses. The smoke churned out by the electric plants get suspended in the atmosphere to such an extent that it even overshadows sunlight during sunrise and sunset. Its negative effect also falls on the water. The waste water of these factories are put in the Hansdev river, the river which supplies regular water to the whole town. The appearance of the Hansdev river makes one believe that chemical is put into it. The drinking water supplied from there is full of odour and thick in substance. The combined effect of all this is that the citizens there fall victims to the stomach and breathing problems. Complaints have also reached about its adverse effect on pregnant mother and their children. These pollutions are a great worry for their citizens and life is full of dangers. In order to make the town pollution free may remedies have been suggested but to solve the problem these remedies have not proved successful. Pollution Control Board has to be more serious about it and take some hard decisions.

Therefore, I request the Government that to make this industrial town pollution free, it must take some hard decisions so that permanent solutions can be found out.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

PROF P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I give notice every week but I do not get a

chance to speak. I do not know why?  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien, you are here and you are watching the proceedings that if every speaker was to cut down short at least one minute, I think 4-5 more Members could be accommodated.

PROF. P.J. KRIEN: Sir, you can accommodate 2-3 more Members now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know better that at 12 O' clock Question Hour comes to an end and likewise Zero Hour shall have to come to an end at 12.30 p.m. (Interruptions)

PROF P.J. KURIEN: Zero Hour is not in the Rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Zero Hour is not in the Rules at all.  
(Interruptions)

12.32 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review on the Working of and Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. for 1992-93 and Statement showing Reasons for Delay in laying these Papers**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6288/94]

**Memorandum of Understanding between Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. and Department of Electronics for 1994-95 etc.**

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited and the Department of Electronics for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6289/94]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited and the Department of Electronics for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6290/94]

**Notification under High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 558 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6291/94]

**Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. for 1992-93 etc.**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6292/94]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Demodhar Cement and Slag Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual report of the Demodhar Cement and Slag Limited Calcutta, for the year 1991-92, alongwith audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6293/94]

**Memorandum of Understanding between National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. and Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries, Ministry of Industry for 1994-95**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries, Ministry of Industry, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6294/94]

**Notifications under Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 etc.**

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) ON BEHALF OF SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1)

of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:—

- (i) The Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7 the June, 1994.
- (ii) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6295/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 308 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 308 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994.

- (iii) The Indian Administrative service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 309 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification NO. G.S.R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1994.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1994.
- (vii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 438(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6296/94]

12.33 hrs.

- (3) 'Rajiv Gandhi Chair for studies in Protective Discrimination' at North-Eastern Hill University.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE  
MEMBERS' BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS

(Thirty-Fifth Report)

[English]

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI (Dhar): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-Fifth report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.34 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Creation of Three Chairs in the name of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in Three Central Universities**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, I rise to make a statement in the House regarding creation of University Chairs in the memory of our revered leader, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Government has decided to create the following chairs to support scholarship of excellence in areas which were of special concern to him:

- (1) 'Rajiv Gandhi Chair for Studies in Peace and Disarmament' at Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- (2) 'Rajiv Gandhi Chair for Comparative Studies in Religion' at Banaras Hindu University.

Each of the three Chairs will carry a salary of Rs. 8000 P.M. plus usual allowances. Thus, the incumbent of the Chair would be among the highest paid Professors in the country and would be at par with a National Professor.

The appointment to each of the chairs shall be for a period of three years which will be made under the relevant clauses of the Acts, Statutes and Ordinances of the University concerned.

The funds for the scheme will be made available by the Government to the University concerned through University Grants Commission in the form of special one-time endowment grant of Rs. 45 lakhs for each chair. From the interest on this amount, the university concerned would meet all the expenses of the Chair.

Monitoring Committee for the Chairs would be constituted with Chairman, University Grants Commission as its Chariman and Vice-Chancellor of host university, a representative of the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and three eminent experts nominated by the Government from a panel of names put up by the Chairmen, UGC, as its members.

Sir, we do trust that institutions of these Chairs would provide fillip to academic work in the selected fields of study and form a basis for policy formulation in these important areas. That will be an enduring tribute befitting the memory of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who ceaselessly fought for these causes until his last moment.

12.36 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

**(i) Need to Allocate More Funds for Providing Adequate Shelter under the Specified Housing Schemes to the Backward Communities in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh***[English]*

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Shelter is an important infrastructure for every family. Because of the disparity in the economic structure of the people, vast majority of the people are living in huts and hutments, which are roofed with straw of palm leaves. These straw and palm leaves are temporary, replaceable, incurring increasing renewal cost, vulnerable to gale, rain and fire, causing heavy damage to property. All farmers, specially the poor and marginal farmers, artisans, agricultural workers and labourers, have no other option than to go in for thatched roofing. So they are the people who are put to hardship due to fire, rain, etc. and also incur heavy losses. This is usually irrecoverable. When a poor man's dwelling is burnt in a fire accident, he loses everything of the household. The Government and General Insurance provide Rs. 500 immediately and Rs. 1,000 months or years after the incident.

In the National Housing Policy under the I.A.Y. Scheme all families of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and a tiny fraction of economically backward classes are eligible for semi-permanent and permanent rural housing. There is also a shelter upgradation programme for economically backward classes in urban

areas. These programmes must be extended to rural areas with increased allocation to cover more families in the district.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to allot more funds to enable more number of economically backward classes comprising about two lakh families in the district to get the benefits under the I.A.Y. and Shelter Improvement Programme.

**(ii) Need to provide adequate supply of electricity at concessional rate to Haryana***[Translation]*

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Haryana occupies the second place in the production of foodgrains throughout the country but for the last few years the farmers of the State have not been getting adequate supply of electricity and water. The construction of Satluj-Yamuna link canal has been lying pending for the last many years and due to it, Haryana has not been getting its full share

The Southern Haryana, specially the area of my constituency is sandy. The rainy water, which used to come earlier from the hilly areas of Alwar which is close to Haryana, has been stopped from last year by the Rajasthan Government, and on account of it the ground water level is falling down every year. The ground water of this area is sweet and favourable for agriculture but the electricity connections are not being given for the tube-wells and due to it the burden of loan is increasing on the farmers.

[Shri Jangbir Singh]

The Government of Haryana is making all efforts to help the farmers but the lack of resources renders it helpless.

Therefore, my submission to the Central Government is that adequate electricity supply should be provided to Haryana at concessional rate and to set up a power generation plant, adequate central aid should be given and besides it the construction work of S.Y.L. Canal should be completed soon.

**(iii) Need for taking up Restoration Work and proper Maintenance of Tipu Sultan's Fort at Belthangadi (Karnataka)**

[English]

SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA (Chikmagalur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the dilapidated condition of Jamala Bai Gadai Fort, which has historical importance, located at Belthangadi Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka and it comes in My Parliamentary constituency, Chikmagalur.

Jamala Bai was mother of Tipu Sutan, erstwhile King of Mysore. He built this fort on a huge monolith stone and named it after his mother. This is one of the tourist attraction spots, drawing thousands of tourists every year. But this is now in a very dilapidated condition.

I urge upon the Government to direct the Archaeological Survey of India to take up restoration work and regular maintenance of the Fort.

**(iv) Need to Commission Radio Station at Nasik in Maharashtra early**

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Sir, it is learnt that Nasik Radio Station is technically ready. However, there is no staff available there at the moment. As Nasik is growing industrially and agriculturally besides having a large number of educational institutions, this Radio Station will be of immense use for the farmers, industrialists as well as the students. Dealy in commissioning this Radio Station will be detrimental to the people of the area and would affect developmental activities there.

I urge upon the Government to ensure early commissioning of radio station at Nasik and recruit the required staff there.

**(v) Need to create Additional Storage Space at Godowns of FCI and to arrange for Timely Transportation of Procured Foodgrains from Godowns**

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government towards the inability of the Food Corporation of India to provide enough covered storage to procure rice and other Kharif foodgrains. This has led to distress sales by farmers for lack of covered storage space. Another factor causing lack of space for rice and Kharif foodgrains storage is slow movement of procured wheat from the godowns of the FCI and thus there is not enough storage space available to the FCI in several States. The FCI is unable to move the procured foodgrains out of its godowns due to low offtake by consuming States as well due to railway transportation difficulties.

I urge upon the Government to draw up plans for movement of procured foodgrains in FCI godowns and create additional storage space, so that there is no distress sales by farmers.

(vi) **Need to Provide Compensation to the Cotton Growers of Ferozepur and Faridkot Districts in Punjab Whose Crops Have Been Hit by 'Leaf Curl' Disease**

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Sir, it is learnt that agriculture experts of the Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana have come to know by an on-the-spot inspection of cotton crops in Ferozepur and Faridkot districts of Punjab that an epidemic disease which is called 'Leaf Curl' has broken out, which has no remedy except to destroy the crop by burying the infected plants in the earth. The Government should come forward to rescue the farmers of these districts by compensating them, as the farmers will have to bear the heavy losses due to this epidemic disease.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to immediately look into the matter and provide adequate relief to the farmers of these districts.

12.46 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL  
OF NATIONAL HOUSING  
POLICY—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the next item — further discussion on National Housing Policy.

Shri Krishna was on his legs. He can start now.

AN HON. MEMBER: What!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Krishna was on his legs.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, resuming the debate from where I left yesterday, I reiterate that the National Housing Policy, with all its objectives, right strategies and pious wishes, when set against a bleak and grim housing scenario, is no solace in the face of overwhelmingly inimical ground realities. Not that there is something wrong or deficient with the National Housing Policy. But it has the untold stories of its past failures and the present state of helplessness.

Being one of the basic necessities, next to food and clothing, and closely linked to socio-economic development, housing is one of the few targets that we have set for the year 2001, but most elusive and, I am afraid, will remain a far cry from attainment of the target till a couple of decades next century.

The Resolution on Global Shelter Strategy adopted by the United Nations in November, 1988 calls upon the different State Governments to formulate a National Housing Policy to achieve the goal of "a roof over every head by the year 2000". This target is now too high to be achieved by many developing countries and India is no exception to that. There is no doubt that it is mainly because of the population boom which always upset our planning perspective in the last three decades. And, at the same time, it is our failure to assess the population situation properly that now a situation has arisen where

[Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique]

there are far too many heads to be roofed – a situation probably not visualised in the U.N. Resolution. In order to meet the demand, India would now require forty-one million dwelling units in the year 2001, against fifteen million units at present. It is estimated that in the next seven years, Rs. 1,800 billion have to be spent on the housing stock. In the face of such a massive requirement and the huge financial involvement, I am afraid, the most incorrigible optimist will lose heart. Yet, with political will and determination, the situation has to be met. Better late than never. At least there must be a breakthrough. The whole problem needs to be sieved through a series of action plans, covering a number of years. I say: begin with the slums. Our priorities are the vulnerable sections, whether in the urban sector or in the rural sector. It appears that the National Housing Policy envisages a major shift in the Government's role to act more as facilitator than as a provider.

But there must be some exception in certain cases. And if there are exceptions, let them be in the case of slums. The Government must intervene and take over the slums in a bid for upgradation. Conditions in slums in India are known to the whole world. There is no need of glossing over the issue. The world did not wait to be informed by one Dominique Lappiare about the conditions of Indian slums. There is, however, no point in taking exception to his "City of Joy" being filmed. The whole world knows the conditions of Indian slums. This book only poses a challenge to human conscience, at least our conscience; the nation's conscience. Why I am insisting on Government's taking over the slums for upgradation and re-creating conditions fit for human living is because it is the

vested interest that rules the slums. Besides there is, what is called, if you kindly permit me to use the word – I do not know whether it is parliamentary or not – *dadagiri*. This is the first condition of implementing the National Housing Policy. Government must put its foot down on the slums and re-build and re-create better conditions by organising basic services like drinking water, sanitation and communal hygiene etc. One definite advantage we have. Here is a settled group of humans—does no matter legally or illegally – who have at least a roof over their head. It is an identified group. So we can straightway go ahead giving occupancy rights and upgradation work. Illegal housing colonies need to be put in the same category. Once under Government control, I have no objection to the Government's position of being only the facilitator and not a provider. But without these determined acts, Government will not be in a position even to be the facilitator themselves in the teeth of resistance offered by the vested interests that are backed by the mafia gangs.

Then, in respect of action plan, the second strategy that claims attention is how to make land available to the poor. The land is a scarce commodity and has gone beyond the reach of the common man. But the poor and the houseless must not be left to the mercy of the market economy. As it stands today, the Land Acquisition Act neither passes the land quickly to the States nor does it ensure timely payment of compensation. So, a second thought at the efficacy of the land Acquisition Act is imperative. We should bear in mind that the major input in the housing and infrastructure development is the availability of land and the land component that constitutes 75 per cent of cost of our houses and apartments. Therefore, without efficient

functioning of land market, housing development cannot be expected to serve the needs of the poor. And who are these poor? They are mostly the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and those who are just synonymous with poverty.

It is, however, encouraging to take note of a few specific measures proposed in the Policy in the interest of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and rural poor. This includes prevention of alienation of homestead on tribal land, special attention to the needs of the S.C. and S.T. and other disadvantaged groups and avoidance of unnecessary displacement of rural settlement due to development projects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Handique, the time is very short. Each Member will get 8 or 10 minutes. Otherwise it will be difficult to complete.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Sir, please give me a few more minutes.

Then comes the second factor which is the Rent Control Act. It has been a major irritant and hurdle in the development of new rental housing.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It acts as a disincentive for investment in housing. A house rented out is as good as lost to the owner. The rent once fixed ends up something as immutable and one had to go through the long ordeal of court proceedings to get some relief. So, it is in this context that the National Commission on Urbanisation has recommended changes in the rent control legislation in such a manner that the interests of the landlords and their

tenants would stand balanced. In this connection, I must admit that the 77th Amendment of 1994 proving for State level Rent Tribunals to adjudicate all the disputes relating to rent and regulation of tenancies, is indeed an advancement from the earlier position.

Sir, then comes the question of privatisation and to what extent we use the private sector in the housing sector. Cooperation is required between the Government and the private sector to increase the availability of houses and also make them affordable by easy loan facilities. The demand-supply gap in housing shows that in rural, urban and metropolitan areas housing units for economically weaker sections and low income groups are in short supply. It is also noted that the hardest hit by the spiralling cost of construction is the lower middle class and the weaker sections while the sections with higher purchasing power have better access to loan and other forms of financing. Thus, there is an urgent need for not just housing alone, but shelter at an affordable cost. So effective house financing to meet such a situation is possible only when the private sector responds. The private sector feels restricted by a number of Government policies and sanctioning procedures.

There is a suggestion that housing and real estate business be recognised and accorded the status of an industry so that the loans at concessional rates and other incentives available to the industrial sector can be utilised by them. But at the same time, the private sector must behave itself. Guided urban development envisages that the private sector can be influenced to provide developed plots for low income housing. This has been offered as an inducement to develop land affected by Urban Rent

[Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique]

Control Act and zoning regulation. Besides, the style of functioning of the Public Housing Agency has been in gross violation of the objectives and the strategies of the National Housing Policy. Instead of taking up the role of a motivator and facilitator as advocated by the policy, the Public Housing Agency has been functioning as a provider, promoter and builder. In many cases, we have seen that the slum dwellers who are given the tenements and lands at a low price are tempted and pressurised to sell them away and squat elsewhere on any available marginal land.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Handique, do you need more time?

