

ath Series, Vol. XXVII, No. 17

Wednesday, December 22, 1993

Pausa 1, 1915 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

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Eighth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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NEW DELHI

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

...

Wednesday, December 22, 1993, Pausa 1, 1915(saka)

...

<u>Col/line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
489/20	Fly-over	Fly-overs
508/2	SHRI GEROGE	SHRI GEORGE
608/3(from below)	SHRI	SHRI RAJENDRA
636/1-5(from below)	"I Have...Responsibility" I have responded here in the House also and I have stated that I take the responsibility.	
683/10(from below)	Fifth Reported	Fifth Report
695/17	KM. SHELJA	KM. SELJA
739/8(from below)	CHARLES	SHRI A. CHARLES
798/3(from below)	AMRELLI	AMRELLI

CONTENTS

[Lok Sabha Debates, Vol. XXVII, Eighth Session, 1993/1915 (Saka)]

No. 1 Wednesday, December 22, 1993/Pausa 1, 1915 (Saka)

COL

s to Questions:

1-

Question Nos. 281,282,284,285 and 287

swers to Questions:

44-62

Question Nos. 283, 286 and 288 to 300

Unstarred Question Nos. 3062 to 3071, 3073 to 3110,
3112 to 3241, 3243 to 3258,
3260 to 3300 and 3300 A

Personal Explanation by Minister 639-645

Alleged involvement in the large scale transfer of
money from USA into his Account, substantial
investments made by him abroad etc.

Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma

Papers Laid on the Table 645-679

Message from Rajya Sabha 680-682

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes 681-682

Twenty-Fifth, Twenty-Sixth and
Twenty-Eighth Report- *Presented*

Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution 683

Third Report and Minutes- *Presented*

*The sign marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	683
<i>Fifth Report- Laid</i>	
Business Advisory Committee	684
<i>Thirty Sixth Report</i>	
Motion to Adopt	
Shri Vidyacharan Shukla	684
Committee on Privileges	685
<i>Third Report- Adopted</i>	
Matters under Rule 377	685
i) Need to take steps to expedite work on Fishing Herbour Projects at Chombala and Mapila Bay in North Kerala	
Shri Mullappally Ramchandran	686
ii) Need to take steps to uproot superstitious beliefs from the society	
Shri P.P. Kaliaperumal	686
iii) Need to construct Ring Railway at Bangalore	
Shri C.P. Mudala Ciriappa	687
iv) Need to ensure that names of Bengali refugees settled in Pilibhit, U.P. are included in voters' list	
Dr. P.R. Gangwar	688
v) Need to connect Porbandar in Gujarat by a long distance train in the memory of Mahatama Gandhi by naming it after his name	
Shri Chandresh Patel	688
vi) Need to provide more funds to Uttar Pradesh for early construction of roads etc. under Dacoit Eradication Programme in Ghatampur, Kanpur Dehat	
Shri Kesri Lal	689

	(iii)	COLUMNS
vii)	Need to look into mal-functioning of telephones in Jahanabad Parliamentary constituency, Bihar	
	Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	690
viii)	Need to amend wild life Protection Act	
	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	690-691
	Statutory Resolution Re: Disapproval of Kalakshetra Foundation Ordinance and Kalakshetra Foundation Bill	692
	As passed by Rajya Sabha	
	Motion to consider	
	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	692-694
	Kumari Selja	695-700
	Shri Ramesh Chennithala	700-703
	Shri Sartaj Singh Chhatwal	703-705
	Shrimati Girija Devi	705-708
	Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya	708-714
	Shri P. Kumarasamy	715-717
	Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	717
	Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar	718
	Statutory Resolution Re: Disapproval of Kalakshetra Foundation Ordinance- <i>Withdrawn</i>	724-730
	Kalakshetra Foundation Bill	724
	Motion to consider	724
	Clauses 2 to 35 and 1	724
	Motion to Pass	
	Kumari Selja	725
	Shri George Fernandes	727

As passed by Rajya Sabha

Motion to consider

Dr. Abrar Ahmed 731-734

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya 734-739

Shri A. Charles 739-744

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav 744-745

Discussion Under Rule 193 745-806

Increasing population in the country 745

Dr. Kartikeswar Patre 746-750

Prof. Rita Verma 751-757

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi 757-761

Shrimati Saroj Dubey 761-768

Shri Anna Joshi 768-773

Shri Amal Datta 774-782

Kumari Frida Topno 782-784

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee 785-789

Shri P.G. Narayanan 789-794

Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi 794-799

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde 799-805

Shri Mani Shenkar Aiyar 805-806

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 22, 1993/Pausa
1, 1915 (SAKA)

SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

{*Translation*}

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under rule 388 regarding self immolation by a girl on the issue of renaming of Marathwada University. Earlier, had immolated himself. All the political parties are launching an agitation there.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question hour please.

11.01/2 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Indo-Taiwan Joint Ventures

*281 SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Taiwan has shown interest in establishing joint ventures in India;

(b) if so, the details the proposals approved during the last two years; and

(c) the total investment in these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The details of the 17 proposals approved for foreign direct investment by Taiwanese firms after the announcement of the New Industrial Policy till November, 1993, are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c). The total foreign direct investment envisaged in these proposals is Rs. 26.5 crores.

STATEMENT*LIST OF FOREIGN FINANCIAL COLLABORATION CASE APPROVED FROM AUGUST 1991 TO NOV 1993*

Sl.No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of foreign collaboration	Item of manufacture	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Amt	XEqty
1.	M/s. Bharat Sea Foods Ltd., Hyderabad	M/s Highwon fishery Development Co. Taiwan	Frozen Shrimps (Aqua culture)	270.00	15.00
2.	Winny Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	M/s Winny Electronm Enterprise Co. Ltd. Taiwan	Computer Monitor Picture Tube	35.00	9.58
3.	Kamla Dials and Devices Ltd., New Delhi.	Tesio Precision Ind. Do. Ltd	Ornamental Watch Dials	10.00	9.09
4.	Sawhney Exports Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	Sir's Gold International Taiwan	Time piece/clock and Wrist Watch dials etc.	10.00	0.00
5.	Powerohm resistors Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	First Rasisitor & Condensor Co. Ltd.	Matal film resistors & carbon films etc.	90.00	50.00
6.	Hotline Glass Ltd. New Delhi	Picvua Electronics Ltd. JEN AI	Glass parts for B&W picture tubes & monitors	1100.00	13.70
7.	Tina electronics Hyderabad	Hai Lin electric Co. Ltd. Taiwan	Cathode Ray Tube/ Computer Monitor Tube Monochrome	183.00	18.00
8.	Incap Capcitors Ltd.	Lelon Elac. Corp.,	Capacitors	27.45	5.00

Sl.No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of foreign collaboration	Item of manufacture	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Amt	XEqty
9.	Futex Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	Fu-Chang Matai Indl. Co Taiwan	CRCA, Precision etc.	80.00	90.00
10.	Ting Tai India Ltd. Vishakapatnam	Tingtai International Co. Ltd., Taiwan	Frozen Fish (Deep Sea Fishing)	44.10	49.00
11.	Govind Rubber Ltd., Bombay	Union Rubber Industries Ltd., Taiwan	Penumatic Tyres of rubber	9.15	1.24
12.	M/s Karnatak Crystals Ltd., Bangalore	M/s Solwatch Enterprise Co. Ltd., Taipei, Taiwan	Crystal Glass and Gashats for Watchas	70.00	40.00
13.	Rahem Mansion. Bombay	M/s. DC Components Ltd., Taiwan	Discrete semi conductor Devices	90.00	10.00
14.	Sirs Gold Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi	Sirs Gold Intel. Corpn., Taiwan	Electrical Integrated Circuits	13.73	51.00
15.	Indo-Pacific Poly-fibres Pvt. Ltd.	Chumg Fen Plastic Fibres Taiwan R.O.C	Polyethylene Coverings	315.00	18.94
16.	M/s. Nebulas International Computer, New Delhi	Winny Electron Enterpris Co. Ltd., Taiwan	Monochrome, Monitors	11.20	16.60
17.	M/s Somkan Marine Foods Ltd., Hyderabad	Han Aqua International Corpn., Taiwan	Food Procassing	300.00	

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, Taiwan has 90 billion US dollars surplus investible funds pool which is the highest in the world. The foreign direct investment in India is less than one per cent or only Rs. 18 crore by 1992. Taiwan intends to invest one billion dollars in India by 1996. I would like to know what efforts are being made to facilitate this investment into India, so that Taiwan does not divert these funds to other countries.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, before the announcement of new industrial policy there were no investment proposals from Taiwan and before 1989, there was no proposal at all. 3 proposal were received in 1990, 2 in 1991, 8 in 1992 and 7 in 1993. 3 proposals involving an investment of Rs. 64 lakh in foreign exchange were approved in 1990. Since the announcement of new industrial policy, 2, 8 and 7 proposals for investment of Rs. 45 lakhs, 18 crore and 8.1 crore respectively were received. It is evident from the above that after the announcement of new industrial policy, companies from Taiwan are showing greater interest.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, question has not been properly replied to.

[English]

There is an amount of one billion dollar and only three years are remaining. What extra efforts, the Government is taking to see that this amount of one billion dollar is not diverted to some other country. That was my question.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, as far as trade is concerned, total trade between the two countries is around \$4 million. However, this question pertains to the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is this. There are no diplomatic relations between India and Taiwan. To increase trade, Taiwan has opened Taipei World Trade Centre in Delhi last month. On the contrary, the opening of India's Trade and Investment Promotion Office in Taiwan is delayed due to the delay in payment by FICCI, Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Confederation of Indian Industry. This will result in effecting the trade between the two countries. Since we do not have diplomatic relations, the Trade Promotion Office in Taiwan would have had to get the visas for Indian businessmen, entrepreneurs. What efforts the Government is taking to see that this Office is opened at the earliest so that we are not only able to import, but also export things and also set up some companies in Taiwan?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no diplomatic recognition. But, if the business and economic relations grow, it is welcome. As far as the Office about which hon. Member was mentioning is concerned, I would like to say that only setting up Office will not help. There is need for full exchange of ideas and information. Delegate level meetings will help more.

[Translation]

In this connection, I would like to submit that on 25.11.1993 in a Seminar in Bombay the Taiwanese delegation outlined the possibilities of Taiwanese investment in various fields like electronics, ship building, deep sea fishing, food processing, computer software and industrial automation. A few

proposals received recently have been approved and now follow up action on them will be taken.

[*English*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Taiwan is one of the leading countries in the world, it has got very huge resources and it is even one of the best developed technological countries in the world. Even in the answer, the Government has accepted and agreed that, after the liberalisation policy, Taiwan is interested to invest in many of the joint ventures in this country. But, one of the major drawbacks in the joint ventures is this. Though countries like China have no diplomatic relations with Taiwan, they are maintaining a good economic relations with Taiwan.

Thousands of ventures have been aligned with China. In India, the economic liberalisation policy has been spelt out. But I have reliably come to know that

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: ...when the delegation came to India, because of the diplomatic relations, none of the Ministers received them well. When they are investing

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bandaru, you have to ask a question.

SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to the question directly now.

SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: The investment guarantee pact and double taxation avoidance agreement should take

place between the two countries. When are these going to take place so that all the joint ventures can initially be started well?

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not comfortable in standing, you can sit and reply.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Sir, I have got a plaster on my leg. But it does not matter. I will reply. The Indo-Taiwanese Joint Business Council promotes investment. There have been many delegation level exchanges in the recent months. I have just explained it. As the hon. Member has just stated, I agree with him that Taiwan is a small country. Labour costs are very high and workers' population is small. After the new industrial policy, India offers good investment opportunities.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Is anything being done to avoid double taxation ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: This is not connected with the Question.

MR. SPEAKER: It pertains to the Ministry of Commerce.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the list of foreign financial collaboration given in the answer shows that all the companies involved are in the private sector. I would like to draw a parallel here. As far as China is concerned, most of the financial collaborations are in the public sector.

Is it the Government policy to promote or encourage public sector to enter into joint collaboration in general and with Taiwan in particular?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the announcement of new industrial policy, we have an open view and invite all. There is no discrimination in it whether it is Taiwan or any other country. Whichever country is attracted towards India, we invite them all.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Taiwanese firms have definitely given some terms and conditions for investment of their capital in collaboration with our firms. May I know from the hon. Minister what conditions have been imposed by the Taiwanese firms in respect of repatriation of the profits to be earned in this country?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no such terms and conditions. As I have already said, out of the total 17 proposals received, 14 proposals are in the primary sector. Under the new industrial policy, more than 80 per cent of foreign investment has been approved only in high priority areas and as regards his point of terms and conditions it does not figure in this case. Such things are discussed and decided at the businessmen's level and the terms and conditions so decided differ from case to case.

SHRI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether in the Dhawan Committee report 1978, it was recommended that we should have collaboration with Taiwan in the field of petrochemicals? Is it in the absence of this collaboration that our textile exports share in the cloth trading is merely 2 per cent and

does India propose to enter into collaboration with Taiwanese Government in the field of textiles?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that on 25.11.93, a Taiwanese delegation outlined the areas of collaboration between the two countries like electronics, ship building, deep-sea fishing, food processing, textiles, computer software, industrial automation.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is specifically for textiles.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Right now, I do not have this information available with me. I shall furnish it later.

[*English*]

Satellite Communications

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

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has carried out several pilot programmes to demonstrate the use of Satellite Communications for education and training; and

(b) if so, the details of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Space Research

Organisation has carried out several Pilot Programmes to demonstrate the use of Satellite Communications for Education and Training. These Pilot Programmes have been carried out using INSAT Satellites and in association with agencies that are interested in and responsible for such educational programmes and training. A list of these Pilot Programmes is given below:

- Training of Adult Education Trainers in Collaboration with Gujarat Vidyapeet.
- Training and continuing education for industrial workers in association with National Productivity Council and several industries.
- Training of extension workers and interested farmers in the Bhiwani District of Haryana in collaboration with Agricultural University at Hissar and Government of Haryana.
- Syllabus-based course for Engineering students using distance Tele-Education Techniques in collaboration with Institute of Electronic and Telecommunications Engineers.
- Interactive Tele-Education in support of the UGC countrywide class room.
- Distance education (Tele-Teaching) using interactive satellite channel for conducting a course on a nationwide basis on developing

skills in teaching, communication and problem solving for students, staff and counsellors of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

Demonstration programme in use of satellite for distance education along with All India Management Association.

In all these cases, one of the transponders of INSAT Satellite was used. Simple direct satellite TV Receivers were deployed at the various classroom locations, spread over the country. The teaching end included a simple studio and uplink terminal. The participants at the class rooms could interact with the teaching end and with other class rooms using telephone lines or specially designed "Talk-Back" terminals that operate through the satellite. All the experiments and demonstrations were highly successful.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been mentioned in the statement that all such experiments were highly successful. So the word 'successful' has been used here. I would like to know as to what items have to be given priority by the Government in this matter because the Government had organised an international conference on education in which it has highlighted that to this day primary education continues to be the item of top priority. However, we have scarcity of resources to achieve that end. We can find a testimony to that everywhere in our day to day life. As regards my own constituency there we have shortage of teachers and to this day the classes are held under the trees. I feel the same situation may be prevailing in other areas as well. In such a situation where we have limited means how is it that the

Government have spent so much on this experiment and is claiming it to be highly successful. Do you claim it successful in the name of child welfare? Which success are you talking about?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: It is true that we have not been that successful in the field of primary education. But we have been successful in the field of education of workers, labourers, railway workers, UGC. It was very effective in these areas and it could be called a success.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I think that the Government has not been able to fix their priorities and same is the case with the hon. Minister who has totally failed in it. This experiment when carried in the office of UGC and universities is different from how it is shown to the world by the hon. Minister. But I am not ready to believe the Government when they say that they have been successful in their mission of universalisation of education. However, I would like to ask my other supplementary question as to how much money is needed to carry this programme to the villages. The quantum of electricity which is provided for one part of Delhi is not available there even for the entire region of north Bihar. The villages there are not equipped with STD and communication facilities and the educational experiment started by you requires the students to talk on STD to a person sitting at the centre. How will be the funds mobilised for that purpose? Scientific progress is altogether a different thing, but why is it being linked with education and why this technology is being used as a play thing? Why are you widening the already all pervading existing gap between rural and urban areas.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: I

have submitted that such programmes are organised as an experiment for the purpose of imparting training to the teachers for adult education and for assisting in the nationwide class-room programme of the UGC. Yes, I agree that it has not been going well for primary education.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not working in this area also.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: The purpose of this programme is not to teach every student but to train the trainers.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The hon. Minister has said in his reply that these programme have been carried out using INSAT satellites. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many such satellites are available with the ISRO and whether they are sufficient enough to cater to all our requirements; if not, what is the Government's programme.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: As already mentioned, we have taken up many pilot projects. It is enough for the pilot projects that the Government has undertaken.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who is preparing these UGC programmes for school students? Are the tenders invited in case its contract is given to some other company or is it given to certain privileged people and whether this fact has affected the standard of the programmes or their popularity and who is preparing these programmes at present?

