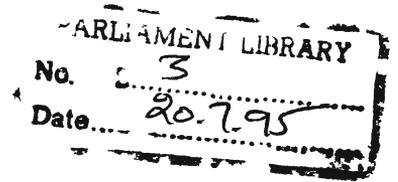


Tenth Series, Vol. XXXVI, No. 6

Wednesday, December 14, 1994
Agrahayana 23, 1916 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 14, 1994/Agrahayana, 23, 1916
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Foreign Vessels In Indian Waters

*101. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Coast Guard seized foreign vessels poaching in Indian Waters during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of seizures made from these vessels during the above period;

(d) the names of the countries to which these vessels belonged;

(e) the action taken by the Government in each case; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the security interests of the country, particularly in Andaman area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Indian Coast Guard seized 54 foreign trawlers during 1993-94 and 18 foreign trawlers during 1994-95. These fishing vessels were seized alongwith their fishing gear and catch on board. 28 of the seized vessels belonged to Sri Lanka, 24 to Thailand, 13 to Pakistan, 3 each to China and Indonesia and one to Taiwan. In respect of all these vessels, action has been taken under the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981 and the rules thereunder by handing over the vessels to the Police at the designated ports for further legal action.

Enhanced surveillance is maintained by Coast Guard ships and aircraft in the maritime zones of India adjacent to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to safeguard the security interests of the country in the area. All operational ships based in the Andamans are deployed on surveillance patrol. Force levels are augmented by Coast Guard Dorniers based in Madras which are deployed for reconnaissance and coordinated air sea patrol. Two Coast Guard

District Headquarters-cum-Stations have been commissioned in Diglipur and Campbell Bay in Andaman Nicobar Islands to provide forward support to Coast Guard units deployed for intensive surveillance patrols. In addition, the security interests of the country in the Andaman area are also safeguarded by Fortress Commander, India Navy, Andaman & Nicobar Islands with assets under his command.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, have carefully gone through the statement placed by the Hon. Minister in reply to my question. It is clear from the statement that the vessels of several countries encroach our maritime boundary, do fishing there and if the need arise, enter into a confrontation. Whether it is a fact that the vessels of China were displaying the flag of Myanmar?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The vessels belonging to China are called Chinese vessels.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, seems that he is a sweet-toothed. These were not fisher trawlers but serpentine type boats which are used for ferrying cargo. If they had come for fishing then what was the need to display the flag of Myanmar? Have they come for the first time? Pakistani vessels have also been coming into our maritime zone and the Government has admitted this fact in its reply. However, according to the information available with me, Pakistani vessels not only encroach our maritime boundary and indulge in fishing but they also try to reach upto the boundary of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There has been fresh spurt in these activities. I would like to know about the steps taken by the Government to give more teeth to the Indian Coast Guard. Whether the Government is content with the present security system? At least, we are not satisfied.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it is true and in the statement it has been mentioned that three Chinese vessels have also been caught along with the other trawler. Twenty-eight of the seized vessels belonged to Sri Lanka, 24 to Thailand, 13 to Pakistan, 3 each to China and Indonesia and one to Taiwan.

Sir, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member the security environment in Andaman & Nicobar area is a matter of concern to all of us.

Sir, all these trawlers, which have been caught, are poaching vessels. There was nothing as such, which could be detected, for which these vessels have entered into territorial waters for any other purpose. That has also been verified.

The measures that the Coast Guard is taking are constant air surveillance and patrol, particularly in Andaman & Nicobar area. He has Fortress Commander, India Navy, under whom there are Brigade troops with assets in his command. Even we have an air strip at Car Nicot

where our helicopters are positioned to meet any avantuality and to safeguard the security environment in that area.

So far as catching of these, almost 72, vessels in 1993-94 and 1994-95 is concerned, as per the Maritime Zones of India Act these vessels have been handed over to Police at designated Port.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Mallikarjun, the question asked was, "Are you going to take any steps to strengthen the Coast Guard?"

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is what I have told, Sir. We are strengthening the Coast Guard. In fact, after the creation of Indian Coast Guard in 1978, today we have a fleet of some vessels and to strengthen to Coast Guard, In the Coast Guard Development Plan 1992-1997, we are going to acquire three advanced off-shore fast vessels and six interceptors. Already in this area, we have six dorniers aircraft for air surveillance and we are going to strengthen this.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Whether it is a fact that besides Andaman & Nicobar Islands, activities of foreign trawlers is also increasing in Bay of Bengal? Further, whether some countries are also trying to occupy the islands in Bay of Bengal? Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news appearing in the newspapers in this regard?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, to safeguard these islands, for which there is an assumption of annexion, our fleets, which are available, are taking care of it. So far, no such island has been annexed by anybody, nor will our country allow anybody to annex any such island which is not inhabited now.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, this is not the question that we are ignoring our defence requirements and that there is lack of determination by the nation of protect the area.

My simple question is whether this Government is determined to protect the integrity of this country in this particular context. The hon. Minister has made a categorical statement that he is of a definite opinion that these vessels were fishing vessels and there is nothing to indicate that they were something otherwise. On what basis this information has been obtained? Sir, you are yourself aware...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: It seems that the bone of the fish has encroached his throat.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: It is true because yesterday, I ate fish...(Interruptions)

The sugar is still entangled on the other side. Now, Shri Surendra Singh has been brought in place of Shri Gyan Prakash.

[English]

What is the basis on which this Government has come to the conclusion that they were mere fishing vessels? Sir, it is a very sophisticated modern technology and by the time our friend will acquire the vessels, for which the order has been placed, the Dornier planes will become outdated. As he is a good friend of mine, I want him to be sure of his answer because I will move a Privilege Motion on this. So, he should be very careful.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowed to threaten the Minister like this.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I withdraw and I apologise. But he must be sure of his answer because I have information to the contrary. There is a continuous pressure on this country to yield in other spheres, NPT other things, Arabian sea, Bay of Bengal and other Islands. In Andamans, especially, for promotion of tourism this Government is planning to sell Islands to certain NRI interests. So, I want that the Government should not mislead the country. The people are determined to protect the interests of the country and not this Government.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the hon. Member is a good friend of mine.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, that is a friendly talk between you.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I do not mind if he moves a Privilege Motion against me. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I have already apologised. I will move against the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence or against this incompetent Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: He will not move...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: To judge whether there is competence or incompetences is not my concern at this moment. Firstly, the Government is not misleading. Secondly...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Tell me the basis...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: No, Sir, he has not.

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fishing vessels have been apprehended. If he has a phobia of some other countries having sophisticated things, I cannot say anything. My vessels are also...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: They do not have the gist...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: My vessels are also well-equipped and have sensors. We know what is what. Some of the Defence personnel are the hon. Members, who can appreciate it.

Sir, these vessels are purely poachers who enter into our Maritime Zone and particularly, Exclusive Economic Zone. If proper surveillance is not made, they will go back. So, this is how we have apprehended in these two years.

that is, 1993-94 and 1994-95, about 72 vessels. As per the Act, we have to give them to the designated port, where we will hand them over to the police.

It is not that we will be responsible for anything. It is for them to file cases in the Court of Magistrate or, you see, sometimes, because of bilateral relationship, they do not do so. After confirming that they are purely fishing vessels, we release them also. If he so desires, I can give the details of it.

MR. SPEAKER: The only question is what makes you to come to the conclusion that they are not coming there for collecting the information which can be useful for the defence purpose.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is what I am emphasizing, Sir, with all my knowledge at my command.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not asking whether you have filed the cases or not.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Okay Sir. This is what I am telling. You see, the vessels which have been apprehended, do not have the equipment, that is what has been examined.

MR. SPEAKER: They do not have the equipment which can be used for this purpose.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is what I am explaining.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Mr. Janarthanan please. He has already given it. In the first reply, he has said that.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Thank you very much. Sir, the vessels are only fishing vessels. Sir, last week or recently, the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, Mr. Lakshman Kadigamar visited India and had a talk with the hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. Sir, in the mid sea, our Indian fisherman have been attacked and fired by the Sri Lankan Navy. I want to know from the Minister categorically whether this matter has been discussed with the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister who has visited India and what was his reply? If not, what is the reason for not taking the issue with the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka in the interest of Indian fishermen? So many Tamil fishermen are dying. Last year also it happened and the process is continuing. Therefore, I want a categorical reply from the Government.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, what exactly transpired between the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka and our Minister, I do not know exactly. But Sir, so far as the concern of the hon. Member about the fishermen is concerned, we are conscious of the reality and we have been in communication with the Sri Lanka Government. I mean, unwantonly, they should not fire at our fishermen. But unfortunately or fortunately, I have to bring to the knowledge of the august House that our fishermen in Tamil Nadu coast go for fishing in the night.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, they have been attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Just listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about the open sea and not the economic zone of any other country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Because this is a thing concerning

the Sri Lankan border. They go in the night. They put the vessels. They are poor fishermen. They put the net and they sleep in the boat. On the other side, when they observe that some boats are coming, with their public address system, they will address. Unfortunately, the people, sometimes, do not react, they do not respond because there are laid down procedures that they should address to the Master of the vessel and if the Master does not respond to it, then, they will resort. So this has happened in some cases. But we are in regular touch with Sri Lanka also.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Have you had a discussion with the new Government which has been elected now?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is not, at the moment, my point.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: The Minister has said that for our surveillance of ships entering into the maritime zone of India, we have two bases in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. But I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Coast Guard establishment has got any device on the coasts of India to detect the entry of foreign ships.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, this is what I have already mentioned. Our fast patrol vessels are well equipped. They are with sensors. So they can find out from a certain distance, if the entry is there, and the air surveillance will be on these ships.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I notice from the reply that two of the poaching countries, namely, China and Taiwan are extra regional powers. But four of them, namely, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Pakistan and Indonesia are our maritime neighbours. With some of them we have a clearly defined maritime boundary. But with some of them, we do not have. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to where exactly these poaching vessels were caught; whether they were clearly within our maritime zones.

Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all the poaching vessels which have entered into our waters during these two years have been captured or not.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: These poaching vessels have been apprehended when they have entered into our economic zone. All those vessels, which have entered, have been caught in the Eastern Sector, in the Western Sector and all over.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, the hon. Minister has not followed my question. I have asked that in the case of Sri Lanka, in the case of Thailand and in the case of Indonesia, we have a clearly defined maritime boundary. We have just signed a tri-junction agreement with Thailand. We have such an agreement with Sri Lanka and Indonesia. But with Pakistan, we are yet to negotiate a maritime boundary and that is what gives rise to controversies. Therefore, I want to be absolutely certain whether the Pakistani vessels were clearly in our waters and not in the disputed zone.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is what I have told.

They have entered. Whether we have finalised our maritime boundary or not, that is a different thing. But when they have entered into our nautical area of exclusively economic zone, they have been apprehended. That is how 13 vessels of Pakistan have been apprehended. Some of them also have been released because of the bilateral relationship.

Rights of Married Women

*102. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures contemplated to protect the rights of women or likely to get married to foreigners including Non-Resident Indians;

(b) whether necessary law in this regard is likely to be enacted; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The recent suggestion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India regarding feasibility of undertaking legislation to protect the rights of Indian women marrying NRIs has been carefully examined. However, it is not considered practicable to provide a law solely for the matrimonial causes relating to marriages between foreigners including NRIs and Indian Women solemnized in India.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of our commitment to protect women's rights, Indian women continue to get socially and economically exploited. Very often a NRI groom or husband gets the marriage annulled by courts abroad. But the statement says, "however it is not considered practicable to provide a law solely for the matrimonial causes". Does it mean that there is a possibility of comprehensive legislation? And if so, keeping in view the change in the social structure and rise of marriage of Indian women to foreigners including NRIs, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government, as suggested by the Supreme Court, would explore the feasibility of bringing in a comprehensive legislation with the provision that a marriage between a NRI and an Indian woman which is solemnized in India may not be annulled by a trial court in a foreign country, particularly since there are similar laws like Indian and Colonial Divorces Jurisdiction Act of 1948, which safeguards the interest of the UK citizens?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I have no conflict so far as our concern for the protection of Indian women married or otherwise is concerned. Our laws are quite adequate. The Indian Marriage Act, the Hindu Marriage Act and other laws that are applicable to India take care of all those marriages which are solemnized within India.

You will kindly appreciate that our Legislatures have no competence to legislate beyond Indian territories. So, unless there is a bilateral arrangement or reciprocity between the two nations, we cannot enforce our decrees in another country.

MR. SPEAKER: Will not the private international law of marriage apply?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: That is what is relevant, Sir. Section 13 of the C.P.C. takes care of these exigencies. Wherever there is a decree by fraud, Indian courts have gone beyond the decree and annulled it in India. There are several decisions of the Supreme Court and if I am correct, *Satya Vs. Teja Singh* is the relevant law which was decided in 1970—Supreme Court, pag 185. They have clearly held that Indian law is the basic law because the private international laws conflict from country to country. Within fifty States of the United States, they have different marriage laws. So, they have to test the decree of one American court in another State because there is a federal structure. So, this is a very ticklish question. Indian courts do test a decree, whether it is obtained by fraud or by other methods. Several cases are there where Indian courts have taken care. Even in the case which is now the subject matter of this question, the Indian courts have gone beyond the decree passed by the foreign courts of the United States, annulled it and granted relief to the Indian women.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even when a marriage between an Indian woman and an NRI breaks up on the basis of the judgement in a court abroad, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government would also ensure, even by legislation, that a husband settled abroad deposit adequate alimony for his wife in his property in India and abroad so that the woman, after annulment of the marriage, is not reduced to a state of misery and helplessness and can rebuild herself by making a decent living?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, we have absolutely no problem in attaching the property within India. The property which is outside India can certainly be attached by the courts abroad and perception is the method by which they do it. Wherever we have arrangement, we do it.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, cases are not wanting where unwary, unsuspecting, highly educated and accomplished young ladies are shown the path of milk and honey and tied in the nuptial knot by the NRIs. Their dreams and their hopes are shattered abruptly with the end of this flight from India. I think the situation is really not that bad or one of hopelessness as is implicit from the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some powers would be vested in our missions to take action, particularly in cases which are those of bigamy, where a girl goes from India, finds herself in an alien, unhelpful world and is not able to knock at anybody's door, or whether, as was tried to be made out earlier, amendment in the Indian law, as it exists now, would be introduced to ensure that people who stand witnesses to such marriages registered in the courts, or the other relatives, would also be held accountable, particularly in cases which are those of bigamy.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I fully welcome any amendment to the Indian law in this matter because these are matters which are coming up by new constraints of life. We are competent and this Legislature is competent to do anything that needs to be done in the Indian law. We shall

certainly look into it. We were only dealing with the problem outside the country and our courts are not helpless in dealing with those cases.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether any case has come to the notice of the Government in which the husband of the women married to a foreigner did not come at the airport to pick her up? If so, the steps taken by the Government to provide protection to the women in such cases?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, disallowed.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, far from protecting the rights of Indian women who have been married to foreign nationals or NRIs abroad, the Government of India does not even know the facts of the case.

There is no law in this country which calls for a compulsory registration of all marriages of Indian women with foreign nationals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why there cannot be a simple law requiring that the husband gives an affidavit before the marriage and the marriage is duly registered in India and at least the facts are known, so that if the Indian women faces any difficulties or crises abroad, then our representatives abroad can be given the full facts. Then they can intercede in the matter. There is no such law at the moment.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, there is a law, The Indian Marriage Act, under which the registration of all marriages is compulsory. But under the Personal Laws like the Hindu Marriage Act and the Muslim Personal Law they do not register marriages.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, this is precisely my point. I am saying that there should be a law precisely on this point that the marriages of all Indian women with the foreign nationals must be registered in this country.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I do not know how far he is authorised to say this on behalf of his own community. The problem is not with the Government, but it is with the Personal Laws and we have a law under which marriages can be performed by registration. We have to create public awareness about the difficulties which are being faced. So far as these laws are concerned, they are purely private in nature. The Government's intervention is only at the stage of making the laws.

Now, this is a problem which has cropped up recently because the NRIs give a lot of advertisements in the newspapers and as was said by the hon. Member parties are lured into these kinds of marriages. Once a gentleman marries the girl in India, he does not receive her there. So, all these things are happening and our courts have answered adequately. We have not allowed a single case where a helpless woman was not given the required relief in a particular case. In this particular case also, the Supreme Court has enhanced the all money from Rs. One

lakh to Rs. Two lakhs. Therefore, our courts have given elaborate judgments in such situations. But, as was suggested by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal we have to give a fresh look to our Indian laws so that in exigencies like this we can meet the difficulties of married women as best as we can.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, my supplementary may not be directly related to the main question, but this is about the legislation to protect the rights of Indian women.

Sir, the Christian community finds that almost all the Personal Laws are bad. The Christian Marriage Act, the Christian Divorce Act, the Christian adoption Act, the Christian Inheritance Act, all these laws need redrafting and I am happy that the Christian communities have agreed and submitted a draft proposal to the Law Ministry of the Government of India on all these laws. But it is almost two years now and the Government has not done anything in this regard. Now, the plight of Christian women are very badly affected by these old laws which are made during Basilican time. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government of India is really taking any active steps to bring the Christian Personal Laws immediately in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about Non-Resident Indians and not about the Christian community. So, this is disallowed.

Wind Power Energy

*104. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of power generated through wind energy annually, State-wise;
- (b) the total potential of wind energy in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the time by which the full potential is likely to be tapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The annual energy generation through wind power projects, State-wise, during the Eighth Plan is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A total potential of 20,000 MW has been estimated in the country. According to information provided by the potential States, the potential indentified State-wise, is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The revised goal for wind power generation for the Eighth Plan is 500 MW. A capacity of 180 MW has so far been installed. The exploitation of the full potential will depend upon identification of suitable sites and finalisation of private sector projects.

Statement

Statewise Wind Power Generation and Potential of Wind Power

State	Power Generation in Lakhs Kw/hr			Wind Power Potential (MW)
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (upto Oct.)	
Tamil Nadu	568.73	719.16	1025.99	2000
Gujarat	187.93	215.93	261.61	5000
Andhra Pradesh	0.63	1.62	1.75	850
Maharashtra	5.19	2.09	7.80	75
Madhya Pradesh	4.07	3.36	1.77	25
Karnataka	—	—	—	200
Kerala	—	—	—	175

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer sheet which the Minister has supplied is very evasive one. The wind energy programme is entering into India, particularly, in the coastal regions. The potentiality which they have mentioned here is 20,000 MW. But is some projects which they have commissioned, the potential is mentioned as more than 30,000MW.

In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any master plan for a 18 years period for wind power development with a definite target with an adequate budgetary allocation. Has the Ministry made any master plan to exploit this 30,000 MW of wind energy?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the current estimates are that the total potential for wind energy in the country is 20,000 MW. It is quite possible that on the basis of the national survey and investigation which we have launched, these estimates are revised.

As regards the perspective plan for the development of wind energy, the target given to this Ministry during the Eighth Plan was only 100 MW. We have suo motu enhanced the target to 500 MW. This is because of the policy of the Government of India to allow private sector investment. As the Electricity Boards did not have any resources for investment, this potential was lying unutilized. Because of this policy of the incentive given by us a large. Wind energy programme has taken off. It has now been acknowledged universally that India is developing Wind energy faster than any other country in the world.

The 20,000 MW exploitation will depend upon the budgetary resources, the identification of sites and so on. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that every year our achievement is three times that of previous year. In the last two years it was 50 MW and then it was 150 MW and in the next year it will be 150 MW. So, this is going on in a very faster way and we will development the plan as we go along. We are in the infant stage of this programme.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Sir, as the hon.

Minister says, the target is increasing every year in comparison to proposed plan. Many State Governments are having infrastructural facilities and there are other agencies also, but the entrepreneurs are not properly given any packages. So, are any packages being given to new entrepreneurs by the Central Government? This is part (a) of my question.

Second part of my question is about Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat as they have a very long coastal belt. Is any master plan prepared for these high wind resource regions, that is, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, this Ministry has already formulated very detailed and comprehensive guidelines including incentive packages which have been circulated to all the States. Depending upon the motivation of the State Governments many State Government like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat etc. have already accepted them. The entrepreneurs get a financial package including a 100 percent accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, tax exemptions, industry status, grid connection facilities, wheeling and banking of power and a remunerative price for power. It is because of this package which we have implemented all over the country that the renewable energy programmes, as a whole, and wind energy programme in particular, has taken off.

As regards Andhra and Gujarat is the second wind energy producing State, the first being Tamil Nadu and the third, Andhra Pradesh. The problem is of identifying the sites, making the land available, effecting coordination and installation. There are certain difficulties which we are progressively overcoming. About 79 sites have been identified all over the country for 4,000 MW.

There is no shortage of entrepreneurs. We have enough sites and enough entrepreneurs. The Problem is allocation of land and we will overcome that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the best part of his question is whether you have a long term Master Plan for this.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Our Master Plan is that

we will be able to achieve at least 75 per cent of the 20,000 MWs of wind potential by 20,000 A.D., if we go at this pace.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been rightly indicated and pointed out by the hon. Minister that there is a potential of 20,000 MWs of wind and a study was conducted by the World Bank also.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary to repeat it?

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: But there is a mistake which has been committed by the hon. Minister in his written reply. Only 8,325 MWs have been shown as the potential spread over in States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and a different other States. Where is the rest of the remaining potential? So, I would like to know about this.

The second point is that many representatives from the foreign countries and foreign companies have visited India and they met and discussed with their counterparts in India for setting up certain wind energy power projects in this country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how many projects are going to be just set up in this country involving foreign companies from U.S., Denmark, France, Sweden, what progress has been made in this respect, how much foreign investment has been made in this respect and what are those States where this investment has been made uptill now.

MR. SPEAKER: I am disallowing the last part of his question.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: This is very much important, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: To the last part of his question, a written reply can be given.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: 20,000 MWs potential is what is called a prognosticated estimate made on the basis of Scientific studies. What has been shown is what has already been tied up and proven on the basis of the surveys. The second is smaller than the first.

Now, Sir, the wind energy machines are being manufactured in India. 17 manufactures are there. All of them have foreign technological tie-ups. But 75 per cent has been indigenised. Foreign investment is basically in the field of technological tie-ups with regard to the machinery. Some proposals have come up for joint ventures which will involve foreign investment, but nothing substantial has been achieved so far. There are lot of promises in the air and there is lot of confidence that foreign investment is coming in the wind energy sector in India.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that energy is the main requirement for industry, transport and for day-to-day comforts of the individuals. India is having large potential in the field of wind energy and solar energy. The budgetary requirements of the Ministry are not that sufficient. But even the, I would like to know from the Minister whether they are going to introduce a substantial amount of subsidy to be given directly by the Centre to the individual farmers who venture to instal windmills and thus try to save the energy produced from coal or oil. So, I would like to know whether you are going

to give subsidy in a big way to those farmers who are installing windmills in their farms.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, this is a new Department and a new sector is being developed. The budgetary allocation is about Rs. 225 crore this year, only one per cent of the total energy budget of the Government of India. It is a small, and we are asking for more. The Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry are favourably disposed to increasing the budgetary allocation as we progressively achieve results. Sir, the wind energy programme has already become commercial.

There is not need for any subsidy. What the Government is not able to give through the Budget, we are giving through a financial and fiscal package which the entrepreneurs are able to get. Most of our programmes are in various degrees of commercialisation. Subsidy is allowed where it is required and when it takes off into the commercial stage, subsidies are progressively withdrawn. That is our policy. There are many schemes where there are subsidies. There many where there are no subsidies. Wind Energy Programme has no subsidy because it has already become commercial and remunerative.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The hon. Minister has accepted that exploitation of the full potential will depend upon identification of suitable sites. I would like to know who is going to do the identification of suitable sites, whether the State Governments or your Department. What is the position, as far as identification is concerned?

I have another query to make. You are depending on the finalisation of private sector projects. What is the position as far as the finalisation of private sector projects by your Department is concerned?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The number of sites or tracks of land in geographical terms which have good wind regimes is 79 which we have already identified and which can give us and installed capacity of 4,000 MW. We have only reached 180 MW.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: You have to reach 20,000.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The Programme was started only two years ago in any tangible manner. In two years, we have identified 4,000 MW worth of sites. There are enough number of sites in the kitty which the entrepreneurs can avail of. Entrepreneurs are there. The sites are there. The State Government are to select the entrepreneurs, tie up the finance, get the land and they have to get grid connection to get it started. This is the process we are on. We have launched a National Wind Energy Survey to identify the other 16,000 MW. 500 wind mapping stations have been installed all over the country. The wind mapping is going on. We require data for three years before we can allow investment. Basically the Programme is done through the State Governments and we are only acting as a motivator and as a nodal agency.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: I was having a doubt why there is a difference of 11,675 MW. While answering Shri Mumtaz Ansari, the hon. Minister clearly stated why there is such a difference. Now I am having another doubt why the potential estimated in Kerala and Karnataka is not exploited for production of power, whether suitable sites

have not been identified or whether Government is waiting for the finalisation of private sector projects regarding this.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Various States are in various stages of implementing the Government of India's policies. The best States are Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, if I may say so impartially. The other States are in various stages of taking decisions about the packages to be given to the entrepreneurs, identification of sites and so on. Karnataka and Kerala have wind energy potential. Some of the best sites in the country are Jogimatti in Karnataka and Ramakalmedu in Kerala. In Karnataka, there is a problem of environmental and forestry clearance. In Kerala, the sites are a little inaccessible. The grid has to be taken over long distances. There are individual problems. Definitely we are pressing the State Government that wind energy potential, as the cleanest form of non-pollutant energies, should be developed at the fastest. We are pursuing that and the States are falling in line.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the hon. Minister has not touched upon the area which has the largest potential of wind energy in the country. If the potential of wind energy in Uttarakhand region of Uttar Pradesh is assessed properly there could be a potential of about five thousand megawatt power i.e. equal to Gujarat. However, the Hon. Minister has not mentioned about it in his reply. I would like to know that why does this area not find a place in this chart? If the Hon. Minister has any information in this regard, let him tell me. Why has a survey not been conducted to assess the potential? If the Government proposes to conduct such a survey, please give the details.

The Hon. Minister has also said that in some areas, demonstration projects have been put up. In my area also 4 or 5 such projects have been installed but these are not functioning for the last three or four years. I have given a notice of question in this regard. However, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state that by what time these will be repaired and fit for production.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The wind energy potential is available not only in the coastal areas of the country but wherever there are hilly regions, that is a hill valley syndross and Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other States have tremendous potential in the hilly regions. But, unfortunately, due to neglect in the past, the surveys had not been started there. Large wind farms may not be possible. But Stand Alone Wind Generation is eminently possible. We have launched Wind Energy Survey Programme wherever there are hills including in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarkhand area etc. have good potential.

The hon. Member must be referring to this first flush of demonstration projects which were put up very long ago, ten or fifteen years ago. Some of them are not functioning. But as far as the present programme is concerned, every unit which is put up is functioning and producing electricity because they are run by entrepreneurs. They have

invested the money. We are giving the benefits based on that.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: What happened to those which are lying unutilised (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARILAL NANJI PATEL: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. The Minister has replied that Gujarat is second as far as this energy is concerned. Most of this energy is available in my constituency, Kutch. I would like to know whether any site has been identified by the Government or not. The private parties have applied for it. Since so many months, they have not received any reply. Will you please inform me?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this kind of private parties' questions.

SHRI HARILAL NANJI PATEL: The private project is there.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: This is a source of energy which can be tapped with minimum input by way of finance. There are many areas which are not tapped, which are not found out because of the fact that survey has not taken place. Will the Minister give some information as to how we could get a survey done in different parts of our country especially in some parts where we have, in our opinion, scope for tapping the area for wind energy?

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have replied to that question already.

[Translation]

DR. CHATRAPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that in many states, this scheme is not being implemented. Whether the Government would conduct a survey of the potential in every state and make efforts to instal such projects there?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The survey has already reached about 20 or 25 States and Union Territories. wherever this 20,000 MW of wind is there, we shall survey and identify the sites. But it is a progressive programme depending on the budget as well as our organisational capability.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The hon. Minister has said that one of the States working well in this regard is West Bengal. But no information is there regarding West Bengal. What is the potential available? What about the survey report? How much advancement has been made there? I want to know the information through you, Sir.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I was saying that among the States which have implemented the package suggested by the Government of India, West Bengal is included. Regarding Renewable Energy Programme as a whole, West Bengal is doing well. Unfortunately, for wind, there are not many large wind energy sites. Recently, we have sanctioned a wind energy site in the Sagar Island which is personally visited. We want to develop that inaccessible Island as a model for Renewable Energy Island in the country.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, it is not doubt a

good beginning. This wind energy is a very good alternative to the conventional source of energy in terms of cost and also eco-friendliness.

I would like to know whether any evaluation has been done so far about the performance. What has been the plant load factor in these sectors? Secondly, Orissa which has a long coast, is a poor and deficit State. How is it that that State has been neglected, not included, in the list which has been provided by the hon. Minister? When there is demand and there is also potential in Orissa, how is it that such States are not being given preference in terms of this project?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I want to know about the plant load factor as there is no mention of it at all. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that kind of question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deograh): I have raised one question about Orissa. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Thank you, Sir. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the wind energy in Kayatar and Muppandal area of South Tamil Nadu, is assessed at 3000 MW. Is it a fact that the potentiality is assessed at 3000 megawatt, if so, what are the steps Government propose to take to tap this energy for Tamil Nadu and the entire nation?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Muppandal and Kayatar are some of the best wind energy tracts in our country. Tamil Nadu has installed wind energy capacity which is two-thirds of the total that we have installed so far. The maximum activity is going on in Tamil Nadu and the programme is doing well. It is true that the potential there is at least 3000 MW. Private entrepreneurs are fast developing and land values are sky-rocketing there. A large number of wind farms can be seen if you driven through these areas in Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTHANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Himachal Pradesh there is vast potential of wind energy. There has been wide publicity through the newspapers that a large amount is being spent on this project there. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister which areas of Himachal Pradesh have been brought under Wind Energy Programme and the amount allocated therefor?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, we hope to develop 161 small hydro sites in Himachal. That is the area in renewable energy where Himachal has the highest potential. There is low wind there than at other places. But tremendous hydro-electric potential is there. Surveys have been conducted; entrepreneurs have been chosen by the State Government and the work is in progress. We are in constant touch with the State Government to speed up this programme.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that there is acute shortage of power in Rajasthan but it can be met by utilising the potential of wind energy. In desert areas, strong wind blows. Whether the Government has conducted any survey to make maximum utilisation of the potential of wind energy there? Further, has any proposal been received in this regard from the State Governments? If so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Rajasthan including the desert areas, is included in our wind mapping programme. There are likely to be some potential sites which we shall develop. But the main emphasis in Rajasthan is on solar energy development.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Wind energy, as the hon. Minister has stated, is one of the best sources of energy. But the recurring cost of production will also be very very minimal. One of the bottlenecks is the high cost of installation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the cost of installation, as for example, the expenditure on the coast of machinery to be imported as well as the indigenous material that can be produced. I would like to know how best can it be minimised so that it can be really economically viable and it will help a lot in augmenting the power supply in the country?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The cost of installation of wind energy per megawatt has come down to 2.75 crores as against four plus crores for new thermal energy projects being sanctioned by the Government of India. So, it has already become very competitive. We are progressively reducing the tariff for import which stands at 25 per cent. It used to be 68 per cent. We have brought it down to 25 per cent.

We will try to bring it down further. But, I would like to assure the hon. Member that the wind energy installation cost is less than the present conventional energy project costs.

[Translation]

SHRI D.J. TANDEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that Daman and Diu are Islands and strong wind blows there. Whether the Government has made any arrangement to start generation of wind power there? The Administration of the Islands has demanded from the Union Government that arrangement for production of wind energy in Daman and Diu may be made as the people are facing acute shortage of power. As a result, industries are also lying closed. What step the Government is contemplating in this direction?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the hon. Member is correct. Daman and Diu are also potential areas. Not only wind energy farms are coming up there but a wind energy equipment manufacturing plant is also coming up in Daman.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Insecticides

[Translation]

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

*103. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Central Assistance for the development of khadi and village industries has been curtailed constantly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount given as grant and loan to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(d) the total capital available with KVIC for operational purposes by the end of March, 1994;

(e) whether the Commission has been given freedom to expand its capital-base by taking loans from other source; and

(f) 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount of grants and loans given to KVIC by the Government under the Plan Schemes for KVIC activities are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total Grants & Loans	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1991-92	193.00	74.00
1992-93	193.00	77.30
1993-94	208.00	77.30

(d) Capital outstanding with implementing agencies as on 31.3.1994 was Rs. 1078.84 crores. In addition to this imprest with State Boards and institutions was Rs. 103.60 crores, investment in trading units was Rs. 78.13 crores and bank balance with KVIC was Rs. 7.22 crores. So, a total of Rs. 1267.78 crores was available with KVIC and its institutions as on 31.3.94.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. KVIC can borrow with the previous sanction of the Government.

105. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various types of insecticides imported during 1994-95 so far;

(b) whether there is any test report which recommends the usefulness of these insecticides;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of insecticides banned and these recommended for use in Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Quantity of various types of Insecticides imported during 1994-95 (April-June) is given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) and (c) Efficacy, toxicity, the impact on the environment and cost related data dermine the usefulness of an insecticide. Insecticides are registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 after examining scientifically obtained data.

(d) The insecticides which have been registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 are given in the enclosed Statement II and those which have been banned for use in India are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Imports of Pesticides in 94-95 (April-July)

	Quantity in Mt. (Prov.)
1. Chlordane	6.7
2. DDVP	61.4
3. Heptachlor	9.07
4. Methyl Bromide	16.5
5. Parathion Methyl	50.0
6. Cypermethrin	0.8
7. Allethrin	3.17
8. Synthetic Pyrethroids	1.89
9. Others	1015.04

Statement-II

List of Insecticides Registered on regular basis under section 9(3) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 as on 6.12.94

1. Acephate
2. Alachlor
3. Aldicarb
4. Allethrin
5. Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid
6. Aluminium Phosphide
7. Anilofos
8. Atrazine
9. Alphacypermethrin
10. Aureofungin

11. Barium Carbonate
12. Benzene Hexachloride
13. Benthocarb (Thiobencarb)
14. Benomyl
15. Bitertanol
16. Bromaciolone
17. Butachlor
18. Calcium Cyanide
19. Captafol
20. Captan
21. Cartap Hydrochloride
22. Carbaryl
23. Carbenazim
24. Carbofuran
25. Carboxin
26. Comatralyl
27. Chlorfenvinphos
28. Chloromequat Chloride (CCC)
29. Chlorbenzilate
30. Chlorphyriphos
31. Copper Oxychloride
32. Coumachlor
33. Caprous Oxide
34. Cypermethrin
35. Chlorothalonil
36. Copper Sulphate
37. Dalapon
38. Lecamethrin (Deltamethrin)
39. Dichlorodiphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT)
40. Dichlorovos (DDVP)
41. Dichloropropene and Dichloropropanes mixture (DD Mixture)
42. Dicofof
43. Diflubenzuron
44. Dimethoate
45. Dinocap
46. Dithianon
47. Diuron
48. Dodine
49. Diazinon
50. Dieldrin
51. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (2,4-D Sodium, *l*-mine and ester salts).
52. Ethylene Dibromide and Carbon Tetrachloride Mixture (EDCT Mixture 3:1)
53. Edifenphos
54. Endosulfan
55. Ethofenprox (Etofenprox)
56. Ethepon
57. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
58. Ethion
59. Fenitrothion
60. Fenarimol
61. Fenthion
62. Fenvalerate
63. Ferbam
64. Fluchloralin
65. Formothion
66. Fluvalinate
67. Fosetyl-Al
68. Glyphosate
69. Gibberalic Acid
70. Isoproturon
71. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
72. Kitazin
73. Lindane (Gamma BHC)
74. Lime Sulphur
75. Metribuzin
76. Malathion
77. Maleic Hydrazide
78. Mancozeb
79. Methyl Chlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (MCPA)
80. Menazon
81. Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride (MEMC)
82. Metaldehyde
83. Methabenzthiazuron
84. Methyl Bromide
85. Methyl Parathion
86. Methyl Bromide Ethylene Dibromide
87. Metoxuron
88. Monocrotophos
89. Metalaxyl
90. Methomyl
91. Mono Sodium Methane arsenate (MSMA)
92. Nickel Chloride
93. Nicotine Sulphate
94. Oxydemeton-Methyl
95. Oxyfluorfen
96. Paris Green (Copper Acetoarsenite)
97. Paraquat Dichloride
98. Paradichlorobenzene
99. Pendimethalin
100. Tricyclazole
101. Permethrin
102. Phenthoate
103. Phorate
104. Phosalone
105. Phosphamidon
106. Pirimiphos-Methyl
107. Phenyl Mercury Acetate (PMA)
108. Propanil
109. Propetamphos
110. Propoxur
111. Pyrethrum
112. Quinalphos
113. Sevidol (4:4 Carbaryl and Gamma BHC)
114. Simazine
115. Simate
116. Sodium Cyanide
117. Streptocyclin [Streptomycin Sulphate + Tetracyclin Hydrochloride (9:1)]
118. Sulphur
119. Temephos
120. Trichloro Acetic Acid
121. Triallate
122. Trichlorphon
123. Tridemorph
124. Thiometon
125. Thiram
126. Thiophanate Methyl
127. Triazophos
128. Triadimefon
129. Warfarin

130. Zinc Phosphide
 131. Zineb
 132. Ziram
 133. Metolachlor
 134. Myclobutanil
 135. Fenobucarb (BPMC)
 136. Trifluralin
 137. Oxadiazon
 *138. Magnesium Phosphide Tablets
 139. Oxycarboxin

* For export only.