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:  
Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: you can continue after the recess.

I am happy to announce that an agreement among the leaders of the parties to overcome the impasse in the House has been arrived at. I shall read out the details of the agreement at 2.30 p.m. I request the members of the Opposition Parties to be present in the House at 2.30 p.m. and the Members of the Ruling Party also to be present in the House to welcome their colleagues sitting on the Opposition benches.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):  
Mr. Speaker Sir, we are all very happy about the agreement. We congratulate the Government and the hon. Speaker who have taken steps to reach this agreement. We have been missing our friends on the other side all these days.

We are very happy that the Government has taken such a positive step. We also thank the hon. Speaker who has played the role of a mediator.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Sir, I think it is a glory indeed to our democracy.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we will welcome our friends, our colleagues from this side in a very fitting manner.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): Sir, shall we garland them?

MR. SPEAKER: You can do that outside.

*The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.*

**13.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.30 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER**

**Submission of a revised and modified Action Taken report on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Members of all Parties - the Opposition

and the Ruling - had expressed their views on the Report given by JPC and the Action Taken Report on the same given by the Government. I am sure they had done so to arrive at the correct conclusions and the truth in the matter.

In a democracy and the Parliamentary system as per the laws, rules, norms and conventions on matters of interest for all, demonstrations are made, discussions are held and decisions are taken. In the instant matter too, all these devices and methods were used to highlight the views of the Members of the Parties. At the same time, precautions were taken to see that the decent norms of the game are followed by all concerned and institutions and the systems were not allowed to be hurt, because of which the agreement arrived between the Parties has been possible.

It is really satisfying and heartening to see that all the leaders from all the sides and Parties did their best to stick to their points of views as well as to see that the prestige, dignity and efficacy of the system is kept vibrant, effective and intact.

Very very sincerely I thank them all, all the senior leaders, other leaders and others who have shown a lot of understanding in this respect and who have done their best in the matter. But for their understanding and sense of duty towards the cause and the system the present understanding between them would not have been possible, for everybody who values the system and the cause would be grateful. The agreement reached between all parties with respect to the Action Taken Report is as follows:

The points on which action is not taken, the points on which action is partly

taken and the points on which objections have been raised by Members of the Opposition shall be reconsidered by the Government and a revised and modified Report on those points shall be submitted by the Government to the House as early as possible

14.36 hrs.

*Hon. Members thumped the desks*

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the sugar scandal.

MR. SPEAKER: From tomorrow....

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, we would like to congratulate you for your earnest efforts, various leaders of the opposition parties, the Government and the Prime Minister for the agreement which has been arrived at and also for safeguarding the democracy.

MR. SPEAKER: No speeches please. Everybody has contributed and we are all grateful to all those who have contributed in arriving at this agreement.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): There is only one hero in this event and that is the speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I think everybody is congratulating the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer alone could not

[Mr. Speaker]

have done all this, Sir, everybody, including your goodself, Sir, Vajpayeeji, Advaniji, Jaswantji, Sharadji, Ram Vilasji, Somnathji, Indrajitji, Safifuddinji, Narayanji, Chandra Jeetji, Shuklaji and all other people have contributed in this.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
There is always a player who actually scores the goal, Sir.

14.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF  
NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY – *Contd.*

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I resume my speech in its third phase now.

The performance of recognised specialised institutions in the field of house financing is rather poor. It is only ten per cent. The remaining 90 per cent or so, people always depend upon savings or on borrowings from friends and relatives. As per the 44th round of the National Sample Survey only 5.18 per cent of the total finance for rural housing come from formal agencies. Regarding housing finance from banking sector, only about 11.5 per cent of the incremental deposits are allocated for housing and almost nothing to rural areas. The Apex Cooperative Housing Societies and primary institutes too have not even touched the fringe of the housing and infrastructural problems of the rural settlement. Even as regards HUDCO resources only 15 per cent resources are earmarked for housing the

Economically Weaker Sections in rural areas.

Sir, unfortunately in India, in spite of the advocacy of National Housing Policy, the concept of low cost housing has become synonymous with low quality housing and has been interpreted to mean housing for the poor. This attitude must change. Government must popularise the concept of low cost housing by encouraging the use of cheaper and substitute materials.

According to an estimate, during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, nearly 95,000 million bricks are feared to be in short supply, of which 55,000 million bricks are meant for housing alone. So, we have to find the alternatives elsewhere. Necessity, however, is a great challenge. The country has 45 million tonnes of fly ash produced by 70 thermal plants and an accumulated stock of more than 10 million tonnes of phosphogypsum at 13 fertiliser plant sites. So, it is a challenge for the BMTPC (Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council) and to the Government to convert this waste into cheaper building materials.

Before I conclude, I am constrained to say that in spite of housing being a priority sector in the Eighth Five Year plan and both being a basic need and a labour intensive activity offering well-dispersed employment opportunities and in spite of an announcement made in the two successive Budgets, 1991-92 and 1992-93, that the promotion of housing activity will rank high in Government's socio-economic commitment, neglect of housing is evident from the fact that currently less than four dwelling units per thousand population per annum get constructed in India. But in contrast, according to a UN study, a developing country like India should aim for at least

eight to ten dwelling units per one thousand population, annually in the coming 20 to 30 years to prevent further deterioration in the already grave housing situation. I must admit that the National Housing Policy is a laudable one, but the right strategy must be evolved and the Government must muster courage and political determination to translate the Policy into a reality.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Sir, I would like to support the Policy on National Housing presented before Parliament on 9th July, 1992.

It is really sad that the policy which was presented two years ago has come for discussion to the House after a span of nearly two years. We say that the basic necessities of a human being are food, clothing and shelter. After food and clothing, shelter is the most important thing which a human being needs.

Today as per the survey made by the National Housing Policy, more than 30 million units short-fall is there in our country — more than 20.5 millions in the rural areas and more than 10.5 millions in the urban areas...*(Interruptions)* Shri Somnath Chatterjee is always disturbing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I am discussing about housing in India.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: This time you implement something in Calcutta rather than disturbing the Housing Minister here.

The basic point the Government is advocating is that the role of the Government is not to build houses only,

but to make an appropriate investment and create conditions where people can gain and secure adequate housing and remove impediments in housing activity. Unfortunately, the landlords who are there today in the rural areas and urban areas are so bad that it is impossible to get land especially in the urban areas. I come from Bombay and I would like to inform the house that the prices of the apartment in Bombay for the last three years have gone up ten-fold. What was Rs. 100 three years back is Rs. 1,000 today. Those who live in the central business place of Bombay city where I come from have to commute one and-a-half hours one way to Borivelli and Dahisar and on an average a commuter spends one and-a-half hours one way to come to office. It is just impossible for him to work when he comes to office. What is coming in the way is urban land ceiling. The Government is talking about bringing land reforms. And when this concept of urban land ceiling was introduced in 1976, it was stated and I quote:

"The Act aims to prevent concentration of urban land in a few hands to bring about equitable distribution and to prevent speculative transactions relating to scarce and precious urban land."

But, unfortunately, this Act has failed to fulfil the objectives of urban land ceiling. Today when the Government is talking about economic liberalisation, unfortunately, nothing at all has been done in the housing sector. I would request the Government to either scrap this ULC Act totally which is a Central Act or to amend it in such a way as to allow the State Governments to use the vacant land available. In big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras etc., a big chunk of land is available still. But

[Shri Murlidhar Deora]

Unfortunately, they need permission under section 20 and 21 of ULC Act to get the clearance and no State Government is able to give them the permission. State Governments are blaming the Union Government and the Union Government is blaming the State Governments for not issuing the guidelines. I request the hon. Minister that when we are discussing this Policy, there should be a definite guideline, a uniform guideline from the Union Government to all the State Governments which would stop this racketing in the real estate prices and which will make more land available. In big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta etc., builders have joined together to create artificial scarcity. They have cornered some part of the land in big cities and created a shortage of housing. Because of this shortage, the prices of apartments have gone up very much. So, it is very important that the ULC Act is amended.

Under the ULC Act, the Government has identified an excess land of 2.17 hectares. But hardly one per cent of land, out of this, is acquired. The Act which was passed as early as in 1976, not even one per cent of the land is acquired. What is the use of pursuing that Act when you cannot implement even one per cent of it after a span of 18 years? So, I would request the Government to come out with a proposal and see that this urban land ceiling is scrapped or amended.

As per the projection given by the National Buildings Development Corporation, by the end of this century, that is, 2001, 64.4 million more units, the houses will be needed in this country. This will need over one lakh crore rupees of plan funds and the Government does not have that. So, the real solution will

be to allow the private people to build their own houses and help them to give more and more finances. Although the Government has created the National Housing Bank and other institutions which are giving money yet enough money is still not available in the housing sector. In developed countries like, in UK, in USA, in Western Europe, the amount which is given for a family to buy a house is exempted from tax. But we do not have that in India. In a poor country like India, where if a man wants to purchase a house, the interest which he pays on the amount which he borrows, is not exempted from tax. I do not want to go into the different sections of the Income-Tax Act. But I would request that the relevant sections of the Income-Tax Act should be amended. This will give a boost to the housing construction activities and will encourage people to buy more and more houses.

This will also encourage the home ownership programmes which are permitted. If the entire interest payable as tax is allowed, then enough money will not be available for the Housing Finance Corporation. There are very few institutions like HUDCO, the National Housing Bank. But there are smaller housing finance institutions which do not have money. The Government should see to it that more money is given to these institutions. This can only be created if section 54(E) of the Income-Tax Act is amended which will give incentives to the people to put their savings under these institutions. If the deposits in these institutions are exempted from tax, this will give a boost to mobilise more and more money. This will help to provide more and more funds to the housing sector.

There was a survey and according to that survey with the minimum amount of money, maximum amount of jobs can

be created in the house construction activities. With an investment of Rs. one crore, over 923 man-years employment can be created. This has a cascading effect. When you construct a house you are not only helping cement and steel industries, but you are also helping the carpenter, brick-making, furniture-making, carpet-making. Several other ancillary units will get a boost. I would request the hon. Minister to see that specially in the rural areas landlords must be reformed totally so that the heavy amount for land which the people have to pay is reduced. Today, the cost of construction is not so much, but the cost of the land being stated is very very high. That is why this racketing is going on in urban areas, throughout the country. These proposals will help a lot and I am very sure, the hon. Minister will consider these proposals.

14.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): A reasonable house is a dream of everyone. A house not only give shelter but it also gives social status. It is a basic need of a man. But it is here that all our plans and programmes lack a realistic perspective. The Government has not taken housing as a serious problem from the very beginning. The Government has paid attention only in the Eighth Plan period. Up to Eighth Plan period, our Governments had not taken this problem as serious one. The figure of housing allocation in the Seventh plan was only Rs. 2,424 crore which was stepped up to Rs. 6,377 crore in the Eighth Plan. Thus, in terms of allocations due recognition of housing has been given only in the Eighth Plan period. This, of course, is a part of National Housing

Policy which again reflects the concern of the Governments. I welcome this policy because now the Government has given adequate importance for this very basic problem. As Shri Murlu Deora has rightly pointed out if we cannot give three basic necessities we cannot enjoy all the fruits of the freedom. Food, shelter and clothing are the three bare necessities of a human being. Since independence, if had you been able to try to give proper attention to this problem of housing I think, we would have been able to achieve the target.

The National Housing Policy is an attempt to define and find the framework of a solution to this very serious problem. What is the dimension of this problem? The National Building Organisation has estimated that the shortage of housing is about 31 million units. By 2001, we will be in need of 64.4 million new units. For this, how much money do we need? According to a study made in 1992-93, for the construction of 21 million units Rs. 97530 crore will be required. Huge money is required for constructing so much of units.

Sir, the outlay for housing during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 6,377 crore. This will be supplemented by about Rs. 25,000 crore as institutional finance. There have been about Rs. 31,477 crore during this plan period as against the actual requirement of Rs. 97,530 crore. That leaves a big gap of Rs. 66,153 crore so, the question before us is how can we generate resources for the construction of the total units which we require?

The budgetary support for housing in any significant measure is out of question. Because of the financial crunch of the Government is not in a position to allocate more financial support for the

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

construction of the housing units which we require. I want to pose a question to the hon. Minister through you as to why we cannot go for private investment in this regard. Take for example NRIs. Those who want to invest in this sector should be utilised for the housing purpose. NRIs' contribution in this sector will be more helpful to solve this very important and very serious problem. These funds can be utilised for providing houses to the middle class and upper middle class in the urban areas with rather high cost of construction and a large percentage of institutional finance within the country being diverted to low cost houses for the urban poor, slum dwellers and also for the rural poor.

One of the objectives of this policy is to curb speculation in land and housing. As Shri Murti Deora has rightly pointed out, in metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi, skyrocketing of the price of the land is the main problem. The phenomenon of skyrocketing of land price and the price of housing is very much disturbing. This is one of the areas where the maximum amount of black money is being generated. I think that this should be dealt with sternly and adequate care should be taken in this regard. There is no control over it. This has made land as well as house beyond the reach of an ordinary man. The most sufferers are the low income group people and the poor people. I think that the Government should take adequate steps to prevent the skyrocketing of prices in the urban areas, especially in metropolitan cities. They have to pay between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1500 for a small accommodation in Delhi and Bombay. Even if they are prepared to pay this amount, they do not get proper accommodation. The minimum wage fixed

by the Government is Rs. 900 for unskilled and Rs. 1500 for skilled labour. How can an ordinary man with his low income can have this facility or accommodation? This is a serious problem. The government has not taken enough care and has not done enough in this regard.

The emphasis should be on the low cost mass housing. Those who have a lot of money will build their own houses. But the Government has to take care of the poor and the low income group people.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are not in a mood to speak but doing so forcibly, therefore, the House should be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ramesh Ji, one minute please. Nitish ji has suggested that we are speaking forcibly, therefore, please speak.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Firstly proper targeting is required in this regard. The Development agencies in cities have a preference for high cost housing. Take for example the DDA. The policy lays emphasis on low cost and vernacular architecture. But this aspect has been neglected. My suggestion to the Government is that proper targeting is required in this regard. Many organisations and research centres have developed low cost housing technology. For example, in Kerala there is Nirmiti Kendra which is a unique example in this field of low cost housing. Using locally available materials beautiful houses can be designed and built which are in harmony with the environment. The cost

is very less and it is very beautiful to look at. People also will appreciate it as they can live in accordance with the environmental situation. But we have not been able to popularise these models.

15.00 hrs.

Our natural inclination and preference is for big houses. This will not help in finding a solution for the housing problem.