[*English*]

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: The countrywide classroom programme was initiated in 1984. It is being done by the UGC as an educational TV programme for two hours on every working day.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not asked this.

MR. SPEAKER: He is giving proper replies to your questions.

[*English*]

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: The programme has attracted a dedicated viewership comprising not only the students but also many people from diverse walks of life. The UGC has been looking for ways to enhance effective transmission. Towards this end, the UGC and the ISRO have carried out an experiment using the satellite link.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not asked this.

MR. SPEAKER : He is saying what is being done on behalf of the UGC and the universities.

[*English*]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : In the last line of his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that all the experiments and demonstrations were highly successful. If this is only a pilot programme and a demonstration programme, is the Government thinking to device a master

action plan on a regular basis for the entire country with the help of satellite communications for the training of all categories of students such as engineers and so on? If so, what is the plan programme? If not, will Government consider it?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not comprehended the question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, that will be the aim and they will try to do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have talked of imparting education through satellite communications. I would like to know from the Government whether it is justified imparting education through such medium in India where the Ashram system of education has been welcomed in schools. Has any developmental programme been devised in this system to be introduced in schools on that pattern?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon'ble Member is well aware that not much education is being imparted through Ashram system of education and this programme is not meant for that education.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: If this is the reply of the Government, how will the Ashram system of education be implemented in India?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: You may please listen to the reply first and then ask your question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is used for imparting

distant education. Subjects on Agricultural are taught through this system.

SHRI DILEEP Bhai SANGHANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally people in villages do not have television sets at home, then how will they be able to view these programme?

MR. SPEAKER : They watch these programmes on the Gram Panchayat TV sets. It is a very good programme. It should be encouraged.

[*English*]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the hon. Member Shri George Fernandes pertaining to modern methods of spreading education is very relevant particularly in the context of achieving the objective of education for all by 2000 AD as well as considering the paucity of teachers in schools in many cases.

In this context, there is another modern aid for getting education in primary schools by video cassette system, especially, when there is infrastructure in certain State in our country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this means of imparting education in primary schools, through educational video tapes will be actively considered by the Government.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : As I submitted earlier, we do admit that primary education does require this attention and the Government will certainly consider all these proposals.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : The Government have claimed that this programme has been highly successful. I would like to know from the Government

whether any survey has been conducted in this regard or the hon. Minister is just speculating?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I would like to know from the hon. Member as the survey to about which he wants to know.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Has any survey been conducted in regard to the programme to train the trainees in villages through satellite? Has any team been sent there to conduct a survey and if so, what are the findings thereof. Are you claiming your success merely on speculations?

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : This is not a regular programme already introduced and being evaluated. What has been said is, an experiment has been conducted in order to establish contacts between the teacher and the taught. That has been established. That has been done through experiments and demonstrations. These have been successful. There is no need for hon. Members to feel sorry that they have been successful.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : In his reply the hon. Minister stated that through satellites it was done with the cooperation of those agencies which were interested in those programmes and training. Now in your oral answer, you are saying that this programme is conducted by the University Grants Commission. I would like to know whether these agencies are run by the University Grants Commission. Apart from it, other private agencies which fulfil the conditions might be allowed to conduct this programme. Secondly, in your reply you

said that these programmes are going on for the adult people. I would like to urge the Government that the programmes should be prepared keeping in view the welfare of Harijans and tribal people residing in other undeveloped areas and promote small scale industries such as knitting of baskets or cultivation.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : These programmes are not conducted therein. But it is certain that apart from the UGC many non-official agencies which expertise are involved in these activities. They are involved in these programmes and their co-operation is taken.

Special Courts

*284. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up special courts for early disposal of corruption cases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such courts are likely to be set up?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Govt. have already taken a decision to set up Special Courts for trial of CBI cases. At present, Special Courts are functioning in

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in her reply to my question, the hon. Minister said about setting up of such special Courts in some States. I would like to know from her as to when these Special Courts were introduced and the State wise total number of cases finalised till today and the nature thereof.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : The decision to set up these Special Courts to deal with CBI cases was taken in 1986. The first step in the direction was taken and a legislation was passed in 1988. We have got, as I said, till today, 10 Special Courts at the level of judges and four at the level of Magistrates, which have been set up in Ten States up-till-now. We had planned to set up 20 of them at the level of judges and 16 at the level of the Magistrates. But the States have to cooperate in setting them up because we need assistance of the States. We are in consultation with these States to be able to set them up in other States as well.

We have corruption cases handled by the CBI as well as other cases which the CBI is dealing with which are under these courts. As on today, we have 4247 cases pending in these courts.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears from the reply given to my question that special courts have been

set up only for those cases which were referred to CBI. What about other cases which relate to corruption. Will special Courts be set up for those cases? The hon. Minister may kindly explain it.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, these courts cover all the cases. Other cases including cases relating to corruption handled by the CBI are referred to these Courts.

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker. Sir, the hon. Minister said that other cases are also taken up. I would like to know whether other cases, include cases like Bofors and whether Bofors case is being inquired into?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : What about the Bofors cases referred to these courts.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Bofors cases are today at the level where they are not in the Indian courts. When the matter came up before the High Court, they were dealt with by the High Court itself which has not gone into them. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Here is an answer which states that the courts are functioning in certain States only. What steps are being taken by the Central Government to see that the Special Courts to try corruption cases are also established in the remaining States ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Though under the legislation, the Central Government has the power to set up the Special Courts in the States, I must say that we cannot really set them up without the cooperation and involvement of the State Governments and the State High Courts,

because they have to function within the State.

As I said, in certain States, 10 of them we have established. There are certain other States where they are under active consideration; and we are in consultation with the States. They are in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Assam, Gujarat and Orissa. We hope that we will be able to set them up in the near future. There are certain States where we feel that they must be set up, but we have not had a positive response from these States. We are trying to push it and we hope we will succeed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker. Sir, the hon. Minister gave the names of many States in her reply given to this question. But the name of Maharashtra State was not included. It has been said that no decision about Maharashtra has been taken so far, whereas the maximum number of CBI cases and corruption cases pertain to Maharashtra. I would like to know whether the Government is not receiving positive response from the Government of Maharashtra in regard to setting up of these Courts. If so, the reasons therefore. Will the Government like to give information in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I do agree that there are certain States where the need for the special courts we have been emphasising. These are West Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar and Tamil Nadu where number of cases are pending.

We have been in consultation with the State Governments. Sometimes it is a question of accommodation, sometimes it is a question of other facilities which are needed.

As I said this is one of the States where it is at the final stages and we hope that very soon they will be set up.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government whether any provision has been made to dispose of the cases of corruption within a stipulated period while setting up these special Courts. If this provision is there, then it is all right and if not whether the Government would like to make such a provision for disposing of cases within a fixed period.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, this is provided in the Criminal Procedure Code.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL : Sir, there is discontentment in the manner corruption cases are decided.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have to understand the law and then ask the question. This is a complicated manner.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the spirit of this question is that corruption cases should be disposed of at the earliest. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of pending cases and since when these are pending? Moreover, what time has been taken in disposing of the previous cases.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Out of the total number of 4,247 cases pending in this area, we have 532 cases which are pending for less than one year; there are 390 cases which are pending for 1 to 2 years; cases which are pending for 7 to 8 years are 301. This is the break-up of the cases pending.

The point is that it is not just a question of the CBI having to push them through. There are processes, there are various other issues which come in and the courts have to cooperate in disposing them of as far as possible. It is not that we are delaying them, the processes themselves take time and in spite of having the special courts there are certain cases which have taken.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the majority of corruption cases challans are filed after their investigation by the Anti Corruption Department. Investigating Agency, CBI is involved in a few cases only. In most of the cases challans are filed when the witness has to come from a distance of 300 or 400 kilometres to appear in the Special Court of a State. It causes delay. I would like to ask the Government whether the State Government will be requested to set up a special court in every district and if it is not possible to do so then these courts be set up in every division. Will the Central Government provide any financial assistance in this regard?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : As per this scheme, now we pay 50 per cent of the expenditure of the courts involved including

non-recurring expenditure which is involved in setting up of the courts. But in the case of Punjab, for instance, we had agreed to give 100 per cent because of the special circumstances in which the courts were needed at various times for CBI cases including anti-terrorist and other problems which were there.

So, I must say that where we find that there is a heavy pendency we have more courts. For instance, in Rajasthan, we have got a court in Jaipur and one in Jodhpur as well as one Magistrate's court, a second one in Jaipur.

[*Translation*]

There are three such special courts in Rajasthan. The Government is prepared to increase the number of such courts but it requires the cooperation of the State Government also.

[*English*]

Space Technology

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

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation proposes to enter into bilateral agreements with other countries for the development and application of Space Technology for peaceful purposes;

(b) the names of such countries ; and

(c) the countries with which such agreements are existing at present?

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

DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a). Yes, Sir. The Indian Space Research Organisation is willing to consider bilateral cooperation with Space agencies in other countries in the peaceful uses of outer space.

(b) Japan, Italy, Hungary, Vietnam, Ukraine, Mauritius and Kazakhstan are among the countries which have shown interest in entering into an agreement with ISRO on cooperation in the peaceful uses of space technology.

(c) We already have such bilateral cooperation agreements with European Space Agency(ESA), French National Space Agency (CNES), German Aerospace Research Establishment (DLR), Swedish Board for Space Activities (SBSA), China National Space Agency and General Organisation for Remote Sensing (Syria).

[*English*]

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: The Indian Space Research Organisation is doing a commendable job. I must say. They have got a unique concept of GRAMSAT satellite as well as the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS-IA through which the peaceful application of this technology is useful in agriculture, crop acreage and yield estimate, drought management, flood mapping, land use, wasteland management, water resources management and forest resources management also. Apart from communication, television broadcasts, meteorology, the only important part of the technology is disaster warning. I would like to ask the hon. Minister categorically whether we have entered into any sort of an agreement with any other country where we

want a specific research in view of the recent tremors in Maharashtra about earthquake warning through the ISRO?

MR. SPEAKER : Earthquakes take place in the earth.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : They have got a specific technology for disaster warning.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : The Department of Space is working in this area and has a joint programme with the European Space Agency. We are working on that but no concrete results have so far been achieved.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : On what ?

MR. SPEAKER : On disaster warning system.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : Recently, the ISRO has entered into the space market by floating Antrix Cooperation Limited for the commercial utilisation of space production services. So far about 200 technologies developed by ISRO have been transferred to the industry. My specific question is whether there is any agreement with any other country to exploit more space market all over the world.

SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI : Our Space Organisation has already established bilateral cooperation in space with many countries in which, as submitted earlier, China, France, Germany, Sweden, Syria and the European Space Agency are there.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : ISRO deserves our congratulations for the technology developed by them. They are

now ready to offer their technology and services to other countries too. In this context I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one of the most ambitious satellite based communication projects by a U.S. company called 'Iridium' system. This system proposes seamless mobile communication through a network of 66 communication satellites. These satellites will have to be launched by someone.

There is a big market for launching satellites. And ISRO's PSLV class of launchers can easily launch these low earth orbiting satellites. There are reports that the Government of India is considering the financial equity participation in Iridium system. Either IDBI or IFCI will take something like five or ten per cent of the equity. I support what they are going to do. But my question is, before any decision to invest in Iridium is taken by the Government, will the Government involve the Department of Space and try to get some launch contract for launching Iridium satellites for ISRO?

MR. SPEAKER : It is too specific. If you have the information, you can give it. Otherwise, you can send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI : I will send the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Under the Space Programme, we have achieved a commendable progress in the area of launch vehicle and we are capable of competing it with any developed world. But unfortunately, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, one prestigious programme in the cryogenic area has slightly suffered. We are now having on-going discussions with the Soviet Russia to have an agreement. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any agreement has been arrived at with the Soviet Russia in

regard to the transfer of technology for the cryogenic programme and also whether any attempt is being made for the development of indigenous technology also so that our cryogenic programme may not suffer.

SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do agree that there were some difficulties in this. As the hon. Member has mentioned, unfortunately there is no Soviet Union and now it is Russia. We are dealing with them. As regards specific cryogenic engine, almost all the issues have been set right. But it is for the Russian Government and the Indian Government to ultimately finalise it.

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Backward and Adivasi Dominated States

*287. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be please to state

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of special central assistance to the backward and Adivasi dominated States for various sub-plans and programmes during the Eighth Plan period as compared to Seventh Five Year Plan; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Special Central Assistance (SCA) allocated during the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 756 crores which has been enhanced to Rs. 1250 crores during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

**ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA)
UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN DURING SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

Sl.No.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)		(Rs in Lakhs)	
	Allocation	Amount released	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3654	5166.18	7327.56
2.	Assam	3192	3721.80	5552.71
3.	Bihar	9589	11412.21	15516.13
4.	Gujarat	5651	6663.75	9826.34
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1014	1347.96	1694.17
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	503	680.58	2184.99
7.	Karnataka	313	473.50	1927.18
8.	Kerala	19907	23405.23	758.23
9.	Madhya Pradesh			32665.66

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Eighth Five Year
Plan (1992-97)

Sl.No.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)		Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)
	Allocation	Amount released	
10.	Maharashtra	4517	6060.58
11.	Manipur	1251	1418.71
12.	Orissa	9313	11497.94
13.	Rajasthan	4725	5732.00
14.	Sikkim	177	227.38
15.	Tamil Nadu	676	911.43
16.	Tripura	1081	1429.52
17.	Uttar Pradesh	90	246.23
18.	West Bengal	2833	4042.00
19.	A&N Islands	79	221.00
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	35	37.00
	RESERVE	7000	-
	TOTAL:	75600	84695.00
			125000.00

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that a sum of Rs. 756 crore has been allocated under the Special Central Assistance to the different States of the country and the amount released during the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 847 crores and the amount earmarked for the Eighth Plan was to the tune of Rs. 1250 crore. Similarly, so far as Bihar is concerned, a sum of Rs. 96 crore was just allocated during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the amount earmarked for the Eighth Plan was to the tune of Rs. 155 crore. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in the light of the different natural calamities and the different type of developmental programmes facing the different States like Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and the rest of the backward States, whether there is any proposal to increase the amount of the present allocation of Rs. 847 crore by more than Rs. 1250 crore or not or especially whether for Bihar the allocation of Rs. 155 crore is going to be enhanced or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, you try to answer.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : This question pertains to the Backward and Adivasi Dominated States. Various programmes are implemented in the Tribal Sub-plan area.

As regards the question, whether the money will be increased or not, in the Eighth Plan, we have already increased it. I have given the State-wise break-up. It is the SCA provided to TSP area, which includes Bihar.

As regards the other question, which the hon. Member has raised, that pertains to the other Ministry. This question concerns with only tribals. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI : My second supplementary is that in the month of October, 1990, the Gadgil formula was revised and more emphasis was given to per capita income and fiscal management and the population got less importance. The special development programmes got more importance and the percentage was revised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question otherwise you will not get the answer.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI : The per capita income was given more emphasis during the Gadgil formula and this amount was increased from 20 to 25 per cent. The special development programmes got more importance and the percentage was revised from 10 to 15 per cent. So, I would like to know whether this revised Gadgil formula will be implemented in the case of backward and adivasi dominated States of the country like Bihar, Orissa and other States.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : We have got a separate formula for the tribal Sub-Plan and not the Gadgil formula.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether the revised Gadgil formula, if there is any, will be implemented or not.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : For the Tribal Sub-plan we have got a separate formula and not the Gadgil Formula.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Uttar Pradesh is a socially and educationally backward State. A large number of tribals live in this State. As per the reply given by the hon. Minister, an amount of Rs. 90 crores was allocated for U.P. and Rs. 308.87 have

been earmarked for the Eighth Five Year Plan. I would like to know from the Government whether there is any proposal to increase this amount in view of the population of Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : There is a separate formula for allocation of Special Central Assistance to the States.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I would like to urge the hon'ble Prime Minister, since he is in charge of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation to answer it seriously. Is it a fact that the assistance provided by the Government to be spent on tribal areas is spent by the State Governments on the national highways? Does the Government have a monitoring agency to ensure that the assistance given in the name of tribal assistance is spent as such by the State Governments for right purposes.