Statement-III

List of Pesticides Banned for use in India as on 6.12.94

Sl. No	Name of pesticide
1.	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
2.	Endrin
3.	Pentachloronitronzene (PCNB)
4.	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
5.	Toxaphene
6.	Ethyl Parathion
7.	*Chlorodane
8.	*Heptachlor
9.	*Aldrin
10.	Paraquat-di-methyl Sulphate
11.	Nitrofen
12.	Tetradifon
13.	PMA
14.	Nicotine Sulphate

*These pesticides are under fresh review as per the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan.

Implementation of IRDP

*106. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
 SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert Committee on the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) set up by the Reserve Bank of India has recommended far reaching changes in the implementation of IRDP for making it more effective, particularly for the people living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made by the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The High Power Expert Committee on Integrated Rural Development Programme set up by the

Reserve Bank of India has recently submitted its interim Report.

(b) Salient features of the suggestions made by the Committee are:

(i) Greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of IRDP.

(ii) Selection of the families below poverty line for assistance under IRDP should be from those with skills, aptitude and experience in handling assets. The others could also be provided assistance under IRDP, subject to acquiring or upgrading their skills under TRYSEM or other related training programmes.

(iii) Switch over from present front end subsidy to back end subsidy.

(iv) Measures for better recovery of IRDP loan.

(v) Need to meet working capital requirement.

(vi) Realistic repayment schedules and increasing the security free limits.

(vii) Increase in the level of per family assistance by providing larger credit and higher subsidy.

(c) The said Report is currently being examined in the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry will take a final view on the Report in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

*107 PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the orders received by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited for supply of DDT and BHC during 1994-95;

(b) the schemes proposed by the Government for the modernisation of H.I.L.; and

(c) the loss incurred or profit made by various units of HIL during 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) During 1994-95, Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) has received order for supply of 6152 MT for DDT and 701 MT for BHC from the Ministry of Health.

(b) Plants for the manufacture of Dicofol, Monocrotophos, Carboxin, Mancozeb and Acephate have been approved for implementation in the VIII Five Year Plan.

(c) The company made a profit of Rs. 200.30 lakhs during the year 1993-94. However, in view of the accumulated losses, the declared loss as on 31.3.1994 was of the order of Rs. 1411.22 lakhs. The profit & loss figures for the year 1994-95 are not available. Unit-wise profit and loss are not declared.

Bhopal Gas Victims

*108 SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) whether any software package is being proposed which can help settle the claims, minimise frauds in disbursal of compensation and detect cases where claimants enlist themselves at more than one centre for compensation for Bhopal gas victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) have offered to Government to set up on a turnkey basis a fingerprint identification system to detect and eliminate duplicate claims. The systems recognise patterns, encode, store and match fingerprints. The whole process is at the testing stage.

[Translation]

Industrial Delegations

*109. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the countries whose delegation of industrialists have visited India since the announcement of Economic Liberalisation Policy;

(b) the number of proposals submitted by them to set up industries in the country; and

(c) the amount of foreign capital invested by them during 1994 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Delegations of industrialists from majority of potential investor countries have visited India after liberalisation. The list of some of the leading countries from which delegations have visited India, is in the enclosed statement.

(b) The number of proposals approved for industrial investment by these countries between July '91 and October '94 is 1801.

(c) The amount of foreign capital invested by these countries in 1994 (upto October '94) is approximately Rs. 1094 Crores.

Statement

List of Some Leading Countries whose Industrial Delegations visited India after Liberalisation

1. USA
2. CANADA
3. UK

4. GERMANY
5. FRANCE
6. ITALY
7. SWEDEN
8. THE NETHERLANDS
9. AUSTRIA
10. CZECH REPUBLIC
11. SLOVAKIA
12. JAPAN
13. HONG KONG
14. SINGAPORE
15. REPUBLIC OF KOREA
16. THAILAND
17. MAURITIUS
18. SRI LANKA
19. BANGLADESH
20. AUSTRALIA
21. QATAR
22. IRAN

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

*110. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to permit the multinational companies to produce power through non-conventional energy sources in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budget allocation for the development of non-conventional energy sources during the year 1993-94, State-wise; and

(d) the names of the various sectors producing power through non-conventional energy sources and total power produced by them?

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 encouraging Private sector participation including Foreign Companies for various renewable energy based projects including production of power through Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the country. Various fiscal and promotional incentives are being provided by the Government which includes 100% accelerated depreciation, concessional custom duty, Excise and Sales Tax Exemption, five year Tax holiday, facilities by SEB's for grid connection, wheeling, Banking, & third party sale, etc for the power generation projects through NRSE.

(c) Central Government made budget allocation of Rs. 204 crores during the year 1993-94 for the development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The budget allocation for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 225 Crores. Funds to the States are released as per the norms of the programmes and performance on case to case basis.

(d) Non-Conventional Energy Sources through which power (Electricity) is being produced in India includes Wind Energy, Solar Energy (Solar Photovoltaics), Small Hydro and Biomass. The cumulative installed capacity of the

projects/systems producing power through Non-Conventional Energy Sources is about 300 MW. The estimated generation of Electricity from these sources is of the order of 2225 Million KWh.

[English]

Solar Cars

*111. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Solar Cars" are coming on roads in some of the countries in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts are being made by the Government to develop Solar Car technology in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Solar cars are being put on roads on trial run and experimental basis in some of the countries like USA, Australia, Switzerland, Germany etc. as Solar race cars and commuter cars.

(c) and (d) At present no research work is going on to develop Solar car technology in the country as the capital cost of solar car is estimated to be very high. However, government is encouraging the use of battery operated electric vehicles by giving some fiscal and financial assistance. One organisation M/s Frazer Nash Peerless Auto Ltd. Calcutta has entered into a collaboration with M/s Frazer-Nash Ltd. U.K. for the manufacture of solar passenger transport vehicle 'Solar Baby' powered with battery and supplemented by photovoltaic charging. The collaboration proposal has been approved by the Government.

Industrial Infrastructure

*112. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided to undertake specific projects for the speedy development of industrial infrastructure in certain States;

(b) if so, the States where such projects are likely to be undertaken; and

(c) the basis on which the selection has been made?

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. With a view to bringing about Regional dispersal of industries, the Government announced in June, 1988, a scheme for establishment of 70 growth centres all over the country during the VIII Five Year Plan period. Of these 69 centres have been identified as per the enclosed statement. These centres would be provided with basic facilities, power, water, banking and telecommunication etc. so that these could attract industries.

(c) Growth Centres are allotted to the States on a combined criteria of population, area and the extent of industrial backwardness.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Growth Centre	Amount Released as on 21.11.94	Remarks
1	2	
ANDHRA PRADESH (4)		
1. Hindupur	200.00	
2. Khammam (Vemsoor Mandal)	50.00	
3. Ongole	200.00	
4. Vizianagaram-Bobbili	200.00	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH (1)		
5. Niklek Ngorlung	—	
ASSAM (3)		
6. Chariduar	—	
7. Balijana	—	
BIHAR (6)		
8. Bhagalpur	—	
9. Darbhanga	—	
10. Hazaribagh	—	
11. Begusarai	—	
12. Muzzafarpur	—	
13. Chhapra	—	
GOA (1)		
14. Electronic City	50.00	
GUJARAT (3)		
15. Gandhidham	50.00	
16. Palampur	50.00	
17. Vagra	300.00	
HARYANA (2)		
18. Bawal	200.00	
19. Ambala	—	
HIMACHAL PRADESH (1)		
20. Kangra	—	
JAMMU & KASHMIR (2)		
21. Ganderbal	—	
22. Sambha	200.00	
KARNATAKA (3)		
23. Dharwad	300.00	
24. Raichur	200.00	
25. Hassan	200.00	
KERALA (2)		
26. Alleppey-Pathanamthitta	50.00	
27. Kanmur-Kozhikode-Malappuram	50.00	

1	2
MADHYA PRADESH (6)	
28. Beral	300.00
29. Chainpura	100.00
30. Chirongi	600.00
31. Kheda	400.00
32. Satlapur	50.00
33. Siltara	200.00
MAHARASHTRA (5)	
34. Akola	200.00
35. Chandrapur	200.00
36. Dhule	200.00
37. Ratnagiri	200.00
38. Nanded	—
MANIPUR (1)	
39. Kanglatengbi	—
MIZORAM (1)	
40. Luangmual	—
NAGALAND (1)	
41. Dimapur	50.00 P
ORISSA (4)	
42. Chatrapur	50.00 P
43. Chiplima	50.00 P
44. Duburi	50.00 P
45. Kesinga	—
PONDICHERRY (1)	
46. Karaikal	—
PUNJAB (2)	
47. Bhatinda	700.00
48. Pathankot	274.00
RAJASTHAN (5)	
49. Abu Road	20.00
50. Bhiwara	50.00
51. Bikaner	200.00
52. Jhalawar	50.00
53. Dholpur	50.00
TAMILNADU (3)	
54. Erode	150.00
55. Panangudi-Thirumarugal	—
56. Tirunelveli (Gangai Kondal Nanur Block)	200.00
TRIPURA (1)	
57. Uttar Champamura, Tripura (West)	50.00
UTTAR PRADESH (8)	
58. Bachauli-Buzung	50.00
59. Banthara	50.00
60. Chaudharpur	50.00
61. Dibiapur	—

1	2
62. Khurja	50.00
63. Mungra Satharia	50.00
64. Sahjanwa	150.00
65. Shivrajpur-Padampur	50.00
WEST BENGAL (3)	
66. Bolpur	—
67. Jalpaiguri	—
68. Malda	—
MEGHALAYA (1)	
69. Mendipathar	—
Total:	7324.00

Figures in brackets shown against each State indicate the number of growth centres allocated to that State.

N.B. All the centres where Central assistance has been released have been finally approved by the Govt. of India, excepting 7 centres, where indication of 'P' has been given in the remarks column.

[Translation]

Contribution of Atomic Power

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

(a) the contribution of power by atomic energy in the total power generation in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to boost this contribution;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The contribution of electricity generation from nuclear power stations in operation, expressed as a percentage of total electricity generation in the country, is around 2% during the three years from 1991-92 to 1993-94.

(b) and (c) The present installed nuclear power capacity is 1720 MWe. With the expected commissioning of Kakrapar Unit-2 (220 MWe) by December 1994, the total installed capacity in 1995 would be 1940 MWe. Construction work at Kaiga 1 & 2 (2×220 MWe) and Rajasthan 3&4 (2×220 MWe) is in progress, with targetted criticality by June 1996/December 1996 and November 1996 and May 1997 respectively. With completion of these projects, the total installed nuclear power capacity would reach 2820 MWe by 1997.

The programme for increasing nuclear power generation includes setting up of the Tarapur 2×500 MWe units, 4 units of 220 MWe at Kaiga (Kaiga 3 to 6) and 2 units of 500 MWe each at Rajasthan (RAPP 5&6) and the 2×1000 MWe project at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. Site clearance from environmental and safety angles have been received from the Ministry of Environment and Forest as well as the

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board for these projects. The implementation of these projects will depend on availability of funds.

(d) The share of nuclear power in relative terms with respect to the total electricity generation in the country will eventually depend on the availability of funds, in light of competing claims for funds from other important sectors of the economy, for taking up projects in this field.

Household Savings

*114. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has recently decided to tap household savings through a deposit scheme to diversify its resource base;

(b) if so, the main features thereof together with its objectives; and;

(c) the extent to which this scheme is likely to be helpful in the States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to expanding and diversifying its resource base the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has announced a public deposit scheme on the 12th October 1994, which is open to resident/non-resident individuals (on a non-repatriable basis), minors through guardians, Hindu undivided families, trusts, cooperative societies, domestic companies etc. The statutory advertisement in this regard had appeared in the press on the 12th October, 1994. The details of the deposits have been incorporated in the Statutory advertisement. The highlights of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) Safe investment
- (ii) High returns
- (iii) Easy liquidity
- (iv) Advance interest warrants
- (v) Tax benefits (Section 80-L eligible under Section 11(5) (ix) of Income Tax Act, 1961)
- (vi) Wealth tax exemption
- (vii) Interest compounded on monthly basis

The public deposit scheme of HUDCO has generated good response and as on the 9th December, 1994, deposits exceeding Rs. 110 crores have been received.

(c) The resources being raised under the public deposit scheme will expand the resource base of HUDCO which will be utilised for financing various housing and urban development schemes in various parts of the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

Water Treatment

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

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade technology for water treatment;

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

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The normal unit operations involved in the water treatment are:—

- (i) Pre-Chlorination
- (ii) Aeration-rapid mixing
- (iii) Coagulation
- (iv) Flocculation—slow mixing
- (v) Sedimentation
- (vi) Filtration
- (vii) Disinfection

The technology used in all these operations is undergoing continuous change. The Ministry of Urban Development has updated the water treatment manual and incorporated the new and upgraded technologies available for adoption. These include:—

- (i) Pre-chlorination wherever necessary to remove taste and odour;
- (ii) Aeration;
- (iii) Use of Poly-electrolytes in Coagulation;
- (iv) Adaptation of tube settlers for sedimentation is in the stage of field trials;
- (v) Use of dual and multi-media filters for better efficiency.
Use of Horizontal Roughing Filters followed by Slow Sand Filters is also under field trial.
- (vi) Electronic disinfection system is under development.

Another research study for pesticides removal in drinking water is in progress.

In addition to tackle the special problems such as removal of iron and manganese, fluorides and salinity in drinking water, technologies have been developed and adopted in the field particularly in rural areas with a view to provide potable water to the communities.

There is proven technology available today to remove hardness of water using softening processes.

[Translation]

Coal based Fertilizers Plants

*116. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the coal based fertilizer plants are running in losses;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the losses?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Ramagundan and Talcher units, owned by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), are the only two coal-based fertilizer plants in the country. These plants have not proved to be viable due to poor capacity utilisation arising from design design deficiencies, equipment imbalances, high ash content of coal etc. Prolonged power cuts/power restrictions have also affected the performance of these plants.

FCI has been declared a sick Company by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985. Any action with regard to revamping of these plants will depend on the final outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFER, which is a quasi-judicial authority. Meanwhile, the Government is providing non-plan support, to the extent possible, to the Company to continue operations in their plants, including the two coal-based units.

Shortage of Fertilisers

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

- (a) whether demand for fertilisers has been rapidly increasing in the country;
- (b) whether production of fertilisers is keeping pace with the demand;;
- (c) if not, the details of demand and shortage;
- (d) the efforts made to increase the production of fertilisers;
- (e) the production achieved during the last three years; and
- (f) the details of the expansion of new fertiliser plants during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN YADAV): (a) to (f) The figures of consumption, production and imports of fertilisers in the last five years are given below:

(figures in lakh tones of fertiliser nutrients (N+P+K))

Year	Consumption	Production	Import
1989-90	115.68	85.43	31.1
1990-91	125.46	90.44	27.5
1991-92	127.28	98.64	27.6
1992-93	121.55	97.36	29.7
1993-94	123.66	90.47	31.8

Consumption and production for the most important nitrogenous fertiliser(N), namely, urea have been going up steadily in the last five years. In the case of phosphatic

fertiliser(P), their consumption and production in the last two years have been below the 1991-92 levels due to aduced off-take after decontrol in August, 1992. The entire Potash (K requirement of the country is met through imports as there are no commercially exploitable reserves in the country. Consumption of Potash in the last two years has been less than the consumption in 1991-92 due to its decontrol.

The gap between the demand and indigenous availability of fertilisers is bridged through imports.

During the last three years, following new major fertiliser plants have come into production:—

1991-92

- (i) Ammonium Nitrophosphate (23:23:0) plant of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilises Company Limited (GNFC) at Bharuch (Gujarat).
- (ii) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) plant at GNFC Bharuch (Gujarat)

1992-93

- (i) Ammonium Nitrophosphate (23:23:0) plant of Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited at Taloja (near Bombay).
- (ii) Urea plant of Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited at Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).

Urea plant of Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited at Gadepan (near Kota, Rajasthan).

All the aforesaid new plants taken together have added a capacity of 7.77 lakh tonnes of nutrients (6.91 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 0.86 lakh tonnes of phosphate).

[English]

Price of Drugs

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

- (a) whether the Government have taken any measures to curb the rising prices of drugs since the discussion on the review of Drug Policy in 1992;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have taken any measures to enhance the availability of essential drugs since the revised DPCO of 1987; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir/Madam. A Background Note on the Review of Drug Policy, 1986 was tabled in the House on 12.8.92 for discussion. This was discussed in the House on August 19 & 21, 1993. The Review of Drug Policy has since been completed and the "Modifications in Drug Policy 1986" have been announced in September, 1994, a copy of the same is available in the Parliament Library. Industrial Licensing for almost all bulk drugs & intermediates, and formulations has been abolished. This liberalisation will enable the Pharmaceutical

Industry to set up and expand capacities for manufacture of essential drugs leading to their enhanced availability. The price index (Base 1981-82=100) for Drugs and Medicines in November 1994 was 222.4 (Provisional) which was 19% lower as compared to the index of 274.8 (provisional for All Commodities. Some increase in the prices of drugs and medicines is inevitable due to increase in input costs.

Hazardous Drugs

*119. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that manufacturing and sale of hazardous drugs in the country is increasing rapidly;

(b) whether there exists any machinery to check the manufacturing and sale of such drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the cases of hazardous drugs unearthed during the past three years; and

(e) the action contemplated by the Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN YADAV): (a) to (e) No such instance has come to notice. As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the number of samples of spurious drugs found have been as follows:

Year	No. of Samples
1990-91	125
1991-92	96
1992-93	34

The State Drugs Control Organisation is empowered under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act to take necessary action to check the manufacture and sale of such drugs.

Fertilizer Plants

*120. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up some fertilizer plants in the country in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some multi-national companies and NRIs have taken keen interest in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The fertilizer industry has been delicensed with effect from 15-7-1991. Entrepreneurs including those in the private sector, are, accordingly, free to set up fertilizer plants after observing the procedural formalities, including clearance from the environmental angle.

(c) and (d) Presently, there are no indications of further investments by the multi-national companies and NRIs in the fertilizer sector.

[Translations]

Incentives to NRIs

1088. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) The Assurance given in respect of Unstarred Question No. 669 for 28-7-1994 has since been fulfilled. The requisite information is reproduced below:

"Government of India have formulated a scheme for encouraging NRIs' investment in Housing and real estate. The State Governments have been advised to implement this scheme. In this context, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has set up a Nodal Cell to provide expeditious single window clearance to NRIs for investment in development of plots and residential and commercial premises, development of urban infrastructure and in Housing Finance institutions, etc.

No special financial, fiscal or legal relaxation has been provided in this respect by the state Government"

[English]

Empowered Authority of National Renewal Fund

1089. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the non-official members of the high level empowered authority constituted to administer the National Renewal Fund;

(b) the criterion adopted for selecting these members; and

(c) the total number of members empowered authority and the number of non-official members out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) According to the approved guidelines of the National Renewal Fund, the non-official members of the Empowered Authority of the National Renewal Fund are nominated category-wise as under:—

(i) Labour representative nominated by Ministry of Labour.

(ii) Employers' representative nominated by the Department of Industrial Development in the Ministry of Industry.

(iii) Two eminent persons from outside government with professional experience or expertise in the fields of management, industrial or labour relations.

The Empowered Authority is headed by the Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, The other official members of the Empowered Authority are Secretaries in charge of the Departments of Expenditure, Public Enterprises, Company Affairs, Education, Ministry of Labour, Economic Adviser in Ministry of Industry and the Additional Secretary, Department of Industrial Development is the Executive Director. The total number of the official members of the Empowered Authority presently, is six and that of non-official members four.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

1090. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) has urged India to become a signatory to the Paris Convention for International Agreement for Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPPRs);

(b) if so, the salient features of the final draft; 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) to (c) The Paris Convention is a Multilateral Treaty for the Protection of Industrial Property Rights relating to patents, trademarks, industrial designs, etc. As the treaty is administered by World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) they have on some occasions in the past pointed out the advantages which will be available to India on acceding to the Convention. However, no decisions have been taken on the issue.

Scientific Personnel Under C.S.I.R.

1091. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scientific personnel working under the CSIR as on April 1, 1994 with break-up by grades;

(b) the grades to which recruitment is wholly or partly by promotions; and

(c) the main features of the promotion policy presently in existence there?

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 scientific personnel in CSIR has been placed in seven grades starting from Group IV(1) to IV(7). The information regarding number of scientists working in each of these grades as on 1-4-1994 is being sought from all the

National Laboratories/Institutes and will be laid on the Table of the House in the course.

(b) The recruitment to the posts of scientists is made at the entry level in Grade IV(1) Rs. 2200-4000) wholly by direct recruitment. However, the guidelines do provide for recruitment in the remaining six grades as well with the approval of the competent authority in case a special need exists or arises.

(c) The scientists are governed by the Flexible Complementing Scheme and are considered for assessment promotion to the next higher grade(s) on completion of prescribed residency period which is 5 years for a normal assessment. There is no percentage restriction for assessment promotion in any grade. All the posts vacated by the concerned employees on their assessment promotion to the next higher grade under the above Scheme revert to the entry level i.e. grade IV(1) (Rs. 2200-4000).

The main features of the assessment promotion policy include completion of minimum residency period, threshold quality criteria, uniformity in quantification of marks, system of peer review, etc.

Indian Patents Act

1092. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes in the Indian Patents Act are contemplated in the wake of signing of Dunkel Draft relating to product patent and period of patent production to new product;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) As the Fianl Act of Uruguay Round Agreement requires members to bring their laws and regulations in conformity with their obligations under the Agreement, we will be required to amend the patents Act, 1970, in accordance with the provisions of agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. These would be mainly in respect of the scope of patentability, term of protection, compulsory licensing provisions, etc.

However, India has a transition period upto January 1, 2000 to apply the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement relating to term of patent protection, and upto January 1, 2005 to introduce product patent protection to areas of technology not protected so far.

[Translation]

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings in Gujarat

1093. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in each Public Sector

Undertaking in Gujarat till June, 1994;

(b) the details of the annual production, profit/loss of each undertaking and the number of employees working in each of them; and

(c) the details of those projects in Gujarat in which the Government propose to make fresh investment and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAHI): (a) and (b) As on 31.3.93, for which period information is available there were two Central PSEs namely, India Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. and NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. in the State of Gujarat. Details of investment in terms of equity and loans, value of production, net profit/loss and employees in these two PSEs are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Investment PSE	Value of as on 31-3-93	Net profit/ prodn. during 1992-93	loss during 1992-93	No. of employees as on 31.3.93
IPCL	1857	1676	132	11742
NTC(G) Ltd.	258	55	(-)84	11240

(c) Details of Central Projects in various states costing Rs. 100 crores and more which were under implementation as on 31.3.1993, together with expected time of completion are given at pages 43 to 50 in volume I of P.E. Survey, 1992-93 laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

Electoral Rolls

1094. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electoral rolls in Gujarat have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the rolls are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) The intensive revision of electoral rolls in the State of Gujarat with reference to 1.1.1995 as the qualifying date is in progress. The draft electoral rolls have been published on 14.11.1994 and as per time schedule prescribed by the Election commission, the final rolls are to be published on 2nd January, 1995.

[English]

Privatisation of IDPL

1095. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to privatise Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) units at Madras and Muzaffarpur in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details and 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): No, Sir. In terms of the revival package for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), the two units of IDPL at Muzaffarpur and Madras have been converted into wholly owned subsidiary companies.

Panchgram Paper Mill

1096. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in production of Panchgram Paper Mill (HPC), Panchgram, Assam during the last three years;

(b) if so, the production in the Mill in each of the last three years;

(c) the factors identified for such decline in production;

(d) whether the Government propose to hand over the mill to the private sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c): The production trend at Cachar Paper Mill for last 3 years including the present trend are as below:—

Year	Production	Capacity Utilisation
1991-92	54.455	54.45
1992-93	59.150	59.15
1993-94	51.432	51.43
1994-95 (April to November)	44.563	68.84

The production declined in 1993-94 on account of certain technical problems and raw material problem.

(d) to (e) The Cachar Paper Mills and Nagon Paper mills of Hindustan Paper corporation Ltd. are incurring losses since inception. The Government has, for sometime,

been examining various alternatives for making them viable and SBI Capital Markets Ltd. has been engaged to advise the comparative benefits from the alternatives of restructuring and running it under Public sector vis-a-vis making them over to private parties.

Centrally sponsored Schemes/Programmes in Karnataka

1097. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance provided to Karnataka for various centrally sponsored schemes/programmes during 1993-94 programme-wise;

(b) the percentage of achievements made under each programme; and

(c) the proposed allocation for each programme during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c): Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the State Governments/UTs. These schemes are monitored by the administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission do not have any direct role in their implementation. It however, generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States/UTs.

Renting of Buildings

1098. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 2, 1994 to Unstarred Questions No. 1173 and state:

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

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed guidelines have been issued by this Ministry regarding the criteria and procedure to be adopted for regularisation of the misuse of premises by the lessees of the institutional properties by letting out the premises to other organisations on rent. The properties leased out to the cultural institutions mentioned in part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 1173 have been got inspected by L&DO to ascertain the rental income as well as the details of the area let out to other institutions. Further clarifications regarding regularisation of the past misuse are likely to be issued shortly and the assurance on question No. 1173 will also be fulfilled thereafter.

Lok Adalats

1099. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lok Adalats are functioning effectively in the country;;

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

(c) the number of cases disposed of by them during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government are considering to set-up more Lok Adalats for the speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c): Lok Adalats are being organised by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards from time to time throughout the country. The number of cases settled through Lok Adalats during the last three years 1991, 1992, 1993, year-wise, on the basis of the information provided by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards, is contained in the attached statements.

(d) The Lok Adalats are organised whenever and wherever felt necessary, by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards.

Statement

Number of cases disposed of, State-wise during the last three years 1991, 1992 and 1993.
(Based on the information provided by State Legal Aid and Advice Boards)

S.No.	Name of the State Legal Aid & Advice Board	Number of Cases disposed off During		
		1991	1992	1993
1	2	3	4	5
*1.	Andhra Pradesh	34,873	11,638	18,581
2.	Assam	79	57	1,614
*3.	Bihar	2,959	Nil	1,828
4.	Goa	464	425	481

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	17,081	13,193	13,461
6.	Haryana	15,407	27,476	25,861
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2,690	7,161	5,376
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	76	—	58
9.	Karnataka	4,386	15,291	28,784
*10.	Kerala	7,598	6,891	7,472
11.	Madhya Pradesh	57,397	40,158	59,041
*12.	Maharashtra	10,457	10,579	8,953
13.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Mizoram	—	**268	—
16.	Orissa	1,19,837	78,203	63,897
*17.	Punjab	5,833	10,429	14,275
*18.	Rajasthan	1,17,146	1,08,254	75,844
19.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Tamil Nadu	4,197	4,320	8,330
21.	Tripura		**432	
*22.	Uttar Pradesh	2,16,173	2,85,586	2,94,053
23.	West Bengal	456	78	96
24.	Chandigarh		**106	
25.	Delhi	998	1,469	598
26.	Pondicherry	92	317	263

* These figures are on Financial year basis i.e. 1991-92; 1992-93 and 1993-94.

**These figures are for three years no break-up is given.

[English]

Allotment of Alternative Plots

1100. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to allot alternative residential plots to the persons whose land has been acquired in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of claims of alternative plots under consideration of the Government of Delhi; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken 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) Yes Sir.

(b) As on 30.11.94 there are 1758 cases/claims under consideration.

(c) As this is a continuing process, no time frame can be laid down.

Solar Power Potential

1101. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the solar power potential available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received proposals from the State Governments for the installation of solar thermal power plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Total solar radiation incident on the country is estimated to be about 5×10^{15} Kwh/years. The Total potential will depend upon the conversion technologies employed and the land area that can be made available.

(c) and (d) Initial proposals were received from a few States. However, only one 30 MW R&D-cum-demonstration project is proposed to be taken up during the 8th Plan. A detailed project report has recently been prepared for a project in Rajasthan.

Compensation in Lieu of Acquisition of Land by Army

1102. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rental compensation in respect of land under the occupation of the army in village Gigrial, Akhnoor, district Jammu has not been paid so far for the year 1993-94 despite the fact that the Union Government have already released the amount for the purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The rental compensation for 1993-94 for the total requisitioned area of 106.375 acres of land in village Gigril, Tehsil Akhnoor in Jammu District has been released by the Defence Estates authorities to the Deputy Commissioner concerned. The disbursement is made by the Deputy Commissioner.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Ashoka Paper Mills

1103. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Ashoka Paper Mills situated at Rameshwar Nagar (Darbhanga) in Bihar and Jogiaghopa in Assam;

(b) whether Rameshwar Nagar unit has been closed down because pulp plant has been shifted to Jogiaghopa;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar had suggested in 1982-83 for revival of Rameshwar Nagar unit and to ensure manufacturing of pulp from rags and generation of power; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken for revival of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a): Both the units of Ashoka Paper Mills i.e. Darbhanga in Bihar and Jogiaghopa in Assam are lying closed.

(b) The Rameshwar Nagar Unit is dependent on Assam Unit for supply of pulp since this unit does not have its own pulp mill. This unit is also dependent on Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) for power supply. In the absence of sufficient pulp supply from its sister concern i.e. Assam unit and also due to non-availability of sufficient power from BSEB Rameshwar Nagar Unit could not achieve a capacity utilisation of even 50% on average and this resulted in financial losses and ultimately the production was stopped in the latter part of 1982.

(c) and (d) The original application for substantial expansion in the capacity of rag pulp and installation of a captive power unit of Ashoka Paper Mills was rejected in the year 1982. Recently a revival package submitted by the Kamgar Union of Ashoka Paper Mills has been considered in this Department on the directions of the Supreme Court and report has been submitted to the Supreme Court.

[English]

Production/Export of Cement

1104. SHRI P. C. CHACKO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for production of cement during the remaining years of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the target fixed for export of cement during each year of 8th Plan period; and

(c) the quantum of exports made so far?

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

(a) The target fixed is as under:—

	(in million tonnes)
1994-95 -	62.00
1995-96 -	68.00 (prov.)
1996-97 -	76.00

(b) and (c) No year-wise target of export has been fixed. However, export of cement and clinker is expected to reach 3 million tonnes in 1994-95 and 5 million tonnes in 1996-97. Actual exports of cement and clinker are as under:—

	(in million tonnes)
1992-93	1.18
1993-94	2.85
1994-95	1.71

Employment Schemes in North-Eastern States

1105. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme has been launched to provide employment opportunities in the North-Eastern States of the country; and;

(b) if so, the details thereof?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b): Various Central sector and Centrally Sponsored special employment schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Nerhu Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) being implemented in various States UTs are in operation in the States of North-Eastern region also. In addition, Governments of some of the States in the region are also implementing their own special employment schemes such as Soft Loan Scheme for educated unemployed in Manipur and Special Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Misguided Youth in Assam.

[English]

Implementation of N.C.R. Plan

1106. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any co-ordinating authority to deal with constituent States of National Capital Region has been constituted; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for speedy implementation of National Capital Region Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGOON). (a) The NCR Planning Board has been constituted under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 for the development of the National Capital region and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan for evolving harmonized policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development thereto.

(b) From 1985 to 1994 the NCR Planning Board released loans aggregating to Rs 8735 crores for both ongoing and new schemes the corresponding investment on the part of the State Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan being Rs 7319 crores. In addition the Board released Rs 400 crores towards the development of 3 counter magnet towns namely Patiala in Punjab, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and Kota in Rajasthan, whereas the States contribution was Rs 78 lakhs.

With effect from 23/1/89 the NCR Planning Board has brought into force regional Plan-2001. Under this Plan the NCR Planning Board has approved an Eighth Plan Investment Programme amounting to Rs 4342 crores out of which Rs 2375 crores is in the Central Sector and Rs 1967 crores in the State Sector. While the Central Sector development programme have to be implemented by the Central development/Departments of Surface Transport, Railways, Telecommunications, Power and Water Resources, the State Sector programmes are the shared responsibility of the NCR Planning Board and the constituent States. In order to implement the shared sub component in the VIII Plan, an outlay of Rs 200 crores in the form of Central Assistance has already been provided by the Planning Commission with the stipulation that this amount would be matched by the State Governments in accordance with the investment programme prepared by the NCR Planning Board.

Attack on Civil Secretariat

1107 SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Kashmir militants made any attempt to attack Civil Secretariat during last September

(b) if so, whether any damage was caused to the Secretariat during the said attempt

(c) whether the Government have taken any concrete steps to ensure safety of the Secretariat

(d) if so, the details thereof and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) (a) and (b) On September 14, 1994, a rocket was fired by militants on New Secretariat building in Srinagar. It hit a portion of the fifth floor of the building causing minor damage to it. There was no loss of life or injury to any person.

(c) to (e) Security arrangements in and around the Civil Secretariat have been beefed up and patrolling in the areas has been intensified.

[Translator]

Irrigation Rates

1108 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR
SHRI NITISH KUMAR
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYAN
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA

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

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted by the Government to study the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee on irrigation rates

(b) if so whether the committee has submitted its report

(c) if so the main recommendations thereof

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the rates of irrigation

(e) if so the details thereof and

(f) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG) (a) to (f) Yes Sir. The Planning Commission has set up a Group of Officials (GOG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission and amongst other members are the representatives from the Ministries of Water Resources, Finance and Agriculture at the Union Government level and from nine major States. Drawn from different regions of the country to go into the recommendations made in the Vaidyanathan Committee Report and submit their views on the action to be taken thereon. The GOG is yet to submit its report.