According to a recent analysis about the quantitative aspect of the housing, if we can raise Rs. 3.50 lakh per village, per year, we will be able to build seven units at an average cost of Rs. 50,000 in each village which will fully meet the housing requirement during the Eighth Plan period. Similarly, according to the projections or urban housing required during the Eighth Plan, 7.8 million units will be required at an average cost of Rs. 1 lakh per unit. Sir, if we can mobilise Rs. 33.3 lakhs per town, per year, we will be able to meet the requirement fully. That is the latest analysis which has come before us. This analysis shows that fulfilment of the target is not difficult to achieve. What is required is the grass-root level approach and a proper planning. We should start it from villages and towns:

I think that the Government should first of all identify the target groups. More emphasis should be given to the lower income groups, who are facing difficulties. I think that the government has not taken a serious view about this. The Government has not identified the target groups, which are to be given priority. According to me, there are three most important target groups: the first is the slum dwellers, whose number is 48 millions, the second is the low paid employees,

and the third is the landless people in the rural sector. So, I see the problem like this. We have to give priority for these three sections of our society. One is the slum dwellers, who constitute the 48 millions of our population. Second is the low paid employees. Third is the landless people in the rural areas. These are the three sections of the society which are facing a lot of difficulty in finding shelters for themselves.

Since there is no reliable data to indicate how much units would be required for these categories, my request to the Government is that there should be a serious study in this regard. They have to find out how much units are required for these three categories. The Government should collect data about the actual requirement of the housing units for these groups and undertake a massive programme of housing. This will give the advantages of shelter to the poor and the low paid. The house construction activities will also result in employment generation. This will definitely create more employment opportunities in the rural areas. So, by constructing more units, we are creating more employment. So this is a welcome study. It is estimated that the housing activities will provide 10 per cent increase in employment. So, as a follow-up of the Policy, I request the hon. Minister through you sir that the Government should conduct a serious study about these problems of the poor people, who are living in a very pathetic condition in the slums, the low paid employees who are facing a lot of strain to find shelter for themselves and those people who are landless in the rural areas.

I think in the Eighth Plan period, the Government has taken a lot of interest and concentrating to solve this

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problem. I think that the private parties as well as the NRIs and other people who can also contribute in this sector should be invited and this problem should be taken up very seriously.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to make my speech complicated by repeating the data which have been mentioned by my colleague Shri Ramesh Chennithala to put forth the magnitude of this problem. The magnitude has been made clear by him but ostensibly, I would like to submit that there are many facets of this problem. There is a severe problem of houses in rural areas. In the small complexes in the urban areas the problems are different and in the metropolitan cities the problems of accommodation of middle class and other people are different and those the problems of jhuggi dwellers is different. The number of jhuggies is increasing. In this way, we will have to ponder over all the four types of problems and proper policy will have to be framed, only then the problem will be solved.

I remember, when we were young the freedom movement was going on and even after 1947 we were fighting for all these three things food, clothing and shelter. It used to be a major part of our movement. It was our main slogan but today we have forgotten these three things. It is unfortunate that to solve the problem of shelter the Government has never tried in proper and planned manner and even if it was done an experiment was done and these experiments or the slogans of socialism have made this problem more complicated. I would like

to submit that a policy for allotment of houses was framed. Rent Control Act was enacted. The public servants and the privileged class people misused it and took possession of the houses of the people and such type of policy was framed that the owner of the houses thought to dispose off their houses instead of getting them repaired and caring for these and maintaining these. Owning a house was a crime. The tax was higher than the rent recovered through the Rent Control Act. The relations of the landlord and the tenant became worse. Dishonesty was taught and the people were encouraged to go for dishonesty. Corruption was rampant. It resulted in the stoppage of construction of new houses or this process came to a stand still.

Then came the slogan of socialism and Urban Land Ceiling Act was passed during emergency in the country. This Urban Land Ceiling Act further complicated the housing problem in the country and as a result thereof the farmers got less price for their lands. Though earlier, they were happy to sell their lands for colonisations. But now the process of getting the permission of selling off their land under the Urban Land Ceiling Act became more difficult for the farmers in the sense that the enactment of this Act broadened the scope of corruption. Earlier the bribe used to be demanded according to the 'Beeghas' but after this act came into being, bribe is being demanded by the Urban land bribe according to the yards. You have to give bribe according to the yards proposed to be sold off. It led to a sudden hike in the price of land of the one hand and on the other hand, the earlier price of Rs. 100 increased several times as a result of introducing thousands of fake affidavits and paying bribes after being included under the Urban land ceiling act. The Government and the hon. Minister will find after

scrutinising the maps of the metropolitan cities in States, that Jhuggis have been shown and later on permission to built houses granted where even not a single jhuggi existed earlier.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government will have to reconsider it. This Urban Land Ceiling Act has destroyed many farmers. This Act provides for a compensation calculated at Rs. 5 per yard. The compensation would be calculated at Rs. 1.50 to 5.00 and that too not in cash. The farmer has been completely looted. He has become a refugee in his won house. That is why, the Urban Land Ceiling Act should be reconsidered. On one hand they are talking about privatisation and relaxing all the rules for big capitalists while on the other hand the farmers are being subjected to all kinds of strict rules. It is my submission to you that the National Housing Policy should be formulated after seriously considering it.

Sir, I would like to give a suggestion. The construction taking place in the country proves to be very costly. I was having a look at the houses being constructed with loans sanctioned by Agra Development Authority. I asked them the cost of an MIG flat. He gave me the details of the instalments to be paid during a period of 5 years. The DDA also has the same system. I asked a question that those people who are honest tax-payers will not be able to pay all the instalments even if they save by cutting on even the essential requirements. The hon. Minister of finance must be well aware of that. This way you are straight away teaching them to be dishonest. I am one of those people who filled this form under a misapprehension. I requested them to refund me and I was even willing to pay a penalty amount. I pay taxes with full honesty, that is why,

I cannot buy a house. Can the honest tax-payers build houses under the implementation of the policy which is in the process of being formulated? I am furnishing documentary proof. The Government should consider it whether there is eligibility or not. I urge upon the Government to develop the technology of making houses in such a way so as to ensure that the construction of houses becomes cheaper. I would like to say one more thing about this technology that there is a great progress in this field abroad. The people of private sector will not be able to develop this technology. The Government would have to help them to ensure that the construction of houses becomes cheaper and we have good quality houses. I would like to say one more thing about it that I agree to whatever has been said by my colleague about the NRIs in regard to the utilisation of investment of NRIs. in selected areas with a view to enhance the building activity. I do not feel that the NRIs would invest so much which will bear economic return. They would not like to invest in this fields. So that nobody would effectively solve the problem of housing system. You have given this relaxation that people can bring black-money into the country and can turn it into white money. I would like to say that the Government should find measures to ensure the utilisation of black-money in the equity of building construction. But it is easier said than done.

Pains will have to be taken to form the modalities. It will have to be done in order that the honest tax-payers, poor people are not cheated as a result of relaxation given in the name of utilisation of black money leading to a shoot up of prices. The conducive situations would have to be developed for the utilisation of black money and certain rules would have to be formulated and areas marked

[Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

to ensure the construction of houses in such a manner that the pockets of a common man wanting to build a house, are not picked due to hike in prices. Care should be taken of it through Government law.

Secondly I would like to talk about building materials. i.e. cost effective building construction technology in this regard, the Government will have to formulate a comprehensive policy and fix the correct ratio of building materials bricks, Lime, cement, labour etc. while constructing a building. In the absence of any comprehensive policy at present in States wherein brick-kilns are there, they are subjected to numerous restriction. The practice of greasing palms has become so common that the prices of bricks have raised two-fold. They do not get coal for brick-kilns, and it causes rise in the prices of bricks. The Government will have to adopt a well-planned policy and make arrangement for making available bricks at lower prices. The availability, quality and prices of building materials should be taken into consideration. I would conclude after commenting on this second point.

15.14 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

The development authorities set up by the Government so far, have started working as colonisers and builders. There may be few exceptions to it of which I do not know. But the overall condition throughout the country is that they are looting lakhs of rupees. The Government should endeavour to utilise black money through development authorities. This money should be used in building the infrastructure for the development.

Moreover, the persons having black money should be allowed to sell particular portion at market price, and the remaining portion should be surrendered to the low paid poor person for house building.

The Government will have to look into the problems of slum dwellers. Social education should be imparted to them. Construction of unauthorised colonies should not be allowed. Often the Government officers are behind the construction of such unauthorised colonies. Every State launches a drive to demolish such construction. The concerned Minister delivers high sounding speeches and makes statement through newspapers with their photographs to show that he is very strong and the bulldozer is likely to be operated there. But no action is taken against these officers. The officers who take bribes from the poor and allow such unauthorised construction should be penalised. The National Housing Policy cannot be good unless the Government thinks over improvement of slums. The improvement of slums does not require operation of bulldozers in all the slum colonies and construction of new buildings thereafter. For this sake it is necessary to provide sewer facility, drinking water and civic facilities. As some of the utensils in the kitchen are black, some others are white and so on. All are not alike. But none of them are inferior. On this analogy, basic facilities should be provided in slum colonies. The policy, the Government has adopted so far for improvement of slum is that first demolish the houses and then construct new ones. Thereafter (*Interruptions*) Similar thing happened in Agra. In such a condition I was compelled to protest it. Houses should not be demolished in the name of beautifications. If there are such cases, houses should be provided to the displaced person. All out efforts should

be made to adjust and accommodate houses built in unauthorised colonies. The unauthorised colonies should be regularised.

The Government should take certain measures to give social justice to the slum-dwellers and prevent illegal possession of their land.

At the end, I would like to point out that the condition formulated to approve the land lay out maps are very strict. The common people have the impression that they cannot get their layouts approved without bribes. The Government should make simple procedure for it. 40 years back the maps of the local bodies consisted simply lines and a diagram. Later on, role of engineers and technicalities increased. Now the situation has come to such a pass that the total money paid to engineers, architects, advisers, beautifying authorities is almost equal to the cost of the building.

Those who can afford must afford but a simplified procedure should be adopted. The Government should prepare some approved maps for 50, 100 and 200 square yards of plots in each city so that those who want to construct their house can do so on the basis of these approved maps without any approval and the government will not interfere in it. They will have to deposit the requisite fee only.

Besides it, I would like to conclude with one thing that specially in Uttar Pradesh, the policy is very much contradictory. The minimum limit of 100 or 120 yards has been fixed there. They say that the map will not be approved for less than that limit but the development authorities there construct the houses in 45 square yards. When a poor person tries to construct a room on that, the

permission is not granted. What more basic contradiction can be there that the government construct the house under that law and when it is sold the law becomes an obstacle in the way of constructing the upper storey. Such contradictory law should be reviewed and then it should be amended accordingly. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT  
SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chariman Sir, I rise to support the resolution regarding national housing policy presented by our hon. Minister Shrimati Sheela Kaul ji.

There was a slogan in our country, 'Maang Raha Hai Hindustan, Roti, Kapra aur Makan. After 1947, all the houses in the cities have been constructed by the big capitalists. The capitalists have usurped the big parts of land in the cities. Today, when we go to a city or any part of it, we can see that whether it is Connaught Place of Delhi, Mal Road of Shimla, Bombay or Calcutta, the poor, Harijans and Tribal's have not been given any land. This thing does not end here only but when we go to villages we see that huge amount is allocated for the development of villages under Indira Awas Yojna and Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. Under Indira Awas Yojna Rs. 12000 is given to construct a house on a plot and 8-9 houses are constructed in a block. Keeping in view the population, the needy persons are still deprived of the house. As Shri Murti Deora ji had asserted that even today there are crores of people who do not own a house.

I belong to that community and that category, which is called Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Whenever I go on a tour to some villages, I observe that they are still living in miserable condition.

[Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri]

The tribal people who used to live in jungles without a house have now been deprived of their right to live there due to the large scale destruction of the jungles.

As far as the economic condition of the country is concerned, it will not improve unless the Government takes over the ownership of city land. The main reason of the rise of big capitalists is that they buy big pieces of land in cities, construct big buildings and rent out them and in this way they earn profit. The poor person can not buy even a single yard of land as the price of land has increased too much.

We are failed to understand that how we will be able to provide houses to these poor people but I would like to say that we want to help the poor. In reply to a question today itself the hon. Minister has stated that poor people were given land. I would like to tell him that neither the poor people have got land nor they have constructed their houses. Thousands of such cases are pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts which do not have any time bound programme for disposal of these cases so do enable us to provide houses to the poor people today, the situation in the villages is very grave. The poor people wish that they may get land and house. The people of India do not have right to construct their own houses. How can such type of situation can be tolerated. We have been elected to this parliament. We should ponder over that to which direction the country is going and who are the people being benefited. There are so many people who evaded the taxes of crores of rupees and tax comes from the salaried class or fixed

income groups. People, who are not paying income tax and involved in black marketing are making this country poor. Government should take stringent measures for proper realisation of income tax and funds collected by it should be spent on housing. People move to tribunals when they are caught for tax evasion. They move to Supreme Court and High Courts and thus matter remains pending for years.

I would also like to say few more words.

Hon. Minister, madam you are given an important department. Shelterless women in our country have great hopes from you. Just now a minister is the Punjab Government, Shri Umrao Singh ji was sitting here. He was saying that he had no house of his own. The time of last government was good when they had allotted accommodations for their people. Our Government has not given permission to form even any society and today there are several MPs, who do not have house of their own. Several people come to MPs and request for accommodation in Western Court and later they leave the hostel quietly and we have to pay their rent.

I would like to say that bureaucrats take advantage of this facility. You visit the houses of the public representatives, they even do not have the sweepers to clean the surroundings and they have to make their own arrangements. I would like to say that it should be monitored properly.

Alongwith, I would like to say that you have allocated crores of rupees for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They should be given housing facility. You go to the Delhi

Railway Station you will find that many people sleep on the footpath, you should provide houses to them. Law should be enacted for restricting the selling of houses allotted to poor people. Other people buy these houses allotted to SC/ST, such guilty persons should be punished only then the poverty can be alleviated. This law should be implemented strictly. These days Housing Boards of the Government also buy land from farmers like big builders. Most of the villagers do not know the procedure. There are several people from Haryana and adjoining areas of Uttar Pradesh they give money to big builders and they in turn purchase lands from poor people and construct big houses there and sell those on high rates and thus earn crores of rupees as profit. Today a bag of cement costs Rs. 115 and rates of bricks have risen four items and thus poor people cannot construct cemented house of their own. They construct their dwelling where they find material for it.

Sir, now I would like to say something about Himachal Pradesh. All the mud houses were washed away there due to heavy rains recently. Thousands of houses have been reduced to rains in many area Solan, Kullu and in the area of Dhumal ji. All the houses have crashed down and there has been a great loss of property and life. Several tourists, who were on their visit to this State died and their vehicles washed away with the flood water. I would like to say that problem of housing is very serious in our country and State Governments should be given more funds for it. I would like to suggest that people who have black money should be given permission to construct houses in as many numbers as they want and later on these should be nationalised. It will be good if we will be able to extract this utilised money. We have to think

about it as we are responsible for the upliftment of the society and poor in the country. There will be no MPs, M.L.As or leaders if efforts will not be made in this regard.