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The Special Central Assistance money for the Tribal Sub-plan which is not divertible, has been provided. The State plan outlay also is being provided for Tribal Sub-plan areas from the State sector. There are two components. One is State plan fund and another is Special Central Assistance money from the Centre. Unless there is a proper check by the State while implementing the schemes, there will be possibility of diversion of funds from one sector to another. The monitoring is being done by the Ministry of Welfare. The Planning Commission is allocating the resources to the States.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. Mine was a very small question whether it is a fact that the State Governments do not spend those funds in tribal areas?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is non-divertible.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, he has already explained that the money given for the Tribal Sub-Plan is non-divertible. It is true, unfortunately, that sometimes we get reports that in certain cases, at the level of certain State Governments, some diversions have taken place. I am not aware of what monitoring mechanism is there between the State Governments and the Centre. Normally, the State Governments do not like too much of monitoring and too much of looking over their shoulders. But the point is well taken that any money meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan - which is non-divertable - should not be diverted. Now, if there is any suggestion about a monitoring mechanism, if the whole House wants that such a mechanism should be there, we can talk to the State Governments and see if it can be done. We are getting reports from the State Governments. That is true. And the Planning Commission, when it gets reports, goes into the reports and we do not, perhaps, find from the figures that there is any diversion. But there is a general report, general opinion or impression that there are certain diversions. We would look into it. But I cannot say that we can impose a monitoring mechanism on the State Governments right now without consulting them.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that funds are provided under the Gadgil formula but why discrimination is being made in the allocation of funds?

MR. SPEAKER : The Gadgil formula does not apply to it.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Why this discrimination is being made. Karnataka had been provided an amount of Rs. 393 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 1627 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Similarly, the amount was increased for Madhya Pradesh from Rs. 19 thousand lakhs to 32 thousand lakhs, it was increased from Rs. 9,313 to 16 thousand for Orissa but for Rajasthan, where a large number of Adivasis live it was increased from Rs. 4 thousand to Rs. 9 thousand. I would like the hon'ble Prime Minister to clarify as to why this discrimination has been made in the allocation of funds? If no discrimination has been made then why Rajasthan has been given the smallest amount of assistance?

[English]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, as far as I remember, the largest item of diversion was in Madhya Pradesh where the *Tendu Patta* money was not paid for two years or two-and-a-half years. Now it has been paid after the President's Rule there. This is one thing I remember. About other things, I will have to look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : I have not received a reply as to why Rajasthan got the smallest amount? (Interruptions)

How *Tendu Patta* came in it? Why was injustice done to Rajasthan? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down first.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not relate to a State. This question relates to the entire country as such. If you want specific information about Rajasthan, I will request the Minister to supply it to you.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I will supply it

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, your direction is right that if an information is needed for a particular State separately then a separate notice should be given but you did not object when a supplementary question was asked and the Prime Minister even replied to that

MR. SPEAKER : I did not object because sometimes a lot of time is wasted in that and sometimes Ministers also reply to those questions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The hon'ble Prime Minister replied to that but the reply given to the question was not to the point. If you expect the Members to put questions to the point then the Prime Minister and other Ministers are also expected to give their replies to the point and not politicize the issue.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Atalji knows where his politics started.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV :
Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to know from the Government the criterion followed in allocation of special central assistance.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The tribal population in the State is the criterion.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir. half of my question has been asked by Shri Ram Vilas ji.

MR. SPEAKER : This is disallowed. Please take your seat.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the guideline for utilisation of funds and what is the guideline or allocation of funds.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good question Mr. Minister, please explain to him what is the guideline for utilisation of funds.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, we have guidelines for allocation of funds for the T.S.P. area. Along with that, the other guideline is that the money has to be spent for which it is allocated. This is a clear cut guideline, but the monitoring as to whether diversion is taking place has to be done by the concerned Department as well as the State Government. Basically, it is a State Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to State whether additional assistance is to be given

to Uttar Pradesh in view of the fact that the backward areas of Uttar Pradesh have a large population of adivasis and there is acute problem of drinking water and starvation.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, it comes under the T.S.P. area.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Industrial Model Town Project

*283. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOWDHURY:**
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have since cleared the Japanese Industrial model town project; and

(b) if so, the details of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is conducting a Master Plan Study of the Industrial Model Town (IMT) Project. Based on the draft final report, the Government of India have accepted the recommendation to undertake a feasibility study of the candidate site near Gurgaon. A final decision would be made only after the feasibility study is completed, which is likely to take about one year.

[Translation]

Prices of Automobiles

*286. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether automobile manufacturing companies are consistently increasing the prices of their vehicles inspite of the relaxation in excise duty by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; 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 SAHL). (a) automobile manufacturers had reduced vehicle prices corresponding to excise duty reductions in the UNION Budget, 1993-94. Prices of passenger cars and commercial vehicles have since increased by about 5 to 6%.

(b) Vehicle manufacturers attribute price increases to rise in the cost of inputs such as components, raw materials, power, transportation and wages

(c) There is no statutory price control on automobiles. Availability of a wide range of vehicle models and market competition is expected to keep a check on vehicle prices.

[English]

National Capital Region Development Financial Corporation

* 288. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether none of the participating States in the development of NCR have paid their respective shares, leaving the NCR Development Financial Corporation (NCRDFC) without funds;

(b) if so, the outstanding contribution against the participating States in the development of NCR, without funds;

(c) the reasons for not paying their share of equity participation by these States;

(d) the overall setback in the execution of the plan as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL): (a) to (c). There is no decision of the Government at present, to set up a National Capital Region Development Development Finance Corporation and, therefore, the question of contribution by the participating States in the proposed Corporation does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Central Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 200 crores as budgetary support for the N.C.R. Planning Board during the VIII Five Year Plan period with the stipulation that matching contribution are made collectively by the three participating State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This is against the budgetary support of Rs. 35 crores provided by the Central Government in the VII Five Year Plan. Thus a considerable step up of investment is envisaged in the current plan period in order to achieve the objectives of the N.C.R. However, execution of the

N.C.R. depends upon provision of matching contribution by the participating States Governments and timely execution of projects by State Governments and agencies

under their control. The required level of plan allocation to be made by the participating States and the amount released so far is as follows :-

State	Required Level (Rs. in crores)	Amount released
Uttar Pradesh	67.50	0
Haryana	64.50	0
Rajasthan	18.00	0
Delhi	50.00	0
Total	200.00	0

The allocation of the National Capital Region Planning Board in the first two years

of the VIII Five Year Plan, and the amounts released are as given below :-

Year	Approved Allocation Rs. in crores	Amount Released
1992-93	10.00	8.87
1993-94	20.00	2.90

Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

and the manner in which these were rehabilitated; and

289. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land acquired by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi;

(b) the number of families affected as a result thereof and the total compensation paid to them;

(c) the number of families rehabilitated

(d) the details of the claims pending with the Government for compensation to these families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a). 6530.3 acres of land were acquired for Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi (HEC) under the Land Acquisition Act.

(b) 3,323 families were affected. The total compensation paid by HEC to the State Government was Rs. 242.62 lakhs.

(c) As a measure of rehabilitation employment was provided by HEC to the affected families on the one family one person norm.

(d) As per HEC records, no claims are pending for payment of compensation.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

* 290. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any plan to effectively implement various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken so far to make these schemes more useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has not formulated any plan to effectively implement various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Uttar Pradesh. Schemes are monitored by Administrative Ministries concerned. However, the Planning Commission generally reviews the implementation of Plan Schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States.

[English]

Hilly Regions

* 291. SHRI K.N. MATHEW: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to evolve a National Policy for development of hilly regions in the country to make them economically and ecologically viable and sustainable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the Government of Kerala to suitably modify the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the development of hilly areas in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The responsibility for balanced socio-economic development of the hill areas rests primarily with the concerned State Governments. The Central Government, however, provides Special Central Assistance to Designated Hill Areas under the Hill Area Development Programme. In addition, an Expert Group was set up in March, 1992 to make recommendations towards development of a National Policy for integrated development in the Himalayas.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Drinking Water

292. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the small and medium towns facing severe scarcity of water in Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted any scheme in this regard and have sought funds to ensure supply of clean drinking water in these towns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). As per the information furnished by the State Government, the list of small and medium towns facing severe scarcity of water in Gujarat is given in the attached Statement. The State Government of Maharashtra has not furnished information regarding small and medium towns facing severe scarcity of water.

(b) and (c). The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have sent proposals based on proforma estimates for Rs. 25.71 crores for 75 towns and Rs. 50.40 crores for 30 towns respectively, for consideration under the proposed accelerated urban water supply programme for towns with a population of less than 20,000. Priority will be given to towns facing shortage of drinking water supply and projects will be taken up depending upon the norms to be finalised and the availability of funds.

STATEMENT

LIST OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS FACING SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN GUJARAT.

S.No.	District	Town	S.No.	District	Town
1.	Jamanagar	Sikka	31.	Junagarh	Shapur
2.	-do-	Raval	32.	-do-	Vanthali
3.	-do-	Dwarka	33.	-do-	Mendarda
4.	-do-	Okha	34.	-do-	Bilkha
5.	-do-	Salaya	35.	-do-	Visavadar
6.	-do-	Jodia	36.	-do-	Chorvad
7.	-do-	Dhrol	37.	-do-	Maliya
8.	-do-	Kalawad	38.	-do-	Talata
9.	-do-	Navagamghed	39.	-do-	Bhesan
10.	-do-	Laipur	40.	-do-	Delwada
11.	-do-	Bedi	41.	-do-	Vadal
12.	-do-	Khambhaliya	42.	-do-	Joshipura

S.No.	District	Town	S.No.	District	Town
13.	-do-	Jamjodhpur	43.	-do-	Kodinar
14.	Kachch	Mundra	44.	-do-	Porbandar
15.	-do-	Bhachau	45.	-do-	Veraval
16.	-do-	Rapar	46.	-do-	Uma
17.	-do-	Naliya,	47.	-do-	Mangrol
18.	-do-	Nakhatrana	48.	-do-	Keshod
19.	-do-	Madhapur	49.	-do-	Damnnagar
20.	-do-	Kandla Gandhidham	50.	-do-	Babra
21.	-do-	Anjar	51.	-do-	Vadiya
22.	-do-	Mandvi	52.	-do-	Kulkavav
23.	-do-	Bhuj	53.	Rajkot	Mayadi
24.	-do-	Kutiyana	54.	-do-	Nana Maura
25.	-do-	Manavadar	55.	-do-	Raiya
26.	-do-	Bantwa	56.	-do-	Navagadh
27.	-do-	Chhaya	57.	Sabarkantha	Idar

S.No.	District	Town	S.No.	District	Town
28.	-do-	Bokhira	58.	-do-	Khedbrahma
29.	-do-	Ranavav	59.	-do-	Vadali
30.	-do-	Adityana	60.	Bhavnagar	Botad

[*English*]

Memoranda of Understanding by PSUs

293. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry have been working without entering into Memoranda of Understanding with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the productivity of these undertakings has suffered adversely as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to determine the scope of Memoranda of Understanding towards the sick Undertakings in order to improve their production and productivity?

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

(b) to (e): The system of MOUs is being gradually expanded. Performance of

a company is dependent upon various factors such as market scenario, cost of production, sales realisation and efficiency of operations. Regular reviews are carried out of the performance of various units, including those not signing Memoranda of Understanding, to identify the problems and take remedial measures in different functional areas such as production, profitability, order booking, project planning and monitoring and financial management.

Development of Towns

294. SHRI GOPI NATH

GAJAPATHI :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified some towns in the country for development with the World Bank aid;

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

(c) the funds proposed for the development of those towns ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The list of identified towns in which World Bank-aided Projects are under implementation is shown, State-wise alongwith funding particulars are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

A. URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

Name of State	Name of Project	Project Cost ¹	Name of Town Identified/Covered
*World Bank Aid constitutes approximately 65 to 70 % of the approved project cost.			
Uttar Pradesh	UP Urban Development	Rs 447.69 Crores	Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow, project Bareilly, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Jhansi, Dehradur, Nainital
Gujarat	Gujarat Urban Development Project	173.66 Crores	Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Anand, Bhavnagar
Maharashtra	Bombay Urban Development Project	544.41	Bombay
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	632.60 crores	Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Salem, Erode, Tiruppur, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin

Name of State	Name of Project	Project Cost*	Name of Town Identified/ Covered
B. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECTS			
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Sanitation Project Madras Water Supply & Sewerage Project	321.86 Crores	Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai & 93 other Towns
Kerala	Kerala Water Supply & Sanitation Project	127.88 crores	Quilon, Cochin & 14 other towns
Maharashtra	Bombay Water Supply & crores Sanitation Project	800.00	Bombay
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	205.00 crores	Hyderabad & Secunderabad

[Translation]

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

* 295. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being implemented in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement this programme in tribal and backward areas on priority basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (d) Gujarat was one of the eight selected states in the Country where a pilot programme for Integrated Rural Energy Planning was taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan Period itself. This pilot programme became a regular plan programme in the Seventh Plan covering all the States and Union Territories except Chandigarh and was continued in Gujarat also in the Seventh Plan period. The Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being continued and expanded in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 350 lakhs has been made for this programme in the State Plan outlay of Gujarat and 19 blocks have been covered out of which 7 are in the tribal and backward areas. It is opposed to take up more IREP blocks in the tribal and backward areas in Eighth Plan. In these and

also other IREP blocks. The minimum needs for domestic energy for the rural households below poverty line are proposed to be met besides the promotion of appropriate devices for meeting other energy needs for subsistence and development.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Action Plan for Housing

* 296. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a comprehensive action plan for massive housing activities for lower and middle income groups during the Eighth Plan period;

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

(c) the schemes for providing shelter to homeless and achievements made thereunder so far; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The VIII Five Year Plan, envisages the construction of about 13 lakh new dwelling units per year. As 'Housing' is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to formulate and implement various social housing schemes for the achievement of this target.

(c) In so far as urban houseless are concerned, the Central Government has sponsored a scheme for the construction of night shelters with sanitary and other facilities. A Statement giving State-wise details of night shelter projects sanctioned since 1991 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

STATEWISE PROGRESS OF NIGHT SHELTER SCHEME SINCE 1990-91
as on 31-10-93

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Number of Schemes	Project Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Loan Amount	Night shelter Seats sanctioned (number of beneficiaries proposed to be covered)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	311.17	213.58	2016
2.	Assam	1	5.03	3.99	104
3.	Bihar	3	98.44	60.24	1506
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3	31.91	10.00	250
5.	Maharashtra	7	300.79	0.00	1725
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	366.91	0.00	5201
7.	Orissa	2	25.20	13.12	328
8.	Rajasthan	6	36.58	27.84	860
9.	Tamil Nadu	3	73.78	34.18	658

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Number of Schemes	Project Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Loan Amount	Night shelter Seats sanctioned (number of beneficiaries proposed to be covered)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8	374.83	259.64	6404
11.	Chandigarh	1	16.43	0.00	200
	ALL INDIA	37	1641.07	622.59	19252

"Tokten" Scheme

297. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY

: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is one of the member countries involved in the scheme called "TOKTEN" (Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals) launched by the United Nations Development Programme for countering the brain-drain syndrome in the third world countries;

(b) if so, the objectives and methodology of the scheme and the names of the participating countries;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government about the number of Indian scientists, engineers, technological and medical personnel, managerial and other professionals living abroad presently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to utilise knowledge, experience and skill of these professionals: and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in that regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals) is a joint programme of Government of India and UNDP. The basic objective of the programme is to utilise the expertise and resources of highly

accomplished and talented NRI professionals in related fields to work as consultants in a large number of organizations including industries with a view to (1) solving problems, (2) working in R & D areas with ultimate objective of generating process and products, and (3) giving new ideas and directions and undertaking assignments for specific requirements of industry. The implementation of this programme is governed by the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between Government of India and UNDP. CSIR maintains a data base of expert consultants in different branches of science, technology and related areas which is operated under this programme on specific demands from user organizations. The cases of experts visits are processed following certain laid down procedures and finally TOKTEN Committee undertakes the final selection of experts and recommends the manner in which these experts are to be deployed.