Inquiry into Aircrash at Yelahanka Airforce Station

1109 SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the inquiry into the crash of an Avro aircraft at Yelahanka Air Force Station, on March 25, 1991 has since been completed,

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether autopsy of the dead body of the Pilot officer was done,

(d) if so the findings of the autopsy report

(e) whether the Government are aware that the cadets accommodated in the Avro aircraft were in excess of its capacity and the fire fighting vehicles reached the spot very late

(f) if so, whether the crashed aircraft was more than twenty years old, and

(g) if so, whether any responsibility has since been fixed as to why a non-worthy aircraft was allowed to fly?

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) On 25th March 1991, Sqn Ldr R Bhalla was authorised to fly as a Captian for the training of 25 trainee officers including Pilot Officer Ahsan Hafiz from Air Force Technical Centre. Immediately after take-off, the aircraft lost direction and height and caught fire, crashing within the perimeter fencing of Air Force Station, Yelahanka. All the occupants were killed. The Court of Inquiry has concluded that the cause of accident was the malfunctioning of the Star Board engine. The exact cause of the malfunctioning of engine could not be established beyond doubt.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The autopsy report revealed that he had fatal head injury.

(e) The number of passengers in the aircraft was within the limits. The fire fighting vehicles reached the spot in time.

(f) The aircraft was more than 20 years old but it was airworthy.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

Revamping of Tribunals

1110 SHRI MANJAY LAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp various tribunals all over the country for speedy and inexpensive disposal of cases.

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

(c) whether a provision for appointing honorary magistrates for the purpose is also likely to be including therein, and,

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ). (a). The Supreme Court of India has in recent judgement, namely, R.K Jain Vs Union of India (AIR 1993 SC 1769) directed the Law Commission of India to undertake an extensive study regarding the constitution of tribunals under various statutes and to suggest measures for their improved functioning. Recently a plenary meeting of Law Ministers held in Calcutta has made a number of recommendations for improving the functioning of various tribunals in the country. Relevant extracts from the "Calcutta Resolution" adopted by the Law Minister at the meeting are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Copies of the "Calcutta Resolution" have been forwarded to all State Governments, all Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India and the Heads of various tribunals under the control of the Central Government for implementation.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Statement

Extracts from the 'Calcutta Resolution' adopted by the Law Ministers at their Plenary Meeting held in Calcutta on 17 November, 1994

..

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

14 The Law Ministers recalled that the Resolution of CMs and CJs considered that the recommendations made therein should *mutatis mutandis* be enforced even in respect of administrative tribunals and that Government should undertake an examination of problems connected with arrears of cases in those tribunals. In particular they had drawn attention to the recommendations in the said Resolution with regard to among other things fixation of time-limits within which proposals for appointment of members of tribunals ought to be processed, periodic review of the optimum strength of members in each tribunal, granting of adjournments only in exceptional circumstances, time-limits for oral arguments need for short judgements, grouping of cases, provision of modern equipments to tribunals, priority to old cases and the need for reserved judgements to be given within a reasonable time.

15 The Law Ministers noted that the Working Group on administrative tribunals reviewed the working of administrative tribunals constituted by the Central Government. They took note of Doc No LMM(WG-III)/94/3 containing a working paper on 'Review of the Working of Administrative Tribunals'.

16 The law Ministers agreed that the recommendations in the Resolution of the CMs and CJs in respect of administrative tribunals should be implemented as early as possible. They considered that vacancies in these tribunals should be filled up without delay so that the arrears did not mount.

17 The Law Ministers also considered that the tenure of appointment of members of the tribunals should be for fairly longer periods and that the provisions in various enactments in this regard should be reviewed.

18 The Law Minister also emphasised that care should be taken to ensure that only persons who have, among other things, requisite ability to handle cases, proper personal conduct and ethical behaviour, firmness and fearlessness were appointed as members of tribunals.

19 The Law Ministers were also of the opinion that disputes between Government and public sector undertakings and one public sector undertaking and another public sector undertaking ought not to go to courts.

or tribunals and that such disputes should be settled between the parties amicably.

20. The Law Ministers also considered that the selection committee constituted for making recommendations for appointment of members of tribunals should be headed by the Chief Justice of India or his nominee at the Central level, and by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court or his nominee at the State level, and that such a selection committee should be a standing body.

21. The Law Ministers also considered that the administrative control over all tribunals at both central and state levels should be entrusted to a single Ministry/Department.

22. The Law Ministers were also of the opinion that orders passed by administrative bodies should invariably be speaking orders so that tribunals could appreciate what actually weighed with the authorities in taking their decisions.

[Translation]

Attack on Union Minister

1112. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Union Minister has been attacked in Kashmir Valley by the militants recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to check such incidents in future?

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) Special attention is being given to ensure security of political leaders including Ministers of the Government visiting Kashmir Valley.

Solar Energy Equipments

1113. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has warned the Government to withdraw the proposed grant of Rs. 55 million dollars for the manufacturing of solar energy equipments; among the urban and rural consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the companies manufacturing solar equipments have failed in commercialising the solar energy equipments among the urban and rural consumers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the manufacturers are reluctant to manufacture the equipments due to reduction made by the Government in the subsidy on equipments;

(f) the reasons for reduction in the subsidy on solar equipments; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of solar energy equipments to the rural and urban consumers at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Commercialisation of some of the solar energy equipment, has already started.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) For accelerating commercialisation Central subsidies on solar water heaters and solar cookers have now been phased out and instead a soft loan assistance scheme has been introduced. However, subsidies are still being continued on solar air heaters and solar desalination systems.

For solar photovoltaic systems, central subsidy is available to users in special category States/UTs, Islands, desert areas & hill regions and certain categories of beneficiaries; under the socially oriented scheme. Soft loan assistance is also available for purchase of solar photovoltaic systems under the market oriented scheme. The soft loan schemes are being implemented through the Indian renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) Ltd. Loan assistance is made available by IREDA to the users either directly or through manufacturers, suppliers & financial intermediaries.

Price of Cigarettes

1114. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times each cigarettes manufacturing company has increased the prices of different brands of cigarettes upto November, 1994 after the presentation of Union Budget in February, 1994;

(b) the extent to which the increase has been affected by each company, brand-wise; and

(c) the reasons for such an increase?

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

Schemes for Displaced Kashmiris

1115. SHRI ARVIND TREVIDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relief schemes have been introduced for the displaced Kashmiris;

(b) if so, whether amount given under these

schemes is not being utilized properly;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likley to be conducted: and

(e) if not, the reasons there'or?

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) Persons who have migrated from the Kashmir Valley, and are temporarily residing mainly in the Jammu Region, Delhi and, in smaller numbers, in other areas in the country, are being given assistance by way of ex-gratia cash relief, rations and temporary arrangements by way of camp accommodation. etc.

(b) to (e) No specific complaints have been received in regard to misutilisation of the funds meant for the above relief assistance. If any specific complaints are received they will be enquired into and necessary action taken.

[English]

Growth in Manufacturing Sector

1116. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of increased investment, manufacturing sector has not shown any appreciable growth during 1993-94, and 1994-95 till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve 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 SAHI):(a) to (c) No. Sir. The Manufacturing sector recorded a growth of 2.7% in 1993-94 as against a growth rate of 2.2% in 1992-93. The growth rate in the current year (April-July, 1994) has accelerated to 8.9% for this sector as per the data available from CSO.

Committee on Sugar Scam

1117. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR):
SHRI P. KUMARASWAMY:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gian Prakash Committee probing into the sugar scandal has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by when the report is likely to be presented to the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d) (1) A Preliminary Administrative enquiry to ascertain and report to the Prime Minister facts and fix prima facie responsibility for lapses, if any, in dealing with the situation arising out of shortage in availability of sugar in the current season was ordered in July, 1994. The enquiry was entrusted to Shri Gian Prakash, Retired Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

(2) Shri Gian Prakash had submitted his report in October, 1994.

(3) The report indicates the causes for the sugar crisis as unreliable and inflated estimates of sugar production, mismanagement of available surplus stock and releases, delay in the decision to import sugar, delay in implementation of this decision and poor coordination. Certain lapses have also been identified on account of lack of clarity in the decisions of the Cabinet Committee on prices regarding import of sugar, the adoption of a narrow departmental approach on the part of the various concerned Ministries, the fact that the Cabinet Committee on Prices, Food Minister, Civil Supplies Minister and the Cabinet Secretary did not bring the matter to the notice of the Cabinet/Prime Minister, the poor relations between the Food Minister and the Food Secretary which adversely affected the functioning of the Ministry and the absence of confidentiality regarding the decision to import sugar.

(4) The Report certain recommendations for dealing with future situations of sugar shortage. Briefly, these are that there should be an integrated policy on all sweeteners-gur, khandsari and sugar, a buffer stock of sugar, use of scientific forecasting and estimation methods, a Committee of Secretaries should be set up to monitor shortage situations, discreet purchases of sugar in the international markets, important decisions referred to Cabinet Committee on Economic affairs or Cabinet Committee on Prices whenever required, close monitoring of international commodity market, examination of import and distribution of raw sugar through Public Distribution System, a common Ministry for the Civil Supplies and Food departments, a code to sort out differences and resolve conflicts between Scretaries, import of sugar on Open General licence with no duty should be continued and reviewed only if it adversely affects domestic production.

(5) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to examine the

recommendations made by Shri Gyan Prakash. The Committee has been asked to give its report by 31.12.1994.

(6) It is not considered necessary to place the Report on the Table of the House.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1118. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centrally sponsored schemes for which assistance is being given by the Government to Gujarat; and

(b) the details of the assistance given during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b): Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the State Governments/UTs. These schemes are monitored by the Administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission do not have any direct role in their implementation. It however, generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States/UTs.

Management of Solid Waste

1119. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any MOU has been signed recently between HUDCO with a French Agency for a long term co-operation for efficient management of solid wastes; 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. THUNGNON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between HUDCO and the French Agency, Agencies DEL 'environment ET DE LA Maitrise DE L energie (ADEME) on 3.10.94 for taking up feasibility studies and technology demonstration of various aspects of waste management in the cities of Jaipur, Bhubaneshwar and Rajkot. Jaipur will be taken up in the first phase. It also includes institutional strengthening of HUDCO for effective co-ordination of the programme and professional support to the local agencies.

Aonla (Bareilly) Unit of IFFCO

1120. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aonla (Bareilly) unit of IFFCO has achieved its increased capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new appointments made as a result of increased capacity, and the details thereof;

(d) whether jobs have been provided to the representatives of the farmers whose land was acquired for the said unit;

(e) if not, the number of cases pending; and

(f) the time by which they are likely to be provided jobs?

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): IFFCO is currently implementing a Scheme for doubling of the production capacity of its Aonla based ammonia-urea plant at a cost of Rs. 960 crores of produce an additional 3.34 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum. The project is scheduled to be mechanically completed in the last quarter of 1996.

(c) Till now, the work of Aonla Expansion Project is being handled through the existing work force, except temporary appointment of two, typist clerks through the employment exchange.

(d) to (f): IFFCO has provided direct employment to 196 persons in unskilled and semi-skilled categories from the land losers. The remaining families who lost their land will get preference as and when vacancies occur, subject to fulfilment of qualifications and suitability.

Honey Production

1121. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any new scheme to promote the development of apiculture and honey production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for the scheme for 1994-95 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture have launched a Central Sector Scheme on "Development of Bee-keeping for improving Crop Productivity" for the 8th Five Year Plan from 1994-95 to 1996-97 with the total outlay of Rs. 18.87 Crores. The details of the Scheme component-wise are as indicated below:—

S. No.	Particulars	Rs. in Crores
1.	Promotion of research & development	2.50
2.	Production of bee colonies	8.05

S. No.	Particulars	Rs. in Crores
3.	Assistance to Bee-keeping/Cooperatives/Associations/Federations	6.00
4.	Training	1.00
5.	Promotional	1.00
6.	Planning for long-term development	0.20
7.	Headquarter expenditure	0.12
	Total	18.87

(c) An amount of Rs. 1 Crore have been earmarked for implementing the scheme during 1994-95. The proposals have been called for from various implementing agencies including State designated agencies. A tentative allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs have been allocated to various States provisionally for the component "Production of Bee-colonies".

Foreign Training

1122. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers sent for training abroad during the last three years, cadre-wise;

(b) whether officers belonging to Central Secretariat Services are given preference for foreign training; and

(c) 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) Officers are deputed for foreign training by their respective cadre controlling authorities. Information regarding the deputation of officers for training abroad is not centrally maintained. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Officers of all cadres are deputed for training abroad by their cadre authorities depending on their eligibility and the relevance and suitability of training programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Coordination between Scientific Units

1123. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any organisations have been established in the country to act as link between scientific laboratories and other institutions engaged in scientific research and industrial establishments for transferring technologies or for the benefits of industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the organisations referred to above charge any fees for affecting such transfer technologies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the profits earned by them during the last two 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): (a) to (d): Informations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in Biotechnology

1124. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which foreign investment has been allowed in the various sectors of biotechnology during each of the last three years vis-a-vis the actual investment made therein; and

(b) the names of the countries which have made this investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): Sector-wise and country-wise break up of foreign direct investment approved during the period from 1991 to 1994 (up to October) are attached at *Statement-I* and *Statement-II*. Specific figures for bio-technology are not maintained separately.

However as per the information received from Department of Bio-technology, the foreign direct investment approved in certain sectors for Bio-technology is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Amount of foreign direct investment approved
1992	405.41
1993	97.00
1994 (up to October)	23.50

The investment is envisaged by companies from U.K., France, USA, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, South Korea, Israel. Sector-wise data on actual inflow of foreign investment has not been centrally maintained.

Statement-I

Sector-wise Break-up of Foreign Investment during the years 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 (upto October)

Amount (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	Metallurgical industries	2.23	58.87	1246.53	884.76
2.	Fuels	2.30	1504.11	2822.54	2137.15
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.72	0.12	53.86	3.47
4.	Prime Movers (Other than Elec. Generators)	—	—	—	2.24
5.	Electrical Equipment	101.39	371.84	645.65	563.64
6.	Telecommunications	13.58	119.07	46.98	14.68
7.	Transportation	20.11	145.36	306.25	1178.52
8.	Industrial Machinery	55.70	70.71	86.84	652.64
9.	Machine Tools	1.97	6.73	12.99	17.94
10.	Agricultural Machinery	—	5.54	—	—
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	0.98	0.55	0.60	111.73
12.	Misc. Mechanical and Engg. Industry	0.84	37.17	40.38	67.65
13.	Commercial Office and Household Equipment	—	63.81	9.27	8.71
14.	Medical and Surgical appliances	4.25	3.60	8.17	6.31
15.	Industrial Instruments	2.07	14.81	1.69	0.84
16.	Scientific Instruments	1.65	32.89	—	0.34
17.	Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments	—	—	—	—
18.	Fertilizers	1.00	—	1.66	0.99
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	146.32	421.17	349.89	1122.12
20.	Photographic Raw Films and Paper	—	7.90	10.73	—
21.	Dye Stuffs	—	0.08	13.58	0.25
22.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	0.80	30.17	29.91	128.60
23.	Textiles (Including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	18.55	139.25	119.21	906.14
24.	Paper and Pulp including paper products	4.40	20.15	115.27	198.34
25.	Sugar	—	—	53.50	—
26.	Fermentation Industries	—	4.99	147.45	16.00
27.	Food Processing Industries	54.09	402.22	907.87	521.84
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	3.03	6.13	10.88	11.68
29.	Soaps Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	—	18.86	0.47	21.91
30.	Rubber Goods	1.09	2.37	54.09	21.14
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	3.14	27.25	17.04	11.74
32.	Glue and Gelatin	—	—	—	—
33.	Glass	0.75	0.34	49.98	85.76
34.	Ceramics	12.74	19.38	30.08	115.16
35.	Cement and Gypsum products	12.00	6.79	25.20	177.73
36.	Timber Products	—	—	0.16	—
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—	—
38.	Consultancy Services	5.81	12.16	10.31	11.28
39.	Service Sector	—	67.21	1136.28	1056.76
40.	Hotel and Tourism	—	198.77	352.98	427.17
41.	Trading Company	—	5.43	22.57	33.10
42.	Misc. Industries	63.52	61.74	118.29	270.97
	Total	534.11	3887.54	8859.33	10745.03

Statement-II

Country-wise Break-up of Foreign Direct Investment Approved during 1991 to 1994 (upto October)

(Rs. in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	U.S.A.	1858.5	12315.0	34618.5	17862.4
2.	U.K.	321.0	1176.7	6227.3	12336.9
3.	Germany	418.0	862.7	1759.3	5357.5
4.	Australia	26.1	776.2	295.6	3856.3
5.	Japan	527.1	6102.3	2574.3	3594.1
6.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
7.	Mauritius	—	—	1242.4	2347.4
8.	Hongkong	211.5	570.8	879.5	1274.1
9.	Netherlands	559.2	967.9	3216.5	1046.3
10.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
11.	Afghanistan	—	—	1.0	—
12.	Armenia	—	—	1.0	—
13.	Austria	15.9	61.4	155.7	198.2
14.	Bahamas	—	7.5	—	81.2
15.	Bahrain	—	4.0	4.1	17.0
16.	Balgium	16.1	237.0	60.0	62.4
17.	Belorussia	—	—	0.5	—
18.	Bermuda	—	33.2	—	260.3
19.	Brazil	0.1	1.1	—	—
20.	British Virgin Islands	—	5.3	46.0	—
21.	Canada	48.6	7.8	272.8	417.1
22.	Cayman Island	—	—	33.0	35.0
23.	Channel Island	—	—	—	12.5
24.	China	7.5	—	616.6	272.5
25.	Czech Republic	—	—	4.4	—
26.	Czechoslovakia	—	52.6	—	—
27.	Denmark	111.7	252.3	319.9	510.6
28.	Estonia	—	—	70.0	—
29.	Finland	25.3	105.0	20.7	72.1
30.	France	193.3	296.4	1290.9	313.2
31.	Hungary	—	—	22.7	1.6
32.	Indonesia	—	19.0	3.8	0.0
33.	Ireland	—	0.1	1656.4	7.5
34.	Israel	—	12.7	14.6	69.3
35.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
36.	Kazakistan	—	—	16.0	—
37.	Korea (North)	1.6	—	—	—
38.	Korea (South)	61.5	394.0	293.3	603.7
39.	Kuwait	—	0.9	0.5	30.9
40.	Latvia	—	2.6	—	—
41.	Luxembourg	—	—	29.0	—
42.	Malaysia	1.8	744.3	84.8	242.9
43.	Maldives	—	—	—	6.0
44.	Malta	—	1.3	—	—
45.	Mexico	—	52.8	2389.8	0.1
46.	Nepal	—	—	—	0.2
47.	New Zealand	—	3.2	0.5	0.0
48.	Nigeria	—	—	—	15.4
49.	Norway	3.8	9.2	26.7	3.1
50.	Oman	—	—	5429.8	15.8
51.	Panama	—	—	25.5	—
52.	Philippines	—	50.0	132.5	34.0
53.	Poland	0.4	—	1.5	—
54.	Portugal	1.6	12.0	140.0	0.0
55.	Qatar	—	45.3	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
56.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
57.	Singapore	13.7	602.1	667.4	955.6
58.	Slovakia	—	—	0.5	0.0
59.	Spain	3.3	19.2	98.0	20.2
60.	Sri Lanka	—	—	15.1	23.6
61.	Sweden	69.8	484.1	6.2	62.6
62.	Switzerland	355.0	6897.6	4268.0	264.4
63.	Taiwan	4.5	180.0	100.1	78.9
64.	Thailand	—	25.2	3684.2	91.8
65.	U.A.E.	22.0	64.5	4044.9	512.3
66.	Ukraine	—	8.4	2.8	4.5
67.	Uruguay	—	0.1	—	—
68.	West Indies	—	3.0	—	0.5
69.	Yugoslavia	—	4.4	—	—
70.	NBI	197.0	4391.3	10433.2	4307.4
71.	Euro Issues	—	—	—	45510.9
72.	All Countries including above	5341.1	38875.4	88593.3	107450.3

Dowry Death Cases

1125. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of harassment for dowry and dowry deaths lying pending in Gujarat High Court;

(b) since when these cases are pending;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d): The Registry of the Gujarat High Court had informed in August, 1994 that no separate record for Dowry death cases is maintained by them.

Indo-US Industrial Cooperation

1126. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised some special areas for Indo-US cooperation in the field of industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): Mr. Jeffrey Garten, the US Under Secretary of Commerce, accompanied by a delegation visited India in November, 1994 and had both official as well as industry level discussions to explore areas having high investment potential for the US industry. During these discussions the two sides indicated their keenness to participate in some

key sectors like infrastructure development, agro-processing, power generation, telecommunication, transportation, ports and air-ports, roads, environmental technology, financial services, marine products, software and electronics, autocomponents etc. for US investment opportunities in India.

(c) The identification of areas for Foreign Direct Investment and technology transfer is a continuous process and negotiations for the collaborative tie-ups are carried on by the concerned enterprises of the two countries.

[Translation]

Judicial Services

1127. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation orders issued by the Union Government are implemented at the time of recruitment in the Higher and Subordinate Judicial Services;

(b) whether these reservation orders are implemented in promotions also;

(c) whether these reservation orders are followed by all the States at the time of recruitment in Judicial Services; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d): As per provisions of Articles 233 to 235 of the Constitution of India, all matters including reservations in the Higher and Subordinate Judicial Services of a State are the concern of the respective State Government and High Court.

[English]

Foreign Offers

1128. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal from Japanese Multinational Company 'Sony' to set up an electronic goods manufacturing unit in the country;

(b) whether the Government have since approved the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of such other proposals pending clearance with the Government.

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. Government have approved the proposal of M/s Sony Corporation, Japan for establishment of a wholly owned subsidiary in India for manufacture of colour TVs and other electronic and telecommunication products/equipment. The

proposal envisages foreign direct investment amounting to US \$ 16.00 million over a period of 3 years.

(d) Receipt and consideration of proposal is a continuous process.

Sanitation Programme

1129. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to States for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b): Statewise and yearwise allocation to States for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Sanitation Programme during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the enclosed statement:—

Statement

Statewise and yearwise allocation to States for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Central Rural Sanitation Programme during 1993-94 and 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/U.T.	Allocation under CRSP		Allocation under ARWSP	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.480	315.00	4124.00	4644.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.250	9.00	746.00	842.00
3.	Assam	57.470	115.00	1370.00	1422.00
4.	Bihar	279.790	560.00	4856.00	5469.00
5.	Goa	1.940	5.00	984.00	129.00
6.	Gujarat	71.010	142.00	2656.00	3039.00
7.	Haryana	25.520	51.00	1652.00	2008.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.280	53.00	853.00	942.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.650	70.00	2303.00	2599.00
10.	Karnataka	127.780	256.00	3512.00	4272.00
11.	Kerala	97.200	194.00	1928.00	2172.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	184.160	368.00	4564.00	5142.00
13.	Maharashtra	201.800	404.00	5488.00	6182.00
14.	Manipur	7.470	15.00	308.00	309.00
15.	Meghalaya	8.030	16.00	420.00	309.00
16.	Mizoram	2.160	5.00	210.00	236.00
17.	Nagaland	5.580	11.00	422.00	422.00
18.	Orissa	110.540	221.00	2160.00	2434.00
19.	Punjab	25.960	52.00	688.00	77.00
20.	Rajasthan	94.840	190.00	6884.00	822.00
21.	Sikkim	2.090	5.00	372.00	372.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	166.820	334.00	3268.00	3682.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	11.300	23.00	350.00	358.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	391.430	783.00	7648.00	8616.00
25.	West Bengal	151.290	303.00	2952.00	3826.00
26.	A & N Islands	0.400	5.00	040.00	38.00
27.	Daman & Diu	0.110	5.00	095.00	11.00
28.	Lakshadweep	0.020	5.00	010.00	8.00
29.	Pondicherry	0.610	5.00	040.00	6.00
30.	Delhi	1.620	5.00	022.00	25.00
31.	D & N Haveli	0.270	5.00	020.00	22.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.110	5.00	000.00	0.00
Total		2250.000	4535.00	60027.00	6800.00

[Translation]

Unemployment/Backwardness

1130. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether the Government have identified backward districts in the country;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- whether the Government propose to implement additional programmes to eradicate backwardness and unemployment of these districts; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJI BAI PATEL: (a) to (d): On the basis of the experience gained in the implementation of the wage employment programmes in general and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in particular, it was felt that the JRY should be intensified in selected backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployed and underemployed rural poor. With a view to providing employment to more people in these areas, JRY was intensified during 1993-94 under which 120 backward districts of the country were selected on the basis of the index of backwardness formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission, on the basis of 50% weightage give to the rural SC/ST poor of the districts, and 50% weightage to inverse of per capita agricultural labour productivity. While the districts in which the majority of blocks are covered under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) have been included, the districts which are commercially and industrially advanced have been excluded from the list of these 120 districts. The Statewise list of these 120 selected backward districts is given in the statement. Under the Intensive JRY, the funds are placed at the disposal of the concerned District Rural Development Agency/Zilla Parishad (DRDA/ZP), who have to identify pockets of unemployment and under-employment within their district and take up the works from a basket of schemes identified on the basis of resources available and keeping in view the potential for sustained employment generation, integration with on going programmes and dovetailing with non-JRY development

resources. This basket of scheme include watershed development programmes, schemes relating to minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water harvesting structures, wastelands development, farm forestry, construction of all weather roads and such other sectors for sustained rural employment and drought proofing in the area. The basket of schemes also include the schemes to strengthen rural infrastructure like primary school buildings, primary markets in specially deficient tribal areas etc. With appropriate supplementary funds from other sources/programmes. The Panchayat Samities in the district are required to prepare the shelf of project before the commencement of each financial year for being included in the Action Plan of the district which is to be prepared and approved by the DRDAP/ZPs for the implementation in the districts.

20% of the funds of the Central funds under JRY subject to minimum of Rs. 7.00 crores are to be utilised to implement the Intensive JRY. During each of the years of 1993-94 and 1994-95 the Central allocation of Rs. 702.56 crores has been made for the implementation of Intensive JRY.

List of 120 identified backward districts

Andhra Pradesh

- Adilabad
- Mahbubnagar
- Warangal
- Khammam
- E. Godavari
- Nalgonda
- Prakasam
- Anantapur
- Kurnool

Bihar

- Balamau
- W. Singhbhum
- Gumla
- Ranchi
- Dumka
- Gaya
- Hazaribagh
- Sahibganj
- Garwah

19. Girdih
20. Saharsa
21. Munger
22. Vaishali
23. Muzaffarpur
24. Dharbhanga
25. Supu
26. Chhapra
27. Jamu
28. Godda
29. Madhapura
30. Bhagalpur
31. Bhabhua
32. Nawada

Gujarat

33. Panchmahal
34. Valsad
35. Surat
36. Vadodara
37. Amerli
38. Surendranagar

Jammu & Kashmir

39. Doda
40. Udhampur

Karnataka

41. Gulbarga
42. Kolar
43. Dharwar
44. Bijapur
45. Tunkur
46. Chitradurga
47. Bellary
48. Bidar

Madhya Pradesh

49. Bastar
50. Bilaspur
51. Jhabua
52. W. Nimar
53. Surguja
54. Raipur
55. Mandla
56. Raigarh
57. Dhar
58. Shahdol
59. Seoni
60. Sidhi
61. E. Nimar
62. Jabalpur
63. Betul
64. Rajnandgaon
65. Durg

Maharashtra

66. Dhule
67. Nasik
68. Thane
69. Yavatamul
70. Amravati
71. Nanded
72. Bhandara

73. Chandrapur
74. Buldana
75. Akola
76. Pune
77. Ahmednagar
78. Sangli
79. Solapur
80. Beed
81. Aurangabad

Orissa

82. Koraput
83. Mayurbhanj
84. Cuttack
85. Sambalpur
86. Sundergarh
87. Kalahandi
88. Keonjhar
89. Ganjam
90. Phulbani

Rajasthan

91. Udaipur
92. Banaswara
93. Dungarpur
94. Sawai Madhopur
95. Barmer
96. Ajmer

Tamil Nadu

97. South Arcot
98. Changelpattu
99. Thanjevyr
100. Dharampuri
101. Chidambaranar
102. Ramanathapuram

Uttar Pradesh

103. Allahabad
104. Sitapur
105. Ghazipur
106. Hardoi
107. Sonphadra
108. Balia
109. Mirzapur
110. Pithoragarh
111. Pauri Garhwal
112. Almora
113. Banda
114. Baharaich

West Bengal

115. Medinipur
116. Koochbihar
117. Bardhaman
118. Bankura
119. Purulia
120. Birbhum

Women's Courts in Delhi

1131. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up Women's Courts in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details and objectives thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such courts are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c): The Registry of the Delhi High Court has reported that four Women Courts—one Court of Additional Sessions Judge at Tis Hazari and three Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates, one each at Tis Hazari, New Delhi, and Karkardooma (Shahdara)—have been established in Delhi with effect from 31.8.1994. The main object of setting up of these Women Courts, which has a Lady Judge or Magistrate as Presiding Officer, and a Lady Additional/Assistant Public prosecutor, is that the women victims of crimes relating to bride burning, atrocities on account of demand of dowry, rape, kidnappings, outrage of modesty etc. may feel more comfortable and confident while making statements and further these cases would also be expeditiously disposed off.

Training to Foreign Pilots

1132. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has acquired efficiency in imparting training to the pilots of fighter planes;
- (b) if so, the number of foreign fighter plane pilots trained in India during the last three years; and
- (c) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

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) No flying training has been imparted to foreign fighter plane pilots in India during the last three years. However, six Royal Malaysian Air Force fighter pilots are currently being given ground training in India regarding operation of MiG-29 fighter aircraft.

(c) An amount of US \$ 21,042 has been earned as a result of the training mentioned above.

[English]

Recommendations of 11th Law Commission

1133. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacancies of judges at various levels and the name of High Courts in the country which have the maximum vacancies of judges;
- (b) the recommendation of the 11th Law Commission with regard to increasing of the strength of the judiciary;
- (c) the extent to which the recommendations of 11th Law Commission have been accepted by the Government; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring a reform in the judicial system?

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

(b) and (c) The 11th Law Commission in its 120th Report had, inter-alia recommended that the present strength of 10.5 Judges per million population be increased to 50 Judges per million population. With regard to the strength of Judges in High Courts, among other factors, institution and pendency of cases are more relevant than the basis of population only. The recommendation, therefore, has not been found acceptable. In so far as the matter relating to Subordinate Judiciary is concerned, their strength is determined by the State Governments in consultation with their respective High Courts. Copies of the Law Commission's Report have already been forwarded to all the State Governments.

(d) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in Courts and find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices was held on 4th December, 1993, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Conference recommended several steps in a resolution it adopted for speedy disposal of cases in Courts/Tribunals, which have been accepted by the Government and commended to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administration and High Courts/Tribunals for necessary action. Three Working Groups of Law Ministers, thereafter, met to consider the recommendations contained in the above Resolution with regard to rural litigation, arrears of cases in Administrative Tribunals and alternative dispute resolution. The implementation of December, 1993 resolution and recommendations made by the Working Groups were reviewed by the Law Ministers at their plenary meeting held in Calcutta in November, 1994. A copy of the Resolution adopted at the meeting is at Statement-II attached.

Statement I

S. No.		Vacancies		
		Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. High Court				
1.	Allahabad	6	—	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	2
3.	Bombay	4	9	13
4.	Calcutta	12	—	12
5.	Delhi	1	4	5
6.	Gauhati	4	—	4
7.	Gujarat	—	4	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	4
10.	Karnataka	2	—	2
11.	Kerala	3	—	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	2	8
13.	Madras	4	—	4
14.	Orissa	1	2	3
15.	Patna	4	—	4
16.	Punjab & Haryana	2	4	6
17.	Rajasthan	3	—	3
18.	Sikkim	1	—	1
Total		57	28	85
II. Supreme Court				4

Statement II

LAW MINISTERS' MEETING 1994

The Calcutta Resolution

INTRODUCTORY

1. The Law Ministers met in Calcutta on 17 November 1994 to review the progress made in the implementation of the Resolution adopted by the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices in New Delhi on 4 December 1993 on the subject of arrears of cases in courts and tribunals and also to elaborate further the recommendations contained in the said Resolution with regard to rural litigation, arrears of cases in administrative tribunals and alternative dispute resolution. The Union Minister of State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, was in the Chair. The Chief Justice of India, Shri Justice A.M. Ahmadi, and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, delivered special addresses at the meeting.

2. The Law Ministers expressed their appreciation of the work done in the Working Groups of Law Ministers which met in Bombay (6 October 1994), Chandigarh (31 October 1994) and New Delhi (5 November 1994).

IMPLEMENTATION OF CMs' and CJs' RESOLUTION

3. The Law Ministers recalled with satisfaction that the CMs' and CJs' resolution was adopted unanimously. They noted that the Government of India accepted the recommendations contained in the said Resolution. The Law Ministers took note of Doc. LMM/94/No. 4 containing a statement showing follow-up action taken on the

recommendations made by the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices. While expressing satisfaction that the Central Government, the State Governments and the judiciary have implemented certain recommendations contained in the said Resolution, the Law Ministers noted that the progress made in this regard was not completely satisfactory. They underlined the need to implement the recommendations within reasonable time. They considered that financial or other constraints should not be allowed to come in the way of implementing the recommendations contained in the Resolution. They called upon all concerned to extend full co-operation in the matter of implementation of the said Resolution. The Law Ministers expressed the hope that State Governments would utilise the amounts released by the Central Government based on a formula approved by the Planning Commission of India.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

4. The Law Ministers recalled that the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices emphasized the desirability of disputants resolving their disputes by alternative modes such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation and negotiation, since they provided procedural flexibility, saved valuable time and money and avoided the stress of a conventional trial.

5. The Law Ministers considered that the Arbitration Act, 1940 was no longer in tune with the international thought on the subject and that comprehensive law on arbitration be made, based largely on the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration. They further recommended that the said law should also contain provisions on conciliation modelled on the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules. The Law Ministers recommended that the new law should apply to both international and domestic arbitration and conciliation.

RURAL LITIGATION

6. The Law Ministers noted that the rural litigation constituted a major part of cases currently pending in courts and recalled that the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices underlined the need for restructuring the judicial system with a view to ensuring inexpensive and speedy resolution of rural litigation. They were generally of the view that Nyaya Panchayats had not established themselves as effective instruments for settlement of rural litigation.

7. There was general agreement that, given adequate facilities, courts could effectively deal with rural litigation. The Law Ministers noted in this regard the Pilot Project Scheme evolved by the High Court of Karnataka which led, within a period of one year, to the disposal of about fifty per cent of the cases in the selected districts. While commending this Scheme, the Law Ministers recommended the adoption of the Karnataka model or a model similar to it in other States. The Law Ministers noted that Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have introduced similar schemes in their States.

8. The Law Ministers also considered that the efforts of subordinate courts in the matter of rural litigation would need to be supplemented by those of Lok Adalats. While noting with satisfaction that Lok Adalats would soon be given statutory status, the Law Ministers recommended that immediate steps should be taken to facilitate the early

entry into force of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The Law Ministers also noted that the traditional and customary councils in the north Eastern Hill States have been rendering inexpensive and speedier justice to the people of these States.

9. The Law Ministers recalled that the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices commended the pattern of Conciliation Courts in Himachal Pradesh and expressed the hope that such courts would be constituted in other States soon.