Sir, I would like to say that enacting any law will be useless if it is not implemented properly. I request the Government to ensure the fulfilment of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter of the people. Only then our country can make progress. Helpless tribal people are not given the minimum wages and are exploited by contractors. These people work in construction work of buildings upto late in the night but after the completion of construction, they are not allowed to enter the house on the ground that they are tribals and SCs. I would like to say that such practices should be stopped. Economic and social upliftment of poor and backwards is in the interest of the country.

Sir, the housing policy presented here is very good but I request you to remove the criteria of Rs. 12000 for everyone whether one belongs to SC/ST or any other group so that he may be able to construct his house. The funds allocated for villages is swallowed by corrupt officials in the drafting of plan etc. Now I would like to say something about cantonments. These areas have many problems. There are four cantonments in my constituency. The Act enacted by Britishers in 1924 is still prevalent there. You cannot put even a brick without the permission of cantonment authorities even if a house is crushed down in these areas. I request you that common public, residing there should be given right to construct and repair their houses, cantonments authorities take months and sometimes years for giving permission to built or repair the house and the

[Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri]

residents of such areas face great difficulties. The problems of people should be solved while maintaining the beauty and cleanliness of the city. I would like to say that permission to set up small and cottage industries should also be given in these areas.

I would also like to make a humble submission that surplus land of Railways lying idle and vacant should be allotted to poor people to construct their houses. Thousands of acres of such surplus land is available near the Pong dam and at other many places all over the country, which can be utilised for this purpose.

I hope that Government will consider the suggestions given by me and with these words I support the housing policy.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make a request. Totally 33 Members have to participate and we have got only three hours. So, I request the hon. Members to limit their speech within ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing National Housing Policy in the House. Housing is one of the most important requirements besides food and clothes but today most of the people in the country do not have roofs over their heads. This problem is of two kinds - urban housing problem and rural housing problem. According to a survey conducted, if pucca houses are built for all, the entire top soil will be covered and the land for the cultivation will be no more.

Now pucca houses are replacing the kuchcha houses in the modern times, a particular environment-related problem may crop up, while formulating a housing policy this aspect should also be kept in mind. These days people compete with others in making pucca houses, those villages are also going in for pucca houses which do not even have electricity. We remember that people could live in those kuchcha houses during summers but it is being difficult to live these day in those pucca houses especially women who have to live their lives within the four walls of their houses and their conditions is deplorable.

Sir, the building materials also need to be researched. Some things should be kept in mind as to what building material should be used in which area and what material is proper from the environment point of view. The measures should be taken to check the top soil from getting damaged in the name of making houses.

There is a different kind of problem of making houses in cities. Shri Murlu Deora just said that people in Bombay have to walk for one and a half hours to reach their working places though, there is enough land on which houses can be constructed. The area where we live in New Delhi has single bungalows spread on unnecessary large tracts of land. We have seen it with our own eyes. Each bungalow is built on 6-10 acres of land whereas on the other hand, many people do not have roofs over their heads. That is why so many jhuggi-jhompries and slums are mushrooming whereas on the other hand there are spacious bungalows. I would like to give a suggestion in this regard. If the government is genuinely interested in providing houses to everybody they will have to have a beginning somewhere.

Different categories of houses have been made for ministers, members of parliament and officials. Somebody is entitled to type-V while the other is entitled to type-IX. The Ministers, Members of Parliament or officials get spacious houses depending on the posts they are holding. There are such big bungalows situated on Akbar Road and other places covering big tracts of land. A multi-storey building can be constructed there by dismantling 4-5 houses there. All the Ministers and Members of Parliament can live there. It will lead to a cut in the expenditure being incurred on their security. These days it has become a trend that the more security a person has the more important it makes him look. If a person really deserves to be provided security only then he should be provided. All the VIPs can live together in that multi-storey building which would cut down the expenditure being incurred on lights, neon lights, security etc. We have shortage of electricity also. This way, electricity will also be saved.

A few days back I had gone to meet a party colleague in Bombay. He told me that he had bought his flat for Rs. 80,000, twenty years back and today it is valued at Rs. 2 crores. You could understand how difficult it is for a serviceman to buy a house. He cannot live on pavement. You may forget about metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi. We can direct our attention to townships and State capitals also. In the capital Patna of our State, each house is valued at Rs. twenty to twenty five lakhs. Houses worth Rs. 50 lakh are also available. I invite Sheela Kaulji to go and see for herself that places having houses worth Rs. 20-25 lakh are so congested, that her vehicle would not enter the area. Once I chanced to visit such an area and I noticed that there were tube lights and switches. As it was quite hot I asked

them to switch on the fan but I was told by the people of that house that there is no electricity. The lanes in that area are so congested that there is no space even for the electricity poles to be installed in that area.

The Government should see to it that the houses are constructed in cities in a systematic manner. The Government need not construct houses because we have seen the many D.D.A. construct houses in Delhi. They do not invest even the 75% of the total cost. There is no such thing as quality in the houses constructed by them. The same thing applies to other Housing Boards at other places also. Whereas in this day and age of competition we should have good quality houses. But we do not suggest that D.D.A. or Housing Boards should construct houses after nationalisations of such institutions. The Government should construct houses and should fix a criteria that a particular number of houses are to be built at a particular place and a particular tract of land is to be earmarked for making roads etc. Anybody who is interested in making houses can do so. If a private Builder wants to build houses than the contract should be subject to a condition that a fixed percentage of houses will have to be constructed for people of low-income group also. But there is no such condition in the National Housing Policy. Shri Ghafoor is present here who has been a Minister of Urban Development. He says that people who have black money invest it in real estate. The Government should consider the suggestion of giving a relaxation to them in building houses. The Government should ensure as to what kind of houses are to be built and how many people should make houses for how many categories etc. Anybody who is willing to build houses on this basis can do so. An

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

amount should be fixed for it and there should be a policy for this. A regulation should be formulated to make sure that the sale of houses would entail imposition of taxes in order to earn revenue for the Government coffers.

Secondly, a society by the name of N.B.O. had been constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development which was functioning well. The work of this society was to decide the kind of houses to be built, their design and the kind of building material to be used. As per my information, several awards have been given to this society. It was getting internationally recognised but I do not know what came of Shrimati Sheela Kaul that arrangement was made to disband NBO. A new society has been set up to please highly placed officials in Government jobs. There is no mention of this in the national housing policy. NBO has definitely been mentioned. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to tell us as to what has been the role of NBO and if its work has been commendable it should be protected to enable us to face the challenge facing the country at present.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that Latur had been rocked by an earthquake of great magnitude and I have also felt 15 tremors of light or strong magnitude in Delhi for the last 4-5 years. The houses should be strong enough to withstand such tremor of earth-quakes. NBO had conducted research work in this regard but efforts were made to discontinue it and disband it. I would like to know the reasons as to why a new private society is being encouraged to be set up by the Government.

Sir, I would conclude by saying that if the Government wants to provide houses to people of the country it is difficult even to solve the problems of the people of this city. The backward areas of villages do not even have basic amenities including roads etc. The people of those areas were provided houses under Indira Housing Scheme but today after 5-8 years those houses are not even worth living in. I am of the view that Indira Housing Scheme needs to be revamped and the beneficiaries should be provided funds to construct houses. So, in view of the above a National Housing Policy should be formulated. The policy should have specific details fixing a number of houses to be constructed within a fixed time frame.

So far as the evaluation is concerned there should be a clear policy in every five years to decide a certain number of houses to be provided with a clear target alongwith the details as to how many houses would be built with the assistance of the Government and how many would be built by promoting private agencies. Besides, in what manner other people would be helped who are interested in making houses.

A continuous research work should be undertaken in order to devise and develop other building materials which can be used in place of baked bricks, other than wood and earth, because it is necessary from the point of view of protection of environment so that in the days coming ahead, in view of growing populations, we have to arrange for food as also protect this earth and its flora. From environmental point of view, we should pay attention to develop new building material keeping in mind all these factors. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on National Housing Policy. It is a subject of great importance to which very little time has been devoted in this house, probably none at all so far. I understand that a National Housing Policy was earlier framed in 1988 which was approved by the Rajya Sabha, but possibly was not discussed in this House. So, perhaps it is for the first time that a housing policy is being discussed. Now the importance that the Government attaches to it, is shown by the fact that this has been done pursuant to a Resolution of, I think, U.N.O. and that Resolution has been passed also in November 1988. It is now in August 1994 that this House has been presented with this Policy for a discussion. Six years have gone by since United Nations took a resolution that every nation should have a housing policy. The global shelter strategy adopted by the United Nations in November 1980 calls upon different Government to take steps for the formulation of a National Housing Policy to achieve the goals strategy. So this is the urgency which the Government has now been able to show.

Next comes the fact that this policy was formulated by the Ministry concerned, maybe two years ago. I was invited for a discussion by the Ministry and whatever lacunae pointed out during that discussion, particularly by those of us in the Opposition, the same lacunae remain even now. No corrective steps have been taken pursuant to the discussion in which we took part which lasted for about two or three hours. So the Government is totally impervious to taking ideas from other people and they go on doing the same thing in the same way. This is the most atrocious way in my mind. Sir, so

far, this policy document is really a catalogue of statues of good intentions of what should be done. This will be effective, this document can be of a document of India, China or Burma, Sir Lanka or anywhere in South America. Any of the developed country can come out with this. But what is the distinctive feature of India? Nowhere in the document, does it reflect how Indian housing is to be developed to give shelter to those people who do not have a house or do not have adequate shelter? How does it vary depending on the regions?

India is a vast country having so many climatic conditions. So, how will the policy be developed? Will it be the same type of housing in Kashmir, or Himachal and will it be the same type in Bengal or Orissa also? That is not possible. No one has given any thought to it and I said it again and again in that discussion that the Minister had called, that nobody had applied his mind. Today also the same situation prevails that this Government has not been able to apply its mind. They must have taken bits and pieces from here and there and put them all together.

So, this is the policy which we are supposed to discuss! It is not a policy at all! The good intention of the Government is this that they would provide housing for all. Very good. The backlog is 31 million housing units and ten million will be added by the time the Eighth Five Year Plan period ends. It may be more than ten million, may be about 20 million. So, 51 million houses will be made available or people would be helped to acquire 51 million housing units. That is more than five crores, and how will it be done, when will it be done, what will be done, nothing is said! What is the time frame for putting this policy in operation? Do we have a policy for the next century

[Shri Amal Datta]

or one decade? There is a lot of difference. By this policy, are we going to be able to house all those who need houses today or at the beginning of the Eighth Plan Period and those who will be added to that category after the end of the Eighth Plan period? If it is only those, then it is 51 million. When is the Government going to complete those 51 million housing units? If it takes one or two decades then another two, three or four Plan periods will have ended. So, if in each Plan you add 20 million houses, then what will be the total position? It will be nothing. Nothing has been discussed. They have not applied their mind at all.

They say that there will be upgradation of technology. What is that technology? From where will they get it? Where is it available today? Are we going to put people on research and wait till they develop that technology? Is that technology available? If it is available why has it not been put into use today?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): It is being used.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Where is it being used? Very well, I am very glad that it is being used. When the Minister says so, I must take that for granted. But where is it being used? How much of it is being used and—in that case—why is it not being used more? What will be the Government's role in upgrading the technology in extending that technology to the people and how will it be done? Will it be done in cooperation with the State Governments, with the local authorities, with the Panchayats and how is that linkage to be established? That is

the crucial part, that the Government today has no linkage with the village level institutions. In fact, there are no effective village level institutions in most of the States.

So, this is something which they have said that this is to be done in cooperation with the—the Ministry or Urban Development will do it—States and some other Ministry. They have mentioned it. But they have not mentioned the Ministries which can and most effectively work in the rural areas in order that people do go for housing in rural areas and those who work in rural areas and stay in rural areas. So, that strategy has to come out from different Ministries, those Ministries which are working in the rural areas directly, the Ministries of agriculture and Rural Development. They do not seem to have any linkage with this policy. There is none. They are saying that a village home—according to their model home—will consist of 85 square metres of which 20 square metres will be land area. That is approximately 850 or 900 square feet.

16.00 hrs.

And the plinth area of the house he occupies is about 20 sq. m. which is about 200 sq. ft. So, what remains with the owner of the home is about 700 sq. ft. or less which will be for other purposes like going around etc. They will not have any land to grow anything at all. Now, the Government of India in their beneficence have set up an Institute in Hyderabad, called The National Institute of Nutrition and if the Ministry of Urban Development knows about this institute, it would have studied the recommendations of this institute. They say that for proper nutrition, every home in rural area must have a nutrition

garden. The Ministry of Health says that every home should have a small patch for growing herbs for herbal medicines. What is the requirement for that? That requirement has not been taken into account at all. I think, it is because of sheer lack of imagination and total ignorance.

This is very strange to me that many of these things that I am saying today had been pointed out in that meeting two years ago and they have not bothered about these things. If they wanted more elaboration I would have definitely given them. But, nothing has been done to improve upon in this regard. What is the time frame? They are saying that 20 per cent of the total resources required for rural housing will come from institutional finance. How much is that 20 per cent? How much are they going to allocate and how much is that 20 per cent of that? No figures are there excepting these two or three figures which I have just now mentioned. There are no figures and no idea has been given as to when do we see that all the Indians are housed, when do we see that everybody in the country is housed and if not everybody, then at least 90 per cent of the people are housed. When do we see that? In which century do we arrive at that position following this policy? This is what we are interested in. We are not interested in all these platitudes, all these catalogues or good intentions. What can be done or what should be done, these are all available in the various documents published by the United Nations. They have taken them and just put them here together. There is no Indianness in it, nothing indigenous in it and no idea or no imagination in it.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY in the Chair]

How are they going to make the finance available to the National Housing Board? That institution has so much money available with it, which it was not able to use or did not use and it lent a very substantial part of it to fuel the scam. I think, about Rs. 300 crore was the money which went out of the National Housing Board for the share market through various channels. Now, this is a very funny situation that in a country where there is a housing shortage admittedly and when this shortage is of long duration, the Government have set up an institution for house financing, which has the funds, but it does not spend funds for housing. They lend it for other purposes, for speculation etc. Now, if this is the type of Government we have, then what is the good of having a policy at all? Whatever Policy is adopted will only be utilised for the purposes of taking away funds from the public exchequer for various dubious purposes, for personal gains etc. But apart from that this Policy document so far, as I said earlier, is not a Policy document at all. It is only a catalogue of what should be done, what ought to be done and what should have been done, as suggested by the other people. All these things have been put together as a Government policy.

There must be a focus. Are we going to deploy the Government resources only for the poorest group of people, for the lowest income group of people? Then you say so, and say that all right, for middle class and affluent classes you are not going to do anything and that they should look after themselves. You say

[Shri Amal Datta]

that these are the kind of institutions which they may have and you will not be an obstruction to that and you will allow them to have those institutions.