As per the information available, this programme is in operation in 44 countries including India. The names of these countries are indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Government of India has been utilising the knowledge base and skill of these experts eversince the inception of TOKTEN programme in 1980. So far about 500 experts' visits have materialised and more than 250 organisations have taken the benefits of this programme. The assignments have covered R&D organisations, universities/institutions with R & D programmes, industries and also some technical organizatins. Besides, many Indian Scientists have got the benefit of

training abroad by these experts for more than 30,000 man-days.

STATEMENT

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Chad, China, Czechoslovakia, Cape Verde, Dominica, DPR Korea, Ethiopia, Egypt, Fiji, Guinea, Guyana, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Haiti, India, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Morocco, Malta, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, Trinidad, Uganda, Vietnam.

Sick Fertilizer Units

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

- (a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and Fertilizers Corporation of India have been declared sick;
- (b) if so, the reasons for their losses;
- (c) whether private investors have been invited to take over these units; 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). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has declared both these companies, namely, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) and the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI), as sick companies under the

relevant provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(b) Low capacity utilisation of the operating units due to equipment / design deficiencies, frequent equipment breakdowns, prolonged power cuts, ageing of the plants, etc., has been the main reason for losses of HFC and FCI.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

IFFCO and NFL

299. SHRI AST BHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA :
SHRI SHAYAM BEHARI MISHRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any projects to expand the Indian Farmers and Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) and the National Fertilisers Ltd. (NFL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and national Fertilisers Limited (NFL) are implementing expansion projects for

doubling the capacity of their gas-based ammonia-urea plants at Aonla and Vijaipur, respectively. Government approvals in this regard have already been accorded.

The project at Vijaipur (NFL) is estimated to cost Rs. 987.30 crores, while that at Aonla Rs. 960 crores. Each of these projects will create an additional production capacity of 7.26 lakh tonnes of urea per annum. Both the projects are expected to be completed in 36 months from the zero date which is 30.9.1993.

Industries in North Eastern States

* 300. SHRI LAETA UMBREY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries set up in the North Eastern States during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the transport and capital subsidy arrears due against each of these States;

(c) the amount of subsidy paid so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the entire subsidy amount is likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The details regarding the number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued as well as IEMs filed up to November, 1993 are shown in Statement - I attached.

(b) to (d) : Information regarding reimbursement of subsidy paid so far and pending claims is given in the Statement II attached. The pending claims for Transport Subsidy can be reimbursed only after they are found to be eligible on the basis of final scrutiny, and after the funds are available for the purpose.

An amount of Rs. 16.04 lakhs of Central Investment Subsidy, pending for reimbursement to the Government of Assam, will be reimbursed when funds become available for the purpose.

STATEMENT-I

Name of the State	1992		1993 (upto November)		
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	ITEMs filed
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-
Assam	4	2	3	-	28
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	2
Nagaland	-	-	-	1	1
Tripura	-	-	-	3	-

STATEMENT -II**(A) Transport Subsidy Scheme :**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount paid so far (Rs. in crores)	Claims received and pending (Rs. in crores)
1.	Assam	42.50	10.66
2.	Manipur	0.93	0.54
3.	Meghalaya	1.60	0.15
4.	Nagaland	7.16	-
5.	Tripura	1.63	0.23
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.42	-
7.	Mizoram	1.54	<u>11.58</u>
	Total	<u>59.78</u>	11.58

(B) Central Investment Subsidy Scheme :

Amount of Central Investment Subsidy paid so far :

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Assam	31.65
2.	Manipur	5.34
3.	Meghalaya	4.56
4.	Nagaland	16.10
5.	Tripura	1.67
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56
7.	Mizoram	14.51
	Total	76.39

**Unemployed Youths Belonging to SCs/
STs**

3062. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have constituted any Committee to make an assessment of the number of unemployed youths belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of such unemployed youths in the country State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide job opportunities for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, information on the percentages of the unemployed to population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as available from the NSSO 43rd Round (1987-88) survey by sex and residence, in different States and in the country as a whole, is given in the attached Statement.

(c) Employment is a thrust area in the Eighth Plan. The Plan envisages a medium term employment strategy designed to provide employment to all, including scheduled castes and tribes, by 2002. Besides, special attention is given to scheduled castes and tribes through reservations of certain quotas for these groups in Government and public sector employment and in the benefits flowing from special employment schemes.

Percent unemployed of Population during 1987-88

States/U.Ts.

Scheduled Caste @

Scheduled Tribe

Rural

Urban

Rural

Urban

PAUSA 1, 1915 (SAKA)

States/U.Ts.	Scheduled Caste @				Scheduled Tribe			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Andra pradesh	1.5	3.7	2.1	3.3	0.4	1.3	4.7	1.7
2. Assam	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2
3. Bihar	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.5	1.2	0.1	5.0	-
4. Gujarat	1.1	0.6	3.4	-	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.2
5. Haryana	2.1	0.2	1.1	-	2.3	-	*	*
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.1	0.2	3.6	1.2	1.5	-	*	*
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	-	1.9	-	3.1	-	*	*
8. Karnataka	1.0	0.5	2.6	-	0.3	0.3	2.5	-
9. Kerala	6.7	7.2	8.2	13.3	6.3	8.5	21.9	3.5

Written Answers

85	Written Answers	85
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States/U.Ts.	Scheduled Caste @										Scheduled Tribe		
	Rural					Urban			Rural		Urban		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.6	1.0	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.5	—					
11. Maharashtra	1.3	0.8	4.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	2.6	—					
12. Manipur	*	*	*	*	0.1	—	2.0	1.7					
13. Meghalaya	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.4					
14. Nagaland	no survey		*	*	no survey		2.5	1.7					
15. Orissa	2.3	1.9	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.9	3.2	1.2					
16. Punjab	1.7	0.5	3.1	0.7	5.3	—	0.8	—					
17. Rajasthan	1.5	1.7	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	—					
18. Sikkim	—	2.2	0.8	5.2	1.1	—	2.0	—					
19. Tamil Nadu	2.6	3.5	5.3	2.3	2.2	0.8	5.5	7.2					
20. Tripura	1.4	—	0.7	—	0.2	0.4	*	*					
21. Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.3	1.3	0	1.7	*					

States/U.Ts.	Scheduled Caste @						Scheduled Tribe		
	Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
22. West Bengal	1.1	1.6	4.8	0.6	1.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	
23. A&N Islands	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.0	*	*	*
24. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
25. Chandigarh	*	*	8.0	1.3	*	*	*	*	*
26. D&N Haveli	*	*	No Urban area			0.3	No Urban Area		
27. Delhi	*	*	4.6	0.7	*	*	3.1	1.8	
28. Goa Daman & Diu	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
29. Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	5.4	8.6	5.6	3.9	
30. Mizoram	-	-	*	*	-	-	0.2	0.1	
31. Pondicherry	3.5	3.3	4.0	-	*	*	*	*	*
All India	1.3	1.4	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.4	0.6	

(i) @ include 'neo-Buddhists' also and
 (ii) * results are not presented as the number of sample households was less than 20
 (iii) - Nil

Law Books and Other Legal Publications

3063. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have published Law Textbooks, Central Acts as well as other legal publications in Hindi;

(b) if so, the year of publication, the size of the edition, the retail price, the number of copies sold until September 30, 1993 and the number of copies in stock for each title published;

(c) the total cost of publishing these books and publications;

(d) the total budget allocations for such publications in Hindi for the current financial year; and

(e) whether the books and publications have been priced on commercial or no profit, no loss or subsidised basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The total cost of publishing these publications for the years from 1981 to 1993, was Rs. 3,97,81,876/- It also includes the cost of publishing the Central Acts and the Constitution of India in various regional languages.

(d) The total budget allocation for such publications in Hindi and regional languages for the current financial year is Rs. 30 lakhs.

(e) These are priced on subsidised basis.

STATEMENT

Details regarding year, size & price etc. of Central Acts and other legal publications in Hindi (As on 30.9.1993)

S.No	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received*	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	The Cast Disabilities Removal Act, 1850	Central Acts 1981	0.65) 0.60)	3888	3828	60
2.	Fatal Accident Act, 1855	1981 & 86	0.60	2145	2145	Nil
3.	The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856	1983 & 84	0.80	945	945	Nil
4.	The Societies Registration Act, 1860	1981 & 93	1.20	9473	9403	0
5.	The Indian Penal Code, 1860	1981, 84 & 1988	11.25	50000	50000	Nil
6.	Police Act, 1861		₹.35	1935	1935	Nil
7.	The Religious Endowment Act, 1863	1982	0.70	5000	4460	540
8.	The Carriers Act, 1865	1981 & 87	1.20	2875	1425	1450
9.	The Public Gambling Act, 1867	1986	0.90	9525	9525	Nil

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
10.	The press and Registration of Books Act, 1867	1986	2.10	1935	1935	Nil
11.	The Court Fees Act, 1870	1981 & 87	Rs. 50/-	9525	9415	110
12.	The Pensions Act, 1871	1982 & 87	0.90	30/-	3642	20
13.	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871	1982 & 88	3.00	4131	313/-	1000
14.	The Indian Contract Act, 1982	1989 & 90	10.00	5375	5340	35
15.	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872	1981, 1987 & 1990	10.50	37540	30290	7250
16.	The Govt. Saving Bank Act, 1873	1982	1.10	606	606	-
17.	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872	1986	4.25	995	995	-
18.	The Indian Majority Act, 1875	1981, 87 & 90	1.00	3007	2587	420
19.	The dramatic Performance Act, 1876	1981 & 87	1.00	5913	3203	2710
20.	The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878	1981	0.80	945	885	60
21.	The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1981	1981 & 86	3.50	5343	5223	120
22.	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882	1981 & 887&93	10.00	14972	7757	7215

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
23.	The Indian Trust Act, 1882	1981 & 86	3.80	10266	10106	160
24.	The Indian Easement Act, 1882	1981 & 86	3.00	13243	12143	100
25.	The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882	1981 & 86	0.80	2875	2675	200
26.	Indian Explosives Act, 1884	1986	1.30	1935	1935	-
27.	The Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act, 1946	1987 & 90	2.10	1935	1935	-
28.	The Suits Valuation Act, 1987	1981 & 83	1.00	4986	4986	-
29.	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887	1987	2.10	935	935	-
30.	The Police Act, 1838	1981	0.75	1933	1933	-
31.	The Indian Reserve Force Act, 1888	1981	0.85	300	300	-
32.	The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890	1985 & 88	1.70	2875	2825	60
33.	The guardians and Wards Act, 1890	1981 & 87	2.30	2945	2545	-
34.	The Indian Railway Acts, 1890	1981 & 87	5.75	2627	2897	-

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
35.	The Bankers Books Evidence Act, 1891	1986	0.85	2000	2000	-
36.	The Indian Fisheries Act, 1397	1981	0.70	1935	1675	260
37.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1394	1985 & '92	1.70	4945	4945	-
38.	The General Clauses Act, 1897	1981 & '87	0.70	5045	5045	-
39.	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897	1979 & '86	0.70	2456	1329	1127
40.	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898	1987	6.50	1000	1000	-
41.	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899	1981* '85	9.10	7885	7885	-
42.	The Registration Act, 1908	1983& '85	1.80	6745	6742	-
43.	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908	1981 & '88	1.10	1935	1935	-
44.	The Civil Procedure Code, 1908	1983 & '87	26.00	21000	21000	-
45.	The Indian Ports Act, 1908	1981& '91	6.50	1875	310	1565
46.	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909	1981& '86	0.80	1935	1685	250
47.	The Indian Electricity Act, 1910	1982& '90	6.50	2935	2935	-

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
48.	The Prevention of Seditious Meeting Act, 1911	1981&'86	0.75	935	935	-
49.	The Co-Operative Societies Act, 1912	1981,88&90	3.25	3275	2400	875
50.	The Official Trustee Act, 1913	1981&'91	1.45	1900	1900	-
51.	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916	1981	1.60	6310	3835	2475
52.	The Poison Act, 1919	1981&'88	0.60	2875	1502	1373
53.	The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920	1981	6.40	603	603	-
54.	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920	1988&'89	2.10	1445	1445	-
55.	The Passport Entry into Indian Act, 1920	1988	0.35	445	445	-
56.	The Emigration Act, 1922	1985	3.75	760	760	-
57.	The Police (Incitement of Disaffection) Act, 1922	1983	0.90	490	490	-
58.	The Indian Boilers Act, 1923	1981&93	2.70	1600	500	1100
59.	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	1981,86&93	7.00	10412	7537	2875

No	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
60.	The Official Secrets Act, 1923	1988	1.35	935	935	-
61.	The Cantonment (House Accommodation) Act, 1924	1981& '90	21.25	2243	1203	1040
62.	Provident Funds Act, 1925	1985	1.35	935	935	-
63.	The Indian soldiers (Litigation)	1981	0.75	1045	845	200
64.	The Indian Succession Act, 1925	1981, 88&90	20.50	5470	5261	209
65.	The Trade Union Act, 1926	1981, 86&93	5.00	13500	6745	6755
66.	The Indian forest Act, 1927	1983& '88	3.75	4810	4290	520
67.	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929	1981	1.90	8610	6940	1670
68.	The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930	1982& '86	1.95	3570	2935	635
69.	The Sale of Goods Act, 1930	1981& '84	1.70	34025	34025	-
70.	The Indian Partnership Act, 1935	1981& '87	4.00	4822	4822	-
71.	The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933	'81&89	0.90	2759	2759	-

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
72.	The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933	'81& '87	1.00	4726	3706	1020
73.	The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934	1981 & '83	1.20	2070	2070	-
74.	The Aircraft Act, 1934	1988	2.30	2070	2070	-
75.	The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	1982& '92	12.75	4758	2758	2000
76.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	1981& '86	3.25	12403	12253	150
77.	The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Act, 1937	1983	0.65	1930	1930	-
78.	The Arya Marriage Validation Act, 1937	1986	0.60	935	935	-
79.	The Employers Liability Act, 1938	1981	0.70	4567	4567	-
80.	The Employment of Children Act, 1938	1981	1.20	85	85	-
81.	The Insurance Act, 1938	1986	15.25	1935	1485	450
82.	The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939	'84	0.85	1445	1455	-
83.	The Registration of foreigners Act, 1939	1985	0.75	1945	1945	-
84.	The Commercial Document Evidence Act, 1939	1988	1.25	1875	1175	700

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
85.	The Arbitration Act, 1940	1989	6.00	3766	3766	-
86.	The Drugs and cosmetics Act, 1940	1985	2.10	1745	1625	120
87.	The Weekly-Holidays Act, 1942	1982	0.70	1935	1835	100
88.	The Coffee Act, 1942	1981	0.70	460	460	-
89.	The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1945	1981& '87	0.90	5805	4995	810
90.	The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947	1982& '80	1.50	4875	4575	300
91.	The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946	1983	1.00	945	750	195
92.	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	1990	5.50	3500	3500	-
93.	The Capital Issues (Control) Act 1947	1982	0.60	2880	1980	900
94.	The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947	'81& '86	1.50	1875	1140	735
95.	The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948	1988	4.00	1795	1795	-
96.	The Factories Act, 1948	1980	5.75	4995	4945	-

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
97.	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	1967	6.50	5100	5100	-
98.	The Minimum Wages Act, 1940	1981& '87	2.25	6712	6692	20
99.	The National Credit Corps Act, 1946	1983	1.00	1685	500	1385
100.	The Census Act, 1948	1982	1.00	1935	1555	380
101.	The Pharmacy Act, 1948	1980	3.50	1935	1545	390
102.	The Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949	1992	3.00	2875	2605	270
103.	The Chartered Accountant Act, 1949	1981& '86	3.40	1805	1640	165
104.	The Banking Regulation Act, 1949	1988	11.50	2825	1430	1395
105.	The Army Act, 1950	1981& 1985	4.10	4000	2670	1330
106.	The Air Force Act, 1950	1981&1985	6.35	3060	1900	1160
107.	The Drug (control) Act, 1950	1989	0.75	4031	4031	-
108.	The Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950	1983	3.75	3945	3565	380
109.	The All Indian Services Act, 1951	1982	0.65	5555	3880	1675

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
110.	The President Pension Act, 1981	1981	0.85	1000	910	90
111.	The Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951	1987	5.75	1875	1175	700
112.	The Presidential and Vice Presidential Election Act, 1952 (with Rules)	1982	2.85	2000	1570	430
113.	The Mines Act, 1952	1988	4.25	1918	1918	-
114.	The Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952	1982	0.90	2965	2455	510
115.	The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	1984	2.45	4935	4415	520
116.	The Notaries Act, 1952	1985&1987	0.70	2935	2835	-
117.	The Cinematograph Act, 1952	1988	2.80	985	985	-
118.	The Coir Industry Act, 1953	1985	0.75	870	800	70
119.	The Air Corporation Act, 1953	1981& 87	3.80	1460	680	780
120.	The Special Marriage Act, 1954	1987	2.15	4960	4960	-
121.	The Salaries, Allowances & Pension of Member of Parliament Act, 1954	1981 & 85	1.35	935	645	290

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
122.	The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954	191,84 & 88	13.50	4955	4550	405
123.	Delivery of Books and Newspapers (public Libraries) Act, 1954	1985	0.80	1935	1145	790
124.	The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectable Advertisements) Act, 1954	1985	1.10	2145	1555	590
125.	The Citizenship Act, 1955	1982 & 88	6.30	5950	5380	1070
126.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.	1981,86&91	3.00	56830	52620	4210
127.	The working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Services and Misc. Provision Act, 1955.	1988	3.05	1645	1645	-
128.	The Essential Commodities Act, 1955	1983,86&93	4.25	6710	3370	3340
129.	The Medicinal and Toiled Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1952	1989	1.60	2875	615	2260
130.	The State Bank of India Act, 1955	1989	6.51	1875	675	1200
131.	The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955	1985	1.50	21380	21880	-

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
132.	The Hindu Succession Act, 1956	1987	1.30	13280	13280	-
133.	The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.	1985	1.50	22220	22040	180
134.	University Grants Commission Act, 1956	1990	3.25	1875	685	1190
135.	The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	1982 & 86	2.65	4820	3280	1540
136.	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.	1988	2.50	2875	1600	1275
137.	Company Act, 1956	1990	48.40	3000	1020	1980
138.	The Navy Act, 1957	1986	6.30	1870	1870	-
139.	The Copyright Act, 1957	1982 & 87	4.25	19825	17425	2400
140.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.	1982 & 89	25.50	3310	2090	1220
141.	The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.	1986 & 93	2.50	16425	13580	2845
142.	The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.	1982 & 86	2.25	2820	1470	1350.