10. The Law Ministers noted with satisfaction the existence of mediation and conciliation centres in some States like Tamil Nadu and recommended that such centres should be established in other States also.

11. The Law Ministers recalled the recommendation of the CMs and CJs that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in regard to appointments of Special Judicial Magistrates and Special Metropolitan Magistrates should be put to use by identifying cases which they were empowered to deal with under the Code, and emphasised that there was urgent need to appoint such Magistrates.

12. The Law Ministers also felt that immediate consideration should be given to the categories of criminal cases which could be withdrawn if they were pending for prolonged periods. In this context, The Law Ministers noted with interest constitution of committees in some States consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Law Secretary and the administrative Secretary, among others, for the purpose of taking appropriate decisions with regard to reduction of Government litigation in courts and recommended that consideration should be given to the constitution of similar committees in other States. The Ministers felt that renewed efforts should be made with a view to avoiding frivolous litigation involving Government.

13. The Law Ministers further noted that the laws of procedure and evidence were in need of reform.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

14. The Law Ministers recalled that the Resolution of CMs and CJs considered that the recommendations made therein should, *mutatis mutandis*, be enforced even in respect of administrative tribunals and that Government should undertake an examination of problems connected with arrears of cases in those tribunals. In particular, they had drawn attention to the recommendations in the said Resolution with regard to, among other things, fixation of time-limits within which proposals for appointment of members of tribunals ought to be processed, periodic review of the optimum strength of members in each tribunal, granting of adjournments only in exceptional circumstances, time-limits for oral arguments, need for short judgements, grouping of cases, provision of modern equipments to tribunals, priority to old cases, and the need for reserved judgments to be given within a reasonable time.

15. The Law Ministers noted that the Working Group on administrative tribunals reviewed the working of administrative tribunals constituted by the Central

Government. They took note of Doc. No. LMM(WG-III)/94/3 containing a working paper on "Review of the Working of Administrative Tribunals".

16. The Law Ministers agreed that the recommendations in the Resolution of the CMs and CJs in respect of administrative tribunals should be implemented as early as possible. They considered that vacancies in these tribunals should be filled up without delay so that the arrears did not mount.

17. The Law Ministers also considered that the tenure of appointment of members of the tribunals should be for fairly longer periods and that the provisions in various enactments in this regard should be reviewed.

18. The Law Ministers also emphasised that care should be taken to ensure that only persons who have, among other things, requisite ability to handle cases, proper personal conduct and ethical behaviour, firmness and fearlessness were appointed as members of tribunals.

19. The Law Ministers were also of the opinion that disputes between Government and public sector undertakings and one public sector undertaking and another public sector undertaking ought not to go to courts or tribunals and that such disputes should be settled between the parties amicably.

20. The Law Ministers also considered that the selection committee constituted for making recommendations for appointment of members of tribunals should be headed by the Chief Justice of India or his nominee at the Central level, and by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court or his nominee at the State level, and that such a selection committee should be a standing body.

21. The Law Ministers also considered that the administrative control over all tribunals at both central and state levels should be entrusted to a single Ministry/Department.

22. The Law Ministers were also of the opinion that orders passed by administrative bodies should invariably be speaking orders so that tribunals could appreciate what actually weighed with the authorities in taking their decisions.

23. The Law Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Government of West Bengal for inviting them to hold the present plenary meeting in Calcutta and making all efforts to make it successful.

Calcutta

17 November 1994.

Surplus Staff

1134. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy guidelines with regard to the restructuring/reduction of surplus staff of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of reduction likely to be brought thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Enterprises, who have manpower surplus to their requirement, have been advised by the Government vide DPE's OM dated 5.10.1988 to adopt Voluntary Retirement Scheme to reduce their surplus staff. The Basic features of the VR Scheme are as follows:—

- (i) the balance in his Provident Fund Account payable as per the CPF regulations;
- (ii) cash equivalent of accumulated Earned Leave as per the rules of the enterprises;
- (iii) gratuity as per Gratuity Act or the gratuity schemes applicable to the employees;
- (iv) one month's/three months' notice pay (as per the conditions of service applicable to him);
- (v) an *ex-gratia* payment equivalent to one and a half months' emoluments (pay+DA) for each completed year of service or the monthly emoluments (pay+DA) at the time of retirement multiplied by the balance months of service left before normal date of retirement, whichever is less;
- (vi) the employee and his family would also be entitled to travel by the entitled class to the place where he intends settling down. Entitlement includes transportation cost of personal effects as may be admissible in the case of superannuation/retirement.

(c) The assessment about the number of employees who would be considered surplus to the requirement of the PSE has to be made by the PSE itself. The exact number of employees who could be categorised as surplus in each PSE is, therefore, not available. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the percentage of reduction likely to be brought thereunder.

[Translation]

Collaboration with China

1135. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any agreement with China for collaboration in the field of Space; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and China in December 1991 on

cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space sciences and technology. This envisages cooperation and exchange in space sciences, space technology and space application, including various kinds of satellites, satellite launch vehicles services, remote sensing and its application, space communication, material processing in space, space biology and medicine, atmospheric sciences, radio astronomy, astrophysics and microgravity.

[English]

Change in Land use in Delhi

1136. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DEBEY:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for change in land use in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the number of proposals out of them accepted so far; and

(c) the details of cases in which the proposals were not accepted together with 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) 32 cases of change of land use were received by the Government from the Delhi Development Authority for approval during the period from 1.1.93 to 30.11.94. Out of these approval of the Government has been conveyed in 14 cases.

(c) No proposal has been rejected and therefore, the question of furnishing details of cases which have not been accepted, does not arise at this stage.

Foreign Investment in Maharashtra

1137. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Quantum of Foreign Investment made in the Backward regions of Maharashtra during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in consultation/co-ordination with State Government for further foreign investment in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Foreign direct investment of Rs. 5099.05 crores has been approved in the proposals for setting up projects in the State of Maharashtra since January, 1993 to October, 1994. Foreign investment data, specific to backward regions and for the period prior to 1993 have not been centrally maintained.

(b) While leaving the choice of location to the commercial judgement of entrepreneurs including foreign investors, the Government supplements the industrialisation and promotional efforts of State

Governments through the Growth Centre Scheme, Tax Holiday Scheme in backward areas and Transport Subsidy Scheme and also coordinates the simplification and rationalisation of on-ground investment and implementation procedures.

Entrepreneurial Development Programme

1138. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the aim of the entrepreneurial Development Programme and Motivational Campaign carried out by Small Industries Service Institute;

(b) the number of districts benefited under this scheme during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far, Statewise; and

(c) the number of districts identified for such training in food processing, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Entrepreneurial Development Programmes aim at providing training to the prospective small scale entrepreneurs in techno-economic and managerial aspects of setting up and managing small scale enterprises.

Motivational campaigns are conducted to generate awareness and Motivation for self-employment opportunities through setting up small scale enterprises.

(b) and (c) There are 28 small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) and 31 branch SISIs in the country covering all the districts of the country. Persons from any district can participate in the training programmes conducted by SISIs. Districtwise figures of the beneficiaries are not maintained.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Mandal Commission

1139. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are being implemented in the Ministry of Defence in respect of reservation for the backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government instructions on reservation in direct recruitment for OBCs and reservation roster point for OBCs issued by the Department of Personnel & Training have been circulated to all concerned in the Ministry of Defence including lower formations, etc., on 12.10.1993 and 6.5.1994 for strict compliance.

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

Voters List

1140. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. SHDHIR RAY:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether those foreign nationals have been identified whose names have been included in the Voters List after orders issued by the Chief Election Commissioner for preparation of voters Identity Cards;

(b) if so the number of such persons identified, State-wise so far;

(c) whether these persons have protested against non-inclusion of their names in the voters List; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Production of Atomic Energy

1141. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in atomic energy plants in the country has not been in accordance with their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the annual production capacity of atomic energy plants and actual production during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 plant-wise;

(c) whether construction of new projects has been taken up by the Government to increase the production of atomic power;

(d) if so, the names of the projects and proposed production capacity and cost of construction of each project; and

(e) by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The total installed

capacity and actual generation from Nuclear Power Plants in commercial operation under Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., during the last 3 years are as follows:—

Year	Installed capacity	(MWe) Actual generation (Million)	Units) Overall Capacity Utilisation (%)
1991-92	1280	5589	51
1992-93	1500	6651	55
1993-94	1720	5427	38

(The decline in total generation and overall capacity utilisations during 1993-94 were mainly due to the Narora fire incident and the consequent series of inservice inspection of indigenous turbines of Nuclear Power Stations in the country).

(b) The present total rated installed capacity of each atomic power plant in the country vis-a-vis actual production and capacity factor for the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:—

Atomic Power Plants	Installed Capacity (MWe)	Actual Generation (Million Units)			Capacity Factor (%)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
Tarapur-1	160	745	1147	898	53.02	81.79	64.05
Tarapur-2	160	966	788	925	68.69	56.24	66.00
Rajasthan-1	100	123	133	163	7.37	15.16	18.58
Rajasthan-2	200	1062	925	1097	60.47	52.80	62.64
Madras-1	220	869	1191	373	42.75	61.80	19.35
Madras-2	220	1292	787	1015	63.58	40.83	52.69
Narora-1	220	532	1031	—*	26.17	53.51	—*
Narora-2	220	—@	649	335	—@	44.81	17.36
Kakrapar-1	220	—\$	—\$	621	—\$	—\$	36.00
	1720	5589	6651	5427	51.00	55.00	38.00

* Narora-1 was shut down during 93-94, after the fire incident.

@ NAPP-2 commenced commercial operation from July 1992.

\$ Kakrapar-1 commenced commercial operation from May 1993.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The information is given below:

Name of Project	Production capacity	Latest Estimated cost of construction including IDC* (Rs. in crores)	Targetted date of commissioning
Kakrapar 1&2	2×220 MWe	Rs. 1335**	December 1994 ***
Kaiga 1&2	2×220 MWe	Rs. 2275	June 1996/December 1996
Rajasthan 3&4	2×220 MWe	Rs. 2107	November 1996/May 1997

*Interest During Construction

**For both Unit 1&2

***Unit-2

[Translation]

Lie Detecting Machine

1142. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to provide lie detecting machine (Poligraph) to the courts;

(b) whether the Government have statutory recognition regarding authenticity of Poligraph;

(c) whether Poligraph machine would be used in some important cases in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is no recognition under the Indian evidence Act, 1872 regarding authenticity of Poligraphy.

(c) to (e) Poligraph machine is being used in Central Forensic Science Laboratory (Central Bureau of Investigation) New Delhi since 1974 and is undertaking lie detection test in large number of cases referred from C.B.I. Branches and Delhi Police and also various State Police authorities.

Water level in M.P.

1143. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level has been decreasing in Madhya Pradesh rendering several hand pumps useless in villages as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Union Government with a view to maintain the drinking water system and check the decreasing water level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) In the Plateau region of Madhya Pradesh due to less re-charge of ground water compared to its extraction the ground water level has gone down resulting in less efficiency or drying up of the handpumps.

(b) The following steps have been taken:

(i) Assistance is given for conservation of water/re-charging of aquifers

(ii) The details of the schemes for Water Harvesting Structure sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh, are as under:—
(Rs. in Lakh)

District	Total cost of approved Schemes	Funds released	Expenditure reported upto 3/94
Jhabua	111 080	111 080	130.750
Rajgarh	143 060	143.050	170.170
Shahdol	314 600	306.870	301.430

(iii) An amount of Rs. 25 Lakh has been sanctioned and released for the Rajgarh project to be utilised for the development of model schemes which can be replicated in other parts of the project area/state.

(iv) 10% of ARWSP and 10% of MNP funds are allowed to be utilised for operation and maintenance of water supply schemes including rejuvenation/repairs of non-functional handpumps

[English]

Price of Desferal

1144. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether a non-voluntary organisation has recently requested the Government to reduce the price of life saving drug 'Desferal' used for the treatment of thalasemia; and

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

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

(b) Desferal is an imported formulation which is outside price control. The price of this formulation depends on the CIF price, exchange rate variation, duty structure etc. The price has come down recently from Rs. 669.88 to Rs. 611.40 for a pack of 5 vials due to the waiver of excise duty.

Prices of Fertilizers

1145. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:
DR. ASIM BALA:

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

(a) whether the prices of fertilizers are increasing rapidly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) At present, only urea, which is the main nitrogenous fertilizer and constitutes about 60% of the total fertilizer consumption in the country, is covered under the statutory price control. Its sale price was last revised on 10-6-1994 by 20%. Despite this increase, the price of urea continues to be heavily subsidised.

Based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing, the price and movement controls on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were removed w.e.f. 25.8.1992. However, to cushion the impact of increase in the open market prices of these fertilizers, the Government is giving a special

concession @ Rs. 1000/- per tonne on the sale of indigenous DAP together with proportionate concession on complex fertilizers and single superphosphate (SSP). A concession @ Rs. 1000/- per tonne is also being given on of potash (MOP), which is wholly imported.

Annual Plan

1146. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the State-wise annual plan allocations, sanctioned and disbursed during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): Statewise information on approved and revised outlays for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlays for Annual Plan 1994-95 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Approved Revised outlays-annual plan 1993-94 and approved outlay annual plan 1994-95

		(Rs. Crores)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Annual Plan-1993-94	Annual Plan 1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1851.00	1851.00	2130.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.00	263.91	335.00
3.	Assam	1027.00	872.00	1051.00
4.	Bihar	2300.00	750.00	2400.00
5.	Goa	170.00	144.50	192.00
6.	Gujarat	2137.00	1900.00	2240.00
7.	Haryana	920.00	839.00	1025.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	560.00	562.82	650.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	880.00	684.00	950.00
10.	Karnataka	3025.00	3025.00	3275.00
11.	Kerala	1000.00	1019.77	1260.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.00	2018.21	2750.00
13.	Maharashtra	3804.00	3833.60	4400.00
14.	Manipur	230.00	174.84	240.00
15.	Meghalaya	281.00	281.00	281.00
16.	Mizoram	185.00	181.00	207.66
17.	Nagaland	203.50	168.41	220.00
18.	Orissa	1450.00	1095.19	1951.00
19.	Punjab	1250.00	1140.00	1450.00
20.	Rajasthan	1700.00	1704.76	2450.00
21.	Sikkim	120.00	100.12	135.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2101.00	2102.21	2750.00
23.	Tripura	310.00	220.03	310.00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4050.00	2800.00	4562.00
25.	West Bengal	1550.00	1020.94	1706.00
Total (States):		33794.50	28752.49	38910.66

[Translation]

Production and Consumption of Fertilizers

1147. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production and consumption of Urea, Potash, Phosphatic fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether the fertilizers are imported in order to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the cost of the fertilizers imported and produced in the country;

(d) whether the Government have completely done away with the subsidy given on fertilizers; and

(e) 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) The details of consumption and production in terms of nutrients during the year 1993-94 are as under:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Name of the Nutrient	Consumption (Provisional)	Indigenous Production
Nitrogen	87.85	72.31
Phosphates	26.69	18.16
Potash	9.08	—

*The entire requirement of Potash is imported as there are no known sources of Potash in the country.

(b) Import of fertilizers is made to bridge the gap between the demand and indigenous availability.

(c) Currently, only urea fertilizer is covered under statutory price control. The cost of production of fertilizers varies from plant to plant depending upon the feed-stock used, health and vintage of the plant, capacity utilisation, energy consumption etc. In the case of urea, the weighted average retention price per tonne of urea, which is the weighted average cost of production as assessed by the Government, is Rs. 4888/-. As against this, the prices of imported urea varies from time to time depending upon the price at which such imports are contracted. The latest contracted price of urea is US \$202.5 C&F per tonne.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Advocate Bill

1148. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the (Second Amendment) Advocate Bill 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to charge a fixed amount from complainant/defendant in respect of complaints made against any Advocate so that poor are not exploited by charging huge amount;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) A proposal to withdraw the Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992 is under consideration of Government.

(c) to (e) Under the rules of Bar Council of India, a fee of Rs. 100/- has been prescribed in respect of a complaint made against any advocate. The Bar Council of India is of the view that the amount of Rs. 100/- charged is only a fraction of expenses incurred per case and is not excessive according to the present conditions.

Glider Accident at Bhubaneswar

1149. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Level N.C.C. Air Wings have been provided with gliders for training;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same is checked up before commencement of flying by qualified technical staff, and;

(d) if so, the reasons for recent glider accident occurred at Bhubaneswar and the remedial steps proposed to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) In NCC, there are 58 Air Squadrons, out of which, 34 Squadrons have their own Gliders and 13 Squadrons are conducting gliding activities with the assistance of Gliding Clubs, 11 Squadrons are technical Squadrons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause(s) of the accident, and to recommend preventive measures.

Cooperative Group Housing Societies

1150. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies allotted land by DDA so far;

(b) the number of societies waiting for the allotment of land and the time by which the allotment of land is likely to be made to such societies;

(c) whether the Government propose to start registration of Cooperative Group Housing Societies land by DDA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that 667 cooperative group housing societies have been allotted specific plots of land in various parts of Delhi. Out of about 1400 cooperative group housing societies, which were registered in the year 1983, 406 eligible societies have also been offered land. The DDA also proposes to offer plots of land to another 90 eligible waitlisted societies during the year 1994-95. About 400 societies are proposed to be allotted land during the 8th Five Year Plan period subject to availability of land and infrastructures.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of DDA and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Acquisition of A.L.H.

1151. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to procure an Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH);

(b) if so, whether any discussion have been held with any probable supplier; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) A public sector company, the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), are developing the Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) for use by the Defence Services.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Wasteland in Uttar Pradesh

1152. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of funds allocated for reclamation of wasteland during the last three years, State-wise?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): Afforestation/ Tree Planting is carried out over various categories of land, including wastelands, under Point No.16 of the 20-Point Programme. The details of the allocation under this Programme, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, for the last three years are given at Statement attached.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1991-92 Allocation	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2878.00	2510.52	3324.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	624.64	434.55	511.00
3.	Assam	1848.84	1520.00	1217.00
4.	Bihar	4245.00	2112.46	3381.46
5.	Goa	104.65	156.95	150.80
6.	Gujarat	5819.69	6713.93	6684.04
7.	Haryana	3937.75	4576.57	3777.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2754.98	4746.00	6063.13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1997.00	1795.95	1108.02
10.	Karnataka	5577.51	6157.87	7548.04
11.	Kerala	1991.50	1215.00	695.05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7031.00	5512.96	7350.68*
13.	Maharashtra	5177.87	7624.11	8936.45
14.	Manipur	491.12	573.65	284.49@
15.	Meghalaya	1407.37	1164.07	1084.20
16.	Mizoram	290.00	870.00	906.09
17.	Nagaland	169.27	155.38*	150.11*
18.	Orissa	3669.36	4208.00	4069.50
19.	Punjab	944.12	1159.50	1672.70
20.	Rajasthan	7703.66	9583.00*	12550.44*
21.	Sikkim	494.73	383.87	364.82
22.	Tamil Nadu	1773.69	4640.70	5199.39
23.	Tripura	1326.30	1158.04	1163.63
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9742.99	6790.16	9043.33
25.	West Bengal	2740.31	2880.00*	2098.30@
26.	A & N Islands	120.00	116.25	114.85
27.	Chandigarh	30.00	30.00	170.00
28.	D & N Haveli	93.54	97.20	200.00
29.	Daman & Diu	17.00	13.00	13.00
30.	Delhi	100.00	281.00	197.00
31.	Lakshadweep	8.50	16.00	16.50
32.	Pondicherry	88.57	91.33	131.00
Total:—		75198.96	79288.02	90177.14@

*Revised

@Tentative

[English]

Production of Newsprint

- (c) whether the Government propose to boost the production of newsprint; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

1153. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that public/joint sector newsprint mills have either stopped or reduced production of newsprint hence causing difficulties to the users;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): The four major public/join sector Newsprint Mills, M/s. NEPA Ltd. have reported that during the period April to September, 1994, were forced to reduce production of newsprint due to high inventory of unsold newsprint stock due to lack of orders from newspaper establishments.

Ms. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd (TNPL) have reported that they have reduced their production of newsprint based on the orders received and diverted their production to writing & printing paper. No other public/joint sector newsprint mills have either stopped or reduced production of newsprint.

(c) and (d): Government have taken following steps to increase the indigenous production of newsprint:-

(i) A capacity of 6.90 lakh tonnes by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent has been sanctioned.

(ii) Under the New Industrial Policy Newsprint units based on minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agro-residues and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from compulsory industrial licensing subject to locational policy. As a result of this 30 IEMs for a total capacity of about 15.77 lakh tonnes have been filed by the intending entrepreneurs for the manufacture of newsprint.

(iii) Customs duty on import of wood pulp for manufacture of newsprint has been abolished. Newsprint is exempted from excise duty.

(iv) With a view to encouraging the indigenous availability of newsprint such paper mills who are producing paper conforming to BIS standards for newsprint and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satisfactory by them, are being considered by Government for inclusion in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962. At present there are 21 newsprint mills in the country with an annual installed capacity of about 5.40 lakh tonnes which have already been included in Schedule I.

Closure of Hindustan Insecticides Limited

1154. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Limited is facing closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to save the workers from retrenchment;

(d) whether H.I.L. has obtained any order from the Ministry of Health for supply of DDT for the year 1994-95; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a), (b), (d) and (e). The DDT plants of Ms. Hindustan Insecticides Limited had been facing closure since the regular orders for supply of DDT were not received from the Ministry of Health, the sole customer for DDT. In order to avert a crisis, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Health. Regular orders for supply of DDT, though for a lesser quantity, have since been received on 15/7.11.1994 from the Ministry of

Health, and the DDT plants have again started functioning.

(c) Does not arise.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

1155. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some guidelines have been issued to the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of his ministry to improve their performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of such undertakings which are incurring losses and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to check their losses?

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 performance of all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is reviewed by the Government on a regular basis. During these review meetings, suggestions, are given to the undertakings to improve their performance.

(c) The following Central PSUs have reported losses in the year 1993-94:-

1. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFC)
2. Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI)
3. Projects & Development of India Ltd. (PDIL)
4. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL)
5. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL)
6. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)
7. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL)
8. Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL)
9. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)
10. Hindustan Antibiotic Ltd. (HAL)
11. Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL)

HFC and FCI have incurred losses due to low capacity utilisation mainly on account of design/equipment deficiencies, frequent equipment breakdown, ageing of plants, power problems, etc. The losses of PPCL and MFL, which produce phosphatic fertilizers were also due to low capacity utilisation of their plants arising out of reduced off takes consequent to increase in the price of phosphatic fertilizers following decontrol in August, 1992 and higher cost of production *vis-a-vis* the price of imported DAP. In case of MFL, the acute shortage of water in Madras City has also contributed to its loss. RCF has suffered loss mainly due to additional liability on Kuwaiti Dinar loan due to exchange rate fluctuation. Losses in PDIL, which is an engineering consultancy organisation, were mainly due to lack of order for catalysts and reduced job opportunities for Engineering Consultancy Division.

IDPL, SSPL, BIL and BCPL have incurred losses mainly due to under-utilisation of existing capacity, non-availability of working capital, excess manpower, huge interest burden, old technology, etc.

As regards HAL, it incurred loss during the year 1993-94 mainly due to provision towards interest on Government term loans.

(d) HFC, FCI and PDIL have been declared as sick companies and referred to BIFR. ICICI has been appointed as the operating agency for these companies with the direction to submit unitwise revival plans. In the mean time, budgetary support, to the extent possible, is being provided to enable these companies to meet the expenditure on normal renewal/replacement, etc. As regards, MFL, it has commissioned Tertiary Treatment and Reverse osmosis plant to produce 3.5 mgd. water from the city sewerage. Revamping of its plant has been taken up. Having been compensated for the loss incurred due to exchange rate fluctuations of RCF's Kuwaiti Dinar loan, the company is likely to earn pre-tax profit during the year 1994-95. PPCL is making extensive efforts for cost reductions and efficiency improvement which will improve its overall performance in future.

IDPL, BIL, BCPL and SSPL have been formally declared sick and referred to BIFR. The revival plans for IDPL and SSPL have already been approved by the BIFR and those for BIL and BCPL are awaiting final orders. With the capital restructuring of HAL, the company is expected to improve its overall performance in future.

Housing Projects in Gujarat

1156. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some housing projects have been launched in Gujarat with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which this assistance is being utilised; and

(c) the number of houses constructed under construction with the locations 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) to (c) Under KFW (Germany) line of credit provided to Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) for sanctioning & releasing loans for construction of low cost houses, a loan assistance of Rs.11.22 lakhs has been given to Bha Nalkantha Khadi Gramodyog Mandal, Ranpur, Gujarat for construction of 66 tenements for the employees of the above mentioned society.

No other foreign assistance exclusively for housing activities in the State has been extended to Govt. of Gujarat.

[Translation]

Power Generation

1157. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies are being invited or their assistance is being sought for generating power

through non conventional energy sources in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the names and details of such companies?

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) Private Sector investment by foreign companies in the field of non-conventional energy is being explored by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources. A number of tie-ups between various Indian and foreign companies have taken place in recent past for the setting up of manufacturing units in renewable energy systems and devices. Interest has been expressed by the following foreign companies for power generation through non-conventional energy in Maharashtra:

1. Ms International Business Connections, an NRI Company in Australia, has shown its willingness to invest in India including two sites with a total capacity of 7 MW in Bombay.

2. Ms Zelcron Industries Inc., USA have offered to Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu directly, for setting up Biomass-based Electricity generating projects from municipal city wastes.

3. Ms Thermochem Inc., California, USA have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Ms. Ajinkyatarra Cooperative Sugar Mills, Maharashtra for setting up of a Project for generation of 10 MW power through bagasse gasification.

4. Ms. Siemens Solar, USA are setting up a 1 MW per year module line with Siemens Solar India, New Delhi at Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

5. Ms. Eco Solar, Pune is working with University of Colorado, USA for developing Cadmium Telluride based PV modules with an annual capacity of 700 KW.

6. Ms. Emgee Solar Systems, Bombay have entered into an MOU with Martin Marietta of USA for manufacture of Cu₂S₂ (Copper Indium diselenide) based PV Modules.

[English]

Braithwaite and Company Limited

1158. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

whether IRBI, Calcutta has floated tender seeking alternative promoter for the Braithwaite and Company Limited, situated in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal for revival of the Company from its employees; and

(d) if so, 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) Ms Braithwaite & Company Ltd. (BCL) a central public sector company is presently before BIFR. It was declared sick by the BIFR and IRBI was appointed as Operating

Agency(OA) BIFR has advised Government to prepare the revival package which is under active consideration of the Government. meanwhile, BIFR has directed the OA to advertise for an alternative possibility and the OA has since advertised the offer for take over of the Company in Business Standard and Anand Bazar Patrika on 4.10.94.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the meetings of the Special Tripartite Committee on Engineering Industry, Workers' Union of the Company had submitted a revival plan. The revival scheme which inter-alia examines their suggestions is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

No Industry Districts In Gujarat

1159. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 'no Industry districts' in Gujarat;

(b) the steps taken to set up industries in these districts; and

(c) the estimated number of industries likely to be set up during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) In Gujarat only Dangs district was identified in the category of 'No-Industry Districts'. Government of India was operating a scheme for development of infrastructure in the No-Industry Districts. Under the scheme no such project was approved in the Dangs district of Gujarat. The scheme was discontinued after the announcement of the new Growth Centre Scheme in 1988.

[English]

Match Box Industry

1160. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether match box industry in Kanpur, U.P. is facing acute shortage of raw material;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for inadequate supply or shortage of raw material; and

(c) the remedial steps being proposed in this regard?

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. All the raw materials for Match Industry except softwood and match wax are freely available in the market. Allocations for softwood and match wax are made by the State authorities. None of the concerned agencies at the Central as well as State level have received any representation from the safety match units in Kanpur about non-availability of any raw material.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Solar Energy in Gujarat

1161. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the power generation capacity through solar energy in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; 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) to (d) Solar energy can be used for producing electricity through solar thermal or solar photovoltaic routes. An initial proposal was received from the Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) for setting up a 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Project near Bhuj in Kutch region of Gujarat. Generation of power through the solar thermal route is a new technology which is site specific, capital intensive and depends upon various other techno-economic factors. The request of GEDA was examined alongwith other proposals and was not found favourable for the first R&D project. However, projects using solar photovoltaic technology for decentralised applications such as domestic lights, street lights, community T.V., water pumping, small village level power plants, etc. are being implemented by the State Government in Gujarat.

Nagarpalika Elections

1162. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not conducted Nagarpalika election in compliance with the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992; and

(b) The steps taken by the Union Government to make the State Governments to comply with the provision of the amendment to conduct elections?

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) As per the information available, The States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab have conducted elections to Nagarpalikas in compliance with the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 92. The State of Haryana has also conducted elections in respect of Municipal Corporation of the State.

Article 243ZF of the above Act provides that all the Municipalities existing immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 92 shall continue till the expiration of their duration unless sooner dissolved by the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State. In view of this, elections to such Nagarpalikas will be held only after they have completed their prescribed tenure.

(b) The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 has not prescribed any time limit within which elections

are to be held for constituting the Municipalities. However, the State Govts. have been advised to take immediate steps for constituting Municipalities according to the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, within such time as is absolutely necessary for completing the election process.

Cyclonic Storms

1163. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of cyclonic storms have been increasing every year since 1960 and there have been multiple land crossings in several States;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any study in this regard; and

(c) 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, Study of last 100 year-records indicate that there is no such trend in the frequency of occurrence of cyclonic storms in the Indian

Sea though there is year to year fluctuation in their number. There have been multiple land crossings from time to time but this is not unusual though rare.

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

Foreign Investment Proposals

1164. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared some foreign investment/ie-up proposals recently;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals cleared, sector and country-wise; and

(c) the number of proposals which are still under consideration?

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. Statements showing Sector-wise and Country-wise break-up of Foreign Investment Proposals cleared during the period from 1991 to 1994 (Upto October) are attached as Statement I and Statement II respectively.

(c) Receipt and consideration of proposals is a continuous process.

Statement-I

Sector-Wise Break-up of foreign Investment During the years 1991-1992, 1993 and 1994 (upto October)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994 (upto Oct.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Metallurgical Industries	2.23	58.87	1246.53	884.75
2.	Fuels	2.30	1504.11	2822.54	2137.15
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.72	0.12	53.86	3.47
4.	Prime Movers (Other than Elec. Generators)	—	—	—	2.24
5.	Electrical Equipment	101.39	371.84	645.85	563.64
6.	Telecommunications	13.58	119.07	46.98	14.68
7.	Transportation	20.11	145.36	306.25	1178.52
8.	Industrial Machinery	55.70	70.71	86.84	652.64
9.	Machine Tools	1.97	6.73	12.99	17.94
10.	Agricultural Machinery	—	6.64	—	—
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	0.98	0.55	0.60	111.73
12.	Misc. Mechanical and Engg. Industry	0.84	37.17	40.38	67.65
13.	Commercial Office and Household Equipment	—	63.81	9.27	8.71

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14.	Medical and Surgical appliances	4.25	3.60	6.17	6.31
15.	Industrial Instruments	2.07	14.81	1.69	0.84
16.	Scientific Instruments	1.65	32.89	—	0.34
17.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	—	—	—	—
18.	Fertilizers	1.00	—	1.66	0.99
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	146.32	421.17	349.89	1122.12
20.	Photographic Raw Films and Paper	—	7.90	10.73	—
21.	Dye Stuffs	—	0.08	13.68	0.25
22.	Dugs and Pharmaceuticals	0.80	30.17	29.91	128.80
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	18.55	139.25	119.21	906.14
24.	Paper and Pulp including paper products	4.40	20.15	115.27	198.34
25.	Sugar	—	—	53.50	—
26.	Fermentation Industries	—	4.99	147.45	16.00
27.	Food Processing Industries	54.09	402.22	907.87	521.84
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	3.03	6.13	10.88	11.68
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	—	18.86	0.47	21.91
30.	Rubber Goods	1.09	2.37	54.09	21.14
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	3.14	27.25	17.04	11.74
32.	Glue and Gelatin	—	—	—	—
33.	Glass	0.75	0.34	49.98	85.76
34.	Ceramics	12.74	19.38	30.08	115.18
35.	Cement and Gypsum products	12.00	6.79	25.20	177.73
36.	Timber Products	—	—	0.16	—
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—	—
38.	Consultancy Services	5.81	12.16	10.31	11.28
39.	Service Sector	—	67.21	1136.28	1056.76
40.	Hotel and Tourism	—	188.77	392.88	427.17
41.	Trading Company	—	5.43	22.57	33.10
42.	Misc. Industries	63.52	81.74	118.29	270.97
Total		534.11	3887.54	8659.33	10745.03

Statement-II

Country-wise Breakup of Foreign direct investment approved during 1991 to 1994. (Upto Oct.)

(Rs. in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of country	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	U.S.A.	1858.5	12315.0	34618.5	17862.4
2.	U.K.	321.0	1176.7	8227.3	12336.9

Sl. No.	Name of country	1991	1992	1993	1994
3.	Germany	418.0	862.7	1758.3	5357.5
4.	Australia	26.1	776.2	295.6	3856.3
5.	Japan	527.1	6102.3	2574.3	3594.1
6.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
7.	Mauritius	—	—	1242.4	2347.4
8.	Hongkong	211.5	570.8	879.5	1274.1
9.	Netherlands	559.2	867.9	3216.5	1046.3
10.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
11.	Afghanistan	—	—	1.0	—
12.	Armenia	—	—	1.0	—
13.	Austria	15.9	61.4	155.7	198.2
14.	Bahamas	—	7.5	—	81.2
15.	Bahrain	—	4.0	4.1	17.0
16.	Belgium	16.1	237.0	60.0	62.4
17.	Belorussia	—	—	0.5	—
18.	Bermuda	—	33.2	—	260.3
19.	Brazil	0.1	1.1	—	—
20.	British Virgin Islands	—	5.3	46.0	—
21.	Canada	48.6	7.8	272.8	417.1
22.	Cayman Island	—	—	33.0	35.0
23.	Channel Island	—	—	—	12.5
24.	China	7.5	—	616.6	272.5
25.	Czech Republic	—	—	4.4	—
26.	Czechoslovakia	—	52.6	—	—
27.	Denmark	111.7	252.3	319.9	510.6
28.	Estonia	—	—	70.0	—
29.	Finland	25.3	105.0	20.7	72.1
30.	France	183.3	296.4	1290.9	313.2
31.	Hungary	—	—	22.7	1.6
32.	Indonesia	—	19.0	3.8	0.0
33.	Ireland	—	0.1	1656.4	7.5
34.	Israel	—	12.7	14.6	69.3
35.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.6	3578.6
36.	Kazakistan	—	—	16.0	—
37.	Korea (North)	1.6	—	—	—
38.	Korea (South)	61.5	394.0	293.3	603.7
39.	Kuwait	—	0.9	0.5	30.9
40.	Latvia	—	2.6	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of country	1991	1992	1993	1994
41.	Luxembourg	—	—	29.0	—
42.	Malaysia	1.8	744.3	84.8	242.9
43.	Maldives	—	—	—	6.0
44.	Malta	—	1.3	—	—
45.	Mexico	—	52.8	2389.8	0.1
46.	Nepal	—	—	—	0.2
47.	New Zealand	—	3.2	0.5	0.0
48.	Nigeria	—	—	—	15.4
49.	Norway	3.8	9.2	26.7	3.1
50.	Oman	—	—	5429.8	15.8
51.	Panama	—	—	25.5	—
52.	Phillipines	—	50.0	132.5	34.0
53.	Poland	0.4	—	1.5	—
54.	Portugal	1.6	12.0	140.0	0.0
55.	Qatar	—	45.3	—	—
56.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
57.	Singapore	13.7	602.1	667.4	955.6
58.	Slovakia	—	—	0.5	0.0
59.	Spain	3.3	19.2	98.0	20.2
60.	Sri Lanka	—	—	15.1	23.6
61.	Sweden	69.8	484.1	6.2	62.6
62.	Switzerland	355.0	6897.6	4268.0	264.4
63.	Taiwan	4.5	180.0	100.1	78.9
64.	Thailand	—	25.2	3684.2	91.8
65.	U.A.E.	22.0	64.5	4044.9	512.3
66.	Ukraine	—	8.4	2.8	4.5
67.	Uruguay	—	0.1	—	—
68.	West Indies	—	3.0	—	0.5
69.	Yugoslavia	—	4.4	—	—
70.	NBI*	197.0	4391.3	10433.2	4307.4
71.	Euro Issues	—	—	—	45510.9
72.	All Countries including above	5341.1	38875.4	88593.3	107450.3

[Translation]

Import of Urea

1165. SHRI KESRI LAL. Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted some public sector fertilizer units and cooperatives to import urea;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the units and cooperatives granted permission in this regard; and

(d) the quantum of urea to be imported by each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) In order to supplement the efforts of MMTC Ltd. in bringing the requisite quantity of urea into the country, the Government have permitted three Public Sector fertilizer units viz. Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited (PPCL), to import 2 lakh tonnes, 2 lakh tonnes and 1 lakh tonne of urea, respectively.