In Delhi, this Government which is saying today that they are formulating this policy, have prohibited the private housing for a long time. In Delhi, there are only two types of housing available to the people in the MCD and the NDMC areas. One is through cooperatives and the other through DDA. I understand that the cooperatives were allowed to be registered up to 1977 or 1978 and then no registration was allowed for five years. Then for a short period of one year, again registration was allowed. Even now, out of those who have registered as the cooperatives in 1978, all have not got land. Out of those who have registered five years later, in 1983-84, only a few have got land for building. So, people have been waiting for ten years and even fifteen years after forming cooperatives for getting land. This is the Government's housing policy. The policy is that only cooperatives will get land but then you freeze the land, you do not allow them to buy land, you do not allow anybody to buy land, and people are waiting, after registration of cooperatives, for even fifteen years. That is one aspect.

The other aspect is DDA. DDA have taken money from people for self-financed houses. Even people who have paid fifteen years or twelve years ago, have not got houses yet. So, this is how they are wanting to keep everything within their control and grip. That is why the housing sector has become choked. Prices of houses, prices of real estate have gone sky high. The Government's policy has been to restrict the supply of housing-land and houses. But that

Government has now come up with a very good intention, with a well-worded document, saying that it is their intention to increase the supply of land. Why don't you show it at home? The home of the Central Government is Delhi, and what is happening there? I understand that a policy document has been prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development more than a year ago which says that more land would be made available for the purpose of housing in Delhi. That policy document is lying either in the Ministry or somewhere else—in the PMO or with the Cabinet. It has not come out. It has not been approved and no decision has been taken. This was done because I suppose there was some pressure from some quarters that people have been waiting for housing land and for houses or flats for ten to fifteen years. So, some pressure had come from somewhere and some document was produced. But again there was nobody found who would be able to apply his mind and take a decision. So, with this policy document, we will not get anywhere. For one thing, it is not a policy at all. There is no focus in it. If the Government wants to give houses to the homeless, they must say that it is here that they will do something and they will do everything; it is here that whatever resources they can mobilise, they will put it here to house the homeless, and so far as others are concerned, let them look after themselves. They must consult the Agriculture Ministry to know what is the housing requirement and the land requirement for villages. It is no longer there that you just build the houses. That concept has gone. New concepts have come to stay—what is the environmental requirement, what is the ecological requirement, how much land do we lose if we allow one-third of an acre to each person, for each house in the rural area. If fifteen million houses are going to be built and assuming that

all of them are in the rural areas, it will mean that we shall lose, say, sixteen million acres of land, which is about seven or eight hectares of land.

But it is well worth sacrificing that land because if we can upgrade our agriculture only by 10 per cent—and it is possible today—and if we can work that much agriculture land into housing land, then we can compensate for the loss in agricultural production. And not all of it is going to be lost because what I am proposing and what the proposal of the National Institute of Nutrition is that they will be growing their food there rightaway. Then there will be an outlet for the household energy for growing its own food and that will give them the nutrition which is required and which they do not get in villages.

Madam, you will be surprised to know one thing. I go to the villages in my constituencies. Six out of seven parts of my constituency are in rural areas. They get much worst kind of vegetables than we get in the city. All vegetables produced in the villages are not consumed or sold in that village. First of all they are purchased by the traders from the cities. They take them to the city market. From there the vegetables come back again. By the time they come back, they have lost all their valuable properties. A fresh vegetable, nutritiously, is much more superior to the same vegetable after seven days or even after three days in some cases or even after tow days in some cases.

Villagers are left with the worst kind of fruits which they are growing or their neighbours are growing. If they grow, they might eat. If their neighbours are growing, they cannot eat that fruit. That fruit will go to the city market and then

it will come back. This is what is happening.

I am pointing out only one instance. But there are so many other such cases.

Have they consulted the building institute people as to how the building has to be upgraded or what has to be taught? If the villagers are taught to build their houses, it is not difficult to build. What will the villagers do in their own houses? May be there are some specialised people. There could be a little more specialised people. If the government made available only the building material—not even the building material but only some of the main building material—that will be good enough. I made that point in that meeting. You do not try to provide even a full house. No, that is not required. The labour component will be provided by the villagers themselves. Let them do it themselves. Just teach them the rudiments of house-building and they will pick it up. Just provide them with the main building materials. Even if you teach them how to grow bamboos or how to grow trees that give timber with which we provide them material, or how to bake the bricks when the bricks are required, it is sufficient. They can do it. Only you have to teach them. You take the technology to them. Give them a little time to develop their skill and to start understand the process. They will do it themselves.

Madam, this is a document which if ever it is put to use, the only use it will be put to is setting up financial institutions, channelising money into them and taking them out for their private gains.

So, this policy, as I say, is no policy at all and I cannot support it.

[Translation]

DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal): Madam chairperson, the National Housing Policy is being discussed here. As per the rules of Economics, housing is an item of necessity. Food and clothing are the two other necessities but the Government of India has no policy about food, clothing and shelter. The Government is even lacking in its will power to enforce these policies. It makes policies on papers alone. This will not do.

The country's growing population and trend of migration from villages to cities strengthen our apprehensions about how can the small townships or big cities accommodate this migrating population.

Today's housing policy can be divided into an urban housing policy and a rural housing policy. There is a great difference between urban and rural problems. With regard to Urban housing policy, Sultanpuriji was just now saying that the Member of Parliament, Sardar Umrao Singh ji has not got any accommodation so far. The Chairman Housing, Lok Sabha allots houses to the Members of Parliament. Today, people have illegally occupied accommodation in North Avenue. Ex M.Ps are living there but the Government does not have the will power to get evacuated these houses from such illegal occupants and allot those to the sitting Members of the House. We can well understand the predicament of the common people if justice can not be done to a Member of Parliament.

I understand that the land mafias have encroached upon the GDA and DDA Land under the housing policy in vogue in cities. The area of land under

their illegal occupation can be ascertained from the GDA and DDA but this Government is incompetent and does not have the guts of relieving that land from the land mafias. In other words, I can say that these land mafias enjoy the patronage of big guns of any creed. This is why there are rampant kidnappings around Delhi and Gaziabad today. This all is the handiwork of land mafias who have let loose terror around Delhi and the Government can not control them or utter a word about them.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards an incident of dragging the widow of a freedom fighter out of her house and throwing her belongings on road in the Badayun district of Uttar Pradesh. The DM of the Badayun district allotted the house of that widow of the freedom fighter for opening the office of Samajwadi Party to the ruling party in Uttar Pradesh and this way Samajwadi Party office was opened in Badayun by throwing the old widow and her belongings out on road. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the policy of the Government and which policy is being discussed here in the House? I may add that there is no fun of sitting here in the Parliament and discussing matters if you have no will power, no courage to take action.

People have encroached upon lands in towns. The Government orders removal of unauthorised constructions and if the people of the weaker sections of society are involved, the SDM and the police do their job and remove them but in case any industrialist is involved, no removal takes place. This partisan approach applies in every field today. Leaving Housing policy aside, though housing is the most important problem today and that is why the same house is sold to

2-3 customers, what is the position of GDA and DDA today? GDA and DDA construct houses, invite applications, draw lotteries and give the applicants the number who do not get their houses for years together but are charged interest on that. One of my colleagues was allotted a house by GDA and time schedule for occupation fixed at the cost of 2.75 lakh rupees but he has not get any house till date and the cost has escalated to Rs. 3.25 lakh. They are charging their interest but the customer's money has no value. No justice is going to be done to them. I may tell that the Government has lost its grip on the employees working or deputed there for the purpose. A tragic incident took place recently in Moradabad where the roof of the third floor of a school building, in which 400-500 children were studying, fell down on the second floor roof and the latter roof collapsed down on the first floor killing and injuring 300-400 of them and rendering some handicapped. I cannot understand the policy of the Government. Nobody in the Government is willing to talk about the common man. After a long time, national policy is being discussed here in the House. We do not know how this policy will be implemented after getting it passed.

I may also tell the Government that it has paid no attention towards the rural folk under this Housing policy. There are questions like what type of houses can be constructed for them. Just now, one of my friends said that 12000 rupees have been earmarked for Indira Awas Yojna. Can the Government provide a house in Rs. 12000 in this age of inflation? The Government declared from the rostrum of Lal Qila that it will bring down inflation within 100 days which it failed to do so. Then is it that the building material and procedure have become cheaper and in view of that you can construct a house in Rs. 12000? You can

not even construct a lavatory in Rs. 12000 and you are talking of constructing a house. The rural people give their hard earned money to the Government for acquiring a house. We had pledged to earmark 50 per cent of funds for rural areas when we were in power. The Congress Government did not commit itself to granting funds for rural development. Rupees one crore each was given to the Members of Parliament for spending in their respective constituencies. In 1993, Rs. 5 lakh each was given but in 1994 not a single penny was given to any MP for the development of this constituency. Now, there is no question of that. I ask you what policy are you formulating in this sacred House. What are you doing for implementing it? You yourself can see what is the actual position. I would like to say that the hon. Minister, who has formulated this housing policy should herself go and see the prevailing situation in rural areas. A discussion was supposed to take place about the villages ruined by the floods. I do not know what happened about it because I have come after a long gap.... (Interruptions) You have not even tried to enquire about the condition of the people living there. Many villages have been isolated by the floods in Badayun district of U.P. due to rising of water in the Ganga river. The people of these villages lack shelter so I request the hon. Minister that while formulating the housing policy you must consider the plight of the poor Harijan Adivasis, Muslims and those people who have no shelter. In cities like Delhi you can see the condition of those people who are living in slum areas. The Government is not taking any action against the 5 or 6 storey buildings whereas ceiling has been imposed on the rural land. But nothing had been done for imposing a ceiling on urban property. Is it not a discriminatory attitude of the Government towards the people. If it is

[Dr. S.P. Yadav]

so, then you seize all such properties and buildings. The hon. Minister has left the House. One of our colleagues from Congress has taken signatures of all the hon. Members for getting D.D.A. Flats or plots for the new Members so that they can live in Delhi after retirement. One joint representation regarding houses was given to the hon. Minister but we have not received any reply. When no attention is being paid to the joint representation of Members of Parliament then you can well imagine about the plight of the common man.

Sir, I would like to know about the allotment rules of the Government. An allotment act is there but does it say that a flat allotted to a freedom fighter can be used as a Government office, such type of provision can never be there in the allotment rules. Whether you can take action against the IAS officers, how the District Magistrate of Badayun had allotted this house? I would like to submit that if you have a will power to do something then you should take action against the allotment of this house. As I have already told you that many villages in Badaun district which have been submerged in the water due to floods in the Ganges.....  
(Interruptions)

Uttar Pradesh as well as Delhi are integral part of the country so we are not talking about the housing policy of Delhi, but we are talking about the National Housing Policy. So we can discuss any matter in this House. We can give you suggestions and it is upto you whether you accept them or not. The people of these villages have always been struggling for their life and they will continue this struggle. You will not formulate any policy for them nor you have the will power to do so but we want to tell you that houses

of the people of Badayun district have been isolated by the floods. There is large scale soil erosion in 2-3 villages named Singhol Phukta Rukhra and Bajangi. You are requested to send your team there. Some of our colleagues who have joined congress, please ask them to visit that area and report the plight of those people. Today these people are on the roads. Can the Government not give some compensation to them? If some riot takes place then compensation is paid immediately. But today these people are suffering on account of natural calamity and thus have become homeless, can the Government not give any assistance to them so that they can get house and food for themselves.

Sir, I want to make demand through you that, a survey should be conducted in respect of these three villages which have been affected by the floods by the hon. Minister or Government in Tehsil Gunor of district Badaun. Compensation should be paid to the affected people for their damaged house. I would like to conclude after mentioning one-two points. Please give some facilities to these rural people-like providing loan so that they can construct their houses as per their requirement. There is no use of giving this facility under the Indira Awas Yojna because the houses constructed under this Yojna are being constructed by the Government and some bungling is taking place in the allotment of these houses. The Block Development Officer allot these houses to whom he desires and the poor people for whom these flats are built do not get them.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL  
(Jabalpur): Madam Chairperson I stand to

support the resolution moved by the Urban Development Minister.

Article 25 (1) of the Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 envisages right to standard of living including food, clothing and shelter.

Article 5 (e) of the international convention on elimination of all forms of racial Discrimination contemplates the right to adequate housing.

Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (Article 14) also contemplates right to housing and the International Labour Organisation Recommendation No. 115 deals with worker's housing.

Housing, a major challenge confronting the country and the Government since independence, has worsened in the last two decades with growing population and rapid urbanisation. There is an alarming growth of slums and jhuggis and illegal colonies in and around the large cities of our country and, as things stand today, India will have 41 millions people without a proper roof over their heads by the year, 2000. By this figure itself, we can gauge the magnitude of the problem our country will have to face in the next few years. Therefore, this problem needs to be tackled on many fronts.

In early years of development after independence, we were witnessing rural population migrating towards big cities in search of better living. However, in my perception, the situation has changed and has assumed another dimension where we see that fast expanding cities are devouring the satellite villages around them and causing hardship to poor farmers. The lands are being grabbed at

throw away prices and this inevitable necessitates corrective action by change in the existing land laws, particularly the Urban Land Ceiling Act, the Acquisition Property Act, the Rent Control Act and the Transfer of Property Act, and I feel that these Acts need drastic modifications in the light of the changed scenario, particularly with the introduction of the new liberalisation policy.

While on the one hand, there is acute shortage of dwelling projects in the urban areas where lakhs of people live without proper housing, on the other hand, we also see that a number of houses, I would say thousands and lakhs of houses, remaining vacant because the land-owner fears of the sitting tenants. There needs to be a balance between the rights and interests of both the house owners and the tenants. Efforts should be made for enhancing the flow of credit both by way of mobilisation of additional resources for housing by tapping the capital market and encouraging savings and, at the same time, by credits from public financial institutions.

The negative attitude of the people should change and the Government must popularise the concept of effective low cost housing which could significantly reduce the cost of construction.

We had earthquakes in India and particularly in the Latur and Osmanabad belts and more than 25,000 people were left houseless and they suffered immensely. So, the Government should also come up with the new concept of housing, particularly in the earthquake and flood-prone areas.

All legal hurdles for private builders should be taken care of so that more money could be put in building activities

[Shri Shraavan Kumar Patel]

and, at the same time, ensuring that poor people are not cheated by unscrupulous builders.

Government could also evolve special assistance programme to help the weaker sections of society particularly widow women, single women, SC people, ST people, minorities and those affected by calamities about which I just mentioned, in the form of giving reduced interest rates for housing and also by providing subsidy in kind.

Then, creating a secondary mortgage market in order to attract funds, including insurance, provident funds, pension funds seems to me a good idea.

Along with the dwelling unit, equally important is the provision for basic services like potable water, drainage, electricity and sanitation.

It is indeed a pity that in spite of the fact that man has conquered the Moon, there are over fifty per cent people of India who defecate in the open. And particularly, when our women folk in the rural areas have to necessarily defecate in the open, it is really very humiliating for us.