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
143.	The working Journalists (fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958	1980	1800	1800	-	-
144.	The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.	1987	6.50	1935	1755	180
145.	The Arms Act, 1959	1981, 86& 1993	5.50	6560	5845	715
146.	The Children's Act, 1960	1981 & 86	2.30	12797	11617	1180
147.	The Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision & Control) Act, 1960	1982 & 87	1.25	3875	2675	1200
148.	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	1985 & 92	2.50	5410	2390	3020
149.	The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.	1985	2.05	1935	1935	-
150.	The Apprentices Act, 1961	1985	2.15	1435	1435	-
151.	The Institute of Technology Act, 1961.	1987	5.00	4870	1500	3370
152.	The Dowry Prohibition Act., 1961	1986	1.10	4935	4935	Nil
153.	Advocate Act, 1961	1986	5.00	1935	1935	Nil

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
154.	The Customs Act, 1962	1987	6.25	7935	1310	6625
155.	The Extradition Act, 1962	1982	2.35	1535	1500	35
156.	The Official Languages Act, 1963 (with Resolution and Rules)	1987	1.75	4965	4865	100
157	The Specific Relief Act, 1963	1981&86	2.50	43870	43870	Nil
158.	The Limitation Act, 1963	1981.86&1993	6.00	19825	16020	3805
159.	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963	1982	1.20	3370	3370	Nil
160.	The Export (quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963	1983	0.90	3000	1300	1700
161.	The Marine Insurance Act, 1963	1983	4.10	945	715	230
162.	The Food Corporation Act, 1964	1985	2.15	1435	1435	Nil
163.	The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	1982& 90	2.00	7925	6900	1020
164.	The Cardamom Act, 1965	1981		250	250	Nil

S. No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
165.	The Railway Property (Unlawful possession) Act, 1966	1981 & 88	4225	4225		Nil
166.	The Delhi High Court Act, 1966	1985	1.35	1635	1235	400
167.	The Asian Development Bank Act, 1966	1985	0.95	935	405	530
168.	The Beedi and Cigar Worker (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966	1982	0.60	1170	1170	Nil
169.	The Delhi Administration Act, 1966	1986	1.70	1935	635	1300
170.	The Seeds Act, 1966	1993	4.00	875	30	845
171.	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	1985		1435	1435	Nil
172.	The Passports Act, 1967	1983& 88	5.00	1935	1935	Nil
173.	The Border Security force Act, 1968	1987	7.25	3810	1310	2500
174.	The Central Industrial Security force Act, 1968.	1988	1.10	1200	1200	Nil
175.	The Civil Defence Act, 1968	1981 & 87	3.85	5540	5475	65

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
176.	The Public Provident Fund Act, 1968	1982	0.80	5385	4265	1120
177.	The Gold (Control) Act, 1968	1986	8.00	1935	1865	70
178.	The Insecticides Act, 1968	1986	4.00	1925	1725	1200
179.	The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969	1986	1.70	1935	1285	650
180.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	1981&87	2.15	4380	3730	650
181.	The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.	1981&86	1.15	7960	7960	Nil
182.	The Oaths Act, 1969	1986	0.60	8593	8593	Nil
183.	The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969	1988	6.25	2375	1175	1200
184.	The Patent Act, 1970	1986 & 93	11.25	935	885	50
185.	The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970	1988	4.00,	1935	1935	—
186.	The Defence and Internal Secretary of India Act, 1971	1981 & 86	1.00,	1000	1000	—

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
187.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971	1981 & 86	2.10	1935	1935	—
188.	The International Airport Authority Act, 1971	1989 & 83	3.70	2280	320	1960
189.	The Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971	1981 & 86	3.50	2970	2970	—
190.	The Contempt of Court Act, 1971	1981 & 87	2.00	1935	1935	—
191.	The Delhi Lanch's (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972.	1986 & 93	1.00			
192.	The Lime-Stone and polomite Mines Labour Welfare Act, 1972	1981 & 85		500	500	—
193.	The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.	1981 & 87	2.00	1985	1985	—
194.	The Architects Act, 1972	1981 & 93	3.50	1145	945	200
195.	The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.	1981 & 87	22.00	35000	35000	—
196.	The Delhi School Education Act, 1973	1981 & 93	1.75	935	565	370

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
197.	The Authorised Translation (Central Laws) Act 1973.	1988	—	1000	1000	—
198.	The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.	1981 & 87	7.00	4000	4000	—
199.	The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974.	1986-90	5.50	1935	1935	—
200.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.	1982 & 89	1.25	2445	2445	—
201.	The Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975	1981 & 93	9.00	3145	2785	360
202.	The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976.	1987	1.75	2875	1315	1560
203.	The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976	1986	0.70	1985	1985	—
204.	The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.	1986	4.00	1935	1935	—
205.	Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976.	1990	3.00	3375	685	2690

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
206.	The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976.	1987	1.00	2875	810	2065
207.	The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.	1986 & 1990	2.00	1985	1985	—
208.	The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976.	1986	0.70	1435	880	555
209.	The Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.	1986	—	1935	1935	—
210.	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.	1986	2.00	1935	1935	—
211.	The Delhi Police Act, 1978.	1985	4.00	1935	1935	—
212.	The Press Council Act, 1978.	1986	1.75	1935	1935	—
213.	'The National Security Act, 1980	1986	3.00	1935	1935	—
214.	The Prevention of Black-marketing & Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.	1981 & 86	1.25	3375	2600	775
215.	Emigration Act, 1983	1988	3.50	1875	525	1350

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies Received	Sold	Balance in Stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
216.	Family Court Act, 1984	1988	1.50	2375	2375	—
217.	Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.	1989	3.85	2875	455	2420
218.	The Handlooms Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.	1986	1.00	1875	600	1275
219.	The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.	1989	8.00	3000	2870	130
220.	The Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 and the Delhi Apartment Ownership Rules, 1987.	1991	6.00	1875	400	1475
221.	The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.	1993	4.00	4875	1625	3250

Note : The above mentioned Acts are published in A-4 Size.

S.No.	Name of Publication	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies received	No. of copies sold	Balance in stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA						
01	Bharat Ka Samvidhan (Hindi) (Pocket Edition)	1985	10.00	12,650	12,650	Nil
02	Bharat Ka Samvidhan (Hindi) & English (Diglot)	1986	32.00	5,000	5,000	Nil
03	Bharat Ka Samvidhan (Hindi & English) (Diglot)	1988	35.00	15,000	15,000	Nil
04	Bharat Ka Samvidhan (Hindi only)	1988	24.00	1,800	1,800	Nil
05	Bharat Ka Samvidhan (Hindi-English) (Diglot)	1990	45.00	15,000	15,000	Nil
06	Bharat Ka Samvidhan (Hindi-English) (Diglot)	1991	53.00	14,850	14,850	Nil

Note : The above mentioned books are published in A-4 size.

S.No.	Name of Publication	Year of publication	Price	No. of copies received	No. of copies sold	Balance in stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
MANUAL OF ELECTION LAW						
01	Manual of Election Law	1982	20.50	15,000	15,000	Nil
02	Manual of Election Law	1984	20.70	14,000	14,000	Nil
03	Manual of Election Law	1988	14.50	12,000	12,000	Nil
04	Manual of Election Law	1991	67.00	12,500	10,000	2,500
LEGAL GLOSSARY						
01	Vidhi Shabdavali	1983	15.50	34,000	34,000	Nil
02	Vidhi Shabdavali	1988	42.00	50,000	50,000	Nil
03	Vidhi Shabdavali	1993	121.00	25,000	3,700	21,300

Note : The above mentioned books are published in A-4 size.

**STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS REGARDING YEAR, SIZE AND PRICE ETC.
OF TEXT BOOKS IN HINDI FROM 1981 TO 1993 (AS ON 30.9.1993)**

S.No.	Name of Publication	Year of publication	Price	Total No. of copies Published	No. of copies sold	No. of copies in stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Chikitsa Nyavashastra aur Vishvigyan (Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology)	1981	70.00	2000	2000	Nil
2.	Prashasnik Vidhi (Administrative Law)	1981	16.50	2000	2000	Nil
3.	Shram Vidhi (Labour Law)	1981	24.00	2000	2000	Nil
4.	Bhartiya Samvidhan Ke Pramukh Tatva (Salient Features of the Indian Constitution)	1981	36.50	3000	3000	Nil
5.	Muslim Vidhi (Muslim Law)	1981	16.50	2000	2000	Nil
6.	Dand Prakriya Samhita (Criminal Procedure Code)	1981	46.50	1900	1900	Nil
7.	Company vidhi (Company Law)	1983	30.00	1993	1993	Nil
8.	Samvida Vidhi (Law of Contract)	1983	24.35	2999	2989	10
9.	Antrarashtriya Vidhi ke Pramukh Nirnaya (Lending Cases on International Law)	1984	16.70	1000	966	34

S.No.	Name of Publication	Year of publication	Price	Total No. of copies Published	No. of copies sold	No. of Copies in stock
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
10	Dand Vidhi (Bhartiya Dand Vidhi ke Vinirdist Apradh (Criminal Law (Specific Offences under Indian Penal Code)	1987	40.50	3032	3004	18
11	Apkritya Vidhi ke Pramukh Nimaya (Leading Cases on Law of Torts)	1987	5.00	3000	2889	111
12	Hindu vidhi ke Sidhant (Principles of Hindu Law)	1987	10.00	3000	1778	1222
13.	Bhartiya Bhagidari Abhiniyam, 1932 (Indian Partnership Act, 1932)	1987	14.00	3000	1998	1002
14	Bharat ka Samvidhanik Itihas (constitutional History of India)	1988	10.00	3000	2992	18
15.	Vidhik Upchar (Legal Remedies)	1989	21.00	3000	2462	538
16.	Bharat ka vidhik Itihas (Legal History of India)	1990	10.00	3000	601	2399
17.	Mal Vikraya Aur Parkramaya Lidhat Vidhi (Law of Sale of goods Act & Negotiable Instruments)	1990	40.00	3000	824	2176
18	Hindu Vidhi (Hindu Law)	1990	60.00	3000	1920	1080

S.No.	Name of Publication	Year of publication	Price	Total No. of copies published	No. of copies sold	No. of Copies in stock
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
19.	Apkrtya Vidhi Ke Sidhant (Principles of Law of forts)	1982	14.50	1480	1480	Nil
20.	Sampatti Antran Adhiniyam, 1882 (Transfer of Property Act, 1882)	1986	21.00	3000	2958	42
21	Prashasnil Vidhi (Administrative Law)	1987	24.00	3000	1976	1024
22	ShramVidhi (Labour Law)	1988	25.00	3000	3000	Nil
23.	Chikitsa Nyayashastra Aur Vishvigyan (Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology)	1989	80.00	4993	4663	30
24.	Nirnaya Lakshan (Judgement Writing)	1989	23.00	3000	1788	1212
25.	Dand Vidhi (Sadhana Sidhant) (Criminal Law (general principles))	1989	26.00	3000	1538	1462
26.	Sakshya Ki Vidhi (Law of Evidence)	1981	33.60	3000	3000	Nil
27.	Muslim Vidhi (Muslim Law)	1992	37.00	2998	1540	1458

Note: The above mentioned books are published in A-5 size.

[*Translation*]

Missing of Names from Voters' List

3064. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the names of former Prime Minister, Shri Chandrashekhar and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, as also those of their family members were missing from the voters' list in the recent Delhi elections;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-inclusion of their names in the voters' lists;

(c) whether the names of thousands of voters were either missing or deleted from the voters' lists and not included in the voters' lists;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for inclusion of names of all the persons in the voters' lists; and

(e) the names of the colonies and areas in Delhi and estimated number of voters above the age of 18 years who have not been included in the voters' lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). As per information received from Chief Electoral Officer of N.C.R.D. Shri Chandrashekhar and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh have not filled in the electoral cards for inclusion of their names and the names of their family members.

(c) to (e) : In the absence of specific details, it is not possible to say whether a large number of names of eligible persons were missing or deleted from voters' list.

However, any person whose name is not included in the electoral rolls but who is eligible for being enrolled as voter, can apply for inclusion of his name in the electoral rolls as provided in section 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

[*English*]

Working of Public Service Commissions

3065. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late controversies have arisen over the conducting of competitive examinations by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, whether any meeting of Chairmen of State Public service Commissions and Members of UPSC has recently been held to take stock of the working of such Commissions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, recommendations made and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a). No. Sir.

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

Safe Drinking Water in Maharashtra

3066. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state :

(a) whether the Government have made any arrangements through Science and Technology inputs to provide safe drinking water in difficult areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether water is also being supplied through solar photovoltaic pumping system in some difficult locations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the new research, if any, made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Four defluridation plants have been installed in Chanderpur district and two de-salination plants have been installed in Thane district of Maharashtra. Similarly, reliable ground water sources are being located and developed scientifically with the geo-hydrological/satellite inputs from Central Ground Water Board, National Geophysical Research Institute, Indian Space Research Organisation etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following five solar photovoltaic operated deepwell pumping systems have been installed in various districts of Maharashtra.

	<i>District</i>	<i>Taluk</i>
1. Rampur	Nasik	Suiner
2. Karkamwadi	Osmanabad	Tuljapur
3. Fazalwad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
4. Chowkawadi	- do -	- do -
5. Walunjwadi	- do -	Gangapur

There is no new research reported by research organisations till date regarding solar photo-voltaic operated deep well pumping systems.

[*Translation*]

C.B.I. Cases Against Government Officials

3067. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases against Government officials under investigation by the C.B.I. at present;

(b) the number of cases in which enquiry has been completed during 1993; and

(c) the number of cases out of them in which charges have been established?

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). As on 31.10.93, the number of cases against Government officials for investigation before CBI, was 749.

(b) Out of the above cases, investigation/enquiry was completed in 370 cases during the year 1993 (upto 31.10.93).

(c) Out of the above 370 cases, charges have been established in 356 cases.

[*English*]

Implementation of New 20-Point Programme

3068. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the system evolved by the Planning Commission for getting information from the State Governments regarding progress in implementation of New 20 Point Programme; and

(b) the system to cross check the information supplied by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a). The Department of Programme Implementation monitors the progress of implementation of Twenty Point Programme-1986 through the Management Information System consisting of (a) Monthly Progress Report and (b) Half Yearly Progress Report. Only for Monthly Progress Report, this Department gets data

from the State Governments through NICNET and by post.

(b) The Department of Programme Implementation compiles the data received from the States and circulates the same to the concerned Nodal Officers of the Central Ministries/Departments through NICNET for verification.