[English]

Khadi and Cottage Industries in Kerala

1166. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes proposed for the development of khadi and cottage industries in Kerala;

(b) the nature of assistance being provided for setting up such industries in rural areas of the State;

(c) the schemes for which financial assistance is likely to be provided; and

(d) the amount of assistance provided to Kerala under these schemes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (a): In addition to its normal programme for development of KVIC, the KVIC is taking up Special Employment Programme in Perumkadavila Block in Trivandrum (Kerala) and also Special Employment Programme in Allepy District to generate 1000 and 10,000 employment opportunities in the Block and District respectively by 1996-97.

(b) The financial assistance will be provided to implement the above special programmes through KVIC, DRDA and Banks in the form of grant and loan. For the implementation of normal programme KVIC provides financial assistance by way of grant and loan as per its approved patterns of assistance.

(c) The KVIC provides financial assistance to implement the Khadi (Cotton, Woollen, Silk & Buslin) and Village Industries programmes under its purview by way of grant and loan as per its approved patterns of assistance.

(d) The amount of assistance provided to Kerala for the activities during each of the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Khadi		Village Industries			
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1991-92	208.70	55.34	12.13	191.78	220.83	247.12
1992-93	159.29	97.95	43.97	606.45	203.25	704.40
1993-94	149.26	25.40	17.58	244.18	166.84	269.58

Aircraft of Army Helicopter

1167. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an army helicopter crashed sometime in September 1994 killing a Major General and some other officers on board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the findings of the court of inquiry which inquired into the crash; and

(d) the action taken in regard thereto and the compensation paid to the families of deceased personnel?

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) to (d). A Cheetah helicopter piloted by Major J.P. Singh and Major B.K. Deka was on an operational reconnaissance sortie in East Sikkim on 21 September 1994 with Major General K.M. Palande, AVSM General Officer Commanding 27 Infantry Division and Lt. Col. M.P. Singh GSO 1 (Ops) on board. The Helicopter crashed at 0933 hours soon after its being airborne at approximately 0930 hours. A court of inquiry has been ordered on 22 September 1994. The terms of reference of the court of inquiry, require it to investigate the circumstances of the accident and determine its cause, and also to recommend remedial measures to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Report of the court of inquiry has yet to be received. Families of deceased personnel are entitled to pension and death gratuity as per relevant rules. Next of kin are also entitled to ex-gratia payment of Rs. one lakh for air craft accident.

Reservation for Backward Classes

1168. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people belonging to backward classes are likely to get the benefit of reservation in employment under the New Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme with a view to provide special facilities to these classes under the New Industrial Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) Although the Statement on Industrial Policy of July, 1991 does not specifically envisage any reservation in employment for persons belonging to backward classes, they will be benefited as the overall employment opportunities are expected to increase as a result of various measures contained in the Statement.

Corporations In Gujarat

1169. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the corporations in Gujarat which are under the administrative control of Ministry of Industry;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government to each of these corporations as on October, 1994;

(c) the names of corporations which are incurring losses and those who are making profits; and

(d) the total profit/loss incurred by each of them till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There is no corporation of the Ministry of Industry in the State of Gujarat. However, there are units of M/s Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur and National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, in Kharaghoda and Ahmedabad, respectively.

(b) This year, no funds have been released by the Government till October, 1994.

(c) and (d) No separate, Profit/Loss accounts are being maintained for these units.

Sanitation Programme

1170. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
DR. P.R. GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Rural Sanitation Programme is meant for people living in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for providing subsidy to house holds below poverty line for construction of sanitary latrines during 1994-95 and 1995-96, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government propose to collect information regarding sanitary complexes/Sulabh Shochalayas built so far particularly for rural women, State-wise?

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

(b) The target is fixed on year to year basis. The statewide target for construction of household sanitary latrines for people below poverty line during 1994-95 is given in the enclosed statement. Out of the approved unit cost of individual household latrines, 80% of the cost is provided as subsidy to the target group under the programme which is shared on matching basis between Central Government and State Government. The target of 1995-96 will be fixed at the end of 1994-95.

(c) Yes, Sir. The States are required to send quarterly progress report which includes details of village sanitary complexes constructed for women. So far, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have reported construction of 307 and 3 Sanitary Complexes for women respectively.

Statement

Statewise Combined Target (Under CRSP and MNP) for Construction of Household Sanitary Latrines for People Below poverty line during 1994-95

S.No. States/UT	Target (1994-95)
1. Andhra Pradesh	27172
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1000
3. Assam	4700
4. Bihar	52342
5. Goa	1100
6. Gujarat	25000
7. Haryana	6220
8. Himachal Pradesh	55000
9. Jammu & Kashmir	15014
10. Karnataka	112823
11. Kerala	15950
12. Madhya Pradesh	11000
13. Maharashtra	23457
14. Manipur	5650
15. Meghalaya	2400
16. Mizoram	460
17. Nagaland	1200
18. Orissa	12617
19. Punjab	7258
20. Rajasthan	27340
21. Sikkim	450
22. Tamil Nadu	24510
23. Tripura	2200
24. Uttar Pradesh	101438
25. West Bengal	23362
26. A & N Islands	2218
27. Chandigarh	1900
28. D & N Haveli	210
29. Daman & Diu	468
30. Delhi	1468
31. Lakshadweep	568
32. Pondicherry	420
TOTAL	575076

International Congress on Bio-Chemistry and Molecular Biology

1171. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 16th International Congress of Bio-chemistry and Molecular Biology was held for three days in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the conclusions reached and the decision arrived at therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME

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

The Congress has provided a forum to Biological Chemists to interact and share their research experiences with specialists from various parts of the world. The Congress deliberated the current status of research and future directions in selected areas such as Molecular Biology, Genetics, Reproductive Biology, Biotechnology and Control of AIDS about 2000 individual scientists from

62 countries presented their findings during the Congress. The special features of the Congress were:

- six plenary lectures, including two by Nobel Laureates;
- 75 symposia on various topics;
- two-day special programme for the young scientists;
- 13 Satellite Symposia at eight centres;
- Symposia to encourage greater interaction between industry—academic institutions—National Labs.

The feed-back received on the conclusion of the Congress indicated that:

- quality and level of research in the areas of Molecular Biology & Biochemistry has enhanced considerably in the country during the last decade.
- there is need to have greater interaction between Industry—Academic Institutions—National Labs.
- large number of young scientists are engaged in research in frontier areas of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry.

[Translation]

Plastic Manufacturing Units

1172. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale plastic manufacturing units are in deep crisis due to continuous rise in the prices of P.V.C. resin;

(b) whether P.V.C. resin manufacturers are arbitrarily increasing the prices of P.V.C. resin; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to contain the prices?

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) PVC Resin is under open general licence for imports. The Small Scale Industry as well as organised Sector units therefore have the option of importing PVC or buying the same locally based on their commercial judgement. Prices of PVC Resin and their raw materials are not under price control and are governed by market forces.

International as well as domestic prices of PVC resin have increased during the last 6/8 months. It is reported by PVC producers that this is because of increase in international prices of their raw materials some of which have to be imported.

Explosion in Ammunition Factory, Khadki

1173. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons were killed recently following massive explosion in the ammunition factory at Khadki near Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the inquiry conducted into the circumstances leading to the explosion; and

(d) 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) and (b) Nine workmen lost their lives in an explosion that took place in one building of the Ammunition Factory, Khadki on 10 October, 1994.

(c) and (d) The findings of the Board of Inquiry constituted for the mishap and the comments of the Ordnance Factory Board thereon are expected to be received shortly.

[Translation]

Government land occupied by land mafia

1174. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government land is under occupation of land mafia in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on 1.12.94 and its market price; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reclaim such land and the area of land reclaimed during 1993-94 so far?

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) Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported as under:—

Delhi Development Authority:

No comprehensive survey has been conducted in respect of unauthorised occupation of land under the management of DDA. However 1329 acres of Nazul land as per details given below has been reported under encroachment.

Jhuggies	459.00 acres
Religious institutions	84.51 acres
Commercial	67.00 acres
Under litigation/Stay orders	278.70 acres
Others	439.79 acres

No evaluation to assess the market price has been done.

Security Guards and revenue staff have been posted to keep watch and ward on DDA land. As soon as an attempt is made to encroach on DDA land, the same is removed with the help of land protection machinery. During the period 1993-94, DDA has reclaimed 859 acres of land.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi:

According to MCD, about 950 Sq. yards land of MCD in Narela Zone, the market price of which is approximately Rs. 10.00 lakhs, is reported to be under unauthorised occupation.

MCD has reclaimed 50 Sq. yards land in Narela Lampur Road till 1-12-1994. 100 Sq. yard land could not be got vacated due to strong public resistance. The remaining land is under litigation in the Court of Law.

Land & Development Office, Delhi Cantonment, Central Public Works Deptt. and the New Delhi Municipal Council have reported that no land under their control is under occupation of land Mafia.

[English]

Term "My Lord"

1175. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the form of addressing Judges in various courts continues to be as it existed during British Rule in India;

(b) whether the terms "My Lord" and "Your Honour" are mandatory form of addressing a Judges in a court;

(c) whether the Government have made any thinking towards such British-days traditions, including the Dress that Judges are required to wear-like gown, wig headgear etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons for not introducing Indian ethos and culture in this sphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) The form of addressing Judges in various Courts have evolved over the years between the Bar and the Bench and it would be appropriate that any change or reform should emanate from these sources.

Power through wind

1176. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of estimated cost of power produced through wind energy during the year 1994-95;

(b) whether the cost of the power produced through wind energy is cheaper than power produced through other sources of non-conventional energy; and

(c) if so, the target fixed for power production through wind energy during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The average cost of wind power generation is generally in the range of Rs. 2.00-2.50 per unit, depending upon the site.

(b) The cost of generation from wind compares favourably with power produced from other non-conventional energy sources.

(c) A goal of 85 MW has been fixed for wind power projects for 1994-95.

Policy of Constructing Bungalows in Cantonments

1177. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to liberalise the existing policy of construction and repairs of bungalows in cantonment areas is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) There are restrictions on construction/repairs of bungalows only on land/sites belonging to Government and given out on "Old Grant" terms. There is an ongoing reappraisal of the present policy. The final decisions of Government on the issue cannot be anticipated at this stage.

Bench of Madras High Court

1178. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a Bench of Madras High Court in Madurai; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Government of India can take action in the matter only when a specific, complete proposal is received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, in the light of recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Madras High Court. No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

Bomb Blasts

1179. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the bomb blast/explosion took place at different places in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months and the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof;

(b) the outcome of the enquiry conducted, if any;

(c) the number of persons arrested as a result thereof;

(d) whether any militant outfit has claimed any responsibility for these bomb blasts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the compensation paid to the victims of the blasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (f) Information to be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Farm Houses on DDA Land

1180. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has made any survey to identify those farm houses in Delhi which have been built unauthorisedly on DDA land in violation of the regulations;

(b) the number of farm houses so identified;

(c) the number of such houses demolished by DDA;

(d) the reasons for not demolishing the remaining ones;

(e) whether the owner/occupants of the unauthorised farm houses not yet demolished, have been served with notice for self-demolition; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that no farm house has come up on DDA land.

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

Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra

1181. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra at present;

(b) the details of those undertakings which are incurring losses and the loss incurred by each of them during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for these losses; and

(d) the steps taken to revive the sick public undertakings in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) and (b) As on 31-3-1993, there were 28 Central PSEs having their registered offices in the State of Maharashtra. The name of these PSEs are given at page No. S-213 of Vol. I of P.E. Survey 1992-93, laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 23.2.1994. Detail of net loss of loss making PSEs during last five years is given at S-46 to S-50 in the same volume.

(c) Reasons for losses are enterprise specific. However, some of the main reasons are old and obsolete plants and machinery, outdated technology, surplus man power, heavy interest burden etc.

(d) Out of 28 Central PSEs in Maharashtra, 4 PSEs namely, Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd. and NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd. have been registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as per provision of Sick Industries Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1965 amended in 1991. BIFR have appointed Operating Agency in each registered case for formulation of revival/rehabilitation package. BIFR have recommended to concerned High Court for winding up of National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.

Research and Development Package

1182. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development package for pharmaceutical industry has been delayed beyond the stipulated time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, its broad features, and

(d) the expenditure on Research and Development for drug unit to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) The pharmaceutical industry already enjoys various incentives for Research and Development under the present Drug Policy. For giving, further impetus to basic research, Government has decided as follow:—

(1) A new drug which has not been produced elsewhere, if developed through indigenous R&D would be put outside price control for a period of 10 years from the date of commercial production if favour of the Company who undertook the R&D.

(2) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals would set up an inter-Ministerial group to decide, within a set time frame, on measures to give further impetus to R&D in the Drug Sector.

The measures at (1) above has come into effect with the announcement of "Modificaitons in Drug Policy, 1986", in September, 1994. As regards (2) above, the inter-Ministerial group has since been constituted and is seized of the issues involved.

[Translation]

Funds to Bihar for non-conventional energy sources

1183. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for the development of Non-conventional sources of energy in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the amount earmarked and target fixed for this purpose in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the power likely to be generated from these sources in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) An amount of about Rs. 6.54 crores have been released to various Organisations/Institutions in the State of Bihar, in last three years, under different programmes/projects implemented for the development of Non-conventional Sources of Energy.

(b) The funds for programmes of non-conventional energy sources are provided to State as per the financial norms of various programmes on year to year basis. The State-wise targets are not fixed for the full plan period.

(c) The cumulative installed capacity/number of non-conventional energy systems installed in the State of Bihar are given in the Statement attached.

Statement-I

Table - I referred to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1183 in respect of part (c) of the question.

Number of cumulative NRSE systems installed in the State of Bihar.

Sl. No.	NRSE Systems	Installation
1.	Family Type Biogas Plants	80000
2.	CBP/IBP	15
3.	Improved Chulha	830590
4.	Solar Water Heating Systems & other ST systems	2612m ²
5.	Solar Cookers	730
6.	SPV Street Lights	248
7.	SPV Domestic Lights	6
8.	SPV Community TV	33
9.	Solar lanterns	895
10.	SPV Water Pumps	82
11.	Wind Pumping Systems	252

CAPART

1184. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAPART has implemented any scheme for the generation of employment of rural masses;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the total number of employment generated by CAPART during the last three years;

(d) the number of rural masses have been benefited so far during the last three years;

(e) the number of persons likely to be benefited during the Eighth Plan period;

(f) the total amount allocated for the scheme; and

(g) the efforts being made to utilise the remaining amount?

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

(b) CAPART is implementing Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) through the voluntary agencies with the primary objective of generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas.

(c) and (d) Under JRY projects implemented through CAPART, 77.74 lakh mandays of employment have been generated during the last three years.

(e) No targets have been fixed for the Eighth Plan period;

(f) and (g) Funds under JRY are released to CAPART annually based on the requirements as per the project proposals received from voluntary agencies. During the last three years, CAPART has been given Rs. 25 crores under JRY. CAPART has utilised Rs. 26.53 crores including the opening balances available with them during this period.

Tiny Sector

1185. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since finalised a policy package for the tiny sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

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) The proposed policy is under consultation with various Ministries/Department, after which the policy will be finalised.

CAPART

1186. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned under CAPART in Madhya Pradesh for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 scheme wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to hand over the work of assessment, inspection and control of undergoing work under CAPART Scheme to the district administration (Collector); and

(c) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAM BHAI HARJI BHAI PATEL): (a) A Statement giving schemewise details of number of voluntary agencies assisted, number of projects sanctioned, amount sanctioned and amount released by CAPART during the year 1993-94 and for the period 1.4.1994 to 31.10.1994 to voluntary agencies in Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed *Statement-I* and *Statement-II*.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	No. of Project	No. of Agencies	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1. Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	06	04	09.60	06.08
2. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	01	01	01.83	01.82
3. Public Cooperation (PC)	09	03	48.72	34.61
4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	04	03	12.31	07.07
5. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	08	06	13.53	10.49
6. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	07	07	31.48	18.86
7. Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)	13	09	03.57	02.20

Name of Scheme	No. of Project	No. of Agencies	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
8. Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)	02	02	06.71	06.05
9. Social Animators Training (SAT)	04	04	02.25	02.82
Total	54	39	130.00	90.00

Statement-II

From 1.4 1994 to 31.10.1994

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	No. of Project	No. of Agencies	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1. Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	03	03	07.19	04.66
2. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	01	01	04.69	01.32
3. Public Cooperation (PC)	03	03	11.58	04.47
4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	02	02	08.55	06.68
5. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	10	10	22.13	09.31
6. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	03	02	10.97	09.58
7. Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)	02	02	00.55	01.05
8. Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)	01	01	06.50	04.04
9. Social Animators Training (SAT)	02	02	00.82	01.20
Total	27	26	72.98	42.31

Jhuggi Dwellers in Chandigarh

1187. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jhuggi dwellers in Chandigarh at present and during each of the last three years;

(b) number of such dwellers given sites/tenements in rehabilitation colonies during this period; and

(c) number of new jhuggis estimated to have come up during each of 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)

1991-92	—	19754	} Structures
1992-93	—	18205	
1993-94	—	15459	
1994-95	—	13976	
(Upto 30.11.94)			

(b) 1991-92	—	Nil	} Families
1992-93	—	1549	
1993-94	—	2746	
1994-95	—	1483	
(Upto 30.11.94)			

(c) No survey has been conducted after the year 1990. However the jhuggies were demolished from time to time during the last three years.

Subsidy of Fertilizer Mixtures

1188. PROF. K. V. THOMAS.
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to extent the subsidy to the manufacturers of fertilizer mixtures, and

(b) 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Militant activities in Jammu and Kashmir

1189. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the militant activities have increased or come down in Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the control of Doda area in Kashmir has gone completely into the hands of militants; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps Government propose to take to curb militancy in the State?

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 militants have tried to keep their activities at a high level in Jammu

and Kashmir. However, there has been a qualitative and perceptible change in the situation on ground level, which is reflected in the successes achieved in anti militant operation of the security forces, persisting inter group clashes, increased atrocities by militants on civilians, growing disenchantment among the people with the activities of the militants and a visible changes in their mood.

(c) The situation in Doda is under control.

(d) With a view to flushing out the militants and creating a sense of security and confidence among the people the presence of security forces has been augmented, particularly in the sensitive, vulnerable and far-flung areas. Ex-servicemen have been recruited to strengthen the local police and patrolling and vigilance on the LOC has been further intensified. Antimilitant operations have been stepped up in the district and elsewhere in the State. The pressure on militants will be maintained, along with other measures to isolate them and draw the people into the mainstream.

[Translation]

Development of towns

1190. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sent any proposals for additional Central assistance for the development of cities and towns.

(b) if so, the names of such cities and towns, 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) and (c). So far during the Eighth Five Year Plan, 170 new project proposals received for development of cities and towns under the IDSMT Scheme which were in conformity with the guidelines of the Scheme, have been approved and Central Assistance amounting to Rs 34.11 crores released. The names of the 170 towns covered under IDSMT during the Eighth Plan are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

List of Towns covered under the IDSMT schemes during VIII Plan (Upto 13.12.1994)

S. No. State/Town

1. ANDHRA PRADESH
 1. Wanaparthy
 2. Kakinada
 3. Jaggayyapetta
 4. Kurnool
 5. Cuddapah
 6. Nidadavolur
 7. Madanapally

S. No. State/Town

8. Chirela
9. Repalle
10. Ponnur
11. Narayanpet
12. Jagitial
13. Srikalahasti
14. Nizamabad
15. Anantapur
16. Vikarabad
17. Chilakaluripet
18. Amalapuram
19. Miryalaguda
20. Adoni
21. Sangareddy
22. Gudur
23. Hindupur
24. Bodhan
2. ASSAM
 1. Nalbari
 2. Mangaldoi
3. GOA
 1. Curchorem
4. GUJARAT
 1. Wadhwan
 2. Bharuch
 3. Nadiad
 4. Borsad
 5. Dhoraji
 6. Palitana
5. JAMMU & KASHMIR
 1. Samba
 2. Sopore
 3. R.S. Pura
6. KARNATAKA
 1. Tiptur
 2. Gowribidanur
 3. Badami
 4. Gurumitkal
 5. Soundatti
 6. Byadgi
 7. Karwar
 8. Bidar
 9. Haveri
 10. Bellary
 11. Madhugiri
 12. K.R. Nagar
 13. Iikal
 14. Nippani
 15. Doddaballarpur
 16. Bailhongal
 17. Mudalgi
 18. Mulbagal
 19. Lingasugur
 20. Mandya
 21. Bijapur
 22. Laxmeshwar
 23. Shiggaon

S. No. State/Town

24. Savanur
 25. Badag-Betageri
 26. Kottur
 27. Malur
 28. Shorapur
 29. Kundapur
 7. KERALA
 1. Alappuzha
 2. Kollam
 3. Chertala
 8. MADHYA PRADESH
 1. Sagar
 2. Mandsaur
 3. Tikkamgarh
 4. Mandla
 5. Multai
 6. Pandrauna
 7. Sausar
 8. Khandwa
 9. Jaora
 9. MAHARASHTRA
 1. Jalgaon
 2. Srirampur
 3. Shirpur (Wardada)
 4. Wani
 5. Ambad
 6. Ahmednagar
 7. Kopargaon
 8. Latur
 9. Paltan
 10. Sangamner
 11. Sangi
 12. Dhule
 13. Mukhed
 14. Pachora
 15. Warora
 16. Bhusawal
 17. Deglur
 18. Gandhiglang
 19. Parthur
 10. MANIPUR
 1. Sekmai
 2. Thoubal
 3. Nambol
 11. MIZORAM
 1. Serchhip
 2. Kolasib
 12. ORISSA
 1. Jajpur
 2. Vasudevpur
 3. Atagarh
 4. Jarsuguda
 5. Digapahadi
 6. Bhanjan-Nagar
 7. Titilagarh
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S. No.	State/Town
	8. Umerkot
	9. Choudwar
	10. Tarabha
13.	PUNJAB
	1. Rajpura
	2. Malerkotla
	3. Faridkot
14.	RAJASTHAN
	1. Nimbahera
	2. Rajsamond
	3. Jhunjhunu
	4. Ratangarh
	5. Deoli
	6. Bijainagar
	7. Chaksu
	8. Devgarh
	9. Fatehnagar
15.	SIKKIM
	1. Rangpo
16.	TAMIL NADU
	1. Bargur
	2. Idapadi
	3. Tenkasi
	4. Cuddalore
	5. Bhawani
	6. Komarapalayam
	7. Kuruchi
	8. Thiruthangal
	9. Avinashi
	10. Adhirampattinam
	11. Sular
	12. Sathuvachari
	13. Usimpatti
	14. Manmadural
	15. Kodagiri
	16. Thiruvallur
	17. Panneri
	18. Palladam
17.	TRIPURA
	1. Khowai
18.	UTTAR PRADESH
	1. Pilakhua
	2. Thana-Bhawan
	3. Kotdwar
	4. Kandhala
	5. Sirsaganj
	6. Basti
19.	WEST BENGAL
	1. Jhalda
	2. Mal
	3. Mirik
	4. Chakda
	5. Rampurhat
	6. Diamond-Harbour
	7. Nabadwip
	8. Tamluk
	9. Sonamukhi
	10. Mathabhanga
	11. Ashok Nagar—Kalyangarh
	12. Old Malda

S. No.	State/Town
	13. Birnagar
	14. Kulti
	15. Memari
	16. Kaliaganj
	17. Gobardanga
	18. Chandrakona
	19. Kandi
	20. Guskara
20.	PONDICHERRY
	1. Ariyamkuppam

Fruit and Vegetable Market

1191. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the government propose to set up a fruit and vegetable market near Kondli;

(b) the objective of the said proposal and the time by when it is likely to be completed;

(c) the effect on Azadpur fruit and vegetable market; and

(d) the procedure to be adopted for allotment of places/shops in the proposed fruit and vegetable market in Kondli?

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 has reported that as per Master Plan for Delhi 2001 a major regional distribution market with warehousing and truck terminal facility is proposed to be developed near Kondli. The objective of the said proposal are:

(i) to reduce congestion in the city,

(ii) to intercept the maximum regional goods traffic entering Delhi;

(iii) to integrate goods movement by road & rail, and

(iv) to provide integrated facility of wholesale, warehousing and truck terminal; etc.

(c) This would decentralize the activities of Azadpur Fruit and Vegetable Market.

(d) The procedure for allotment in the proposed fruit and vegetable market in Kondli would be decided only after the market is constructed.

[English]

Atomic Power Plants

1192. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of each atomic power plants in the country vis-a-vis production capacity;

(b) the actual power generated by these plants during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the power likely to be generated by these plants by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the power generated from these plants is cheaper in comparison to the power generated from other sources?

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

present total rated installed capacity of each atomic power plant in the country vis-a-vis actual production and capacity factor for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:

Atomic Power Plant	Installed Capacity (MWe)	Actual Generation (Million Units)			Capacity Factors (%)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	91-92	92-93	93-94
Tarapur-1	160	745	1147	898	53.02	81.79	64.05
Tarapur-2	160	966	788	925	68.69	56.24	66.00
Rajasthan-1	100	123	133	183	7.37	15.16	18.58
Rajasthan-2	200	1062	925	1097	60.47	52.80	62.64
Madras-1	220	869	1191	373	42.75	61.80	19.35
Madras-2	220	1292	787	1015	63.58	40.83	52.69
Narora-1	220	532	1031	--*	26.17	53.51	---
Narora-2	220	--@	649	335	---@	44.81	17.36
Kakrapar-1	220	--\$	--\$	621	---\$	---\$	36.00
	1720	5589	6651	5427	51	55	38

* Narora-1 was shut down during 93-94, after the fire incident.

@ NAPP-2 commenced commercial operation from July, 1992.

\$ Kakrapar-1 commenced commercial operation from May, 1993.

(c) A total cumulative installed nuclear generator capacity of 2600 MWe is expected to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period. 9.5 billion units of electricity is expected to be generated during 1996-97.

(d) The tariff of power generated from Atomic Power Stations is generally competitive with that of the power generated by the Coal based thermal power plants in the areas.

Plots to Landless

1193. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots allotted to landless scheduled caste persons in Delhi during the 1980's under the 20-Point programme;

(b) the number of persons who have not been given possession of plots so far;

(c) the reasons for not giving possession of plots to the allottees so far;

(d) whether the Government have maintained any authenticated list of eligible allottees and the plots developed/earmarked; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): As per the information furnished by the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi:—

(a) A total of 28,397 plots were allotted to the landless persons in the rural areas of Delhi during

1980—90. Information in respect of allotments to the scheduled caste persons was not separately maintained.

(b) Physical possession of the plots has not been given in many cases. As complaints to this effect are being received from time to time, exact number is not available.

(c) Because of disputes of different kinds, the possession could not be given to many allottees.

(d) and (e) Govt. of NCT of Delhi has proposed to set up an enquiry committee to look into the matter.

Kendriya Bhandars

1194. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the actual plan outlay for Kendriya Bhandars for the years 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, Kendriya Bhandar-wise;

(b) the original and revised plan outlay in each case for the said period;

(c) the proposed plan outlay for Kendriya Bhandars for 1994-95;

(d) the inter-annual variation between the revised outlay for 1993-94 and the proposed one for 1994-95, Kendriya Bhandar-wise; and

(e) the reasons for the wide variation?

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 (e). No plan outlay for Kendriya Bhandar was given by Government for the year 1991-92 to 1994-95. The information is, therefore, 'nil'.

[Translation]

Per Head Area of Land

1195. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of land per head is decreasing in the country constantly;

(b) if so, the area of land per head during 1950 and its projections for 1990;

(c) whether the Government propose to undertake a comprehensive study for maximum utilisation of land for the future development schemes in view of the constant decline in land availability; and

(d) if so, the measures being contemplated by the Government to arrest this declining trend in availability of land?

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 reported by the Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation per head availability of land during 1951 was 0.9 hectare which has declined to 0.4 hectare during 1991.

(c) and (d). The National Land Use & Conservation Board (NLCB) in the Ministry of agriculture has prepared a National Land Use Policy Outline (NLPO) and action points for optimum utilisation and management of Land Resources of the country. The NLPO was approved by the National Land Use & Wastelands Development Council (NLWC) in its meeting held on 6.2.86 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and circulated to all States/UTs and concerned Central Ministries/Depts. for adoption. Besides the NECB has also entrusted the task of formulation of Perspective Plan for conservation development & management of land resources on zonal basis to Institutes/Consultants of repute in the concerned zones, viz., Northern, Western, Central, Eastern, Southern and North-Eastern zones. The reports of Eastern, Southern & Western Zones have been received and the reports of remaining three zones are awaited.

Reduction in the growth rate of population will ultimately reduce the pressure on land for which necessary measures are taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

[English]

Radiation Exposures

1196. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert committee has been set up by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board to review the radiation exposure to workers in nuclear power plants;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). An Apex Committee to review levels of exposure to radiation workers in the country has been constituted by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The work of the Committee is of a continuing nature. The Committee meets periodically and makes recommendations from time to time.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:

Dr. S.S. Ramaswamy, formerly Director General, Factory Advice Service & Labour Institute and presently a Member of the AERB—Chairman.

The other Members are:

Dr. Arvind Kulkarni, Radiation Oncologist, Bombay Hospital & Research Centre, Bombay.

Dr. Ravi Ramakanthan, Prof. & Head, Department of Radiology, KEM Hospital, Bombay.

Shri G. Vaidyanathan, Deputy Director General, Directorate of Factory Advice Service & Labour Institute, Bombay.

Dr. Abhijit Gangopathyay, Prof. & Head, Department of Personnel Management & Industrial Relations, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

Shri S. Krishnamony, Head, Health Physics Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

Dr. G.K. Iyer, In-charge, Occupational Health Unit, Medical Division, BARC, Bombay.

Dr. K.S. Parthasarathy, Secretary, AERB, Bombay.

Dr. G. Venkataraman, Head, Radiation Protection Services Division, BARC, Bombay.

[Translation]

Investment by NRIs

1197. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the capital investment made by foreign companies and Non-Resident Indians in the industrial sector of the country during 1993-94, till date; and

(b) the industries in which Non-Resident Indians and multinational companies have 50% or more equity holdings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). During the period January, 1993 to October, 1994, approvals have been accorded to Rs. 19604.36 crores of foreign direct investment, including NRI investment. The Sectors where 50% or more foreign equity is involved are Metallurgical Industries, Electronic Equipments, Electronics, Hotel & Tourism related Industry, Industrial Machinery, Scientific Instruments, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Industries, Power etc.

Small and Cottage Industries in Gujarat

1198. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of goods produced by the small and cottage industries in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons working in these industries at present;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the rapid development of this sector; and

(d) the amount provided to these industries during the last three years?

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

[English]

Fire at Kaiga Power Project

1199. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plywood used for packing in the centring work at the reactor number two at the Kaiga Nuclear Power Project caught fire on May 31, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is the second incident of fire at the Kaiga Power Project in the recent past;

(d) if so, when the first fire accident took place; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The plywood used for centring in Reactor Building-2 caught fire due to a welding spark. The fire, which was of a minor nature, was noticed at around 0310 hrs. on 31.5.94 and was extinguished within half an hour with the help of fire staff of Kaiga Project. There was no loss of life or property and no damage to any building structure.

(c) & (d) The fire incident on 31.5.94 was the first one inside the plant buildings under construction. However,

there were some very minor localised fire incidents outside the buildings, involving grass, cotton waste etc. These fires were extinguished immediately without any consequence.

(e) Kaiga Project is fully equipped with adequate fire fighting facility such as two fire tenders, fire fighting crew of about 40 personnel and other necessary fire equipment. All fire incidents including minor ones are analysed and preventive action is taken by the Committee constituted at the Kaiga Project for this purpose.

[Translation]

Firing on Indo-Pak Borders

1200. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:

SHRI BRAHMANAD MANDAL:

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of firing by the Pakistan armed forces near the line of actual control in different parts of the country are increasing day-by-day during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of losses in terms of lives and property suffered as a result of each of the incidents during the above period;

(c) whether the farmers residing in the border areas are not able to cultivate due to such incidents;

(d) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Union Government to assist such farmers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any protest against such firing has been lodged with Pakistan Government, and

(g) if so, the reaction of that Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). Firing by Pakistani troops along the LOC in J&K is a regular feature. The number of such incidents remained generally consistent during the last six months. Adequate safety measures are taken by our troops to avoid casualties by Pakistani firing. There have been some casualties of civilians as well as our troops. At times such firings also affect the normal life of the people living in border areas.

(f) and (g) Government keeps a close watch on all such developments having bearing on our security and life of the populace in the border areas. Most of the incidents are discussed in flag meetings between corresponding field commanders of both the countries. Some are discussed during weekly telephonic conversation between DGMOs of India & Pakistan. In respect of very major incidents sometimes, the issue is taken up at diplomatic level.

Growth Centres in Bihar

1201. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the project reports submitted by the Government of Bihar for the development of growth centres in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which these are likely to be cleared and funds sanctioned for the purpose?

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) The projects of the State of Bihar are pending with the Financial Institution for appraisal.

(d) The Central Government is impressing upon the Financial Institution to expedite the appraisal of the projects of Bihar.

Chemical Blast

1202. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of October, 29, 1994 under the caption, "Chemical Blast kills six in capital".

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

(c) the number of such accidents during the last three years and the measures taken to check the recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

National Informatic Centre Net Work

1203. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to allow private users the National Information Centre net work in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes finalised so far in this regard?

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

(b) No scheme has been finalised so far for usage of National Informatics Centre Network (NICNET) by private users.

[Translation]

Price of Ranitidine

1204. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government have announced reduction in prices of Ranitidine, a medicine for the treatment of ulcer;

(b) whether the reduction is not being implemented due to interference by a multinational pharmaceutical company; and

(c) the time by which the reduction in the prices of Ranitidine is likely to be effected?