As regards, rural housing, the Indira Awas Yojana which is a Central sector scheme and which aims at construction of dwelling units for the poorest of the poor people belonging to SC, ST and freed bonded labourers, has not picked up. Several Members in the House pointed out about the laxity which we find in the Indira Awas Yojana. I am sure, the Urban Development Minister will certainly look into all these points that

have been raised by several Members in the House.

The long term goal of the National Housing Policy is indeed laudable. It aims at eradication of houselessness and also aims at providing minimum level of basic services and amenities to the citizens of our country. However, a combination of factors like non-availability of land, escalating construction costs, insufficient institutional finances, non-availability of building materials at affordable rate and low income of the citizens are basically responsible for the poor growth of housing in India.

Yesterday, when the Urban Development Minister was moving the Resolution, I still remember the words she uttered. She said housing as "engine of growth and development" of our country. I appreciate it very much. I am sure, the Housing Ministry will look into the factors that I just now mentioned. She had mentioned yesterday that the aim of this new Housing Policy is to eradicate houselessness. At the same time, this activity will give employment to the people of our country, will encourage savings, will increase productivity and will certainly try to provide a better quality of life for the people of our country.

All these things are indeed, very laudable. I am sure, the Government will achieve the objectives with which this new Housing Policy is being framed. I support the Resolution and I support the New Housing Policy. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK (Shahabad): Madam Chairperson, there is an acute shortage of houses in our country. Even today, crores of people in

our country do not have houses to live in. It is a major problem before our country. The living standard of the people is not increasing due to the lack of houses. The big cities, towns and villages in our country have different types of housing problems. Due to the non-availability of houses in big cities, the serving people have to travel 100-150 kilometres to attend the offices. If they are provided accommodation to live in they will be at ease to do their work. One can imagine about their efficiency after travelling for such a long distance. Much of their time goes waste in travelling. If they are provided houses here, they will be able to discharge their duties in their offices with full efficiency.

Madam Chairperson, there is no planning in the construction of new middle class residential colonies. The farmers convert them into plots and sell them but nothing in the name of street is left there. The result is that people have to face lot of problems during rainy season. There are no roads and during rainy season, there is water logging. Even when people after spending lot of money construct their houses, they do not get basic amenities of life and they are compelled to live a hell-like life. The diseases spread there. Therefore, my submission to the hon. Minister is that this tendency on the part of the farmers selling the plots in such a way should be checked. A law should be enacted, under which it should be made compulsory to leave the path ways and the sewerage system. The Government will have to look into it.

New low cost designs are not available for building houses. Therefore, my submission to the Government is that new design of constructing houses at a low price should be provided, so that

people can construct their houses comfortably at this low price. The middle class people are unable to construct their houses due to the non-availability of such designs. Besides, people have to make several rounds of the offices to get the map of the House passed but even then it is not passed and the employees pass the maps by taking bribes. Therefore, my submission to the Government is that the map department should work independently so that the corruption is not encouraged.

Madam Chairperson, the houses in villages are not being constructed in a planned manner. Neither there are roads nor there are proper arrangements of streets. The streets are so narrow that the people find it difficult to pass through them. Generally, there are disputes in villages over the issue of thorough fares. My suggestion is that specific schemes should be formulated for the new houses being constructed in the rural areas so that the houses are not constructed in an unplanned manner and wide streets and lanes and other necessary facilities are provided. Today, the situation is such that the houses constructed in the villages neither have lavatories nor proper drainage system, resulting in water logging on the roads and spread of diseases and the people find it difficult to sit outside their houses. Everyday there are disputes on it in the villages and sometimes even the major crimes and murders take place. It is to be checked.

There are no consultancy services about the designs to those who construct houses in villages. Today, the people spend a lot in building the houses but they do not have any facility like ventilators, windows and the size of doors in those houses due to the lack of proper guidance about designs. My

[Shri Surendra Pal Pathak]

suggestion is that the Government should provide the services of at-least a junior engineer in each block who can guide the villages about the design of the houses, strength of the walls etc. Today, it is seen that two to two and half feet broad or 3 or 4 brick wide walls are constructed and more bricks are utilised unnecessarily, whereas even the less wide walls can serve the purpose. Secondly, the height of the houses is kept low and the slabs fall down after some time. What I mean to say is that there is lack of technical knowledge of constructing houses in villages. The people are left with no other option but to rely on the guidance of the mason or the labour. My suggestion is that the Government should make arrangements to give training to the masons and the labourers of the villages so that they can be educated to construct such houses which will be of low cost, the houses will be strong enough and the basic facilities will also be available. My submission is that the Government should pay attention towards it.

My suggestion is that the houses being provided to the people under the Indira Awas Yojna should not be constructed in the present fashion these houses do not have lavatories etc. There is no doubt that the people without shelter get the houses but these are just for name sake because only a small room is constructed and handed over in which there are no ventilators etc. There only benefit is that people get a postal address. I think that construction of such houses, is merely wastage of country's money. If by increasing the cost of these houses, the facilities like lavatories and kitchen etc. are provided, only then these can be worth living. Attention should be paid towards this aspect also. Therefore,

arrangements should be made to provide houses worth living under the Indira Awas Yojna.

These days, the people who construct houses are harassed by the income tax department. If someone builds a house by investing two and half or three lakh rupees, the income tax department people ask them wherefrom this money has come and the owners are harassed unnecessarily. I would like to submit that those who invest in building a house should not be asked anything by the income tax department so that the people can spend openly in building the houses and in this way, perhaps the black money of the people can be utilised for constructing the houses.

Madam Chairperson, with this on one hand the problem of black money will be solved and on the other the people will have the facility of residence. Attention should be paid towards it also.

Secondly, I would like to say that the builders of the houses constructed at the cost of three or four lakh rupees are harassed by the income tax inspectors. Therefore, my submission is that such type of harassment should be avoided since these days an amount of three or four lakh rupees does not have any value. Even a poor person can spend so much money in building such a house. These income tax inspectors harass the people very much in small cities. It should be stopped.

Madam Chairperson, my submission is that the house building loans given by banks or HUDCO should be given at a low rate of interest and these should be easily available. It will help in increasing the number of houses. It takes a lot of time to get the loan. By

the time the loan is available, the estimated cost of the house increases manifold. Suppose a person has estimated the cost of a house to be two lakh rupees, by the time he gets loan, the estimate comes to two and half lakhs and he has to face lot of problems. Therefore, my suggestion is that efforts should be made to make the loans available at a low rate of interest and it should be available soon.

Madam Chairperson, if certain changes are made in the present housing policy, we think the problem of housing will be solved to some extent. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K.D. VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Madam, Chairperson, I rise to support the National Housing Policy. Housing is a major challenge confronting the country and the policy planners. There is an alarming growth in the number of slums and pavement dwellers in major cities because of lack of housing. There is a rough estimate which says that nearly about 41 million people do not have any roof over their head and even without any common facilities.

I Would like to give a few suggestions in order to surmount the difficulties of housing finance. The Government must popularise the concept of low cost housing scheme and encourage to substitute cheaper building materials which could reduce the cost of construction. The construction technology should take advantage of the availability of local materials according to the climatic conditions should be used. As mentioned in the Policy document, there should be commercial production of innovative materials with the use of industrial wastes

like fly ash, red mud, phospho-gypsum as well as agricultural wastes. It is time to give a serious thought for pre-fabricated construction, substituting wood items by pre-fabricated concrete components like columns, beams and complete floor slabs. Pre-fabricated construction is already in vogue in countries like USSR and in other foreign countries.

The Global shelter strategy adopted by the United Nations, in which India is a signatory, calls upon different Governments to take steps for the formulation of a National Housing Policy.

Now, our Government has brought this N.H.P. to assist all people, in particular, the homeless, the inadequately house and the vulnerable sections to secure for themselves an affordable shelter through access to developed land, building materials, finance and technology. So, the Government should concentrate both on urban slums and the rural housing.

In rural areas also, Kuchcha houses like shanties shoot up like mushrooms without any basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, lighting and road links.

In order to get ride of these slums in major cities and major towns, the Government should construct dormitory type of accommodation for labourers who cannot afforded to have individual flats. The dormitory should have common kitchens and common bath and toilets so that the labourers can spend their night and also do the cooking as they cannot afford food from the hotels. Similarly, in big cities and urban towns, night shelters should be provided by the Municipalities and the Governments, as the villagers and labourers who come to city for work and

[Shri K.T. Vandayar]

stay overnight should be provided with night shelters on nominal fees.

I would also suggest to the Government to construct hostels for the aged people who are neglected and not cared for, in their homes. So many pensioners who want to be paying guests, in order to be away from their kith and kin, the Government should think of constructing suitable accommodation for them also as a model so that social welfare organisations can follow suit.

Now, I come to the existing housing financial institutions like, the National Housing Finance Corporation, LIC Home Loan Account and other such institutions. They should be strengthened and organised to meet the requirements of the people for the construction of houses. The credit or loan to be given and the materials should be on flexible terms suitable to local requirements. As mentioned in the policy document, rural housing should be linked with the programmes of IRDP and JRY for accentuating the pace of rural housing and other related programmes of asset creation and employment generation activities.

Also, secondary mortgage market should be created for getting additional finance from insurance or provident fund agencies. For the central Government employees, the house building advance which is being given is not adequate to meet the total housing cost. The government should consider enhancing this amount so that the employees are in a position to construct their own houses, according to their capacity and requirements. They should be encouraged to form Cooperative Housing Societies

and the Government should provide subsidised land for the construction of flats, because the Government quarters which is provided for the Government employees are not meeting even the fraction of their requirements.

The Government should pay special attention to the housing needs of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other wanted groups. The Harijan colonies in the rural areas which are located away from the main village creates an inferiority complex and the Harijans are not able to mix with the community. Therefore, the Harijan Housing colonies should be developed within the village and those colonies should be provided with all the necessary facilities.

Having said this, the quality of house construction, observing the safety norms of building standard, is very important.

17.00 hrs.

When the Government allows the private sector to construct houses and flats for the general public, the Government should monitor the construction to see whether the standard materials are used in the construction so that safety is ensured and environmental standards are maintained. At present, getting approval of the building plan from the local municipal authorities takes a lot of time. There is a need for procedural simplification in the matter of approval of plan, giving no objection certificate, registration of plot and land for house-building purposes. Please do something to solve this housing problem on a war footing.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO VADDE (Vijaywada): Madam

Chairperson, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important items, namely, the National Housing Policy. The very fact that more than two years have passed after the Government has come up with a redrafted National Housing Policy—in fact, it was presented in May, 1992—shows the lack of seriousness and the deep interest of the Government in regard to the implementation of the National Housing Policy.

You are aware, even as far back as 1991, the housing shortage was estimated to be 31 million units—both urban and rural. Again during the Eighth Plan period, in rural areas, it had been estimated that 12.2 million units in rural areas would be short, and in urban areas, 9.5 million units, thus making a total of 21.7 million units. During the Eighth Plan period, in fact, the sub-group on magnitude of housing had indicates that by the year 2001, a shortage of 64 million housing units will be there. Here lies the main problem. The same committee had estimated that to construct 21 million units, it required Rs. 97,000 crore at 1991-92 prices. If that is so, how is the Government proposing to solve this housing problem?

The hon. Minister for Urban Development is not here. One of our colleagues has mentioned that yesterday while moving this policy, she had said that housing was the engine of growth. True, we accept that. But what has the Government done? The Government has approved only 25 per cent of the outlay proposed by the Department of Urban Development. At this rate, when is this problem going to be solved? That is the main problem. One of the main constraints for rapid progress in the matter of housing construction activities is investment. You are aware, the

Government is not at all helping the people in the rural areas. They have small savings to invest. Now even the Government is accepting that. Out of the investment that is spent on housing, only 16 per cent is coming from the formal sector, that is, your budgetary support or LIC or HUDCO or whatever it is. And 84 per cent is through savings of the people. It is high time that the Government should give due attention to this.

I do not dispute the policy. The policy is not bad. But it is your sincere interest. That is more important. I only want to recollect what late Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had said after our constitution was drafted and approved. I remember that he used to say that our constitution is one of the best in the whole world. If the country does not make rapid progress and done justice to the people, it is the fault of the people who implement it and not in the constitution as such.

Similar is the case in this National Housing Policy. I do not have anything to dispute about it. But what is your real commitment to this? My suggestion to the Government is that you must enhance the investment. It has been stated that the share of investment for housing in the gross domestic product has fallen from five per cent in 1960 to three per cent in 1980. Also, the total planned outlay on housing has fallen from 34 per cent, in the First Plan to 9.6 per cent only during the Seventh Plan.

17.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir now the Government says that it has been enhanced to 12 per cent. It is in the planned document. Ultimately, how much

[Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

you are allocating, how much actually is spent; is a different matter.

Another major constraint is regarding the availability of land for house constructing activities.

Sir, the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act was brought forward, close on the heels of the Agriculture Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, because agricultural ceiling were implemented. The Government wanted to appear as, though it has brought forward from urban land ceiling also. Here also, the ceiling has been imposed again on the holders of the land. There is no ceiling on, for example, if a person has 10 cinema theatres or 10 houses or even 100 houses. For them there is no limit. The limit, is fixed only on the vacant land. Out of several lakhs of hectares of land which was estimated as excess land, only 33, 970 hectares have been acquired. You will wonder, the Government has exempted 54230 hectares of land from the Urban Land Ceiling Act. You are well aware of it. A lot of responsibilities lies on the shoulders of the Government. I do not blame any particular party, which is in power. The State Governments have failed in implementing this Act. On the one side, they do not acquire the land. The person who is holding the excess land, writes to the competent authority, "I am having so much excess land, please permit me to sell." They do not give permission. Permission will be given only when monies are paid, only when huge amount of money is paid to the politicians, to the corrupt bureaucrats and the persons who are at the helm of affairs

Unfortunately, one of the important provisions of this Urban Land Ceiling and

Regulations Act, which was there, was misused. In fact, with your kind permission, I will quote a provision from the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulations Act. A scope has been given for construction of dwelling units for low income people, small people, weaker sections. It is there in the Section 21, subsection (1), which says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter where a person holds any vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit and such person declares within such time, in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed before the competent authority that such land is to be utilised for the construction of dwelling units, and each such dwelling unit having a plinth area not exceeding 18 sq. mts for the accommodation of the weaker sections of the society, in accordance with any scheme approved by such authority, as the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette."

The provision goes on like that.

Sir, my point is that only in very small number of instances, permissions are given; even in such cases also it is given only after huge amount of money has changed hands.

Had the Government been really serious to see that the weaker sections were provided shelter, they would have taken suitable steps. I say this because all these provisions are there in the Act itself. To a great extent, the act itself clearly outlines the share of the

Governmental responsibility in this regard but the Government has not availed of the opportunity provided in the Act.