[*Translation*]

Out of Turn allotment of Government Accommodation

3069. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees who have applied for out of turn allotment of Government accommodation during the last three years;

(b) the number of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, TB patients and handicapped among those applicants who have been allotted Government accommodation out of turn, category-wise; and

(c) the time by which the remaining applicants are likely to be allotted Government accommodation?

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). During the period from July, 91 till date around 27,000 applications have been received for ad-hoc allotment of Government accommodations.

(b) The number of sanctions given for ad-hoc allotments on grounds of TB and physical handicap during 1991-1993 are as below:

Type	TB	Physically handicapped
A	08	60
B	19	116
C	Nil	03

No separate statistics relating to SC/ST employees who have secured out of turn allotments are maintained.

(c) The allotment of accommodation is subject to availability of vacancies and no specific time limit can be indicated.

[*English*]

Employment to Rural Youths

3070. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on March, 17, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 3245 and state :

(a) the number of unemployed rural youths provided employment under various programmes during each year, since 1987-88;

(b) the extent to which the number of unemployed rural youths have increased during 1992-93;

(c) the target of rural employment fixed during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(d) the extent to which this target has been achieved; and

(e) the specific measures taken to generate more employment for unemployed rural youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No specific data is available regarding the total number of unemployed rural youth provided employment under various programmes. However, the details of employment generated under major programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are given in the Annexure.

(b) Information in this regard is not available.

(c) and (d) .The targets and achievements of rural employment are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Besides, the development programmes in different sectors, special employment programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are expected to help the unemployed rural youth in getting employment. In the current year JRY has been intensified in 120

backward districts in the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under employment. Also, a new scheme called Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has been launched in the rural areas of 1752 blocks in the country in which Revamped

Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation. The scheme aims at providing 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment. The scheme is targetted to the poor especially during the lean agricultural season.

STATEMENT

Year	IRD ^P		JRY ^{**}	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1987-88	39.64	42.47	6319.73	6748.80
1988-89	31.94	37.72	6030.97	6915.21
1989-90	29.09	33.52	8757.25	8643.87
1990-91	23.71	28.98	9291.04	8745.59
1991-92	22.52	25.37	7354.35	8092.01
1992-93	18.75	20.69	7537.95	7821.02

* in lakh families

** employment generated in lakh mandays.

Per Capita Expenditure

3071. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the source from which this amount is proposed to be mobilised on the basis of per capita average; and

(C) the average standard of living likely to be raised at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan as compared to its initial stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Public Sector Plan outlay at 1991-92 prices during the Eighth Five Year Plan is targetted at Rs. 434100 crores. In per capita terms (based on the projections of mid year population of the Eighth Five Year Plan) it would be about Rs. 4795 for the Eighth Plan. Of the total plan outlay, Rs. 68900 crores will be financed from Government's own savings. Rs. 258400 crores from household savings, Rs. 33700 crores from the rest of the world and Rs. 73100 crores being the current outlay will be spent as part of the Government's consumption expenditure.

(c) Per Capita Gross Domestic Product at 1991-92 prices, as an indicator impacting average standard of living, will increase from about Rs. 6759 in 1991-92 to about Rs. 8124 in 1996-97.

Allotment of MIG Flats to Retired Government Servants

3073. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on May 12, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 8272 and state :

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has since given final orders in the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether applications have since been invited from the retiring Government servants;

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

(e) whether there is also proposal to give choice of area/floor/payment keeping the totality of the commitments that retiring employees will have at that point of time; 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). No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Because the matter is sub-judice in the High Court. The next date of hearing is 18.1.94.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of (a) to (d) above.

Anti-Poverty Programmes

3074. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review has been made in regard to the implementation of various anti-poverty programmes for the people living below poverty line in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are two major antipoverty programmes being implemented by the Central Government in various states including Andhra Pradesh. These Programmes respectively aim to provide self employment as well as wage employment to the people living below the poverty line. For proper implementation these programmes are reviewed/monitored regularly through Monthly and Quarterly progress reports as well as through periodic field inspections by officers from the Centre, State, District and blocks. Based on these review reports, necessary corrective measures are effected to improve the programmes.

Concurrent Evaluation of these programmes is also undertaken regularly to assess the impact of the programmes.

Indo-British Cooperation in Defence Items

3075. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a British delegation visited New Delhi in May last to identify areas of joint Indo-British production and export of defence items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). In order to expand the scope of cooperation between India and UK, a Defence Industry Mission comprising officials of UK Ministry of Defence and including representatives of British defence industry visited India in February 1993. The Mission visited our production units in the areas of aerospace and electronics with a view to identifying possibilities of joint production, buy-back and international marketing of products. Two joint agreements were concluded and ideas for many more evolved. These ideas are being pursued through further discussions between the companies concerned.

In May 1993 a British delegation led by Director General Marketing of Defence Export Services Organisation (DESO) visited New Delhi with the purpose of interaction with our officials on UK experiences of procurement, pricing, defence industry privatisation, etc. It was recognised that conditions in the two countries are different; yet some of the UK experiences could be of interest to us and could be studied further.

[*Translation*]

Land Records

3076. SHRI SURENDRA PAL

PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched any campaign to correct the land records of villages in the country;

(b) if so, the number of villages in Uttar Pradesh where land-records have been corrected so far; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to utilize surplus land lying in such villages where land records have been corrected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a). State Governments have been advised to update the land records. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records is already in operation. Under this scheme since 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 5557.69 lakhs has been released to States and UTs as Central share.

(b) Correction of land records in villages of Uttar Pradesh is done according to the provisions of Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1901 and Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition & Land Reforms Act, 1950 and it is a continuous process.

(c) The surplus land is being distributed among the landless rural poor under the programme of Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land.

[English]

Hongkong Firm Takes Indian Co. for Ride

3077. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether dealings of Quadros International a private trading company has adversely affected the production of various public sector fertilizer companies as reported in the 'Financial Express' dated November 24, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated 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) and (b). The Fertilizer Association of India entered into a contract with M/s Quadros International in June, 1993 for purchase of 75,000 metric tonnes of ammonia on behalf of four companies including one in the public sector, namely, Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL). As M/s Quadros International could supply only a part of the ordered quantity, PPL had a short supply of ammonia which affected the production of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP).

(c) and (d) After the decanalisation of imports of fertilizer raw materials and intermediates, these imports are being arranged by the fertilizer units themselves acting severally or jointly. The importers have to exercise due diligence in their commercial transactions.

Million Wells Scheme in Karnataka

3078. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether Million Wells Scheme (MWS) was launched during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated to Karnataka under the Scheme during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to cover each and every village under MWS in Karnataka?

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

(b) Rs. 2411.94 lakhs each for the years 1990-91 & 1991-92 and Rs. 2875.55 lakhs for 1992-93 were allocated to Karnataka State for implementation of Million Wells Scheme (MWS).

(c) Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is a programme for creating individual assets for direct and continuing benefits to the persons belonging to the target group. The allocation under MWS has been recently increased to 30% of the total resources under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), out of which not less than 20% of the total JRY allocation has to be utilised for the benefit of small and marginal farmers belonging to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers. The State Governments allocate these funds to the districts with reference to the unirrigated lands with potential for well irrigation. The emphasis under MWS is to provide all the eligible rural poor with an irrigation well, during the eighth plan period.

Women Welfare Schemes

3079. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the women welfare and employment schemes launched by the Union Government during the Eighth Plan in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) whether preference has been given to uplift the standard of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State alongwith the financial assistance provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO) : (a) and (b). During the Eighth Plan a new scheme known as Employment Assurance Scheme was launched on October 2. 1993 in 1752 identified backward blocks of the country in which Revamped Public Distribution System is in operation. Of the 1752 blocks, 114 blocks are in Maharashtra. The objective of the scheme is to provide assured wage employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work in lean agricultural season and will mainly benefit agricultural labourers. The scheme will be funded by the Centre and the States in the ratio 80:20. Women including those belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are expected to benefit from this scheme.

Towards the end of 1992-93 the Department of Women and Child Development set up a National Credit Fund for Women (Rashtriya Mahila Kosh) with a corpus fund of Rs. 31 crores for providing credit to poor women particularly in the informal sector. The scheme will be

implemented through voluntary organisations. Short-term and long-term loans of amounts ranging between Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 5000/- will be given to women belonging to poor households for undertaking self employment activities. Women belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are also expected to get the benefit of the scheme.

Another scheme called Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) was launched in the country including Maharashtra on October 1, 1993 to empower rural women including women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by encouraging them to open and operate savings bank accounts in rural post offices in their names. Under the scheme, women in the rural areas will get an incentive of 25 per cent of the deposits in special savings bank accounts limited to Rs. 75/- with a lock in period of one year. About one crore accounts are expected to be opened during the current year i.e. 1993-94.

Allocations for Rural Housing

3080. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for rural housing in the various States and Union Territories during 1992-93;

(b) whether the Government have received reports of implementation from States and Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the extent of implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a). The amount allocated for rural housing i.e. provision of house-sites and construction assistance, a State Sector Scheme and Indira Awas Yojana (a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana), a Central Sector Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, which is the nodal Ministry for this scheme receives progress reports from States and Union Territories. A statement II of the latest progress report is enclosed.

STATEMENT - I**AMOUNT ALLOCATED FOR RURAL HOUSING IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING 1992-93**

States	Allocation of House Sites and construction assistance State Sector	(Rs. Lakhs) Indira Awas Yojana (sub-schemes of J.R.Y.) Central Sector	
		1992-93	1991-92
1. Andhra Pradesh	1600	4745.54	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	237	40.90	
3. Assam	352	182.40	
4. Bihar	529	2476.61	
5. Goa	20	1.33	
6. Gujarat	1710	910.51	
7. Haryana	166	134.11	
8. Himachal Pradesh	35	56.29	
9. J & K	56	28.93	
10. Karnataka	530	824.11	
11. Kerala	200	263.50	

(Rs. Lakhs)
Indira Awas Yojana
(sub-schemes of J.R.Y.)
Central Sector

*Allotment of House Sites
 and construction assistance
 State Sector*

States	Allotment of House Sites and construction assistance State Sector	(Rs. Lakhs)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	800
13.	Maharashtra	164.60
14.	Manipur	9.09
15.	Meghalaya	62
16.	Mizoram	22
17.	Nagaland	22
18.	Orissa	300
19.	Punjab	800
20.	Rajasthan	307
21.	Sikkim	20
22.	Tamil Nadu	622
23.	Tripura	120
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1850
25.	West Bengal	81.40
		2749.46
		1390.96
		63.64
		38.30
		67.16
		1235.66
		193.36
		1143.71
		1073.16
		49.33
		2936.61
		1752.09

States	Allotment of House Sites and construction assistance State Sector		Indira Awas Yojana (sub-schemes of J.R.Y.) Central Sector
	26.	27.	
A & N Islands	20	—	2.00
Chandigarh	—	—	—
D & N Haveli	16	—	8.32
Daman & Diu	0.20	—	0.99
Delhi	30	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	2.00
Pondicherry	80	—	7.05
Total (States/UTs)	10730.20	—	22396.29

STATEMENT - II

PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT OF HOUSE SITES (PT. NO. 14 A), CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE (PT. NO. 14 B) AND IINDIRA AWAS YOJANA (PT. NO. 14 C) UPTO JULY, 1993-94.

		Written Answers										172
Si.No.	State UT	Allotment of Housesites			Construction Assistance			Indira Awas Yojana			Period of Reporting for JAY	
		Target	Achievement	Achieve.	Target	Achievement	Achieve.	Target Achievement	Achieve.	Target Achievement	Achieve.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pr.	100000	18295	18.30	52900	32522	61.48	41230	1063	2.59	July. 93	DECEMBER 22, 1993
2	Arunachal Pr.	111	-	-	2600 @	40!	1.54	133	0	0.00	July. 93	
3	Assam	6880	0	0.00	3000	0	0.00	3825	20	0.52	July. 93	
4	Bihar	17299 @	6523	37.71	111	-	-	23717	8594	36.24	July. 93	
5	Goa	200	0	0.00	200	1	0.50	166	10	6.02	July. 93	
6	Gujarat	30000	9238	30.79	20000	4997	24.99	6502	2463	37.98	July. 93	
7	Haryana	300 @	0	0.00	1600 @	0	0.00	1164	24	2.06	July. 93	
8	Himachal Pr.	166	5	3.01	500	5	1.00	504	10	1.98	July. 93	

S/No.	State UT	Allotment of Housesites			Construction Assistance			Indira Awas Yojana			Period of Reporting for IAY
		Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Jammu & Kash.	200	0	0.00	230	21	0.71	650	0	0.00	July 93
10	Karnataka	50000 @	10214 !	20.43	50000 @	4772 !	9.54	8991	1415	15.74	July 93
11	Kerala	3000	325	10.83	111	6369	-	2919	1030	35.29	July 93
12.	Madhya Pr.	19655	4815	24.50	19655	9049	46.04	18573	26557	142.99	July 93
13	Maharashtra	1700 @	0	0.00	1700 !	0	0.00	15100	1074	7.11	July 93
14	Manipur	111	-	-	111	-	-	176	0	0.00	April 93
15	Meghalaya	111	-	-	3143	0	0.00	200	114	57.00	July 93
16	Mizoram	4000	0	0.00	1280	320	25.00	128	2	1.56	June 93
17	Nagaland	111	-	-	694	0	0.00	295	0	0.00	July 93
18	Orissa	6000 @	3693	73.86	7833	5325	67.98	9624	3188	33.13	July 93
19	Punjab	111	-	-	111	-	-	1039	0	0.00	June 93

Sl.No.	State UT	Allotment of Housesites			Construction Assistance			Indira Awas Yojana			Period of Reporting for IAY	
		Target	Achievement	Achieve.	Target	Achievement	Achieve.	Target Achievement	Achieve.	Target Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
20	Rajasthan	30000	25915	86.33	11000	341	3.10	7445	1752	23.53	July. 93	
21	Sikkim	111			4522	0	0.00	90	29	32.22	July. 93	
22	Tamil Nadu	230000	62277	27.09	10000	213	8.13	11920	6384	53.56	June 93	
23	Tripura	1000	0	0.00	4000	0	0.00	283	8	2.33	July. 93	
24	Uttar Pr.	50000	② 9477 1	18.95	100000	# 13515	1	13.52	31259	1694	5.42	June. 93
25	West Bengal	960	615	64.06	1908	0	0.00	12911	390	3.02	July. 93	
26	A&N Island	111	-	-	111	-	-	72	0	0.00	June. 93	
27	Chandigarh	1000	② 21	2.10	111	-	-	0	0.00	-	-	
28	D&N Haveli	15	0	0.00	200	0	0.00	45	9	20.00	July. 93	
29	Daman & Diu	111	-	-	30	@ 0	0.00	23	0	0.00	July. 93	
30	Delhi	111	-	-	111	-	-	0	0	0.00	-	

Sl.No.	State UT	Allotment of Housesites		Construction Assistance		Indira Awas Yojana		Period of Reporting for IAY			
		Target	Achieve.	Target	Achievement	Achieve.	Target/Achievement	Achieve.	Target	Achieve.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	Lakshadweep	111	-	-	111	-	-	36	0	0.00	July 93
32	Pondicherry	†375	235	17.09	1896	152	8.96	79	24	30.38	July 93
	Total	552880	151648	27.43	295161	98025	26.50	199149	55954	28.05	

111 - SCHEME NOT IN OPERATION.

† - PROGRESS REPORT NOT RECEIVED BY US. IT IS BASED ON INFORMATION RECEIVED BY TWO PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION.

0 - NOT REPORTED/ NIL.

T - TENTATIVE.

② - AS PER LAST YEAR'S TARGET.

Gas Leakage in IDPL

3081. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any incident of gas leakage in Hyderabad unit of IDPL;

(b) if so, the number of casualty reported therein;

(c) the reasons for such leakage; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed 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) and (b). No, Sir. There was no incident of leakage of Gas. However, an incident of over-flow and liberation of mixture of reactants in one reactor vessels took place on the 19th November, 1993. There was one fatal casualty due to inhalation of the reactants.

(c) and (d)) The company has reported that an inquiry into the incident has been ordered. The reasons for the accident and the remedial steps taken/proposed will be laid on the Table of the House.