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 ceiling prices of formulation based on bulk drug Ranitidine have been revised as follows:

S.No.	Name of the formulation	Earlier Price (20-6-1988) Rs.	Present Price (6-7-1994) Rs.
1.	Ranitiding Hcl Tabs 150 mg. (10's strip)	17.44	9.84
2.	Ranitidine Hcl Tabs 300mg. (10's strip)	33.84	16.64
3.	Ranitidine Hcl Inj. 25mg. ml. (5x2ml Amp).	—	9.98 (New)

Construction of Government Quarters

1205. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quarters for various departments of Central Government are being constructed by CPWD.

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

(c) whether the monitoring of this construction is being done at sub-division level;

(d) if so, the number of such sub-divisions and the

controlling authority of these sub-divisions;

(e) the funds made available to each sub-division for such construction work;

(f) whether there is difference of opinion among the officials regarding monitoring of this work; and

(g) 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) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Decongestion of Delhi

1207. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift some public sector undertakings and the Government offices out of Delhi to decongest Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of such public sector undertakings and Government offices which have since been shifted out so far and proposed to be shifted out; and

(c) the time by which these remaining public sector undertakings 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) Yes. Sir.

(b) The names of public sector undertakings and Government offices which have been shifted out so far and proposed to be shifted out are given in the enclosed statement I and statement II respectively.

(c) The actual shifting of public sector undertakings/offices depends upon a number of determining factors like availability of land, construction of buildings etc. In view of this, no time frame can be intimated for actual shifting of the remaining public sector undertakings/Government offices.

Statement-I

Names of Public Sector undertakings/Government officers which have shifted out of Delhi

Public Sector Undertakings	Government offices
1. M/s Pyrites. Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	1. Postal Staff College
2. M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	2. National Labour Distt.
3. M/s Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Chemical Div.)	3. National Vocational Training Instt. for women.
4. National Project Const. Corp. Ltd. (renamed Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Ltd.)	

Statement-II

Names of Public Sector undertaking/Government Offices Proposed to be shifted

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS:

1. National Seeds Corporation Ltd.
2. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.
3. Central Warehousing Corporation.
4. Food Corporation of India.
5. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation of India Ltd.
6. Helicopter Corporation of India.
7. Airlines Allied Services Ltd.
8. National Airport Authority of India.
9. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
10. National Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
11. Fertilizer Corporation of India.
12. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
13. National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.
14. National Textiles Corp. (Delhi Punjab and Rajasthan Ltd.)
15. Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
16. State Trading Corporation of India.
17. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
18. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.
19. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.
20. Cement Corporation of India.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Coast Guard (Headquarter)
2. Research & Development Centre, Postal Department.
3. Directorate of Inspection, N.I. Circle.
4. National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.
5. Department of Light Houses and Lightships.
6. Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Services, Ministry of Labour.
7. Commissioner of Payments, Deptt. of Industrial Development.
8. Department of Publications.

9. C.P.W.D. Training Institute.
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.

Retrenchment in Public Sector undertakings

1208. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Public Enterprises has formulated any rules or guidelines with regard to retrenchment of employees in various Public Sector Undertakings; 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.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Poverty eradication programme in West Bengal

1209. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and achievements made under the poverty eradication programme in the country during the last three years. State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether any State Governments has submitted any poverty alleviation scheme to the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) The Main Poverty alleviation programmes, namely, (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its sub-schemes, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and its subschemes Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) & Million Wells Scheme (MWS), (iii) Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 120 backward Districts and (iv) Employment Assurance Scheme in Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) blocks in the country will continue to be implemented by various State Governments during 1994-95.

Statement

Targets and achievements under JRY, IJRY & EAS

(In Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)						Intensified JRY (IJRY)	Assured Employment Scheme (EAS)
		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1993-94	1993-94
		Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Emp. Generation	Emp. Generation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	698.88	680.41	659.76	677.93	1025.61	903.06	125.84	62.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.47	6.57	10.01	6.52	10.01	4.85	0.00	3.64
3.	Asam	100.94	124.02	119.72	109.72	228.90	278.24	0.00	31.75
4.	Bihar	893.77	847.68	937.94	1036.16	1467.71	1321.04	153.21	31.44
5.	Goa	10.93	9.56	8.36	8.12	10.12	8.53	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	244.25	254.13	236.73	235.03	211.40	210.55	22.09	6.75
7.	Haryana	37.67	37.49	33.71	32.63	38.64	33.29	0.00	15.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.47	34.16	29.77	26.16	33.73	34.54	0.00	0.06
9.	J & K	95.88	60.37	62.87	43.01	72.75	27.60	3.44	3.46
10.	Karnataka	418.36	401.64	441.08	418.29	718.01	588.64	62.66	32.12
11.	Kerala	138.98	177.08	138.63	134.54	113.47	120.43	0.00	2.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	812.43	945.39	643.77	709.66	766.00	769.25	79.99	51.26
13.	Maharashtra	654.72	771.64	838.77	823.53	1378.27	1129.94	58.56	31.53
14.	Manipur	3.87	5.11	9.84	5.23	14.84	6.68	0.00	3.06
15.	Meghalaya	23.07	12.02	11.61	8.90	16.89	9.55	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	3.71	5.95	4.37	4.78	5.24	6.32	0.00	8.52
17.	Nagaland	21.71	27.92	20.74	15.47	14.74	16.02	0.00	33.92
18.	Orissa	300.09	348.86	306.52	326.39	557.70	479.07	43.89	31.43
19.	Punjab	29.42	19.76	24.67	31.78	29.93	38.57	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	242.64	387.63	340.62	339.09	426.66	403.13	47.24	50.00
21.	Sikkim	9.58	13.62	6.66	13.42	8.19	10.14	0.00	0.82
22.	Tamil Nadu	521.03	831.73	671.94	767.86	853.62	855.02	26.08	10.96
23.	Tripura	19.02	20.71	18.10	13.94	22.04	23.41	0.00	16.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1472.69	1562.14	1389.00	1496.29	1779.18	1739.18	51.98	15.00
25.	West Bengal	544.08	491.99	557.24	525.55	563.81	495.18	38.38	52.53
26.	A & N Islands	2.69	2.18	4.47	1.71	3.27	1.81	0.00	0.10
27.	D & N Haveli	3.51	3.94	3.55	2.70	2.73	2.34	0.00	0.04
28.	Daman & Diu	1.45	0.88	1.63	0.12	1.63	0.59	0.00	0.04
29.	Lakshadweep	2.64	2.23	2.55	2.68	2.62	2.21	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	3.37	5.20	3.32	3.81	5.16	4.27	0.00	0.00
Total		7354.35	8092.01	7537.95	7821.02	10383.26	9523.45	713.36	494.74

NOTE. 1. Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY) is being implemented in 120 backward districts of 12 States of the country from the later part of 1993-94. Hence no targets were fixed under IJRY for 1993-94.
2. Under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) the employment being implemented from latter part of 1993-94 provided in rural areas to all persons who are in need of employment and seeking it. Since EAS is a programme based on demand of employment no targets are fixed.

*Physical Targets Under IRDP During 1991-92
1992-93 and 1993-94*

Name of the States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	165680	138079	204024
2. Arunachal Pr.	15022	12519	16630
3. Assam	45249	37711	67158
4. Bihar	331578	276337	387248
5. Goa	3129	2608	3446
6. Gujarat	68227	56861	74909
7. Haryana	16326	13606	17989
8. Himachal Pr.	5845	4871	5863
9. Jammu & Kashmir	8163	6803	11193
10. Karnataka	103701	86425	136981
11. Kerala	56335	46950	49836
12. Madhya Pradesh	219698	183097	258521
13. Maharashtra	177472	147906	222394
14. Manipur	1310	1092	4848
15. Meghalaya	3930	3275	4655
16. Mizoram	6259	5216	6971
17. Nagaland	6572	5477	7273
18. Orissa	108530	90457	165479
19. Punjab	13806	11507	12792
20. Rajasthan	105816	88189	107400
21. Sikkim	1251	1043	1352
22. Tamil Nadu	148749	123969	184436
23. Tripura	4635	3863	15000
24. Uttar Pradesh	443427	369554	416354
25. West Bengal	185332	154457	182836

	1	2	3	4
26. A. & N. Islands		1564	1304	1726
27. Chandigarh		—	—	—
28. D. & N. Haveli		312	261	372
29. Delhi		1564	—	—
30. Daman & Diu		625	522	690
31. Laskhadweep		150	133	159
32. Pondicherry		1251	1043	1407
All India		2251549	1875135	2569942

IRDP Number families benefited during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

Name of the States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	222848	179038	259697
2. Arunachal Pradesh	10888	13642	15207
3. Assam	46416	40204	63381
4. Bihar	336972	264252	335908
5. Goa	2989	2456	3452
6. Gujarat	72326	61842	79725
7. Haryana	24756	23349	34026
8. Himachal Pradesh	11819	6956	9128
9. J & K	13581	7331	7408
10. Karnataka	108841	103856	132861

1	2	3	4
11. Kerala	57562	50517	53698
12. Madhya Pradesh	294810	184083	242673
13. Maharashtra	197967	177651	217671
14. Manipur	4908	3158	6333
15. Meghalaya	2874	3011	2835
16. Mizoram	2811	3474	4684
17. Nagaland	5442	3996	5489
18. Orissa	111712	93226	160000
19. Punjab	27453	25248	33736
20. Rajasthan	131986	101366	116567
21. Sikkim	1610	1142	1218
22. Tamil Nadu	161603	144986	214888
23. Tripura	16343	11414	16297
24. Uttar Pradesh	442259	387961	445403
25. West Bengal	201476	171895	73818
26. A. & N. Islands	1502	895	1171
27. Chandigarh	—	—	—
28. D. & N. Haveli	313	300	372
29. Delhi	550	—	—
30. Daman & Diu	482	524	507
31. Laskhadweep	124	156	81
32. Pondicherry	1343	1043	1407
All India	2536566	2068773	2539441

[English]

Regional Imbalances

1210. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to give incentive to States to remove regional imbalances; and

(b) the details of schemes/incentives proposed by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b) The Central Government helps the States in over-coming, the problems of regional imbalances through Special Central Assistance for programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Border Area Programme etc. which address the special problems of these areas. In addition the formula used for distribution Central Assistance for Annual Plan of States gives due weightage for backwardness.

Levy on Drugs

1211. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to impose one per cent levy tax on the production value of certain drugs in the country;

(b) if so, whether the revenue collected is to be utilised for promoting research in the pharmaceutical sector;

(c) whether the proposals submitted by the Department of Chemicals have been approved by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) As per the 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986' announced in Sept., 1994, the Government has proposed to levy a cess of 1% on production of drugs and pharmaceuticals for strengthening the drug control system, including GMP and for encouraging R&D, through legislation, details of which are being worked out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Production of Fertilizers

1212. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievement made in the production of fertilizers during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of different grade of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO): (a) and (b) As per the eighth Five Year Plan document, the estimated production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in terms of nutrients in the terminal year (1996-97) of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been indicated as 98 lakh tonnes and 30 lakh tonnes, respectively. As against this, the actual production in 1993-94 (i.e., the 2nd year of the eighth Plan) was 72.31 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 18.16 lakh tonnes of phosphate. It may, however, be stated that the production of phosphate had gone up to 25.62 lakh tonnes in 1991-92, but came down subsequently due to poor off take after decontrol of phosphatic fertilizers.

An additional capacity of 14.34 lakh MTs of Nitrogen per annum is currently under implementation. To encourage further investments, concessional rate of interest on term loans and abolition of customs duty on import of capital goods for setting up of new plants and modernisation of the existing units, have been allowed.

[Translation]

Small and Handicraft Industries in Rajasthan

1213. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being formulated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for providing employment to the unemployed persons by promoting small and handicrafts industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of small and handicrafts industries;

registered in Rajasthan during the current financial year; and

(d) the investment made by KVIC in these industries?

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. However, KVIC implements khadi and village industry programmes covering 96 village industries scheduled in the KVIC ACT throughout the country. In addition to normal programmes, in order to create more employment opportunities in rural areas, it has been decided to cover 50 districts in the country during 8th Plan for implementation of KVI programmes with employment opportunities to 5.0 lakh persons. As per recommendations of the High Power Committee, KVIC has also launched the 125 Blocks Development Programme which will give employment to 1.25 lakh persons in the 8th Plan.

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

[English]

Bhopal Gas Victims

1214. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

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

(a) the extent the victims survivors of the Union Carbide Tragedy at Bhopal have been compensated till November 30, 1994.

(b) whether claims still remain to be settled;

(c) the reasons for the delay in settling their claims; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to fully settle the claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) According to the information furnished by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner 1,23,876 compensation cases have been decided till 30.11.1994.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The non-availability of Judges in the required number is the main impediment in the disposal of cases of the victims.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to dispose off the remaining claims expeditiously.

(i) Since the required number of Judicial Officers are not being made available by the Madhya Pradesh High Court, the Welfare Commissioner has been permitted to recruit advocates of 7 years standing who would perform the functions of Deputy Commissioners.

(ii) A High Level Coordination Committee headed by the Justice N.M. Kasliwal, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court has been set up with the objective to suggest ways and means for expeditious disposal of the cases.

(iii) Close monitoring of the disposal of cases and

regular inter-action with the Welfare Commissioner to remove any impediment that he may be facing in the disposal of cases.

Subsidy on Fertilizers

1215. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI A. CHARLES:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to increase the subsidy on fertilizers;

(b) The amount of subsidy given to the fertilizers industry during the period from 1991-92 to 1993-94 and the allocation made for 1994-95;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain that the benefit of subsidy reaches intended beneficiaries; 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 ESTATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) There is no such move at present.

(b) The amount of subsidy given on indigenous fertilizers during the period from 1991-92 to 1993-94 and the allocation for 1994-95 are as under:—

Year	Subsidy paid (Rs./crores)
1991-92	3500
1992-93	4800
1993-94	3800
1994-95	3500
(Budget provision)	

(c) and (d) Government has not come across any such study. However, under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme (RPS) for indigenous controlled fertilizers, the difference between the cost of production as assessed by the Government and the fixed issue price to the farmers is subsidised by the Government. The nature of the Scheme being what it is, benefit of subsidy goes to the farmers as in the absence of the RPS, market prices of controlled fertilizers would have been higher.

Growth Centre at Panangudi Thirumarugal

1216. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Panangudi Thirumarugal growth centre project in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance released by the Union Government so far for development of each growth centre in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) The Apex Committee considered the project report on growth centre at Panangudi Thirumarugal on 02.12.94 and it was decided

that before granting final approval, some clarifications were required from the State Government. The clarifications of State Government are awaited.

(b) So far, for the approved two growth centres in Tamilnadu i.e., Erode and Tirunelveli (Gangai Kondan Nahur Block), a sum of Rs. 1.5 Crores and Rs. 2.00 crores respectively has been released by the Govt. of India as Central assistance.

Computer Centres

1217. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the computer centres functioning in the country at present. State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new computers centres in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Idle Capacity of Ordnance Factories

1218. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Ordnance facilities lie unused" appeared in the 'Statesman' dated October 24, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the additional ordnance facilities in various factories are lying unused;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) To (d) Indigenous production of 155 mm ammunition has already been started.

Protection of Coastal Belt

1219. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new strategy has been evolved for protection of the coastal belt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Saurashtra, Kutch and other areas of coastal belt in Gujarat have been given any special protection status in this regard;

(d) whether the instances of infiltration of terrorists in the State have been reported this year from this belt; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken 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) There is no change in the existing practice of patrolling of the coastal belt.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No instances of infiltration of terrorists in the State have come to the notice of Indian Navy and Coast Guard.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds to Maharashtra for the Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

1220. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided to units using Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Maharashtra for the last three years;

(b) the amount earmarked for the Eighth Five Year Plan and targets fixed in this regard; and

(c) the power likely to be generated through these Non-conventional sources of energy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) An amount of about Rs. 38.22 crores have been released to various Units/Organisations/Institutions in the State of Maharashtra, in last three years, under different programmes/projects implemented by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(b) The funds for programmes of non-conventional energy sources are being provided to States as per the financial norms of various programmes on year to year basis. The State-wise targets are not fixed for the full plan period.

(c) The cumulative installed capacity/number of Non-Conventional Energy Systems/Units installed in the State of Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of NRSE systems installed in the State of Maharashtra (CUMULATIVE)

Sl.No.	NRSE Systems	Installation
1.	Family Type Biogas Plants	5,36,000
2.	CBP/IBP	197
3.	Improved Chulha	11,75,811
4.	Biomass Gasifiers	305(2 MW)
5.	Solar Water Heating Systems and other Solar Thermal Systems	2 25793 m
6.	Solar Cookers	40557
7.	Wind Power	2.6 MW
8.	Small Hydro Projects	3.58 MW

Sl.No.	NRSE Systems	Installation
9.	SPV Street Lights	2892
10.	SPV Domestic Lights	69
11.	SPV Community TV	84
12.	Solar Lanterns	2800
13.	SPV Water Pumps	102
14.	SPV Power Plants	3(6.4 KW)
15.	Small Battery Charging Systems	8KW
16.	Wind Pumping Systems (Nos.)	11
17.	Battery Operated Vehicles	3

New Industrial Policy

1221. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Industrial Policy of the Union Government has agreed to and accepted/implemented by all the State Governments;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the States which have not accepted/implemented the New Industrial Policy; and

(d) the points of the New Industrial Policy which are not agreeable by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) Industrial policy of the Union Government is applicable for the entire country. Most of the States have already taken steps by way of formulating their respective policies on grant of incentives/concessions for facilitating setting up of industrial units in the States within the New Industrial Policy.

Super Computer

1222. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently developed one more super computer;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the place where it was demonstrated; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

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) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) an autonomous society under the Department of Electronics has developed second generation parallel super computer PARAM 9000 and this was exhibited in Super computing 94 Exhibition held at Washington during November, 14-18, 1994.

(c) This super range of computers have applications in the areas of weather forecasting, processing of data acquired through remote sensing satellites, designing of advanced aircrafts, simulation of launch vehicles used in the space programmes, seismic data processing for oil exploration, modelling of oil reservoirs for oil extraction, rational design of drugs, simulation of VLSIs, and other scientific and engineering applications.

Controlled Drugs

1223. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister for CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the new drug policy the number of price controlled drugs has been reduced;

(b) if so, the criteria on the basis of which drugs have been exempted from price control; and

(c) the likely impact of this decontrol on the over-all drug prices and their supply?

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 new Drugs (Price Control) Order which would specify the drugs under price control in accordance with the criteria laid down in the 'Modification in Drug Policy 1986' announced by the Government in September, 1994, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library, is yet to be finalised and notified.

(c) It is expected that the prices of drugs that might go outside the price control would not show any abrupt increases. However, the Government would keep a close watch on supply and price situation and would take necessary remedial steps, as and when necessary, including the reclamping of price control.

Fertilizer Promotion and Agriculture Research Division

1224. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Promotion and Agriculture Research Division is facing acute shortage of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are formulating a plan to make it more useful for the development of agriculture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) With the completion of UK assisted Indo-British Fertilizer Education project, which was being implemented by the Fertilizer Promotion & Agricultural Research Division of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., this Division is short of funds. However, for the present the

fund requirements of FP&ARD are being met out of the overall budget allocation of the HFC.

(c) and (d) Presently FP&ARD is executing the UK funded Rainfed Farming Project in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, in addition to the normal marketing functions of HFC.

Cases Pending with CVC

1225. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases against the Central Government officials pending with the Central Vigilance Commission during the last three years till November 30, 1994;

(b) the steps the Government are taking to dispose of these cases expeditiously; and

(c) the time by which the cases are likely to be 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 (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Only 239 cases were pending with the Central Vigilance Commission as on 30.11.1994.

(b) and (c) The Central Vigilance Commission is autonomous in its functioning. Therefore, the Government does not interfere with the functioning of the Commission.

Headquarters of Public Sector Undertakings

1226. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Sector Undertakings are having their production units at different places of country but their headquarters in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings;

(c) whether this is affecting the efficacy and promptness in administrative work of these undertakings; and

(d) the steps taken to shift the headquarters of these undertakings to the place of their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The names of producing/manufacturing public sector undertakings whose headquarters are at Delhi while their production units are located at various parts of the country are given in the enclosed Statement. As production and other operational activities are spread over different parts of the country it is felt desirable to have their headquarters located at a place from where effective control could be exercised.

Statement

S. Name of PSU
No.

1. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
3. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
5. Gas Authority of India Ltd.
6. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
7. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
8. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.
9. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
10. Intelligent Communication Systems India Ltd.
11. Modern Food Industries India Ltd.
12. National Fertilizers Ltd.
13. National Hydroelectric Power Corpn. Ltd.
14. National Seeds Corporation Ltd.
15. National Textile Corporation Ltd.
16. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
17. NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.
18. Oil India Ltd.
19. ONGC (Videsh) Ltd.
20. State Farms Corpn. of India Ltd.
21. Steel Authority of India Ltd.

Electronic Industry

1227. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Liberalisation adversely affecting electronic industry' appearing in the Economic Times (Delhi edition) dated November 26, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the economic liberalisation has not been helpful to raise the growth of the electronic industry;

(c) whether the Government propose to review or re-adjust the policy on electronic industry in the light of the suggestions made at the Third International Seminar on 'Industrial Electronics, Drives and Automation Systems' held in New Delhi in November, 1994; 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 DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The measures initiated/taken under the liberalised economic reforms of the Government of India during the last three years have resulted in growth of electronics production. Electronics Industry has recorded a production growth of 11.0% during 1991-92 and 16.6% during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

The process of rationalisation of duty structure for electronic industry continues.

M.R.T.P.

1228. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether MRTPC has sought more powers to cope with the changed economic environment for controlling unfair and restrictive trade practices effectively;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the MRTPC in this regard;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Commission is at present working with almost half of the strength of members as envisaged in the MRTPC Act; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). Several changes have been made in the MRTPC Act, 1969 since its enactment. Last amendment was made in 1991. On the basis of experience gained, MRTPC Commission has recently made some suggestions for further rationalisation of this Act. These would be considered in consultation with concerned authorities.

(d) and (e). MRTPC Act provide for appointment of a Chairman and not more than 8 other Members. The Government has sanctioned a strength of one Chairman and 3 Members. At present, Chairman and 2 Members are in position. One Member retired on 30.9.1994. Action has been initiated to fill up the post.

N.D.C. Committee on Austerity

1229. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1596 on August 8, 1994 and state:

(a) the views as well as the progress in implementation so far by various States on the recommendations made by the N.D.C. Committee on Austerity in respect of each recommendation separately;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the implementation of the recommendations made by the State Governments;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue any general directives to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (d). The recommendations of the National Development Council Committee on Austerity were brought to the notice of the States. The Central Government is not monitoring the progress in the implementation of these recommendations by various States. There is no proposal presently with the Central Government to issue any directive to the State Governments in this regard.

Funds to CGEWHO

1230. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released any loan to the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation to procure land for its housing scheme;

(b) if so, the criteria and eligibility adopted by the Government for the disbursement of the loan;

(c) the cities where the scheme is likely to be undertaken;

(d) the number of employees likely to be benefited by this scheme; and

(e) the amount released to the organisation during the last three years and during the current year so far?

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 Sir, However, Government has provided capital grants amounting to Rs. 17 crores to CGEWHO towards procurement of land.

(c) and (d). CGEWHO has ongoing housing schemes at Nerul (New Bombay), Madras, Calcutta, NOIDA (UP) and Kharghar (New Bombay). Scheme are likely to be undertaken at Chandigarh, Panchkula and Gurgaon. Over 2500 Central Government Employees will be benefitted by the five ongoing schemes.

(e) The details of grants released to the Organisation during the last three years and during the current year are given below:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Capital Grants	Revenue Grants
1991-92	500.00	11.00
1992-93	350.00	15.00
1993-94	350.00	15.00
1994-95 (till date)	300.00	5.00

[Translation]

HUDCO Centres

1231. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding setting up of HUDCO centres in rural areas appearing in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated November 22, 1994;

(b) if so, whether HUDCO has conducted any survey in the States 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In line with the strategy outlined in the National Housing Policy (NHP) on the promotion of low-cost housing technology and use of appropriate building materials on the basis of decentralised approach and skill upgradation of local artisans, the Central Govt. has been implementing the scheme of National Network of Building Centres through HUDCO in different States and U.Ts.

The programme is essentially demand driven and could cover villages and small and medium towns, depending on initiatives taken by the States and local agencies, research and professional bodies.

No specific survey in this regard has been conducted by HUDCO in the States.

[English]

Foreign Investment

1232. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India attracted a Rs. 67.7 billion of foreign investment since reform measures were introduced in July, 1991; and

(b) if so, the total foreign collaboration approved, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991 Government have approved proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 238.96 billion (including an amount of Rs. 45.51 billion to be raised through Euro Issues) upto the end of October, 1994.

Statement showing sector-wise break-up of foreign collaboration proposals approved is attached.

Statement

Sector-wise Break-up of Foreign Collaboration Cases Approved from 01/08/91 to 31/10/94

(Rs. in Million)

Sr. No.	NAME OF INDUSTRY	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Total Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mettallurgical Industries				
	Ferrous	114	69	45	13905.65
	Non-Ferrous	56	28	28	7620.95
	Special Alloys	38	26	12	237.15
	Misc. (other Items)—Metallurgy	19	14	5	435.13
	Total	227	137	90	22198.88
2.	Fuels				
	Power	8	0	8	30822.45
	Oil Refinery	60	26	34	29580.37
	Others	35	16	19	4290.19
	Total	103	42	61	64693.01
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	34	22	12	581.41
4.	Prime Movers other than Electrical	7	5	2	22.45
5.	Electricals Equipment				
	Electrical Equipment	549	359	190	7007.71
	Computer Software Industry	209	33	176	6802.03
	Electronics	140	64	76	2497.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Others (S/W)	21	12	9	68.12
	Total	919	468	451	16375.09
6.	Telecommunications	81	52	29	1941.27
7.	Transportation Industry				
	Automobile Industry	179	124	55	6014.71
	Air/Sea Transport	33	6	27	10441.49
	Others (Transport)	24	18	6	234.71
	Total	236	148	88	16690.91
8.	Industrial Machinery	549	387	162	8479.63
9.	Machine Tools	68	40	28	397.84
10.	Agricultural Machinery	21	18	3	55.46
11.	Earth-moving Machinery	31	20	11	129.69
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineer	190	97	93	1356.80
13.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	39	22	17	815.67
14.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	22	8	14	183.61
15.	Industrial Instruments	76	50	26	192.36
16.	Scientific Instruments	23	8	15	348.38
17.	Fertilizers	20	17	3	36.45
18.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	629	389	240	20237.21
19.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	7	4	3	186.32
20.	Dye-Stuffs	6	2	4	47.05
21.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	101	55	46	1884.18
22.	Textiles (Includ. Dyed, Printed or P)	181	55	126	10952.89
23.	Paper and Pulp Including Paper Prod.	56	33	23	3320.59
24.	Sugar	2	0	2	535.00
25.	Fermentation Industries	30	9	21	2003.87
26.	Food Processing Industries				
	Food Products	222	57	165	17731.19
	Marine products	71	12	59	648.07
	Miscellaneous (Food prod.)	2	0	2	80.00
	Total	295	69	226	18459.26
27.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	20	2	18	288.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	14	4	10	408.38
29.	Rubber Goods	57	42	25	846.61
30.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	71	19	52	574.19
31.	Glass	28	15	13	1808.30
32.	Ceramics	95	35	60	1729.62
33.	Cement and Gypsum Products	33	17	16	2232.32
34.	Timber Products	2	1	1	1.10
35.	Defence Industries	2	2	0	0.00
36.	Consultancy Services	94	29	65	355.41
37.	Service Sector				
	Financial	55	0	55	13983.22
	Non-Financial Services	98	4	94	8515.26
	Banking Services	1	0	1	5.00
	Other Services	7	2	5	29.15
	Total	161	6	155	22532.63
38.	Hotel & Tourism				
	Hotel & Restaurants	62	22	40	10835.52
	Tourism	17	3	14	16.66
	Total	79	25	54	10852.18
39.	Trading Co.	110	0	110	644.01
40.	Miscellaneous Industries				
	Horticulture	15	9	6	79.72
	Agriculture	41	23	18	182.52
	Floriculture	44	16	28	271.93
	Others (Misc industries)	320	200	120	4025.15
	Total	420	248	172	4559.32
	GRAND TOTAL	5149	2602	2547	238960.16

Legal Aid Scheme

1233. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited by Legal-aid-scheme in the country during the last three years; year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the funds provided to the State under the schemes during the period have been fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.

BHARDWAJ): (a) The requisite information is contained in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) The allocation of Central Funds is not done on "State Basis". The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes sanctions grants-in-aid to State Legal/Aid and Advice Boards, Universities and Law Colleges and non-political registered social Action Groups involved in the field of Legal aid on "Financial year" basis for implementation of Legal Aid Programmes, holding of Legal Aid Camps/Lok Adalats; Setting up of Legal Aid Clinics in Universities and Law Colleges; promotion of Legal Literacy and Training of Para-Legals, etc. The reasons for non-utilisation of the funds may differ depending upon law and order, floods/drought and attitude of the professionals, etc.

Statement

Number of persons benefited by Legal Aid Scheme in the country during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Based on the information provided by State Legal Aid and Advice Boards)

S. No.	Name of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board	Number of persons benefited during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,543	2,079	1,218
2.	Assam	236	104	4,116
3.	Bihar	376	348	760
4.	Goa	38	82	276
5.	Gujarat	71,476	46,847	*56,052
6.	Haryana	575	541	515
7.	Himachal Pradesh	484	415	473
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	746	184	308
9.	Karnataka	62,053	44,236	70,966
10.	Kerala	25,000	27,564	29,888
11.	Madhya Pradesh	47,274	40,205	42,722
12.	Maharashtra	55,656	35,790	Not available
13.	Manipur	2	15	Nil
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	7	4
15.	Mizoram	1,400	2,045	2,548
16.	Orissa	5,719	4,625	3,285
17.	Punjab	2,717	2,707	4,369
18.	Rajasthan	1,840	2,358	3,353
19.	Sikkim	16	16	28
20.	Tamil Nadu	44,333	47,409	40,068
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,40,331	4,51,714	5,91,834
22.	West Bengal	2,816	2,60 @	Not available
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	11	2
24.	Delhi	2,436	2,480	2,641
25.	Pondicherry	5,790	4,790	3,150
26.	Chandigarh Administration		-NIL-	
27.	U.T. of Lakshadweep		-NIL-	

* Upto 31-12-93

@ For calendar year i.e. 1991; 1992 and 1993.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Gujarat

1234. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen and the number out of them who are yet to be rehabilitated in Gujarat, particularly in tribal areas;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure remunerative employment to these ex-servicemen and the number

of persons benefited therefrom during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far;

(c) whether the Union Government have received some complaints regarding lack of coordination between the State and the Central agencies; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). As on 30.9.1994, a total of

8234 ex-servicemen are registered with Zila Sainik Boards in Gujarat. As on 30.6.94 there are 2225 ex-servicemen on live register of Zila Sainik Boards for employment assistance. Of these 1777 ex-servicemen were registered for employment between January 1991 and June 1994. Of these 1777, 563 ex-servicemen have been so far placed in employment in Central/State Government and private sector. The area-wise details are however, not available.

2. The Central Government have provided 10% and 20% reservation for ex-servicemen in Groups 'C' & 'D' posts, respectively. In Public Sector Undertakings under the Central Government, including the nationalised banks, 14.5% and 24.5% reservation for ex-servicemen is provided in Groups 'C' & 'D' respectively. The State Government of Gujarat have provided 10% and 20% reservation in Groups 'C' & 'D' posts respectively. Besides, recruitment in Defence Security Corps is primarily earmarked for ex-servicemen. Ex-servicemen are also given relaxation in age and educational qualifications.

3. No complaint has been received regarding lack of co-ordination between the State and Central agencies.

[English]

Hardware and Software Technology

1236. SHRI P. KUMARSAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applicants granted industrial approval under the Electronic Hardware Technology Park Scheme and the Software Technology Park Scheme, separately, during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 for setting up units in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of applications pending for approval by the end of November, 1994; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear up the pending applications?

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 DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The total number of units approved under the Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme and Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as follows:—

Year	No. of units EHTP	approved STP
1993-94	6	11
1994-95 (till Nov., 1994)	8	8

(b) No application is pending for approval under EHTP and STP Scheme till November, 1994.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Shelter to Pavement Dwellers

1237. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sanctioned during the last two years by the Union Government under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana for providing nightshelters and sanitation facilities to the pavement dwellers in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years and so far; and

(b) the Central assistance given for this purpose, scheme-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) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana does not provide for night shelter and sanitation facility to pavement dwellers. There is, however, an independent Central Scheme for night shelter and sanitation facilities for urban footpath dwellers, under which, during the year 1992-93. HUDCO has sanctioned two projects for providing Night Shelter and pay-and-use toilets facility for footpath dwellers in Uttar Pradesh. No project had been sanctioned during the 1993-94 and the current financial year.

(b) A Central subsidy of Rs.4.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for the above two schemes.

[English]

Tyre Industry

1238. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre industry is in crisis due to short supply of natural rubber and with a rise in prices since June, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to help this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY): (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). There is no general or specific shortage of natural rubber in the country and there is no crisis in the tyre industry due to short supply of natural rubber. The price of natural rubber which increased after the June, '94 has stabilised after the commencement of peak production period in October-November, 1994.

Large/Medium/Small units in West Bengal

1239. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium, small and tiny industries set up in West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) the breka-up between private and joint sector; and

(c) the number of proposals for Letters of Intent from West Bengal pending with the Union Government at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a). Under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 eight industrial licences were granted during the years 1991 to 1993 for setting up industries in West Bengal. One of these is a 'Carry on Business' Licence.

The initial validity period of an industrial Licence is two years during which commercial production is to be established. Further extensions, if required, are also granted on adequate justification. It, generally takes four to five years for an Industrial project to fructify. As such these industrial Licences would be at various stages of implementation.

As per information available with the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries, the number of small and tiny industries registered with State Directorate of Industries, Government of West Bengal during the last three years are as follows:—

1991	—	139878
1992	—	141825
1993	—	142222

(b) Out of the above eight Industrial Licences, seven were granted to undertakings pertaining to private sector and one to a joint sector undertaking.

(c) 13 (as on 1-12-1994).

Lok Adalats

1240. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in the country during last three years till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by them in each State during the above period;

(c) whether a large number of cases are still pending therein;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken proposed to be taken for disposal of pending caes expeditiously?

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

(c) and (d). No case can remain pending with the Lok Adalat, because if a case is not settled by the Lok Adalat, it is sent back to the courts.

(e) The Lok Adalat which is a voluntary effort for resolution of disputes through persuasive and conciliatory method, has proved an effective mechanism for expeditious settlement of cases out of court.