Subsequently, the National Commission on urbanisation went round the country and examined, in depth, various aspects relating to housing and urbanisation problems. It gave a very beautiful and elaborate report during the period of Eighth Lok Sabha. The Housing Policy was brought forward for the first time in the year 1988. But nothing is done even after a long time of its presentation in the House. Let me quote from page 9 of the National Housing Policy. It says:

"While accepting that there are several measures which have to be implemented, in the light of the suggestions received from various sources such as the State Governments and the affected parties, amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act will be introduced."

Now, where are the amendments? It is more than two years. But you have not come forward with any amendment.

Similar is our experience in regard to the Rent Control Act. You are aware Sir that the Rent Control Act was framed during the world war period. The provisions were mostly in favour of the Government which was in need of taking possession of the buildings. Over a period of time, it is now being realised that the provisions of the Rent Control Act which were framed long ago, are stumbling blocks as far as the aspect of construction of houses for rental purposes is concerned. If a person constructs a house and lets it for-rent, it will be very difficult for him to make the occupant of

the house to vacate the house. If he goes to the court, the case may drag on for any number of years. So, the National Commission on Urbanisation has suggested that the Rent Control Act should be changed in such a way that while the interest of the tenants are duly protected, rent escalation should also take place in proportion to the increase in the cost of living, etc.

In this policy document also it is mentioned at page 11:

"Investment in rental housing, especially for the lower and middle income groups will be stimulated by suitable amendments to the rent control laws of the State Governments on the basis of the model Rent Control Law."

We entirely agree with this statement. But, with due respect, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the Government has not come forward with suitable amendments. This Government has brought amendments to so many existing laws when it comes to big industry, and especially to pave the way for the entry of the multinationals into our country. In such cases, when you have done away with so many laws, why cannot you come forward with the necessary amendments to the Rent Control Act to encourage construction of houses for rental purposes? If some big multinational wants to construct houses, then, of course, I suppose Government may come forward with suitable amendments!

I earnestly request the Government not to be so callous when it comes to the question of shelter for the rural poor. Your heart bleeds when you go to the rural areas and see the housing conditions

[Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

of the poor. The dwelling units of the weaker sections are no better than a pigsty. Such is their miserable condition. And what is it that you are doing to improve their conditions? Of course, you are doing something and I don't deny that. But the pace is rather very slow. At this rate, even after one century, you will not be able to provide shelter to the houseless. So, my suggestion to the Government is this. Please think of the poor people in the rural areas. The bank employees who draw a monthly salary of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000 get loans from their banks for constructing a house at a normal rate of five or six per cent. But what are you giving to the rural poor? Even the LIC discriminates in this matter. While the policy holders in big cities get loans for house-construction, LIC denies the same facility to the policy holders living in rural areas.

Why is this discrimination? When you have dispensed with so many unnatural or unwarranted restrictions and regulations, why do you not think similarly in respect of this and help in the construction of houses in the rural areas?

Sir, SHAHASU, scheme of housing and shelter upgradation in Urban areas is a very good scheme and I congratulate the Government for this. But you should provide more funds for that. In some of the committees, we felt that the amount allotted has been reduced. Kindly do not do that. Please increase it.

Similarly, it is true that under the Indira Awas Yojana, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are being helped. You are giving a few lakh houses to these two sections of the population. At the same time, there are

also schemes, where a small amount of subsidy is given and the balance amount is loan. It is observed that some people are getting houses without paying a single pie and also there is no responsibility or burden on them to even repay one rupee. The person who has received the loan amount also feels that "let me not repay the money". My suggestion is that you should prescribe subsidy irrespective of his being in the urban area or rural area. You give more subsidy to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and lesser subsidy to the backward classes and you just help the other sections of the society by giving loans. They may not get subsidy. You give them loans. That is what is to be done. Unless you do it, the housing problem is not going to be solved.

I am happy that ODA has taken up a scheme in Vijaywada city. This is one very good programme. But for this Overseas Development Administration Programmes, especially the localities in which the people of weaker sections are residing, it would have been beyond our imagination to think what would have been their fate. With this scheme, beautiful concrete cement roads and houses have been constructed. Lot of development is taking place and the same may also be extended to other parts also. Some more funds may be augmented under this scheme.

My suggestion to the Government is that kindly bring forward suitable amendments. You yourself have promised that, but you are not doing it. Please bring forward amendments so that more land is made available for house building activities. You give relaxations. Of course, one should not be made to pay money to the politicians or the ruling parties. That should be brought forward in the Act itself.

Sir, the compensation which has been prescribed is very very nominal. This is not fair. Even for sick units, you are giving lot of compensation. Even when banks were nationalised, lot of compensation was paid. But when you are acquiring so many buildings, you are giving the same compensation. Why are you discriminating against the landlords? He may not be a big landlord. The land might have come through his father or grandfather or some other ancestral sources. There are very few who might have purchased land with speculative intentions.

Sir, I would also like to suggest one thing about the building materials. Now, this flying ash bricks have come. They are very useful. The Union Government have given instructions that flying ash should be made available to all the thermal power stations free of cost. But several State Governments and electricity boards have not complied with the instructions. Otherwise, by now, it should have made very good progress. Not only for house building purposes, but also for construction of pavements, this can be beautifully utilised. I request the Government to make this available to the brick manufacturers so that they could produce it in a big way and the precious earth would not have to be removed for making bricks. By producing bricks from flying ash such units can play a vital role in saving our trees and teak wood and other precious wood material in the forests. The Government should give all out assistance to these manufacturers.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say a word about the sick units. In big cities there are some sick units which were located long back. These units occupy a huge amount of land. Efforts are being made to purchase these sick units at

book value. Keeping in view the high value of the land, I would suggest that such lands should be auctioned publicly so that more money can be obtained and this money in turn can be utilised to meet the financial crisis which the unit may be facing. There are some recommendations to that effect also. I would only suggest the Ministry of Urban Development to give a serious thought to it and bring necessary legislation in this regard.

With these words I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many things come up before us when we discuss the National Housing Policy. For example, what is the number of persons who are in need of houses, how much land is available with us, what is our population and what are the resources available. We should not ape the path of other countries. When we ponder over all these points, we feel that we have less area of land. Our area is 32 lakh square kilometres whereas our population is around 90 crores. It is not like this in other countries.

Sir, the area of Russia is 224 lakh square kilometres and the population of Russia is only 29 crores. The area of USA is 94 lakh square kilometres whereas its population is only 25 crores. There the land is more than the population while in our country the situation is reverse the land is less and the population is more. The countries where land is enough, specially in Russia, it is not used in discreetely. If anyone wants to construct a house, he can not cover 10-15 acres of land for it but in our country, they are

[Shri Upendra Nath Verma]

free to do so. If we have resources, we can cover land to any extent to build the house. Land is not stretchable like rubber, it is limited and if we prepare the housing policy, keeping this thing in mind, only then we can reach to some tangible conclusion.

Sir, secondly, we see that the population is increasing rapidly in the cities. The cities with a population of 30 lakhs earlier have now a population of 90 lakh. Similarly, the 50 lakh population has gone upto 1 crore 30 lakhs. This is applicable to all the cities be it Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Delhi. The population of these cities is increasing at a fast pace and when the population increases, the problem of housing and potable water also increases manifold. Similarly, the problems of education, health etc. also crop up. I had said in one of the meetings of the Planning Commission whether a thought has ever been given as to what should be the size of the cities? The Planning Commission, till date has not determined the size of the cities.

The population of the cities is growing day by day. Some of my friends, the hon. Members said that people migrate from villages to the cities in search of employment. It is true but we can generate employment in villages also. I had stated that peoples' migration to cities can be checked if the one line proposal that — mills and factories related to the rural production will be opened in villages only—is implemented. Paddy is produced in villages but rice mills are set up in cities. Similarly, villages produce wheat and cotton but flour mills and cotton mills are set up in cities. The cattle are there in villages but dairies are opened in cities. People will stop migrating to the cities if this arrangement of generating

employment in villages is made as is done in countries like Japan, China, Korea, Thailand etc. The raw material is brought from villages. The above arrangement will save the carriage charges to cities and provide employment to the youth. But our Government is providing a failure to bring about this arrangement. The Government does not pay attention to this. When our people go abroad and look at high rise buildings, they yearn to see the same in their own country. Their feelings are appreciable because they really want their country to prosper like America but they are lacking in rationality and cannot think beyond imitation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we or the Government will have to decide the size of our cities. There should not be big cities.

The land around big cities is purchased for the purpose of constructing houses and sometime left unused for 15-20 years together. Neither houses are constructed there nor that fertile land is used for cultivating vegetables and other crops. There can be no more faulty and wrong planning. Mere data and book knowledge will not work. This should be viewed in the backdrop of the ground realities which alone can solve the housing problem in the real sense of the word.

There are many areas even today where houses of mud and stone are constructed and they stand there for 50 years without a scratch. But, today, the modern houses built of bricks and cement under the Indira Awas Yojana and other schemes after seeking administrative sanction and the technical sanction from the engineers, fall apart in 3 to 5 years. I have already stated that houses, high-

school and college buildings of mud should be constructed for the poor wherever feasible so that employment opportunities are generated for people. These will be more durable and lasting than the houses of brick and cement, better from health point of view but here we work with our mind focussed on foreign countries. Houses of mud rather than cement should be constructed wherever they can be constructed. I am saying it with a pragmatic approach. Some financial assistance should be given to the poor there so that they can build mud-houses for themselves, with tiled sheds using bamboo and these will be better houses.

There is a fierce hunger for houses in this country. It is more for a person more literate, awakened and progressed. He wants to have a house each at his native village, at blockhead quarters, the district headquarters, the State capital and one at Delhi. The number of politicians is no less in this category. How can a poor man have a house if we aspire for 5-6 houses. The National, Housing Policy is meant for one-two per cent people and 99 per cent people do not get any benefit from it, nor will they ever be.

There are different methods of plundering lands. Corruption has been legalised in the name of donation. Land is plundered in different ways, e.g. through co-operative. You can see all over the country who are the members of these co-operatives. Similarly, land is looted in the name of temples and mosques. Government lands are grabbed in this manner without any permission from the Government and shops and houses built on them are given on rent Land grab cases are rampant in Delhi itself. I recall

the statement of Shri George Fernandes made in this very house saying that Panchayat and school land is being grabbed in Kadirpur area. In this connection, I have written a dozen times. It is curbed and at times the process starts again.

The work of land consolidation was initiated but people got it stopped when they came to know that it will stop land-grabbing and close the avenues of income. The people in the corridors of power have not worked towards this end in all their honesty. The problems of housing can never be solved if this State of affairs continues.

The situation is going to worsen further if we do not deliberate upon the National Housing Policy in all its totality and on all its aspects honestly and deeply. The influential, literate, service class people draw housing advances on lesser interest for constructing houses. They live in Government quarters, take loan to build houses and rent out those houses. Is not it a loot? Does the Government have the guts to stop it and deny Government accommodation to the employees who take house building advances? Justice can not be done to the poor and no housing policy can succeed unless this is done. The clever people in power realise their own selves first and then think of any other person. People having houses at many places should not be given more houses irrespective of the fact whether they are member of a co-operative society or of any other society. They are the land owner and construct buildings in the name of offices. This way the land is being misused. As I have already stated that we have limited land, more population and limited resources. Keeping this in view, the Government should formulate

[Shri Upendra Nath Verma]

a National Housing Policy and the present policy which is being discussed has nothing like that. Therefore, I oppose this National Housing Policy because it is not going to solve the housing problem.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the National Housing Policy presented before the House today. The country really needed such a policy. The presentation of the Housing Policy by the Hon. Minister is in itself a step in the appropriate and right direction.

Sir, we had raised the slogan of 'Roti, Kapra Aur Makan Manng Rah Hai Hindustan' during the freedom struggle. Bread and clothing occupy their own places in one's life but the significance of shelter is no mean. The equilibrium of life is lost in the absence of a house today. Different parties rule different States in our country today where the situation of law and order has worsened. A person needs a shelter to rest after the day's tiring work. 25 per cent of our population do not own a house today and there is need to build four crore houses if five people were to be accommodated in a single room. You have tried to solve this problem through the Housing Policy. There should be different Housing Policies for rural and for urban areas. Rural areas are generally ignored in a Housing Policy. An Indira Awas Yojana of Rs 12000 per house has been formulated for the rural areas. This scheme has made a mockery of the Schedule Caste and the Tribal People in particular. The Houses constructed under this scheme are not worth living today after five years because the bricks used in their construction are not worth while and the engineer has approved them at random. I would like to request you to withdraw forth

with the funds to the tune of thousand of crores of rupees allocated to the State Government for Indira Awas Yojana if such a situation continues to prevail.

The hon. Minister of Rural Development is present in the House. I have many times stated here and the houses built under Indira Awas Yojana were shown to the members of our Estimates Committee who visited Banaras, Jaunpur etc. some time back. They also said that the houses were rudimentarily constructed and a mockery of construction was made.

Just now, one of colleagues said that rural people should be imparted training of building houses and the pertinent technology developed. What Vermaji said here, I agree to it cent per cent that illiterate villagers in our country do not have any knowledge about engineering. They do not have any connection with this subject. You can see any well built house or visit 'Purana Quila' you will find that 3-4 thousand years old engravings in it are still intact, whereas several chemicals have been developed by engineering today but on the other hand 150 or 200 year old Kutcha houses in villages are still used for living and people live in them comfortably. It is said that building technology should be developed for villages but I think that more facilities should be provided for the available technology there. It will solve the problem of housing in villages.

Our Minister is very learned and well acquainted with the problem of housing. It is not so that people do not have money to build mud houses. I suggest that arrangement should be made in the housing policy to provide loans for

building houses. So that poor people and the people belonging to SC/ST could construct houses of their own.

Sir, LIC and other corporations provide housing loan for building houses in urban areas only. Just now it was being discussed that corporations should provide housing loan also for villages. I request you to make provisions in the housing policy that financial institutions like LIC and other corporations etc. would also provide loan to villagers for building houses.

I would like to request you that designs for houses in the villages should be prepared if you want to have new kind of houses and make the villages cleaner. You should ask your engineers and architects to prepare designs for rural houses so that villagers could build their houses in accordance with these.

Just now it was being discussed here that urbanisation is growing rapidly, population in urban areas is increasing day by day and we will have to check it. But while making this suggestion Vermaji has not thought that urbanisation and extension of urban areas is growing due to increase in population but he has not given any thought to it that how urbanisation can be stopped. I would like to draw your attention towards the basic aspects of the Housing policy presented in this House. For example land ceiling has been imposed in cities which has almost stopped the construction of houses in urban areas and several plots are lying vacant and the dispute regarding ceiling of land is going on for the last 10 or 20 years. The problem regarding maps for houses is also there. People do not get approval for maps of their houses by Municipal Corporations and local bodies. I can not understand that why the maps

of houses are not being approved. I would like to make a suggestion in this regard that standard drawings should be drawn for 50 yard, 100 yard, 200 yard plots or according to the size of the plot so that people could construct their houses in accordance to the pattern planned by the Government. These proposed standard maps will solve the problems being faced by people.