Statement

The number of Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of, State-wise during the last three years (1991, 1992 and 1993)

(Based on the information provided by State Legal Aid and Advice Boards)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board	Number of	
		Lok Adalats held	Cases Disposed of
1	2	3	4
*1.	Andhra Pradesh	256	65,092
2.	Assam	16	2,838
*3.	Bihar	13	6,694
4.	Goa	12	896
5.	Gujarat	316	43,750
6.	Haryana	232	70,000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	121	15,227
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	134
9.	Karnataka	880	61,407
*10.	Kerala	35	21,961
*11.	Madhya Pradesh	317	1,56,596
*12.	Maharashtra	453	29,819
13.	Manipur	-NIL-	
14.	Meghalaya	-NIL-	
15.	Mizoram	4	268
16.	Orissa	917	2,61,937
17.	Punjab	127	30,541
*18.	Rajasthan	30	2,49,894
19.	Sikkim	-NIL-	
20.	Tamilnadu	399	16,774
21.	Tripura	2	432
*22.	Uttar Pradesh	824	7,96,284
23.	West Bengal	8	633
24.	Chandigarh	3	106
25.	Delhi	11	3,438
26.	Pondicherry	8	672

*The figures are on financial year basis i.e. 1991-92; 1992-93; and 1993-94

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

1241. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued some instructions to certain loss incurring Public Sector Undertakings to improve their performance;

(b) if so, the details of these instructions and names of the Undertakings brought under the purview of these instructions;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue similar instructions to profit earning undertakings also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). On 24th July 1991, Government announced Statement on New Industrial Policy which contains Policy for Public Sector also. This contains a broad policy for both categories PSEs i.e. loss incurring PSEs as well as profit making PSEs. The decisions of the Government as contained in the said policy, has been summarised at pages 1 and 2 in the very first Chapter of Volume-I of P.E. Survey 1992-93, laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

Border Violations in Jammu and Kashmir

1242. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of border violations excluding the line of actual control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Sector-wise, during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the number of violations of air space during these periods;

(c) whether these incidents have been taken up with the foreign Government concerned; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(a) There have been one intrusion and six incidents of firing by Pakistan across the border in Jammu and Kashmir, outside the line of control during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94.

(b) There have been seven airspace violations by Pakistan across the border outside the Line of Control in J&K during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

(c) and (d). The instances of airspace violations were taken up with the Pakistani authorities through diplomatic channels. Pakistan later denied violated our air space.

[Translation]

20 Point Programme

1243. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in implementation of 20 Point Programme in Gujarat, particularly in Adivasi and Backward areas during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether the State Government has requested any additional financial assistance from the Union Government for implementation of 20 Point Programme in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) The progress made so far in implementation of 20 Point Programme in Gujarat particularly Adivasi areas (pertaining to ST families

assisted) during the last three years and the current financial year is given below:

Year	Physical (Beneficiaries)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	95253	3585.46
1992-93	92638	4057.08
1993-94	82642	2978.52
1994-95	37400	1358.41
	(upto Nov' 94)	(upto Sept' 94)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Assistance under Technical Development Fund

1244. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for giving financial assistance under the Technical Development Fund Scheme;

(b) the assistance given under the scheme to Tamil Nadu during 1993-94 and 1994-95, so far; and

(c) the number of industrial units in the State to which the above assistance has been given, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Financial assistance under the Technical Development Fund Scheme can be availed of by an existing industrial unit in small scale, medium or large scale sector for the following aspects of their operations:—

- (i) Technology upgradation,
- (ii) Product-mix rationalisation;
- (iii) Modernisation and rationalisation;
- (iv) Cost reduction; and
- (v) Export capability and volume.

The Scheme provides for import of technology upto Rs. 5 crores worth of foreign exchange by a unit in a particular financial year. The limit is also relaxable to enable a costlier technology package to be implemented, without fragmentation in deserving cases.

(b) and (c). During 1993-94, financial assistance worth Rs. 1.58 crore was given to 3 industrial units in Tamil Nadu. However, during the current financial year 1994-95, no proposal has so far been received from any unit in Tamil Nadu.

Foreign Investment

1245. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of flow of foreign investment envisaged in the proposals approved since April 1, 1991 to September, 1994 sector-wise and country-wise; and

(b) its break-up by the host State in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) Statements showing Sector-wise and Country-wise break-up of Foreign Investment envisaged in the proposals approved from 1991 to 1994 (Upto October) are attached *Statement-I* and *Statement-II* respectively.

(b) State-wise break-up of Foreign Investment approved from 1993 to 1994 (Upto October) is attached as *Statement-III*.

State-wise Foreign Investment date prior to 1993 has not been centrally maintained.

Statement—I

Sector-wise break-up of Foreign Investment during the years 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 (Upto October)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994(upto Oct.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Metallurgical Industries	2.23	58.87	1246.53	884.75
2.	Fuels	2.30	1504.11	2822.54	2137.15
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.72	0.12	53.86	3.47
4.	Prime Movers (Other than Elec. Generators)	—	—	—	2.24
5.	Electrical Equipment	101.38	371.84	645.85	563.64
6.	Telecommunications	13.58	119.07	46.98	14.68
7.	Transportation	20.11	145.36	306.25	1178.52
8.	Industrial Machinery	55.70	70.71	86.84	652.64
9.	Machine Tools	1.97	6.73	12.99	17.94
10.	Agricultural Machinery	—	5.54	—	—
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	0.08	0.55	0.60	111.73
12.	Misc. Mechanical and Engg. Industry	0.84	37.17	40.38	67.65
13.	Commercial Office and Household Equipment	—	63.81	9.27	8.71
14.	Medical and Surgical appliances	4.25	3.60	8.17	6.31
15.	Industrial Instruments	2.07	14.81	1.69	0.84
16.	Scientific Instruments	1.65	32.89	—	0.34
17.	Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments	—	—	—	—
18.	Fertilizers	1.00	—	1.66	0.98
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	146.32	421.17	349.89	1122.12
20.	Photographic Raw Films and Paper	—	7.90	10.73	—
21.	Dye Stuffs	—	0.08	13.58	0.25
22.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	0.80	30.17	29.91	128.60
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	18.55	139.25	119.21	906.14
24.	Paper and Pulp including paper products	4.40	20.15	115.27	198.34
25.	Sugar	—	—	53.50	—
26.	Fermentation Industries	—	4.99	147.45	16.09
27.	Food Processing Industries	54.09	402.22	907.87	521.84
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	3.03	6.13	10.88	11.68

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	—	18.86	0.47	21.91
30.	Rubber Goods	1.09	2.37	54.09	21.14
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	—	—	—	—
32.	Glue and Gelatin	3.14	27.25	17.04	11.74
33.	Glass	0.75	0.34	49.98	85.76
34.	Ceramics	12.74	18.38	30.08	115.16
35.	Cement and Gypsum Products	12.00	6.78	25.20	177.73
36.	Timber Products	—	—	0.16	—
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—	—
38.	Consultancy Services	5.81	12.16	10.31	11.28
39.	Service Sector	—	67.21	1136.28	1056.76
40.	Hotel and Tourism	—	198.77	352.98	427.17
41.	Trading Company	—	5.43	22.57	33.10
42.	Misc. Industries	63.52	61.74	118.29	270.97
	Total	534.11	3887.54	8859.33	10745.03

Statement-II

Country-wise breakup of Foreign Direct Investment Approved During 1991 to 1994. (UPTO OCT.)

(Rs. in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	U.S.A.	1858.5	12315.0	34618.5	17862.4
2.	U.K.	321.0	1176.7	6227.3	12336.9
3.	Germany	418.0	862.7	1759.3	5357.5
4.	Australia	26.1	776.2	295.6	3856.3
5.	Japan	527.1	6102.3	2574.3	3594.1
6.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
7.	Mauritius	—	—	1242.4	2347.4
8.	Hongkong	211.5	570.8	879.5	1274.1
9.	Netherlands	559.2	967.9	3216.5	1046.3
10.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
11.	Afghanistan	—	—	1.0	—
12.	Armenia	—	—	1.0	—
13.	Austria	15.9	61.4	155.7	198.2
14.	Bahamas	—	7.5	—	81.2
15.	Bahrain	—	4.0	4.1	17.0
16.	Belgium	16.1	237.0	60.0	62.4
17.	Belorussia	—	—	0.5	—
18.	Bermuda	—	33.2	—	260.3
19.	Brazil	0.1	1.1	—	—
20.	British Virgin Islands	—	5.3	46.0	—
21.	Canada	48.6	7.8	272.8	417.1
22.	Cayman Island	—	—	33.0	35.0
23.	Channel Island	—	—	—	12.5

(Rs. in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
24.	China	7.5	—	616.6	272.5
25.	Czech Republic	—	—	4.4	—
26.	Czechoslovakia	—	52.6	—	—
27.	Denmark	111.7	252.3	319.9	510.6
28.	Estonia	—	—	70.0	—
29.	Finland	25.3	105.0	20.7	72.1
30.	France	193.3	296.4	1290.9	313.2
31.	Hungary	—	—	22.7	1.6
32.	Indonesia	—	19.0	3.8	0.0
33.	Ireland	—	0.1	1656.4	7.6
34.	Israel	—	12.7	14.6	69.3
35.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
36.	Kazakistan	—	—	15.0	—
37.	Korea (North)	1.6	—	—	—
38.	Korea (South)	61.5	394.0	293.3	603.7
39.	Kuwait	—	0.9	0.5	30.9
40.	Latvia	—	2.6	—	—
41.	Luxembourg	—	—	29.0	—
42.	Malaysia	1.8	744.3	84.8	242.9
43.	Maldives	—	—	—	6.0
44.	Malta	—	1.3	—	—
45.	Mexico	—	52.8	2389.8	0.1
46.	Nepal	—	—	—	0.2
47.	New Zealand	—	3.2	0.5	0.0
48.	Nigeria	—	—	—	15.4
49.	Norway	3.8	9.2	26.7	3.1
50.	Oman	—	—	5429.8	15.8
51.	Panama	—	—	25.5	—
52.	Phillipines	—	50.0	132.5	34.0
53.	Poland	0.4	—	1.5	—
54.	Portugal	1.6	12.0	140.0	0.0
55.	Qatar	—	45.3	—	—
56.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
57.	Singapore	13.7	602.1	667.4	955.6
58.	Slovakia	—	—	0.5	0.0
59.	Spain	3.3	19.2	98.0	20.2
60.	Sri Lanka	—	—	15.1	23.6
61.	Sweden	69.8	484.1	6.2	62.6
62.	Switzerland	355.0	6897.6	4268.0	264.4
63.	Taiwan	4.5	180.0	100.1	78.9
64.	Thailand	—	25.2	3684.2	91.8
65.	U.A.E.	22.0	64.5	4044.9	512.3
66.	Ukraine	—	8.4	2.8	4.5

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
67.	Uruguay	—	0.1	—	—
68.	West Indies	—	3.0	—	0.5
69.	Yugoslavia	—	4.4	—	—
70.	NRI*	197.0	4391.3	10433.2	4307.4
71.	Euro Issues*	—	—	—	45510.9
72.	All Countries including above	5341.1	38875.4	88593.3	107450.3

Statement-III

State-wise Breakup of Foreign Investment Approvals from January, 1993 to October, 1994

State	Investment Approved (Rs. in million)
Maharashtra	50990.52
Delhi	25497.82
Gujarat	17609.80
Tamilnadu	11601.65
West Bengal	10149.51
Andhra Pradesh	10173.53
Orissa	8134.86
Madhya Pradesh	7936.58
Punjab	4967.67
Rajasthan	2762.51
Haryana	2410.59
Karnataka	2361.08
Uttar Pradesh	1175.86
Pondicherry	1113.18
Chandigarh	715.35
Bihar	709.69
Goa	399.55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	351.64
Kerala	352.34
Himachal Pradesh	122.49
Daman & Diu	54.78
Andaman & Nicobar	9.60
Assam	2.74
Others (State Not indicated)	36464.96
Total	196068.24

[Translation]

Development of Small Scale Industries

1246. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allocate more funds to Gujarat for the development of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds allocated for the purpose during the current Five Year Plan is less as compared to the last Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government for allocation of more funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (e) The approved outlay to Gujarat during VIII Five Year Plan for the development of Small Scale Industries is Rs. 222.42 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 93.61 crores during the VII Five Year Plan. Besides, the state of Gujarat is receiving its share out of schemes being implemented by the Central Government for the development of Small Scale industries.

Foreign Investment

* 1247. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount likely to be received by way of foreign investment in the country during 1994-95; and

(b) the areas where such investment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b) During the year 1994-95 (April—Oct.), proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 9569.92 crores have been approved.

These approved projects are in sectors such as Metallurgical industries, Electrical Equipment, Electronics, Telecommunication, Industrial Machinery, Scientific instruments, Chemicals, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Industries, Power etc.

The gestation period of projects varies.

[English]

NRI Investment

1248. SHRI UDHAB BARMAN:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign exchange brought in by Non-Resident Indians for setting up industries in the core and basic sector; and

(b) details of industries where production has already commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) Government have approved 385 proposals from Non Resident Indians for setting up of Industries in priority sectors like Computer Software, Food Processing, Electronics, Textiles, Hotels, Chemicals and Petro-chemicals etc., involving foreign investment of Rs. 2365.60 crores, in the last three years i.e. from 1991 to 1993.

(b) The gestation period varies from project to project and industry to industry and an entrepreneur has to take several effective steps for project implementation, before commencement of production. The State Governments follow up implementation of the projects located in their States. Such details are not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment

1249. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign capital investment proposals approved and actual inflow since 1991 so far;

(b) the countries which have shown interest in capital investment;

(c) whether the amount of foreign investment is much less than the amount of the proposals received;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to attract more foreign investment during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) Foreign investment approved and actual inflow of foreign investment during the period from 1991 to 1994 (upto October) are as under:—

Foreign Investment approved	Actual inflow of foreign investment
Rs. 24026.01 crores (including an amount of Rs. 4551.09 crores through Euro-Issues).	Rs. 5033.50 crores.

(b) Country-wise break-up of foreign direct investment approved during the period from 1991 to 1994 (upto October) is attached in the statement.

(c) and (d) Implementation of projects and actual inflow of foreign investment depend on gestation period of each project which varies from project to project. Mega projects, such as power, fuel etc. have a longer gestation period. Excluding investment approved in respect of mega projects and for raising foreign investment through Euro-issues, the approval inflow ratio will nearly be 2:1.

(e) Government's policy on foreign investment is constantly monitored so as to respond promptly to the foreign investors' genuine needs and to make it internationally competitive.

Statement

Statement showing Country-wise Breakup of Foreign Direct Investment approved during 1991 to 1994 (upto Oct.)
(Rs. in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	U.S.A.	1858.5	12315.0	34618.5	17862.4
2.	U.K.	321.0	1176.7	6227.3	12336.9
3.	Germany	418.0	862.7	1759.3	5357.5
4.	Australia	26.1	776.2	295.6	3856.3
5.	Japan	527.1	6102.3	2574.3	3594.1
6.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
7.	Mauritius	—	—	1242.4	2347.4
8.	Hongkong	211.5	570.8	879.5	1274.1
9.	Netherlands	559.2	967.9	3216.5	1046.3
10.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
11.	Afghanistan	—	—	1.0	—
12.	Armenia	—	—	1.0	—
13.	Austria	15.9	61.4	155.7	198.2
14.	Bahamas	—	7.5	—	81.2
15.	Bahrain	—	4.0	4.1	17.0
16.	Belgium	16.1	237.0	60.0	62.4
17.	Belorussia	—	—	0.5	—
18.	Bermuda	—	33.2	—	260.3
19.	Brazil	0.1	1.1	—	—
20.	British Virgin islands	—	5.3	46.0	—
21.	Canada	48.6	7.8	278.8	417.1
22.	Cayman Island	—	—	33.0	35.0
23.	Channel Island	—	—	—	12.5
24.	China	7.5	—	616.6	272.5
25.	Czech Republic	—	—	4.4	—
26.	Czechoslovakia	—	52.6	—	—
27.	Denmark	111.7	252.3	319.9	510.6
28.	Estonia	—	—	70.0	—
29.	Finland	25.3	105.0	20.7	72.1

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991	1992	1993	1994
30.	France	193.3	296.4	1290.9	313.2
31.	Hungary	—	—	22.7	1.6
32.	Indonesia	—	19.0	3.8	0.0
33.	Ireland	—	0.1	1656.4	7.5
34.	Israel	—	12.7	14.6	69.3
35.	Italy	178.1	893.9	1173.5	3578.6
36.	Kazakistan	—	—	15.0	—
37.	Korea (North)	1.6	—	—	—
38.	Korea (South)	61.5	394.0	293.3	603.7
39.	Kuwait	—	0.9	0.5	30.9
40.	Latvia	—	2.6	—	—
41.	Luxembourg	—	—	29.0	—
42.	Malaysia	1.8	744.3	84.8	242.9
43.	Maldives	—	—	—	6.0
44.	Malta	—	1.3	—	—
45.	Mexica	—	52.8	2389.8	0.1
46.	Nepal	—	—	—	0.2
47.	New Zealand	—	3.2	0.5	0.0
48.	Nigeria	—	—	—	15.4
49.	Norway	3.8	9.2	26.7	3.1
50.	Oman	—	—	5429.8	15.8
51.	Panama	—	—	25.5	—
52.	Phillipines	—	50.0	132.6	34.0
53.	Poland	0.4	—	1.5	—
54.	Portugal	1.6	12.0	140.0	0.0
55.	Qatar	—	45.3	—	—
56.	Russia	86.1	115.9	19.5	1042.2
57.	Singapore	13.7	602.1	667.4	955.6
58.	Slovakia	—	—	0.5	0.0
59.	Spain	3.3	19.2	98.0	20.2
60.	Sri Lanka	—	—	15.1	23.6
61.	Sweden	69.8	484.1	6.2	62.6
62.	Switzerland	355.0	6897.6	4268.0	264.4
63.	Taian	4.5	180.0	100.1	78.9
64.	Thailand	—	25.2	3684.2	91.8
65.	U.A.E.	22.0	64.5	4044.9	512.3
66.	Ukraine	—	8.4	2.8	4.5
67.	Uruguay	—	0.1	—	—
68.	West Indies	—	3.0	—	0.5
69.	Yugoslavia	—	4.4	—	—
70.	NRI*	197.0	4391.3	10433.2	4307.4
71.	Euro Issues#	—	—	—	45510.9
72.	All Countries including above	5341.1	38875.4	88593.3	107450.3

[English]

Projects envisaging Foreign Investments

1250. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals envisaging direct foreign investments in India given approval during the last three months;

(b) the break-up of the amount of investment made by the foreign based companies and the indigenous companies and the fields of their investments;

(c) the details of the proposals which involve joint ventures; and

(d) the details of the proposals out of these which are hundred per cent export-oriented and the estimated foreign exchange earnings therefrom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development and Department of Heavy Industry) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) During August, 1994 to October, 1994, approvals have been given to 354 proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 8147.80 crores. These include 18 proposals for raising foreign direct investment through Euro-Issues amounting to Rs. 4551.09 crores

by Indian Companies. The remaining proposals approved are for making investment in Indian Joint Ventures with a total investment of Rs. 3596.71 crores.

Sector-wise break-up of foreign direct investment approved in favour of foreign companies during the period

is given in the Statement attached.

(d) Out of these, 63 proposals are 100% Export Oriented Units, envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 864.89 crores. Export earnings projected by these units are estimated at Rs. 34968 crores over a period of five years.

Statement

List of Industry wise break-up of Foreign Collaboration cases approved by the Government from 01/08/94 to 31/10/94

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Name of Industry	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Total Amount
1.	METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES				
	Ferrous	20	10	10	703.95
	Special Alloys	1	0	1	1.80
	Misc. (other Items)—Metallurgy	3	2	1	11.10
	Total	24	12	12	716.85
2.	FUELS				
	Power	1	0	1	851.85
	Oil Refinery	6	0	6	542.98
	Others	3	0	3	340.74
	Total	10	0	10	1735.57
3.	BOILERS AND STEAM GENERATING PLANTS	2	1	1	0.51
4.	ELECTRICALS EQUIPMENT				
	Electrical Equipment	57	32	25	280.25
	Computer Software Industry	24	1	23	39.14
	Electronics	8	1	7	57.25
	Total	89	34	55	376.64
5.	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	3	1	2	4.69
6.	TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY				
	Automobile Industry	16	10	6	182.62
	Air/Sea Transport	9	0	9	946.29
	Total	25	10	15	1128.91
7.	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	38	21	17	616.82
8.	MACHINE TOOLS	5	4	1	3.00
9.	EARTH-MOVING MACHINERY	3	2	1	10.49
10.	MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEER	24	3	21	35.27
11.	COMMERCIAL, OFFICE & HOUSEHOLD EQUI	1	0	1	3.81
12.	INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS	5	5	0	0.00
13.	SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	1	0	1	0.34
14.	FERTILIZERS	2	1	1	0.99

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Total	Tech.	Fin.	Total Amount
15.	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	59	27	32	892.66
16.	DYE-STUFFS	2	1	1	2.45
17.	DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	19	11	8	99.97
18.	TEXTILES (INCLUD DYED, PRINTED OR P	25	4	21	674.03
19.	PAPER AND PULP INCLUDING PAPER PROD	4	1	3	155.45
20.	FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES	2	1	1	5.50
21.	FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES				
	Food products	28	7	21	407.13
	Marine products	8	0	8	12.33
	Total	36	7	29	419.46
22.	VEGETABLE OILS AND VANASPATI	2	0	2	2.22
23.	SOAPS, COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARA	3	0	3	4.39
24.	RUBBER GOODS	5	3	2	1.32
25.	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND PICKERS	9	1	8	4.42
26.	CERAMICS	7	3	4	97.59
27.	CEMENT AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	1	1	0	0.00
28.	CONSULTANCY SERVICES	11	0	11	8.35
29.	SERVICE SECTOR				
	Financial	10	0	10	473.08
	Non-Financial Services	12	0	12	16.62
	Total	22	0	22	489.71
30.	HOTEL & TOURISM				
	Hotel & Restaurants	8	2	6	356.31
	Tourism	1	0	1	0.60
	Total	9	2	7	356.91
31.	TRADING CO.	12	0	12	22.86
32.	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES				
	Horticulture	6	2	4	1.52
	Agriculture	3	0	3	0.81
	Floriculture	17	4	13	16.91
	Others (Misc industries)	91	61	30	257.37
	Total	117	67	50	276.62
	GRAND TOTAL	577	223	354	8147.80

Funds for Forestry

1251. SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for forestry during Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans and its percentage to total allocations under these Plans;

(b) the reasons for allocation less percentage of funds during Eighth Plan period;

(c) whether any foreign donor agencies have found that due to inadequate funding by the Government the externally aided forestry projects had failed to make the progress as laid down in approved Projects documents; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken by the Government to preserve forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) The allocations for forestry & wild life during Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 1859.10 crores and it constituted 1.03% of the total Plan allocation. The total Plan allocation for the forestry & wild life sector during Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4081.87 crores and it is 1.69% of the total Plan allocation during the Eighth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In some cases the external donor agencies have pointed out provision of inadequate counterpart fund in the State budget for externally aided forestry projects resulting in slow progress of the project activities. The Central Government has taken up the matter with the concerned State Governments and requested them to enhance the budget allocation to match the project outlay. The State Governments measures have taken necessary remedial measures to the extent a balancing of competing demands arising from several other sector and availability of resources permits this.

(d) Various measures taken by the Government to ensure conservation of forests include stricter implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, massive afforestation programmes including rehabilitation of degraded forests particularly forest management, social & farm forestry, eco-development programmes, increased protection activities etc.

[Translation]

Hilly Development Board

1252. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

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

(a) whether a proposal for constituting a Hilly Development Board for the development of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh has been pending for decision with the Union Government;

(b) if so, since when it has been pending alongwith its present position;

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(d) the policy of the Government and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG) (a) There is no proposal before the Planning Commission for constituting a Hilly Development Board for the development of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Social Sector Programmes

1253. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to set up a joint machinery with voluntary organisations of the country for pursuing social sector programmes vigorously;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of voluntary organisations identified in this regard; and

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

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

(b) and (c) An Action Plan for a collaborative relationship between voluntary organisations and Government was evolved at the joint meeting of the voluntary organisations and Secretaries to the Government of India in the various social sector Ministries held on 7th & 8th March, 1994. The Action Plan provides for a joint machinery to be set up consisting of select voluntary organisations with experience in the field of actual implementation of programmes in the social development sector including those with particular reference to eradication of poverty and Secretaries to the Government of India directly concerned with anti-poverty programmes. Accordingly, a joint machinery has been set up on 9th September, 1994 to operationalise the recommendations of the Action Plan. The composition of the Committee is given in the enclosed statement.

The joint machinery will be responsible, among other things, for evolving models of development that would keep at all times people at the centre, such models resting on social mobilisation and organisation of the people at the grassroot level and the groups so organised being buttressed by support structures at appropriate levels. The models evolved should be such that they would lead to the people being empowered and prepared to run programmes meant for them on their own, with the required support from non-government organisations who would act as catalysts.

The first meeting of the joint machinery was held on 2nd December, 1994.

Statement

Composition of Joint Machinery

1. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission	Chairman
2. Cabinet Secretary	Member
3. Member Secretary, Planning Commission	Member
4. Secretary, Education	Member
5. Secretary, Women & Child Development	Member
6. Secretary, Rural Development	Member
7. Secretary, Health	Member

8.	Secretary, Family Welfare	Member	
9.	Secretary, Welfare	Member	(i) STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 522 DATED 27TH JULY, 1994 RE. PAPER MILLS
10.	Secretary, Labour	Member	
11.	Secretary, Small Scale Industries	Member	
12.	Secretary, Youth Affairs	Member	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): In the first line of the reply to part (e) to (g) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 522 dated 27.7.1994 (English version), the words 'quality constraints' have appeared instead of 'quantity constraints' due to a typographical error. The First two words of the reply may be read as 'quantity constraints' instead of 'quality constraints'.
13.	Secretary, Prime Minister's Office	Member	
14.	Shri Anna Hazare, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Ralegaon Sidhi, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	Member	
15.	Shri Mohan Dhane, President VANARAI, 2064, Vijayanagar Colony Pune-411 030, Maharashtra.	Member	
16.	Smt. Ela R. Bhatt, General Secretary SEWA, Sewa Reception Centre Opposite Victoria Garden, Bhadra, Ahmedabad-386 001, Gujarat.	Member	
17.	Smt. Avabai B. Wadia, President, Family Planning Association of India B-28, Qutab Enclave, Institutional Area, New Delhi.	Member	(ii) STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1489 DATED 3RD AUGUST, 1994 RE: UNAUTHORISED COLONIES. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): It has come to our notice that while sending reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1489 on 3rd August, 1994 regarding unauthorised colonies, in the English version of the reply to the Question, replies to parts (d), (e) and (f) were inadvertently left out due to oversight while typing. Replies to parts (d), (e) and (f) may be read as under: “(d) No, Sir. (e)&(f) Do not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.” Delay in laying the Correction Statement is due to reason that the error was detected recently while compiling our records. Inconvenience caused to the Sabha is regretted.
18.	Smt. Chennupati Vidya, President, Vasavya Mahila Mandali, 62-2-22, Palamata Lanka, Vijayawada-520 014, Andhra Pradesh.	Member	
19.	Swami Nityanand, Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission 7-Riverside Road, Barakpur North 24-Parganas, West Bengal.	Member	
20.	Shri K. Viswanathan, Director, Mitraniketan, P.O. Vellamad-696 543 Kerala.	Member	
21.	Shri Achyut Das, AGRAGAMME at & PO Kashipur Distt. Koraput-765 015 Orissa.	Member	
22.	Shri Vinod Raina, Secretary, EKBAVYA, E-1/208, Arera Colony Bhopal-462 016 Madhya Pradesh.	Member	
23.	Shri Anil Bordia, President Lok Jambish Parishad, 8-10, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur-302 004, Rajasthan.	Member	(iii) STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4303 DATED 24.8.1994 RE: IAS OFFICERS POSTED ABROAD. 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): In answer to Part (a) of Annexure-I of the Unstarred Question No. 4303 answered on 24.8.1994, the following information was given:—
24.	Director General, CAPART, 58, Institutional Area, Pankha Road, D-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058.	Member Secretary.	

Sl. No.	Name of the officer	Name of the Embassy/ International Organisation	Post held
13.	Sh. M.K. Sinha IPS.	High Commission of India Islamabad.	Minister
This may be substituted as under:—			
13.	Sh. M.K. Sinha IPS.	High Commission of India Islamabad.	First-Secretary

12.00 hrs.

**RE: LAYING ON THE TABLE OF GYAN PRAKASH
COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON IMPORT OF SUGAR**

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDARY (Kaiwa): Yesterday we demanded that the Gian Prakash Committee Report should be placed on the Table of the House... (Interruptions) why cannot they do it.... (Interruptions) What is preventing them to place the Report? We want to know the Report.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseera): No Parliamentary Minister is here. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Now, they have appointed another Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is the biggest scandle in the country.

[English]

It is more than that of a scam.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You ask them to present the Report, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: One of you can Speak....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, despite our persistent demand yesterday, it is surprising that the Government has not come forward to Table the Report of the Gian Prakash Committee on sugar scam.... (Interruptions) What was the Committee constituted for? That is all Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you sit down. Let one of you can speak. I will ask them to reply.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We want the Report to know the truth about the scam. Nothing can be hidden from this House. The whole country is exercised over this. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Government is hiding the Report.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government is deliberately shielding the case of corruption.

[English]

You are the custodian. You please direct the Government, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down. I will ask them to reply.

SHRI DASUDEB ACHARIA: Why is the Report not being presented?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government is not concerned about it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. One of you can speak. I will ask him to reply.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want the Report. Why are they hiding the Report? Why is the Report not being presented?

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down. I shall ask him to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had time and again demanded that the Government should lay the Report of the Gian Prakash Committee on the the table of the House....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): We would like to draw the attention of the House and you should expect so. I would like to submit through you that whatever is going on in Uttar Pradesh....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have allowed me to speak, so please listen me first. Yesterday we had urged upon the Government that the Report of the Gian Prakash Committee should be laid on the table of the House....(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an issue of corruption. The Members of the BJP knowingly want to dilute it....(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are rules to be followed in the House....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: First of all we would like to know as to what has happened in the sugar case....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VIJAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are allowing Shri Paswanji to speak. We do want that he must putforth his views....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am trying to help all the Members to put forth their points of view one after the other. I have allowed Shri Paswan to speak and the Minister will reply and then we will take up other issues.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many Members of our party had met you. We were in need of your help....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I agree, you should be allowed; your party should be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me what I can do. I am trying to help you. I am trying to clinch this issue and allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have found a way out. Yesterday also I tried to find a way out. There are so many other important issues, please allow to raise these first. The sugar issue should be taken up later on....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (JHANSI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, We are the elected representative in the House. We should be allowed to raise the issues. Atrocities against women are being committed openly in Uttar Pradesh. The law and order situation there is very bad. The incidents of thefts and dacoities are taking place....(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the table.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1 p.m.

12.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirteen of the Clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

13.0½ hrs.

(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table)

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please allow the small business—Papers to be laid on the Table of the House—to be transacted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House should function. So, please be patient.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly take your seats. Kindly oblige.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please get back to your seats. It is not the proper way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may kindly oblige. You may get back to your seats please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House stands adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock

14.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at one minute past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE : LAYING ON THE TABLE OF GYAN PRAKASH COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON IMPORT OF SUGAR—contd.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had allowed me to speak if you permit, I will continue.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me take my seat first.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been continuously demanding for the last two days that the Government had set up the Gyan Prakash Committee. You are aware about the scandal in the import of sugar and the irregularities in it. You know when the ATR crisis was coming to an end, I had said that debate on sugar scandal should be held and you had asked to raise this issue the next day. We have been continuously demanding for the last session that a judicial inquiry into this scandal should be conducted through the inquiry commission. The Government under our pressure, had said that it would inquire but judicial inquiry would be not conducted. The Government got it enquired by a committee under the Chairmanship of Gyan Prakash and when the report of the Gyan Prakash Committee released we came to know about it through newspapers, the discussions being held on TV, the statements of the former Cabinet Secretary, the hon. Food Minister, Shri Kalp Nath Raiji and the Food Secretary to this effect that not only Rs. one or two crore are involved in this scam but Rs. 25 hundred crore are duded in this bungling.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you not stop; will not let the reply come only your speech should go on recorded, will it be good?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : No, we will listen the reply.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister be ready to reply. Please call the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : We are here only to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Whose duty is it to see that somebody who replies to it, is present in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Whether to reply to it or not, has to be decided. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is that? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Whether to reply to it or not, has to be decided. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, how can the ruling party blame the Opposition? Now, it is not the Opposition who is doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you are exposing yourself and your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will leave it to you. I can tell you that you are exposing yourself and your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, let me make my position clear. I will convey this to the Government; and who is to reply, has to be decided. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : But, he should be here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I will convey this to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Are you people controlling the House?

[English]

I am directing you that the one who is likely to reply to this, should be present in the House.

You should have taken the cue.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I take your direction seriously. I will go from here and I will convey it ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is for the Government to decide. They can manage in any fashion they like.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, time and again we have demanded that it should be enquired into by constituting a judicial committee or commission. The Government set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Gyan Prakash ji, who is the former C.A.G. under the pressure of the opposition and keeping in view the sentiments of the people. It has given its report

and it is said in it that there is a bungling of Rs. 2500 crore. Today, itself in a reply to an unstarred question it is referred.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to allow you time to discuss all those details. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : All right, Mr. Speaker, Sir, We people have time and again demanded to enquire into this matter and you had constituted a committee, which has submitted its report. It is the right of this House to know the contents of that report. The Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated that public interest is not involved in it and the national security only told that there are the names of few officers, who gave their witness and it would leave a bad impact if comes to light. We had suggested in this regard to delete the names of those officers, only the contents should be kept. It was also suggested that the report may be seen in the Chamber of the hon. Speaker. I think that all the hon. Members have equal rights and I do not find any reason, why the report of the committee constituted at the directives of the House to look into the corruption should not be laid. No other matter can be more important than this and the names of the guilty should be made public.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that all the hon. Ministers and the all officers are corrupt but it is also not good that if one or two Ministers or officers are corrupt, all of them should be blamed. My submission to the hon. Members of Congress Party and the hon. honest Members is that it would be in their favour to pressurise the Government to lay the report in the House so that it could be discussed in the House to find out the guilty so long as we do not see the report everything will remain a mystery. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, my submission is that direct them to lay the report in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you know what happens? I will tell you. Each Member of the party will speak and then the Minister will not be allowed to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He will be allowed to speak.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for your consideration. I find it necessary to place on record exactly what the grievance is. The Opposition as a collectivity has a grievance against the Government. If my party colleagues—and quite rightly and in total justification—wish to articulate that anguish in relation to whether it is Uttarkhand or it is Aligarh—mass rape in Aligarh of Harijan and Muslim women—or if we wanted to raise the issue of Mazuffarnagar, it was only to highlight the sheer obstinacy of the Government in not conceding to a very just and entirely reasonable demand of the total Opposition.

What is the demand Sir? The demand is the placing on the Table of the House the full and uncensored and unaltered version of the Gian Prakash Report.

The first excuse or reason or rationale or lack of excuse presented by hon. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs was that if such a step were taken, then those officers who had tendered evidence before the Committee would be compromised because their names would become public etc., etc. That was very effectively answered by our colleagues. Though the rationale does not hold, we have even gone to the extent of saying that if you wish to preserve the officers, then blank their names off. Those officers have tendered evidence based on which, surely, the Committee has come to a conclusion. Therefore, if you share the conclusions and findings of those officers with us, but simply block out the names of the officers proper, I do not know where the whole matter stands. In the Parliament, the Government has neither claimed that it would be against public propriety or public interest, nor has it claimed national security. Though they have not yet made such claims here in Parliament, I would appeal to you that before the Government makes such a claim, please reflect on it. I would also appeal to the Government to reflect on it.

Now, the Government is going to claim that this was a departmental and administrative inquiry and because it was a departmental and administrative inquiry, the rules of procedure of the Parliament do not permit the tabling of such a report.