Now, I would like to say something about Rent Control Act. It is a very good Act but there are some lacunae in it and its consequences are before us. I would like to say that these lacunae should be removed.

Sir, the issue regarding construction of houses by black money was being discussed here. Several members have recommended the use of black money for this purpose. But I would like to say that it will encourage the earning of black money itself. People will think that the Government will exempt the tax for using black money in construction of houses and it will increase the black money in the country. Therefore, I oppose it.

Sir, through you, I would like to make my humble submission before the Minister that why the housing policy is changed every now and then. As per my knowledge the earlier housing policy was formulated in 1977 which had provision for allotment of plots and owner had to construct their houses themselves. Later this scheme was changed and allotment of plots was withdrawn. In 1979, this scheme was again changed and a new scheme was introduced which had a provision for allotment of flats to all the registered persons. These flats were allotted by DDA in Delhi. In 1982 this system was again changed into the computerised system for allotment of

[Shri Rajnath Sonker Shastri]

houses. Now in 1994-95 it is again being changed. I would like to say that attention should be paid towards this change in housing policy every now and then. It affects your administration and other many things. Employees face great difficulties, therefore I request you that housing policy should be formulated for a longer period, say for 10, 15, 20, or 25 years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem of housing is being faced by every country of the world. The United Nations had formulated a housing policy in 1988 and in accordance with it a housing policy was formulated by our Government. Now after five years, it is being changed. Therefore, I request you to explain the reasons for it in your reply. As one of our colleagues has mentioned that the Housing Policy of 1988 had helped a lot in solving the housing problem in the country. I would like to know as to what difficulties were being faced in that policy which warranted changes in it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present rores for people are homeless in this country and they are those people who construct houses for the others. More than one crore people are living on pavements in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi which is the capital of our country. There are more than one lakh Jhuggi-Jhompadies in these cities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was our dream and slogan, after independence that Roti, Kapra Aur Makan Sabako Milega Ek Saman' but this dream could not be realised. Even after 47 years of Independence we could not provide houses to our people. Therefore, we have to think over it seriously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the report of National Building Organisation, we require 31 million houses in our country 20.6 million for rural areas and 10.4 for urban areas. It is a report of National Building Organisation, which has been dissolved by the Government. I would request you to explain in your reply how the present housing policy will help to solve the problem of providing such a large number of houses in the country.

Sir, I would like to raise a few more issues also. You have been working very hard for solving the housing problem for the last three years but your department makes these efforts undone. I would like to cite an example. There is a renowned doctor named Dr. M.P. Srivastava, who was living in a Government accommodation for the last 16 years. He retired on 21st October, 1993. He was given a notice to vacate the accommodations. According to the rules, an extension for eight months is given. We met the hon. Minister and an extension for four months was granted to him. His wife is a heart-patient and a certificate to this effect has been issued by the senior physician of Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. When I met the hon. Minister, she expressed her sympathy and asked for a certificate from doctor. Then the Hon. Minister has given him an extension upto September 21 but after three days of extension your directorate asked him to vacate the accommodation. On mentioning about the extension order they said that they did not need any order from the Minister. Then we again wrote a letter to you and several MPs. have also given in writing to Shri Salveji. He has also requested you but it is really a matter of surprise that your orders are disobeyed by your department. I know that you are very kind hearted and would not have given

such orders but your department has deleberately disobeyed your orders. Therefore, I request you to pay attention on such matters also. Now I would like to say something about out of turn allotment of houses from general pool by your department. Is there is any Rule for such allotments? I have asked this question earlier during question hour also and in reply to this question I was told that after 4 allotments by turn one out of turn allotment can be made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have figures for the allotment of houses from November, 1992 to October, 1993. Under type-II accommodations 941 houses were allotted by turn and 1007 out of turn whereas only 23 houses could be allotted out of turn. In type-III 691 houses were allotted by turn and 427 were allotted out of turn whereas only 173 could be given out of turn. This all has been done by the Officials of your department. In type-IV, 952 houses were allotted by turn and 273 out of turn whereas only 248 houses could be allotted out of turn. Your officials have deceived you. Under type-V category 201 houses were allotted by turn and 71 out of turn whereas according to rule only 50 houses should have been allotted out of turn. Under type special 29 houses were allotted by turn and 30 out of turn. As per the rules after making four allotments by turn only one can be allotted out of turn. I would like to say that you must inquire into the matter that how this all is happening?

Sir, in the end I would like to say that group Housing societies and cooperative societies were assured to be given land in Dwarka Project. Today you are charging Rs. 1,145 per square metre for this land. In 1983 rate of this land was Rs. 400 per square metre. Later on in 1987-88 the rates were increased.

would like to say that this land was acquired 10 years ago from the farmers. Today you are saying that its rates have been increased. How it canbe linked with the increasing rates of electricity. It is true that the cost of land for parks have increased. The cost of land should not be increased too much. I request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this issue also.

Cost of DDA flats is increasing day by day. If we construct these flats ourselves, one flat will cost Rs. 2.5 lakh only whereas your department is charging Rs. 6 or 7 lakh for such flat. What is the condition of DDA's flats.? These flats start damaging after 3-4 months of their allotment and within 5 to 7 years their condition becomes dilapidated whereas the flats constructed by ourselves are of better quality. I am not saying that it is your fault but attention should be paid towards it. You should visit the construction site of these flats and after having a test check of two or three flats you will come to know how the inferior quality materials are being used in the construction and how money is being misappropriated.

In addition to the increase in the prices of land, you should check the increase in the cost of other construction materials also. The use of substandard material in the construction should also be checked. Your policy is very good and I congratulate you for your efforts to solve the housing problem. You have presented this policy in this House on the sacred day of 9th August. On this day 'Quit India Movement' was launched. I wish you suces in solving this housing problem.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the National Housing Policy tabled in this august House and I support the resolution moved in this regard seeking the approval of the House and I also thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the new National Housing Policy.

While extending my whole-hearted support to the new policy which is in line with the new economic policy announced in 1991 by our Government, I would like to share my views pertaining to the National Housing Policy.

A free nation has a responsibility to provide fundamental rights to its citizens and shelter. Apart from giving adequate protection to the fundamental rights, it is the duty of the State to create a conducive atmosphere to enable its citizens to obtain their basic needs. A country with liberty has a basic duty to create an infrastructure to accomplish its goal.

So, I feel the New National Housing Policy which is in tune with the New Economic Policy and its approach, aims at fulfilling one of the basic needs of the people. This is amply illustrated in the policy statement.

I express my heartfelt thanks honourable Minister for Urban Development and Housing Smt. Sheila Kaul who had tabled this policy in this House in July, 1992.

The question that is foremost in our mind is about meeting the requirements that continue to increase vastly. Fund

requirements are quite enormous and alarming. The policy we are to adopt categorically states that Government will henceforth give up the role of 'builder' and would take up the role of a 'facilitator'. The New National Housing Policy stresses the need to gear up the construction activities and states that the Government will assume the responsibilities to create a conducive atmosphere. But how will you meet the fund requirements? How can we mobilise the huge investment so required? The responsibility will be transferred and shared by Local Bodies, State Governments, cooperative sector and of course private sector. Still the total amount so needed will remain the same.

It was estimated in 1950, that an amount of 30,000 crore of rupees would be required to build houses for people from various strata of the society. But now we would need about Rs 1,00,000 crores. Even it could be more and may exceed 2,00,000 crores of rupees when we take into consideration the price-rise.

Atleast with the intention of mobilising a huge fund, we must consider and weigh the proposition to declare construction activities as an industry that would come under Industrial sector.

Due to our policy of liberalisation and globalisation, so many foreign investors and multinationals are coming to our country. They may require land and building for their industrial and commercial activities. We need to be very careful here. If foreigners require land it should only be provided by the Government and that too on long lease only. Then we would be able to check effectively the flow of black money and illegal foreign exchange transaction. Hence we may contemplate

bringing suitable laws to curb foreigners acquiring plots and estates. Foreigners should not be allowed to invest in real estate business. Instead they should be directed to invest only in commercial and industrial venture which are production and productivity oriented bringing in new technology.

In order to augment housing facilities, so many housing complexes and colonies are widely built all over the country especially in thickly populated areas. But most of those schemes fail to give attention to the simultaneous augmentations of drinking water facility, sewerage system and pollution control towards environmental protection. Since they lack co-ordinated efforts, the burden is passed on to the local bodies. This forces the local bodies to spend heavily. This affects the already envisaged plan and development. Hence there needs to be a thrust on well-co-ordinated planning and integrated housing schemes.

While we discuss the National Housing Policy, I would like to bring to your notice the problems faced by the house owners. Levying and collecting of house tax is carried out by State Administrations. Urban Land Ceiling enforcement is also with State Governments. In various States and in many districts of the States, the laws and rules related to the taxation are interpreted in various ways. The officials who interpret them according to their whims and fancies levy taxes heavily. Apart from property tax, they levy building and house tax. In addition to that in the name of surcharge on land ceiling violations, they levy tax not only on the peripheral area but also on the plinth area on which the house stands. This has given rise to various anomalies. We often read in newspapers about this rampant anomalies persisting in big cities like Bombay, Delhi and Madras. For instance such a Ceiling Act

of the Tamil Nadu Government is enforced even in towns like Vellore. The whimsical and patently wrong interpretation of the rules and regulations adversely affect the house owners and property owners. Hence I request the Union Government to redress this grievance by way of promoting a uniform pattern in levying House Taxes. If this is not done, the anomalous conditions may discourage people from going in for constructing their own houses. Houses with open surroundings to ensure pollution free environment may not come up any more. Guidelines in this regard may be given by the Union Government.

Ex-Serviceman widows and retired Government Employees construct houses with a view to invest their money in a profitable way and secured way. They invest fifty thousand or five lakhs depending upon the savings from their hard earned income. They give away their houses on rent as they do not get interest on the money saved and spent on the house. When they ask the lessees to vacate on account of default in paying rent or at a time when they need their houses for their own use, the people who reside in the premises rush to courts and obtain stay orders. They seek shelter under Rent Control Act. Such cases are not disposed off easily and drag on for years. Hence you must ensure uniform legislation to overcome this lacunae. If need be suitable corrective measures should be taken to ensure the disposal of such cases within three to six months. There should be uniform Act in force throughout the country which is considerate towards the vulnerable house owners like retired people and widows.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is 6 O'clock. Shall we extend the sitting of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the House by another five minutes? He wants to complete his speech and wants to go somewhere.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garwal): How much time will he need?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R Jeevarathinam, how much time do you need?

SHRI R JEEVARATHINAM: I will take another fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Jeevarathinam, you gave an impression that you would take only five minutes.

SHRI JEEVARATHINAM: Sir, I will take another ten minutes.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: He can speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For ten minutes he can speak. The Business Advisory Committee Report is also there.

Shri Jeevarathinam, if you complete your speech in five minutes then you can speak.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: I will finish in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He will speak for five minutes.

MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Anyway, he is here tomorrow. He can speak tomorrow.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Jeevarathinam, you speak for five minutes.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Jeevarathinam, just a minute. Here is a rule which I bring to you notice.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: You give me only two minutes, Sir

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please hear me for a minute. The rule says that reading a written speech, except with the previous permission of the Chair is not allowed. If you want to read your speech, you should obtain the previous permission of the Chair.

[Translation]

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: All over the country we find private individuals constructing buildings and letting them out to commercial establishments. Whenever such property owners find their buildings misused they cannot take action against the lessees. For instance, the portion of a building is given on rent to run a hotel. While occupying the portion, the hotelier promises that the foods stuff will be prepared elsewhere and they will merely be served in the premises. But later on they cook there itself and spoil the building by way of using firewood and charcoal. The building constructed at a cost of several lakhs of rupees running to crores even are badly affected. When the building owner takes exception to this and ask them to vacate, they immediately rush to courts and get 'stay orders' readily available to them. Even without getting the version from the building owners, courts grant them stay orders. Such tendency should go. Since they are not covered by Rent Control Act in the broader sense of the term the

building owners are put to great hardship. This process of long litigation affects the property owners. This process should be streamlined. Such cases should be disposed of within three months or at the most six months. You should bring about uniform Act with stipulated rules and regulations governing such commercial lease deeds.

So, it is imperative that you should put an end to wrong and misplaced interpretation of Land Ceiling Acts and the hardships caused to house owners and building owners because of the loopholes in the existing Rent Control Act or non-existent rules and regulations. I earnestly feel that this new policy should give proper guidelines to all the State Governments which implement these laws. Model Bills in this regard should be thoroughly analysed and considered by all those connected with these things.

Government employees are encouraged to construct their own houses and they are extended loan facilities. The loan amount so provided is not sufficient and that should be enhanced in proportion to the available price index. We should take into consideration the price rise. At the same time total exemption from income-tax should be given to government employees atleast for the first house so constructed for self occupation. Presently, they get income tax exemption only for the first ten thousand rupees. For instance if they get a loan of thirty thousand rupees, the remaining twenty thousand or more is treated as income and tax is levied on the same. This is an anomaly. When you are levying tax on his total income which include the money he pays as interest for the loan he has taken, how is that you are considering the loan also to be an income that too a taxable one.

This should change. Instead you should give tax exemption to money spent on house building activities and this should be extended to people from other sections of the society too. This would pave way for giving a boost to the development of housing facilities.

The policy tabled in this House by the Hon'ble Minister does not speak of ensuring environment protection, pollution control and other amenities that are to be provided to housing complex that are coming up. Basic amenities like drinking water and sewerage should be taken up right from the beginning when house building activities commence. Growing trees towards afforestation around residential areas and effective measures to check pollution should become an inbuilt component in the house building activities. Hence I request the Union Urban Development Minister to incorporate this also in the New National Housing policy.

Now we find more and more of private sector companies coming forward to construct housing colonies and enclaves. They should share the social burden and social responsibilities too. Otherwise they may leave the local bodies high and dry. At the same time, private building promoters should be encouraged to construct low-cost houses to enable poor and the under-privileged to go in for them. Tax exemption may be given to private sector when they share this social responsibility. With all these we must continue for some more time the free distribution of houses and plots to people who live below poverty line especially in rural areas.

I would like to bring to your notice again the fact that the present Rent

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

18.14½ hrs.

Control Act is very old atleast forty five years. That time when it came into force, our population was just about 40 crores. Now, it has crossed 90 crores. The provisions of the Act are no more suitable to the present conditions. We have scarcity of land for constructing dwelling units. There are several loopholes in the Act. Less privileged people like widowed women find many a problem due to the cover the lessees get unduly from the existing Rent Control Act. It needs to be modified pragmatically. So, I request the government to consult the Law Ministry and the Revenue and Finance Ministries of all the State Governments to bring about a common Act which could be uniformly implemented all over the country as a well co-ordinated and integrated social measure. With this, I conclude my speech extending my support to the policy.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE**

**Forty-fourth Report**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY  
OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to present the  
Forty-Fouth report of the Business  
Advisory Committee.

18.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,  
August 18, 1994/ Sravana 27, 1916  
(Saka)*

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