Here, my submission is twofold. Firstly, whereas the rules of procedure of the Parliament may say that the Government cannot be compelled to lay the report on the Table of the House, the rules do not say that the Government is prohibited from laying that report on the Table of the House. The Government, by taking the stand that the rules of procedure cannot compel it to lay the report on the Table of the House, is in fact causing irreparable damage. Of course, what they do to themselves is entirely their own concern. But it is causing irreparable damage to the whole institution of government.

This inquiry arose primarily because it was an issue that was raised in Parliament. Thereafter, the Government took the device—a convenient device of ordering a departmental inquiry. As has been pointed out by my esteemed friend and colleague, Ram Vilasji Paswan, it ought not have been done. But they did it, because we were not in session and we could not question what they were doing or what they were not doing. Having taken a step, now for the Government to come forward and say, "Because it is a departmental inquiry, we cannot compel them to lay it on the Table of the House" is such a facile argument that it defeats the whole purpose of this Parliament, it defeats the original purpose of this Parliament having raised the issue inside the House, it defeats our concern and it defeats the purpose of the legislature in calling the executive to account.

That is why I appeal to you, Sir. This issue is beyond technicalities. It is an issue of very great importance. Senior officials of this Government, who are now retired Cabinet Secretaries, have spoken of sums

involved to the tune of Rs. 2500 crore. The reply of the government to this House itself is the greatest indictment, not simply of one Minister or one Ministry, but of the entire Government as such....

I will heed your bell with great respect and I will sit down instantly by simply saying, "Please do not stick to technicalities." This is a very big issue. Present the Gian Prakash Report in another five minutes. Please say that you are going to do it. Having done that, we can proceed with all other business and all other issues which are the collective concern of us all. They also equally share our concern for Aligarh, Muzaffamagar and Uttarakhhand. It is not that they don't share it. That is why I say that it is this obstinacy of the Government which is preventing the rightful and correct articulation of various issues that afflict our nation today. Lay the Gian Prakash Report on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): As you have rightly observed, I am afraid, even today, I may not be allowed to speak. That is my apprehension. Even after all our hon. leaders of the Opposition have their say, when I stand up to say something on behalf of the Government, there would be obstructions and things like that. Yesterday when I was making my submission, it was with great difficulty that I could say something, and by great effort that you made for us to be heard, I could make some points.

Now, Shri Jaswant Singh is making a grievance of it that I did not make the other points that I should have made. How could I make those points when I am not allowed to speak in the House? I was not allowed to complete my submission and even when I was making my submissions there were interruptions.

I have been carrying this Rule book with me since yesterday and I would request you, Sir, to allow me to complete my submission. After my submissions are completed then you can take your decision and we will abide by your decision.

Sir, this is not a matter of mere technicality. It is not a matter of technicality behind which the Government is trying to take shelter. We are only upholding the traditions that have been established in this House. The traditions of this House have always been that administrative reports are not laid on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Kindly listen to me with some attention.

Sir, I am quoting the rule. The Rule is 368, proviso (2): (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can argue on that. I will allow you to argue on that.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Rule 368, proviso (2) it says:

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State Paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table." ... (Interruptions)

Sir, I am saying it is not that we are prohibited from doing so. We are not prohibited from laying anything in this House. With your permission,

anything which is authenticated can be laid on the Table of the House if you permit it. But this has been a practice in this House so far that administrative reports are not laid on the Table of the House. And I do not want to make a departure from that thing.

These are the three points that I wanted to make - this particular rule, the difficulties that would be created by divulging the names publicly in this manner, thirdly my unwillingness to break a well established convention and practice in both the Houses that administrative reports are not laid on the Table of the House.

Sir, there are all kinds of administrative enquiries that are held and every month there would be several administrative enquiries made. Some of them may be raised in this House; some of them may not be raised in this House. But whenever the administrative enquiries are held, if the demand is that all those administrative enquiries should be culled out from the Government files and should be laid on the Table of the House, it will be very difficult to conduct the business of the Government in this manner. Because these administrative enquiries are meant for our internal purposes and here we are saying that we have got the whole information.

Shri Gyan Prakash was appointed so that he could point out the deficiencies, point out the difficulties, point out the various problems that were faced in this particular matter. He has given his report. On the basis of the report, an Unstarred question has been answered in this House today.

Now, Sir, when this Unstarred question has been answered, I had said that when we make the statement it will be even more elaborate than the Unstarred question that has been answered and if any hon. Member has any doubt that anything is being suppressed, he has the freedom of going and seeing the report, reading it from page one to the last page and seeing that if anything has been concealed by the Government.

I am saying that if any Minister or any official has been indicted in this report his name will not be suppressed, we will give that name also in our statement. But if there is any suppression of truth or any suppression of any part of the report, it can be easily checked up by the hon. Members if they go to your Chamber, if they take the trouble of going to your Chamber and seeing the whole thing through. The whole statement will give them the reasons—why and how and what has been done after this episode took place.

Now this completes my argument as to why we are not able to meet the demands of the hon. Members which we would have very much liked to do, but we will not like to do so by breaking the traditions and by breaking the conventions that have been followed in this House so far.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one more thing which

they wanted. They wanted to have a discussion on this. What is the Government's position?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We have said that after the Statement is made we would be very happy to participate in the discussion that the hon. Members would like to have.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am on a small point, Sir, regarding the issues raised by the hon. Minister.

We have three demands: (a) that the full Report be laid on the Table (b) that the Government come out with a comprehensive statement on that Report itself and (c) that a discussion should follow. I am not on the question of discussion, because it is subject to your consent and you will decide when discussion is to take place. The Government has no objection to the discussion. I am not on the second point, which is that the Government should come out with a comprehensive statement, because the Government say that they will make a statement.

I am now on the first point in which the Government has cited a particular rule and expressed a certain inability of laying this particular Report on the Table because it is an Administrative Report. I would like to make two submissions.

My first submission is, and I say this with utmost respect to you as an individual and to your Chair, that the Speaker has no role to play in this. The Speaker cannot direct the Government to lay this Report on the Table of the House. What I am submitting, Sir, may please not be treated as disrespect to the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand the spirit with which the point is being made.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In any case there are residual powers through which, Sir, you can certainly say that. I am not seeking a direction from the Chair. What I am seeking is to establish that it is within the power of the Government to lay even an Administrative Report on the Table of the House. I refer to Page 872 of Kaul and Shakhder and this relates to competence to lay papers on the Table. It is not the Speaker's rulings that I am citing. I am really talking about the competence to lay and who has the right to decide which paper is to be laid. And, I find it necessary, even at the cost of taking some time, to quote here from the *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*.

"Normally, it is the Ministers who lay documents on the Table. Most of the documents are required to be laid under statutory or Constitutional provisions or, in pursuance of the rules of procedure and the directions of the Speaker."

We are not seeking direction from the Speaker. I go to the earlier ruling which has been given by your esteemed, illustrious predecessor.

"It is for the Government to decide whether a report of a department committee, or any particular report, should be laid on the Table."

We are making an appeal to the Government and that is precisely the point that I am making. I am not asking for a direction from the Speaker. I am attempting to persuade the Government that it is in their power to decide even about an Administrative Report. The Government is saying that they have no power to do so.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I am not saying that we do not have the power. I am only saying that we do not want to break the tradition.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: From 'power', Sir, we have now come to 'not wanting to do so'.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I have said that very clearly.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I understand that. Earlier we were under the impression that the Government said that it is not bound to do so. Now, the Government says it does not want to do so. I go further or to Page 873 of the *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*

"The responsibility for laying on the Table correspondence between the Union and State Governments, or circulating it to Members..."

There is a way out, Shahabuddin ji, if they feel shy, if they go behind the technicality, what prevents the Government from circulating it to all the Members? Let it be sent to each individual Member of this House. Then, though it is not laid on the Table, it will meet the requirement of everyone because it is then made public. Again I quote.

"The responsibility for laying on the Table correspondence between the Union and State Governments, or circulating it to Members, rests with the Government."

Again, we are not asking the Speaker to direct. On this matter, therefore, for the Government to say now that there is no precedent, is a very feeble explanation because this is an issue of very high public importance. The whole inquiry arose as on extension of the Parliamentary concern and as has been pointed out even earlier, this way the Parliamentary concern could be defeated on every occasion.

We raise a concern, you will order an administrative enquiry and say, "no, it is not possible for me to lay it". It is not a question of technicality, Sir, and it is not a question of precedence. We are not asking for Speaker's direction. We are demanding of the Government: you have powers to lay it on the Table of the House, or as my friend Shahabuddin Sahab had earlier said, to circulate it to the Members. If you do not want to lay it on the Table of the House merely because you want to stick to a technicality, the small point, even in the face of this large issue, then circulate it to all Members. Sir, this is the appeal that I am making to the Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: May I say a word, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. *...(Interruption)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I am not taking shelter under any technicality. I am saying that if there is a demand in Parliament for knowing about a certain matter, we enquire into it. We have enquired into it and after the enquiry into the matter the entire knowledge that we gathered is being given to them. It is only a question of tabling the Report, or not tabling the report. That is the only contention; there is nothing else. All facts contained in the Report are open to the hon. Members.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am offering circulation.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: All fact contained in the report are open to the hon. Members. In the Statement to be made by the Government as well as in the debate that will follow the statement, all such facts will become known to everybody. The only question is, Sir, I am saying that a tradition has been maintained in this House right from 1952 that no administrative reports had been laid on the Table of the House. I do not want to be the first one to break the tradition, and I do not want Mr. Jaswant Singh to be only one to demand for such a thing as to break the tradition in the House. That is the only thing I am saying. Otherwise, the entire facts of the *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If the hon. Minister will yield for just half a minute! I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for this courtesy. If you do not wish to lay it on the Table, circulate it to all Members.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I am saying that it is available with the Speaker. Every Member can go and see it. There is no restriction of Members. If you have objection in going to Speaker's Chamber and looking at it, I cannot help it. You have full freedom to go and have a look at it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin, I will allow you. I would like to hear you on the legal point. You said that you want to clarify. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): Sir, the Minister has not given any legal point.

MR. SPEAKER: He has quoted the rule

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: That rule has no relevance here.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what you will explain to me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: A fact that has not yet taken place, cannot be taken recourse to for argument. He has not made any statement and so, he cannot say that if some document is quoted in his statement he is bound to give it to the House. It is yet to happen. Even before he makes a statement we are demanding that the Report has to be given to Gyan Prakash Committee which was constituted after a demand was made in this House. The Government cannot take it as a device to evade public enquiry and public knowledge. You order an administrative enquiry, and then in order not to give the Report to the House, you say that you have not quoted from the statement. You may not quote it but you may refer to the Report. So, this cannot be a ploy to deny the knowledge of a scandal to the people as a whole. That is the main point,

Sir, In this House we demand that this report should be tabled to ensure that in future in any such large scale scandal, no Government dares to institute an administrative enquiry to scuttle public knowledge of the truth about the matter. That has to be forestalled for all times to come. There has to be a public enquiry, there has to be public knowledge of things that happened, that exercised the people as a whole. That is our concern. The rule he was talking of has no relevance at all....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Yesterday a statement was made that the whole matter will be made known to the public. Public knowledge will be available as soon as the statement is made. The debate that will follow will make it even more explicit. Everybody will be able to know every thing....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Your statement may not carry the whole truth.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have a new point, Sir....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: There is a convention of the House and I do not want to break that convention. I would plead my inability to do so....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (MIDNAPORE): I am very sorry to point out, Sir, that yesterday, the hon. Minister when arguing against the laying of this Report on the Table had taken refuge behind only one main argument and that argument was what he himself had called a technicality, namely, the need to respect the confidentiality of certain officers or certain persons (interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I was not allowed to complete.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What do you mean by saying that you were not allowed to complete? This is what you were arguing yesterday. Yesterday, you were not arguing on the ground which you have taken up today. Today, your main argument, Mr. Shukla, is that this is a time-honoured convention, tradition and so on which has been followed since 1952 and therefore you do not want to be the first Minister to break that convention. Such Administrative Committees' Reports have never been laid and this Report will also be not laid. This is a very different argument from what you were arguing yesterday. It is because what you were arguing yesterday was a point on which we were all prepared to sit together with you and find a way out for a solution as to how to see that the names of certain people who do not want their names to be divulged can be avoided. That could be done. It is not a difficult thing to do. Today, you are saying that it is a question of convention.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Administrative Committees are set up to go into so many different things. Can we equate all these issues just because it is an administrative matter? Can one administrative matter and other matter be equated with each other irrespective of the magnitude, importance and degree of public importance which is involved? Here is a matter in which hundreds and thousands of crores of rupee—I do not know how many crores of rupees of public money have been siphoned off into the pockets of sugar

mill-owners, the wholesale traders of sugar and other people due to certain mistakes or lapses and things created by the Government itself. This is a matter where public who were paying Rs. 12 a kilo have suddenly found that they have to pay Rs. 20 per kilo for sugar overnight due to what the Government has done or failed to do. Is it a matter which can be treated so lightly just like any other administrative matter? So, we submit that this is a major scam which has come on the heels of some other scams which have taken place recently. This is a matter in which public is vitally interested and this is a matter which public wants to know why such things happen and how they happen. You look at the reply given today to the Unstarred Question. It says: "That the reasons for what had taken place are due to following factors." Those factors show that the Government has been working or operating its Departments, its Ministries without the least respect for certain principles and certain procedures which the Government is bound to follow. It has not been doing that. Of course, if a discussion is held, we all speak in more detail on this point. But it is a very serious matter. Such a thing can happen again. It can recur over and over again. There is no safeguard against it. There is no protection for public interest. If this is the way we have to go with and you have to take refuge behind the technical argument that because no Administrative Report had ever been laid and therefore this should also not be laid as though they are all same, we do not accept this argument at all.

I would like to know basically what is the difference between putting the Report—as you are prepared to put the whole Report in the Speaker's Chamber—and making copies of it and giving them to all the Members. Please explain to me. Yesterday you said that the Leaders can go and look at it. Today you are saying any Member can go and look at it. What is the difference between that and circulating copies to all the Members? What is the difference between circulating copies to all the Members and laying it on the Table? You need not lay it on the Table.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I will explain that. Since we attach a great deal of importance to such matters we want a full-scale debate to be held here. We are for the debate. We are not prohibiting the debate. We welcome the debate on this matter and let the debate come and it will clarify the entire atmosphere. People would know that wherever there is any default from the side of the Government, we will be very happy to accept that and we will see that it is all corrected. We will welcome the Member's suggestions to come and tell us that these are the difficulties which have to be sorted out and these are the guilty persons who are to be punished. If there are things like that, they will be thrown up in the debate. We shall certainly take note of that and take action accordingly after the debate has taken place.

As far as this matter of placing the report in the Speaker's Chamber is concerned, there are ways of doing it—I would say four ways of doing it. One is placing it on the Table of the House; second is placing the copies of it in the Library where every Member can go and look at it in

the Library. Even the press persons can go and have a look in the Library. Third way that has been suggested is that every Member should be given a copy of the report without laying it on the Table of the house; and the Fourth way is to keep it in your Chamber where any Member can go and have a look at it.

I said leaders because normally it is the leaders, on behalf of their parties, who go to the Speaker's Chamber to consult him or to give their suggestions. I did not mean to say that only leaders are allowed and others are barred from there. It depends upon you. If you want to send other Members, they can also go and have a look at it... (Interruptions) But I am saying that in the fitness of things, let a debate take place and after the debate takes place, in response to the debate we will respond to the debate and accept or give our opinion of various suggestions that will come up during the discussion... (Interruptions) When the debate takes place, I am sure that this House will be able to make very helpful suggestions for us to take action so that such difficult situation does not arise in future.

This shortage of sugar or import of sugar or any such matter is not a matter which we take on a partisan line... (Interruptions) This is something on which we are all concerned. We want that this kind of a thing should not arise. Therefore, in reply to the Starred Question today, we have given the main features as required by the questionnaire of the particular thing.

Sir, I would again appeal to the hon. Members to have a look at the report, table a motion and have full fledged discussion on the matter. After discussion we will take whatever action is necessary so that such things do not repeat in this country... (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, Sir, I am also not on technicality. I do not wish to say how do we have a look at this report. You circulate it. You are ready now to place it in the Speaker's Chamber. you were not ready yesterday to place it... (Interruptions).

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURAI): It is on record, we were ready yesterday also... (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: He is now saying that he is ready to place it in the Speaker's Chamber for all the Members to see. This is not a practical suggestion... (Interruptions) He has got two options now. He has cited four of them. He can place it in the Library if he is finding shy to circulate so that all Members can see it... (Interruptions) let him accept that he will place it in the Library... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hari kishore Singh Ji, very brief please.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to conclude within two minutes. Sir, I would like the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to recollect his memory.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I must help you also, so be brief please.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: A same type of dispute had come up twenty years back in the 5th Lok Sabha regarding the licence scandal. At that time also when the House was running like this, it was decided that the report of the Licence Scandal would be placed in the Library. My submission is that the report of the sugar scandal should also be placed in the Library.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Committee which was appointed by the Government—the one-man Committee—how can it be said to be an Administrative Committee because the person who was appointed as the Member of the one-Member Committee was an outsider?

He is the former C&AG. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said that this report is for their internal purposes. This is what he has said on the floor of the House. This report cannot be treated as an ordinary report like any other administrative report. This is a very important report. A demand was made on the floor of the house. As we made this demand, the Government was compelled to appoint one man Committee, which inquired into the whole gamut of the problem and then submitted its report. Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has agreed to place the report in your Chamber and said that it will be available for all the hon. Members, 540 Members, and the hon. Members can go to your Chamber to see the report and to study the report. It is a voluminous report. We do not know how many pages are there in that report. It will take at least one hour to study the report for one hon. Member. **

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record..

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, when he has agreed to place it in our Chamber, why can this report not be placed in the Parliamentary Library—not one copy but sufficient copies—so that we will be able to gauge it; Without the report, what can we discuss here? ... (Interruptions) They will make sufficient copies available in the Parliament Library and we will get it.

So, there is no rule, which prevents the Government placing the report, even any administrative inquiry report, on the Table.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you. I appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members, especially Shri Jaswant Singh. We also agree that this is a matter of public importance. ... (Interruptions) Why do you not allow me to speak? Allow me to speak. Why are you clapping? I do not want any clapping from you. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing she is probably trying to convey you is that you clap after she completes.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: In our democratic system if there is any need for public importance, we have to do it. And in this scandal, I think, the guilty persons must be punished and the people should know who are actually involved in this. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has

already said that due to the administrative reason it cannot be laid on the Table of the House but at the same time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the administrative reason?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I cannot you give the reply. Let me finish first.

The Minister has said that it will be available in the Parliament Library and also in the Speaker's Chamber. We can have a full discussion on this so that we can discuss this matter very seriously and can go into the details as to who are actually the guilty persons and who are not. This is not a matter of politics. Public interest is involved in this matter. That is why. I fully endorse whatever the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said in regard to having a full discussion on this. At the same time, I want to know from the hon Opposition Members, in their State Legislatures how many administrative reports they have laid on the Table of the House. Please let us know that fact also. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: How many times have they succeeded to force the Government to place the report on the Table?... *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: No report.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We will succeed here *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been elected in order to be able to discuss matters of public importance here and not to stop ourselves from discussing matters of public importance here! I think, there is no Member on these Treasury Benches, who is one step behind any Member of the Opposition Benches in regarding this as a matter of public importance and, therefore, wishing to discuss it.

I think irreparable damage is caused to the Parliament, I make these remarks to Mr. Jaswant Singh, through you, Sir, I think irreparable damage is caused to the Parliament when actions taken by our friends Opposite prevent us from considering matters of public importance.

Now, it is abundantly clear as a result of the remarks made by Shri Indrajit Gupta that there is no substantive difference between placing it in the Speaker's chamber and circulating it to the Members, because, as Shri Indrajit Gupta himself has asked "What is the difference between the two"? He asked this question of Mr. Shukla. I ask this question of him. What is the difference between the two? Since it is the view of Shri Indrajit Gupta that there is no substantive difference between the Report being in the Speaker's chamber and the Report being circulated, there is no difficulty whatsoever in proceeding with the discussion on this basis. In any case, I wish to reiterate that long before all this disruption of our Parliamentary proceedings for two days took place, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in his very initial statement stated that in addition to a

comprehensive Report which would be laid here, a statement as comprehensive as possible would be made by the Government on the floor of the House. At that time itself, he said that he would place the entire Report in the Speaker's Chamber so that if any discrepancy were to be found, that discrepancy would be brought to public attention. The argument made by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury that we are attempting to prevent the public from getting to know, is totally misplaced. We are bringing the whole matter into the public domain but in accordance with the traditions of this House. It is not in accordance with the traditions of Parliamentary etiquette to walk into the well of the House to stop Members of the Government Benches from speaking, by preventing the House from functioning. With due decorum, I submit, Sir, that it is the duty of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to set a wrong precedent. It would be a wrong precedent to place this Report on the Table of the House and since there is no substantive difference, as certified by Shri Indrajit Gupta, between placing the Report in the Speaker's Chamber and circulating it to the Members, I suggest that we endorse what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has stated, and allow ourselves, allow this Parliament, allow the Press and allow the country to get on with the substance of the issue which is what were the conclusions and findings of the Gian Prakash Committee Report. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: When the advisors like you have come, the Government in Andhra Pradesh has changed*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: There are advisors like you..* I want to say something about it..* It is you who made Shri George Fernandes..* *(Interruptions)* Advisors like you are responsible for the down fall of Shri V.P. Singh.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You all supported it, and supported with cheers.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a direct allegation has been levelled against the hon. Member, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He has every right, of levelling charges. He is exempted. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: He is talking of Parliamentary convention. A new Parliamentary convention is being set up. *(Interruptions)* A new Parliamentary practice is being set up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, without dwelling at length, through you, I would like to make two-three points. If I am not wrong, Shukla ji has given three four options. He has said that all the Members can see the report. It is an unusual report. Had it been a usual report, we all would have never pressed so hard for it. You conduct so many enquiries but we never went into the details thereof. We never stressed on the matter of your conducting a raid on Nadava. But this is a serious issue in which public money is involved. From this point of view, this is an unusual report.

Shukla ji put up 3-4 options before you and said that all the Members should be allowed to go in your chambers. If I am not wrong, he also said that this report will be placed in the library..(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I never said that I will place it in the Library. I only said that these 4-5 options are available. I said that it will be placed in the Speaker's Chambers, not in the library.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You had given these options. Will the laying of this report on the table here degrade your prestige anyway? You are allowing all the Members of Parliament to go through it in the Parliament Chamber. How will it believe your argument if they are given the facility of reading it in the Library? So far as your secrecy or the practice of not laying on administrative report on the table is concerned, you are not laying it in the House but are ready to place it in the Chambers. What difference will it make if Members read it here in the Chambers or there in the Library?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government that there are many important issues which hon. Members want to raise in this House. Not that the Government is not in favour of laying the report on the table here, my suggestion is that if the Members can go through it in your chambers, what is the problem in placing it in the Library for their perusal? There are the tables, Chairs, the lights like it is here. One may have to walk 3-4 steps here and 20 steps there. You yourself have suggested 4 options and if you agree to this option, there will be a way out from the present deadlock. It will help initiate a discussion on the important issues left out. Therefore, through you, I appeal to the Government to lay it down. I mean, if they do not want to lay it here, place it in the Library and there will be a way out... (Interruptions) I think, Shuklaji agreed to it first but now, he is deviating. I can't understand why do you want to cancel this report of such a large scale scam from the people of the country and why not lay it on the table when you have conducted an enquiry. You are not even ready to place it in the Library but only here in the Chambers... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jaswanji is right in saying that you consider it only as the Chamber. The hon. Speaker, is the incharge of the whole House. All these chambers belong to him. Why do you not place it in the Library and I think that you are responsible for protracting the issue. I would like to tell the hon.. Minister that he holds the portfolio of Parliamentary Affairs Minister and many times make such arrangements which unnecessarily entrap you as well as this Government. If you are in favour of identifying the corrupt people, then you should not be so adamant and find a way out by placing it in the Library.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I will not repeat what my other colleagues have said. I would like to touch a new point. Since Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Indrajit Gupta have already said regarding the Rule position and other things, I would like to ask only one clarification from the hon. Minister. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated that the Government do not wish to break the convention and the tradition that has

been established. The Government is saying that it has firm belief in the tradition and convention from the previous times. I would like to seek a clarification from the Government. When in the case of Mundhra affair, the then Finance Minister, Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, a great economist and a close confidant of Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had to step down for a small fraud of Rs. 3 crores and none of the Members of the Cabinet have resigned when thousands of crores of rupees have been lost in the security scam.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your suggestion?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I am making my suggestion, Sir. I would like to say that to clear doubts among the public, close on the heels of the security scam, in the ruling party's interest, you yourself must come forward and make available the copies of the Committee's Report to all the Members of the Parliament. If you really feel that you do not want to protect any guilty person, you must make available the copies of the Report to all the Members of this House. That is my suggestion.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, everybody is anxious to know what is in the Gyan Prakash Inquiry Committee's Report. The Minister says that it is not necessary and relevant to place an administrative Report on the Table. Admittedly, it is a matter of public importance because it is a multi-crore rupees scandal. To solve this problem, in the light of the *prima facie* case established in the administrative Report, I would suggest that the level of inquiry may be upgraded to judicial inquiry. At the time when the administrative inquiry was ordered, it was questioned and criticised because it was not adequate to find out the whole truth. So, I would suggest that judicial inquiry is the only answer for this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I think a distinction is first to be drawn and not just say that this is an administrative Report and, therefore, it cannot be laid on the Table of the House because there is no precedent for this. I think the time has come to make a distinction. The distinction might not have been necessary earlier when the question of accountability of the Executive to the Legislature had not assumed such crucial dimensions as it has assumed now, particularly with regard to the corruption into which, one after the other, scandals have made their appearance in the Indian political scenario. So, I suggest that insofar as administrative Report are concerned, only in case of such Reports where it is purely a matter which concerns the administration and very little the people outside the administration, this precedent of not laying them on the Table of the House may continue. But when the questions in the inquiry involve substantial matters of public interest where thousands of crores of rupees are said to have been siphoned off from the pockets of the ordinary consumers and very poor people, and have gone to those who have machinated to raise the price of sugar and by various means have probably succeeded in stalling the imports, a distinction has to be made. This is a matter which involves the public. Therefore, in Parliament, we had demanded an inquiry. That demand was sought to be satisfied by this one-man Inquiry Committee. As a result,

when the Public Accounts Committee of this Parliament wanted to take up this matter, it was not allowed to be taken up on the ground that already an inquiry was afoot. Therefore, a distinction has to be made between Administrative Reports of one kind and Reports of this kind where substantial public interest is involved. This is a principle which is applied in the case of jurisdiction of the States and the Parliament to frame legislations under the Constitution, by the Supreme Court itself. It is a doctrine of pith and substance, that is, what is the substance of this Report and does the substance touch a matter of public interest and is of so vital concern that this has to be brought before the public.

15.00 hrs.

In that case, the question of not tabling would not arise.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the arguments being advanced by my learned friends from the Opposition. I would refer to Jaswant Singhji and Sharad Yadavji. Jaswant Singhji quoted from Kaul and Shakdhar's Book.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to hear the replies to the points made by him. You make your points and take your seat.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, the point is simple. The argument that has been advanced by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is that there are four ways. He did not say that the Government is ready and willing to put the report in the library. He said, there are four ways.

MR. SPEAKER: On that point you need not say anything.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, kindly permit me. It is necessary because Sharad Yadavji laid stress on the statement of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs by saying that he had made the statement. That is a wrong interpretation being put on the statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interpreting it. He has himself said it. You were not there.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I was very much here, Sir. The hon. Member is interpreting it in the wrong way.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not say anything more on this point. You go to the other points.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, there is a discretion with the Government. It is not obligatory and it is not mandatory for the Government to table the Report. It is an administrative report and since 1952 if there has been no tradition why should we break it? Now, they are talking of public interest. In public interest, the Minister has categorically stated: "Let there be a threadbare discussion." The Government is not willing to table the Report because certain persons were reluctant to appear as witnesses fearing that their names may be disclosed. Otherwise, there is no idea of suppressing the truth or concealing anything.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just three very brief points. Firstly, no

rule can anticipate all possible contingencies. As far as I can see, the rules neither oblige the Government nor prohibit the Government from placing the report. But, in view of the circumstances, in view of its importance and in view of the public interest, we have been demanding what we have been demanding. Therefore, I hope that the Minister should accede to it in public interest.

Secondly, the Minister has no competence to invite us to your chamber. Your chamber, specifically as in the rules in these circumstances, is limited to the leaders. How can your chamber possibly accommodate every Member? How can he do it? He has no competence in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shahabuddinji, probably he thinks that if the leaders go through the report they would be able to persuade their Members.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, my third point is very brief. The Minister has very kindly offered a comprehensive debate on this subject. We welcome it. But, how can there be a debate without the report? When the former Comptroller and Auditor General of India has done the field work, has collected the data, has compiled all the facts, we want the discussion to be a constructive discussion, to be a healthy discussion, to be a useful discussion and such a discussion is not possible unless the report is available to us either by circulation or by being placed on the Table of the House or by being placed in the Library. If the consensus is for placing it in the Library, I am for placing it in the Library.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that today the people of India want to know how this sugar scam took place and who are responsible for that but the Government is keeping mum. The Government is banking upon the tradition which does not allow to lay this report on the Table of the House or in the Library. I do not think that the hon. Members sitting here or the people of India will mind if such tradition is revoked in the public interest. One can be humbled by taking recourse to law in maintaining such a tradition. I do not think there is anything wrong in deviating from this tradition when there is such a serious issue, a scam of about Rs. 2500 crores.

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Since yesterday, the leader of the Opposition and the Members have been demanding that the complete report be laid on the Table of the House. Most of the Members have, today, agreed to place this report in the Library.

So, in my opinion, the Government should concede to their demand and place the report in the Library so that the deadlock is resolved.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my new point is that the press is reporting that something is tried to be concealed. The people are guessing what it could be. Therefore the Government should immediately lay the report on the table of the House.

Secondly, Parliament is the mirror of the country and the public at large wants to know what is being concealed in the report? It will earn a bad name to the Government

and its party if things are tried to be concealed more and more. I am saying it in favour of the Government. Therefore, it should be brought to light immediately.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, after all of you have made your points, I think, it is incumbent on me to say a few words on the points which are relevant and made by both the sides.

First of all, I must say that you have tried to use all the devices to highlight certain points. If we cannot fully appreciate, partly it can be appreciated. There are other Members who want to discuss the Economic Policy of India; the Agricultural Policy is on the agenda. It was on the agenda in the last Session, it is on the agenda even today. We have the draft report on Cultural Policy of India on the agenda. And the lady Members, since last two or three Sessions, have been asking for a discussion on the position and condition of women in India. And it has not been possible for us to discuss these Policies on the floor of the House.

It is the bounden duty of the Members to hold the Government accountable, to question the decision taken by them, to criticise them. They are well within their rights in doing that. But it is also the duty of the Members to guide the Government, the Parliament and people outside on the Policies which are to be made in this House and which will be followed not for five years, but may be, for ten years or even 50 years. That is why, we all have to cooperate with each other and to find time for the discussions in a brief and relevant manner on all these points. My only worry and only sorrow is that it has not been possible to do so.

On the point, without saying, I would like to read from the book, *Kaul and Shakhder*. Now, I am reading from page number 872. I would be reading relevant portions. The relevant portion is:

"Most of the documents are required to be laid under statutory or constitutional provisions and in pursuance of the rules of procedure and the directions of the Speaker."

Let us be very clear on this point. If there is a statutory requirement, if there is a constitutional requirement, if there is a requirement under the rules or if the directions are given by the Speaker, the document have to be placed on the record. It is to be seen whether this is a statutory document or a constitutional document or a document required to be laid on the Table of the House or whether the Speaker has given the direction in this respect.

Now, as far as the directions, in this respect, to be given by the Speaker are concerned, the book reads:

"In respect of other documents, the Minister have to use their judgment whether to place a paper on the Table or not, and if so, when."

"With respect to other documents" means, the documents which are not required to be laid on the Table of the House under the statute, constitutional provisions, rules or the directions. It is the judgment of the Minister or the Executive which is final.

Again it reads:—

"It is for the Government to decide whether a report of a departmental committee or any particular report"

Now, certainly this is a report of the Committee appointed by the Department, I suppose.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is appointed by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It reads as follows:—

"should be laid on the Table if the Speaker has declined to give any directions to the Government whenever requests by the Members suggesting the laying of such report have been made to him."

Shri Jaswant Singhji has made it very clear. Again I would like to quote:—

"However, if a Minister declines to lay it on the ground that its production would be inconsistent with public interest, the Speaker cannot compel the Minister to lay it on the Table of the House."

In view of these facts, I am sure everybody is interested in discussing these matters and in finding out what has really happened and in giving directions to the Government as to how they should conduct themselves in future to discuss these matters. If I have not wrongly understood, the Government is ready to put on the Table of the House, the finding of the Committee. The Government is ready for a discussion on this point. The Government is ready to keep the report in the Chamber of the Speaker which is a sort of convention which was done in the past and the hon. Minister has said that all the Members can go and have a look at it.

I do not know what would happen if all Members come! Even then, if he has said it, it should be allowed, if it is necessary. But I would rather expect the Members of different Parties and, I am sure about it, to rely upon the advice given by their own Party leaders. They would be certainly interested in bringing the facts to light and they would be interested in protecting the interests of the people at large and protecting their own Party.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have rightly said that it is the discretion of the Government. Through you, I would like to tell the Government to understand the feelings of both the sides. You are the controller, the custodian of the whole House. Not only the chamber but the library also belongs to you. If this is decided today (*Interruptions*)

We want to make it public. We want that public should know it. I urge upon the Government not to make it a point of prestige. If it is ready to place it in the Speaker's chambers, why it is not being placed in the Parliament Library. As Sharadji said that it was one of the four options you had given. Therefore, I can't compel you but can urge upon you. You said that the Speaker does not have such powers. Therefore, if the Government is not ready to accede to it even, then my direct charge on the Government is that it wants to conceal it because the high officials of PMO and Ministry of Food is involved in it.

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA: I would request the hon. Member not to question the ruling of the Speaker. The ruling of the Speaker has been given and I want the hon. Members to make it possible for the debate to ensue. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The hon. Speaker has not given any ruling. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Whatever the hon. Member Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has said now about the involvement of everybody, he is most welcome to go through the Report and find out who is involved. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Where should we go to find it? Why can you not place it on the Table of the House? (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The ruling of the Speaker cannot be questioned. You should not question the ruling of the Speaker.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: What is the problem in placing the Report in the Library? We want to know categorically (Interruptions)

We want to know categorically what is the problem. Why can it not be placed in the Library?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has not replied to that question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate it very much that you were very intellectually and wisely discussing this matter. We will always welcome that. We are not having a recourse to sound and fury. We are having a recourse to reason, judgement and it is to be appreciated.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. First, take your seat. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look, the way you are expressing

yourself is different in its own way; carries a different connotation but if this thing prevails unchecked, then, I may tell you and the whole House that the other important matters like discussion on Agriculture Policy can't be taken up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue is now upto the Government ... (Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: We are in favour of this report being made public. The whole House is unanimous on this issue. How can the treasury benches turn down this demand... (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): We want the full Report.

15.17 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: You are behaving as if you are behaving in a street.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: What is the difficulty for the Government to place the full Report? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to say that it may be recorded that this is not the manner in which all important issues are to be discussed on the floor of the House.

...(Interruptions)

15.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 15, 1994/Agrahayana 24, 1916 (Saka).

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