Execution of Irrigation Projects

3082. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has designed and are executing irrigation project at Almatti and Narayanpur on Krishna river much higher than the allocation of water made by Bachawat Tribunal Award;

(b) if so, the details of allocation made by the Tribunal and the capacity of these projects designed by the Govt. of Karnataka together with the dead level of water storage proposed;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has cleared these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the present stage of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO) : (a) to (e). Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal in their final Award of May, 1976 has allocated 700 Thousand Million Cubic Ft. (TMC) of water to Karnataka in addition to 34 TMC of water as regeneration becomes available to Karnataka on full utilisation for irrigation. The Tribunal has also clarified that their order shall not impair the right or power or authority of any State to regulate within his boundaries the use of water in a manner not inconsistent with the order. Revised estimates of Upper Krishna Project State-I comprising of Almatti and Narayanpur Dams and envisaging the utilisation of 119 TMC was given investment clearance by the Planning Commission in September, 1990 for an estimated cost of Rs. 1214.97 crores.

Pending Cases in C.A.T.

3083. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV

: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of cases disposed of during 1993 so far in Central Administrative Tribunal, branch-wise and its comparative figures for the preceding three years?

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
statement, showing the cases disposed of
by various Benches of the Central
Administrative Tribunal upto October, 1993
and its comparative figures for 1992, 1991
and 1990, is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Benchwise disposal of cases during the year 1993 (Upto October' 93) and comparative figures for the preceeding three years, 1992, 1991 & 1990.

Sl	Name of the Bench	Disposal of cases (Upto October)		
		1993	1992	1991
1.	Principal Bench	4094	4277	1810
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	762	655	631
3.	Allahabad Bench	1342	1576	1452
4.	Lucknow Bench	802	827	*
5.	Bangalore Bench	1118	589	1265
6.	Bombay Bench	1321	1262	1409
7.	Calcutta Bench	2523	1377	1670
8.	Chandigarh Bench	1157	1400	1037
9.	Cuttack Bench	686	491	383
10.	Guwahati Bench	235	93	134
11.	Hyderabad Bench	1381	1177	1034

Sl.	Name of the Bench	Disposal of cases (Upto October) 1991			1990
		1993	1992	1991	
12.	Jabalpur Bench	882	773	564	928
13.	Jodhpur Bench	1238	898	598	356
14.	Jaipur Bench	1341	343	*	*
15.	Madras Bench	1806	1549	1152	845
16.	Patna Bench	664	532	553	509
17.	Ernakulam Bench	2439	1993	1160	1101
Total		23791	19812	14852	13030

Lucknow Bench and Jaipur Bench established w.e.f. 15.10.91. Cases decided by Lucknow Bench and Jaipur Bench in the year 1991 have been included in the figure shown against Allahabad and Jodhpur Bench respectively.

Election to Panchayats

3084. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether not a single Gram Sabha was even established in A & N Islands and no election ever held under the provisions of the Section 2 of the A & N Islands Gram Panchayats Regulation, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Village Councils and Tribal Council has any legal sanctity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons as to why the Tribal Council is being patronised under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

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

Welfare Schemes for Coir Workers

3085. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the welfare schemes approved by the Union Government for the coir workers in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the extent to which the coir workers have been benefitted by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Coir Board an autonomous body under Govt. of India, had been implementing Welfare Schemes for Coir workers under the Model Coir Village Programme announced by the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1987. More than 18,000 constructions benefitting an estimated number of 20,000 Coir workers have been sanctioned under the programme and 99.49% of these constructions have been completed. From 1991-92, onwards Coir Board has not been directly implementing any such programme. Instead Coir Board has paid an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs during the years 1991-93 to Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Board for implementing Welfare Programmes for Coir Workers.

[*Translation*]

Employees in Government Canteens

3086. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 24, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 4069 and state :

(a) the number of staff canteens running in the autonomous offices in Delhi and the number of canteens out of these, the staff of which have been declared as Government employees; and

(b) the reasons for not declaring the staff of all the canteens running under autonomous offices as Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a). The canteens run in the offices of autonomous bodies are not controlled by the Government. Information about their number etc. therefore, is not centrally maintained.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the reply to (a) above.

[*English*]

Water Supply to Siddipet from Manair River

3087. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal seeking clearance for augmentation of water supply to Siddipet from Manair river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since how long the proposal is pending; and

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

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

(b) and (c) A proposal for augmentation of water supply to Siddipet from Manair river at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crores was submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in November 1989 for technical clearance by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation.

The scheme was examined and technical comments/ observations had been communicated to the State Government in August, 1990 for revision of the scheme. The final revised scheme has been received from the State Government for technical clearance in December, 1993.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the time at this stage.

FACT Limited

3088. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited has undertaken any work/contract abroad during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned by FACT from foreign contracts during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively?

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) Details of overseas engineering services works/contracts taken up by FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO) which is an engineering and consultancy division of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), during 1993-94, are as under :

(i) Services of specialists in design and drafting to M/s Al Hassan Trading and Engineering Company, Muscat, Oman for Saini Rawi Water Disposal Project, Oman.

(ii) Services of Instrument Engineer to Falfar Engineering & Contracting Company, Muscat, Oman.

(iii) Services of maintenance specialists to M/s Abdul Aziz Yousef Al-Essa, Kuwait for maintenance work in Petrochemical Industries Company, Kuwait.

(iv) Services of maintenance specialists to M/s Khalifa Duaij El Dabbous Bros. Partners Kuwait for maintenance work in Petrochemical Industries Co., Kuwait.

(c) While FACT did not earn any foreign exchange from works/contracts abroad during 1990-91 and 1991-92, during 1992-93 the company earned Rs. 3.21 lakhs of foreign exchange on this account.

whom plots have been allotted so far;

(d) the details of persons who are yet to be allotted plots and the reasons for delay; and

(e) the time by which plots are likely to be allotted to those persons?

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. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had invited applications for allotment of commercial plots at Samalka in 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 71

(d) and (e) MCD has reported that further allotment of plots has now been stayed due to court cases pending in the High Court against land acquisition. No specific assurance of a time frame can be given in view of pending court cases.

Allotment of Plots at Samalka

3089. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Remunerative Project Cell) had invited applications for allotment of Commercial plots at Samalka during 1977;

(b) if so, whether the persons who had deposited the money have been allotted the plots;

(c) if so, the number of persons to

Allotment of Government Accommodation

3090. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees of special pools who have been allotted accommodation from general pool during the last two years;

(b) the grounds of such allotment;

(c) whether a number of requests for

such allotment have been rejected in the corresponding period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The employees of other pools are not eligible for allotment from General Pool.

(c) and (d) Such requests are not acceded to but no such statistics are maintained.

Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court

3091. **SHRI SOBHNADRESSWARA RAO VADDE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lawyers in Andhra Pradesh are demanding for setting up of a Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court between Guntur and Vijayawada;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court at the above place;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Action is taken by the Central Government in the matter of establishment of Benches of High Courts only if a proposal is received from the concerned State

Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

Merger of TOMCO with Hindustan Lever Limited

3092. **SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether merger of TOMCO with a Hindustan Lever Limited is likely to result in acquisition of 77.2% of the national production of soap and 90% of the national production of synthetic detergent in the organised sector; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to counter such an eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a). As per information collected by Director General of Investigation and Registration (MRTCP Commission) from the annual reports of the two companies, M/s Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Limited together are holding nearly 67% of the total market share in the matter of soaps and nearly 47% in the matter of detergents in the organised sector.

(b) The Director General of Investigation and Registration has already filed applications under Section 10(a) (iii) and 10(b) of the MRTCP Act, 1969 for an enquiry by MRTCP Commission and the matter is sub judice before the Commission. This fact has also been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble High Court at Bombay, who are concerned with the approval of the Scheme of amalgamation.

IRDP Beneficiaries

3093. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS

: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that benefits under IRDP do not properly reach to the beneficiaries, particularly to the SCs/STs because of absence of Block-level survey of villages;

(b) whether the Government propose to undertake any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). For identification of all IRDP beneficiaries including SC/ST survey of all villages in a block is undertaken. List of beneficiaries is finalised by Gram Sabha. There are special safeguards in the IRDP guidelines to ensure that the benefits of this programme accrue to SC/ST families. For instance it is stipulated that at least 50% of the assisted families should be drawn from SC/ST categories. The minimum percentage of 50 is to operate in macro terms at the district as well as State

Level. Against this target the actual coverage of SC/ST families in 1992-93 was 51.42%. To further guarantee larger benefits to this category, the proportion of subsidy for SC/ST is 50% and monetary ceiling is Rs. 6000/- which is the highest among all categories of beneficiaries who form the target group under IRDP. As a result of this, per family subsidy of SCs and STs in 1992-93 was higher at Rs. 3188 and 3138 respectively compared to the all India average of Rs. 2808.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Chemical Fertilisers

3094. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of demand and supply of each chemical fertilisers in the country during 1993-94 as compared to their demand and supply during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : The desired information is tabulated below :

	Estimated demand				(figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)				Availability			
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
1991-92												
Kharif	42.24	18.27	7.76	68.27	41.82	19.28	7.44	68.54				
Rabi	49.05	21.14	7.96	78.15	53.28	18.85	5.81	77.94				

					(figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)				
Estimated demand					Availability				
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	
1993-94									
Kharif	42.22	14.72	6.12	63.06	46.30	14.20	4.76	65.26	
Rabi	51.98	19.40	5.92	77.30	-	-	-	-	

The availability of fertilisers during the current Rabi can be computed only after the end of the season. The demand would, however, be fully met.

accommodation allotted from the Ministers discretionary quota on First Available Vacancy basis and Next Available Vacancy basis w.e.f. August 30, 1991 till data in Delhi ?

[*English*]

Allotment of Government Accommodation on on FAV and NAV Basis

3095. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the area-wise number of Type II Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Out of 1877 Type-II quarters allotted w.e.f. 30.8.91 in relaxation of rules, 525 quarters have been allotted on FAV/NAV Basis Area-wise details are as per attached statement.

STATEMENT

List showing details in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 3095 for 22.12.93.

S.No.	Area/Locality	No. of Qtrs. allotted	S.No.	Area/Locality	No. of Qtrs. allotted
1.	DLZ Area	58	9.	Sadiq nagar	03
2.	Kidwal Nagar	02	10.	S.N Puri	07
3.	Lodhi Colony	01	11.	Timai Pur	13
4.	M.B. Road	267	12.	Nanak Pura	10
5.	L.R. Complex	103	13.	Aram Basgh	24
6.	Nauroji Nagar	01	14.	Gulabi Bagh	01
7.	Netaji Nagar	04	15.	Mandir Marg	01
8.	R.K. Puram	22	16.	Hanuman Road	08
Total :-		525			

**Conference of Chief Ministers and
Chief Justices**

3096. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices has been held at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decisions arrived at the Conference;

(d) whether the Government propose to take action to implement these decisions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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). Yes, Sir. A meeting of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices was held in New Delhi on 4 December 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(c) to (e) The recommendations made by Chief Ministers and Chief Justices at the meeting are contained in the Resolution adopted by them at the meeting, details of which shown in the enclosed statement. Government is considering the further action to be taken in respect of these recommendations.

STATEMENT

CHIEF MINISTERS' AND CHIEF JUSTICES' MEETING, 1993

RESOLUTION

Introductory

1. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices met in New Delhi on 4 December 1993 to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and to find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible. the Prime Minister of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, was in the Chair. The Chief Justice of India, Shri Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, delivered a special address at the meeting.

2. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices expressed their appreciation of the recommendations of the Law Ministers who met in Bangalore (October 1992), Pondicherry (February 1993), Panaji (April 1993), Pachmarhi (May 1993), and of the recommendations of the Informal Consultation Committee which met in New Delhi (October-November 1993) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice of India. They noted that these recommendations took into account the various reports of the Law Commission of India as also the report of the Arrears Committee, 1989-90, constituted by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Chief Justices Conference.

3. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices expressed their deep concern over the exploding court dockets. While noting that the problem of arrears was complex in nature, they emphasised that timely action was called for with a view to bringing the justice system in tune with the current needs

of all court users at the same time ensuring the quantity of justice required to be maintained in any state governed by the Rule of Law.

Appointment of Judges

4. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices noted with concern the delays that occurred in fitting up vacancies in the Superior Courts and underlined the need to review the procedure for the appointment of judges. They considered that it was necessary to initiate action with regard to appointments at least four months in advance of the occurrence of a vacancy and to prescribe specific time limits within which the proposals ought to be processed at different stages so as to ensure that judges were appointed as soon as vacancies arose. They recommended that the number of vacancies in each High Court to be filled up from the judicial officers of subordinate judiciary should be enlarged; this number might go upto 40%. They further recommended that due representation should be given to the weaker sections of the people, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of the judiciary, in the making of appointments of judicial officers from the Bar.

Judge strength

5. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices took note of the fact that the work load of the High Courts was steadily increasing. They expressed the opinion that, for efficiently dealing with arrears of pending cases, the Government of India should undertake periodic review of the optimum strength of the judges in each High Court, in consultation with the constitutional functionaries in the States concerned and the Chief Justice of India. the first such exercise should take place within a period of

six months and thereafter once in every three years. They, however, emphasised that there were several other factors which also contributed to the accumulation of arrears substantially and that the question of Judge strength could not be viewed in isolation from those factors.

6. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices noted that unsatisfactory appointment of Judges could contribute to accumulation of arrears and to the deterioration of the quality of justice administered by courts. They considered that the constitutional functionaries should exercise greatest amount of care in the appointment of judges so as to ensure that only persons who have, among otherthings, requisite legal expertise, ability to handle cases, proper personal conduct and ethical behaviour, firmness and fearlessness were appointed.

Transfer of Judges

7. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices, while welcoming the policy that 1/3rd of Judges in each High Court should be from other States, observed that this policy should be effectively implemented. They noted with satisfaction the implementation of the policy of having the Chief Justices of High Courts from outside.

Appointment of Judges as Commissions of Inquiry

8. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices noted that appointment of Judges of the High Courts and of the Supreme Court as Commissions of Inquiry led to reduction in effective Judge strength for disposal of normal judicial work. They recognised that appointment of Judges as such Commissions become unavoidable due to public confidence in their expertise and

independence. They considered, however, that appointment of serving Judges as Commissions should not be made except in exceptional cases.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

9. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices were of the opinion that courts were not in a position to bear the entire burden of justice system and that a number of disputes lent themselves to resolution by alternative modes such as arbitration, mediation and negotiation. They emphasised the desirability of disputants taking advantage of alternative dispute resolution which provided procedural flexibility, saved valuable time and money and avoided the stress of a conventional trial. They emphasised the urgent need to strengthen the movement of Lok Adalats throughout the country for resolution of disputes. They considered that Legal Services Authorities in the States be constituted immediately on the pattern suggested in the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1991. They also commended the pattern of Conciliation Courts as existing in Himachal Pradesh. They further underlined the need for both the Central Government and the State Governments to set up effective Grievances Cells for resolving problems before they ended up as disputes in courts and tribunals.

Appeals and Original Jurisdiction

10. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices noted that Regular First Appeals arising under the Code of Civil Procedure and under certain special enactments had contributed substantially to arrears in the High Courts. They were of the opinion that there was a need for raising the pecuniary Appellate jurisdiction of District Courts/City Civil Courts upto 2 lakhs, whereever it was less. They stressed that the provisions of

Order 41, Rules 11 and Rule 11A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, should be implemented effectively with a view to avoiding frivoious appeals. They felt that the requirement of annexing a certified copy of the decree to the memorandum of appeal be dispensed with and that an appeal be allowed to be filed by producing the operative part of the judgment along with the memorandum of appeal. They also recommended deletion of the provision for confirmation of a decree of divorce by the High Court.

11. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices considered that abolition of the Letters Patent Appeals, except in respect of orders of a single Judge made in exercise of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, as also Division Bench Appeals presently available against judgement of a single Judge of a High Court, could go a long way towards lessening the burden on High Courts.

12. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices recommended that the High Courts should make rules or orders specifying categories of cases which could be heard by a single judge, or as the case may be, by a Division Bench, having regard to their complexities and importance.

13. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices were of the opinion that High Court's ordinary original Civil jurisdiction should be abolished. They, however, favoured continuance of High Court's jurisdiction to try election petitions.

Criminal cases

14. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices noted with concern the existing delays in disposal of criminal cases which arise on account of the nature of the procedural laws, practices and procedures followed by criminal courts, the inadequa-

cies of investigating and prosecuting agencies, etc.

15. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices recommended that every State should establish a Committee consisting of, among others, the Advocate General of the State, and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs/Law Secretary (Judicial) of the State, to go into the question of elimination of frivolous litigation and suggest appropriate remedial measures. They also recommended that this committee should consider the categories of cases which could be withdrawn if they were pending for more than a specified number of years.

16. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices stressed that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in regard to appointments of Judicial Magistrates of the second class, Special Judicial Magistrates and Special Metropolitan Magistrates should be put to use by identifying cases which they are empowered to deal with under the Code. The existing infrastructures of the courts be utilised by appropriate shifting of working hours of the courts in this regard.

17. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices considered that, having regard to the unprecedented increase in the volume of original litigation, the magisterial courts should be required, by law, to try in a summary way the offences specified in sections 260 and 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. They considered that a Committee be set up to recommend as to which offences under the Indian Penal Code should be added to the table of compoundable offences in section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

18. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices considered that in order to cut down

delay in the service of summons and notices in criminal cases, the work of serving summons and notices should be entrusted to the process servers of the courts in addition to the Police as at present. They also suggested that the Committee mentioned in the preceding paragraph be called up to explore ways and means by which victims of crime are adequately compensated.

Special Summary Procedure for "Rural Litigation"

19. 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.

Concentration of work

20. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices agreed that inordinate concentration of work in the hands of some members of the Bar had contributed to the accumulation of arrears, especially in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. They considered that this led, among other things, to the mounting cost of litigation. They were of the opinion that the Bar Council of India, in consultation with the Bar Councils of various States, should address itself to this problem and make appropriate recommendations. It was felt that the leaders of the Bar should be invited by the Bar Council to participate in the enunciation of any recommendation that might be made in this regard.

Handling of judicial work

21. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices noted with concern that granting of unnecessary adjournments had become a widespread phenomenon. They considered

that a convention should be evolved that would discourage the granting of adjournments except in exceptional circumstances and require recording of reasons for granting adjournments.

22. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices felt that unending oral arguments not only increased the costs of litigation but also contributed to the accumulation of arrears of cases. They further felt that, in the interest of expeditious disposal of cases, courts should discourage long arguments. They felt that, while it might not be desirable to dispense with oral arguments altogether, time limits should be fixed, in consultation with the counsel, for the presentation of oral arguments. They also recommended that parties should be made to present a concise note of arguments, including the case law to be relied upon, in advance before the commencement of oral arguments.

23. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices also felt that there was need for avoiding as a general rule, the writing of long and elaborate judgements and that reserved judgements should ordinarily be delivered within a reasonable time and that provision be made in the relevant rules ensuring that in all courts time limits are set for pronouncement of reserved judgments.

24. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices expressed their concern at the growing accumulation of old cases. They recommended that all courts should consider preparing lists of old cases and arranging their early disposal. It was also considered that criteria should be evolved for giving priority of consideration to cases requiring prompt attention.

25. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices considered that urgent steps should be taken to furnish courts with modern

equipments like photocopying machines, word processors and electronic typewriters and to implement the recommendations of the National Judicial Academy in this regard.

26. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices felt that grouping and classification of cases should be undertaken in all the courts on a priority basis, so that several cases could be disposed of together with the spending of the minimum amount of court-time.

Strikes

27. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices viewed with deep concern the recurrent phenomenon of lawyers going on strike which affected the administration of justice. They recommended that a committee should be constituted consisting of lawyers and Judges at the appropriate level for finding out the underlying causes for lawyers' strikes and for evolving appropriate guidelines for preventing indiscriminate closure of courts. *It was also felt that, in the interests of balanced growth of legal profession, senior lawyers should evince greater interest in moulding the careers of junior lawyers.*

Administrative Tribunals

28. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices considered that the recommendations made herein above should, mutatis mutandis, be enforced even in respect of administrative tribunals. They recommended that Government should undertake an examination of problems connected with arrears of cases in these tribunals.

Regular review

29. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices recognised the need for the various steps to be taken pursuant to this Resolution

to be kept under regular review. They invited the Government of India, as the head arose, to convene meetings of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices to undertake this task and monitor implementation of this Resolution.

New Delhi,
4 December, 1993.

Removal of Unauthorised Slums

3097. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has imposed penalty on various Government Departments for not obeying its orders to remove unauthorised slums from some parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the unauthorised slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a). Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) Delhi have reported that no order of High Court was disobeyed. Hence, the question of penalty does not arise. Land & Development Office and Central Public Works Department have also denied imposing of any such penalty by the High Court.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

(c) Government of NCT of Delhi have set up Special Vigilance Teams headed by Additional District Magistrates. D.D.A., M.C.D. and the Police are also represented

in these teams. The primary function of these Vigilance Teams is to ensure that all the land owning agencies as well as local enforcement authorities take timely action in dealing with removal of encroachments/ unauthorised constructions and jhuggi jhompri.

[*Translation*]

Cryogenic Engine Technology

3098. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. has imposed restrictions on the export of cryogenic engine technology in view of increasing capacity of developing countries in the field of satellite launching;

(b) if so, the details of the restrictions imposed;

(c) the types of technology to be exported by U.S.A. on which the above restrictions have been imposed;

(d) whether these restrictions are likely to affect the interest of India;

(e) whether the Government of India have given any assurance about this technology to foreign countries including U.S.A.;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the amount paid by India for launching its various satellites from foreign launching stations during the last three years; and

(h) the time which these satellites are likely to be launched by India of its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). In spite of the clearly expressed facts of the matter by both ISRO of Departments of Space and Glavkosmos of Russia, through technical discussions and diplomatic channels. USA has imposed sanctions as follows on May 11, 1992:-

A two year ban on all US licensed exports to ISRO and Glavkosmos.

A two year ban on all imports into USA from ISRO and Glavkosmos; and

A two year ban on all US Government contracts with these entities.

(c) All dual use items, as interpreted by USA, which can be used in the development of Rocket Technology, even for peaceful applications, are banned for export. The Government of India being fully aware of this situation, is committed to building self reliance in this area.

(d) ISRO has carried out a detailed exercise regarding the impact of the US ban on our Spare Programme. We may be able to continue the programme planned during the 8th plan period with minor adjustments in scheduling, design and outlays. However, for programmes after that, long term measures have to be undertaken in respect of indigenisation.

(e) and (f). India has regretted US sanctions against ISRO. We have reiterated that the Cryogenic Engine and related technology is being sought by India, has no military application and will only be used for the purpose of placing satellites in orbit meant for weather forecasting, telecommunication and resources survey. Government is resolved to achieve self reliance in various fields of high technology including Space, which have major bearing on our economic development.

(g) Indian satellites launched from Foreign Launching Stations during the last three years are Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-1B (IRS-1B), Indian National Satellite-2A (INSAT-2A) and Indian National Satellite-2B (INSAT-2B). The launch cost paid for each are the following :-

<i>Year of launching</i>	<i>Name of the satellite</i>	<i>Launch cost</i>
1991	IRS-1B	Rs. 20.00 Crores
1992	INSAT-2A	Rs. 99.00 Crores
1993	INSAT-2B	Rs. 99.00 Crores

(h) Development of launching IRS class satellite indigenously into Polar Sun-synchronous orbit by Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is already in progress. The

first developmental flight of PSLV took place on 20.9.1993. The INSAT class satellite can be launched indigenously by Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV), the

first developmental flight of which is expected by 1996-97.

[*English*]

Taking Over of Surplus Land

3099. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the surplus land has been taken over by the Government under the Land Reforms Scheme;

(b) if not, the area of land still remain to be taken over, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a). No, Sir. Under the Land Reforms Scheme of distribution of ceiling surplus land, out of an area of 73.85 lakh

acres declared surplus, possession of 64.35 lakh acres has been taken till 30.6.1993.

(b) A statement indicating the position of area still to be taken possession of is enclosed.

(c) The main reasons for delay in taking over possession of ceiling surplus land are land involved in litigation and administrative delays. With a view to dispose of quickly the litigation cases relating to land ceiling and other Land Reform matters, Government of India, as a part of its Land Reforms Policy, has been advising the State Governments from time to time at various for a including the Conferences of Revenue Ministers/Chief Ministers for constitution of Land Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution or Creation of Special Courts/ bench in High Courts in consultation with the respective High Court. Accordingly, some States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have enacted legislation for setting up Land Tribunals and Special Bench has been set up in the High Court of Bihar. State Governments have also been requested for taking requisite steps to minimise administrative delays.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/UT	<i>Area still to be taken possession of (Area in acres)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229336
2.	Assam	44983
3.	Bihar	74689
4.	Gujarat	95658
5.	Haryana	5474
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2591
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6000
8.	Karnataka	114162
9.	Kerala	41565
10.	Madhya Pradesh	44834
11.	Maharashtra	74737
12.	Manipur	145
13.	Orissa	10796.

S.No.	State/UT	Area still to be taken possession of (Area in acres)
14.	Punjab	33350
15.	Rajasthan	57694
16.	Tamil Nadu	13003
17.	Tripura	51
18.	Uttar Pradesh	30754
19.	West Bengal	68751
20.	D & N Haveli	101
21.	Delhi	738
22.	Pondicherry	1148
	Total	950560

International Airshow, 1993

3100. SHRIMATI CHANDRA

PRABHA URS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted to organise an International Airshow in Bangalore during December, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the composition of the Committee;

(c) the number of countries expected to participate in the proposed show;

(d) the amount sanctioned for the above airshow; and

(e) the advantages of holding such an International Airshow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a). No Sir. Govt. had not constituted any committee.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Companies from 15 countries.

(d) Nil

(e) These Airshows provide an excellent opportunity to our public sector and private aviation companies to advertise their products and develop business contracts for exports.

Kalpakkam Nuclear Reactor

3101. DR. R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was another

breakdown at Kalpakkam Nuclear Reactor recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such breakdown;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a high powered body to enquire into the entire working of nuclear power plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c). The first unit of Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS-1) is under shutdown for inspection of turbine blades of the unit since August 1, 1993 as per the requirements of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The turbine inspection is complete and as a result replacement of Low Pressure rotor of the turbine is in progress. This period is being utilised for other planned maintenance jobs. The unit is expected to be back on line in January 1994.

The second unit of Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS-2) was shutdown on September 1, 1993 for inspection of the turbine blades as per the requirements of AERB. The unit was brought back on line after completing the work on September 29, 1993. Subsequently, this unit experienced three outages for short durations ranging from 4 to 17 days. This unit was back on line on December, 12, 1993.

(d) No, Sir. The present administrative and safety review as well as regulatory set up is considered adequate for the operation of the Nuclear Power Stations in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Plan Allocations for States

3102. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the plan allocations for State plans during the last three years, State-wise and particularly for Bihar including the exact amount provided by the Union Government and spent on the specifically earmarked projects;

(b) whether Bihar is being neglected in this regard; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a). Information regarding originally approved outlays for Annual Plans 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 State-wise alongwith earmarked outlays is shown in the enclosed Statement-A. Information regarding central support provided to the State of Bihar during the same period is also shown in the enclosed Statement - B.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In distributing the central support for the Annual Plans of non-special category states, the Planning Commission gives appropriate weightage to the backward states like Bihar, both in the formula for central assistance as well as in allocating open market borrowings.

STATEMENT - A*Annual Plans (1991-92), (1992-93) & (1993-94) Originally Approved Outlays/Earmarked Outlays**(Rs. crores)*

State	Annual Plan - 1991-92		Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94	
	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay	Total Outlay		Earmarked Outlay	Total Outlay
			2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	1410.00	814.32	1660.00	1016.14	1851.00	931.34
2. Arunachal Pradesh	235.00	121.07	245.00	123.78	290.00	153.06
3. Assam	805.00	572.00	960.00	627.37	1027.00	520.92
4. Bihar	2251.00	1419.85	2202.73	1556.99	2300.00	1275.93
5. Goa	172.50	65.32	152.50	63.14	170.00	59.05
6. Gujarat	1755.00	1138.33	1875.00	1276.23	2137.00	1296.05
7. Haryana	765.00	404.38	830.00	464.01	920.00	411.74
8. Himachal Pradesh	410.00	275.44	486.00	320.71	560.00	107.01
9. Jammu & Kashmir	723.00	397.88	820.00	409.73	880.00	448.11

State	Annual Plan - 1991-92			Annual Plan 1992-93			Annual Plan 1993-94		
	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7		
10. Karnataka	1510.00	1063.17	1915.00	1231.82	3025.00	1428.63			
11. Kerala	807.00	448.75	913.00	515.74	1000.00	508.56			
12. Madhya Pradesh	2426.00	1655.64	2400.00	1654.29	2400.00	1205.13			
13. Maharashtra	2500.00	1357.55	3160.00	2020.11	2804.00	1975.27			
14. Manipur	200.00	125.97	210.00	121.50	230.00	114.94			
15. Meghalaya	210.00	125.85	241.00	134.94	281.00	148.90			
16. Mizoram	152.00	95.53	160.00	101.71	185.00	104.72			
17. Nagaland	170.00	95.03	185.00	95.66	203.50	91.15			
18. Orissa	1402.00	947.77	1405.00	955.70	1450.00	897.17			
19. Punjab	1010.00	581.96	1150.00	656.22	1250.00	621.25			
20. Rajasthan	1170.00	803.20	1400.00	969.16	1700.00	839.31			
21. Sikkim	96.00	54.95	110.00	56.85	120.00	59.89			

State	Annual Plan - 1991-92			Annual Plan 1992-93			Annual Plan 1993-94		
	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay	Total Outlay	Earmarked Outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
22. Tamil Nadu	1605.00	968.43	1751.00	1040.75	2101.00	1068.96			
23. Tripura	227.00	148.12	282.00	179.75	310.00	168.30			
24. Uttar Pradesh	3710.00	2587.20	3953.00	2856.11	4050.00	2165.56			
25. West Bengal	1486.00	846.06	1521.18	793.18	1550.00	612.95			
Total (States)	27207.50	17113.77	29867.59	19241.59	33794.50	17213.90			

[*Translation*]

Installation of Statue of Sardar Patel

3103. SHRI CHHEDIPASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sardar Patel Memorial Organisation was constituted on 26th January, 1951 to instal a statue of Sardar Patel at Vijay Chowk in front of Rashtrapati Bhawan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard 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). This Ministry is not aware of the constitution of Sardar Patel Memorial Organisation to instal a statue of Sardar Patel at Vijay Chowk in front of Rashtrapati Bhawan. However, a statue of Sardar Patel was installed at Patel Chowk, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.

[*English*]

Rules for Recognition of Service Associations

3104. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are formulating fresh rules for granting recognition to Service Associations of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, when the existing rules for

granting recognition to Service Associations were formulated; and

(c) the reasons for withholding recognition of new Associations pending formulation of new rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Fresh Rules for recognition of Service Associations of Central Govt. employees were notified on 5th November, 1993.

(c) The Recognition Rules notified in 1959 were being treated as in operative after the judgement of Supreme Court in 1962 striking down Rule 4(B) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1955 with reference to which the Recognition Rules were notified. However, new Associations were being recognised on an ad hoc basis till 1986. Thereafter, it was decided that new associations should await Notification of revised Rules.

Renting of Properties by NRIs

3105. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign national of Indian origin and non-resident Indians have been granted general permission to rent out their immovable properties; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions 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). By its notification No. F.E.R.A 155/93-RB, dated the 16th September, 1993, the Reserve Bank of India has permitted letting out of any immovable property (commercial/residential) by an Indian citizen resident outside India or a foreign citizen of Indian origin who holds such property in India, subject to the following conditions, namely :

- (i) that the rental income and the proceeds of any investment out of such income shall not be repatriable outside India; and
- (ii) the rental income shall be credited into his Non-resident (Ordinary) Rupee Account maintained with a bank in India.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Plastic Units

3106. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether major plastic units in the country are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the main reasons for their closure;

(c) whether foreign companies/multinationals are also allowed to manufacture the items produced by these units which would result in closure of these units;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any remedial steps to save these units from being closed down; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Petrochemical industry, including plastics is, by and large, delicensed. Foreign companies/multinationals can also set up manufacturing facilities for plastics as per the Industrial Policy of the Govt. This is not likely to affect adversely the existing units, but may result in increased availability of plastics items and competition.

(d) and (e) With a view to safeguarding the interests of the indigenous plastic industry, the Government has shifted major thermoplastics to the sensitive list for the purpose of import against value based export licenses. In addition, remedial steps are taken from time to time to provide a level playing field to domestic plastic raw material procedures.

Self Employment to Women

3107. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to provide self employment to women in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a). There are many schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) etc. already under implementation for providing self-employment to women in the rural areas.

(b) Under IRDP rural poor women are assisted for taking up self employment ventures through Government subsidy and bank loans. Under DWCRA a revolving fund of Rs. 15,000 is given to groups of 10-15 women for income generating activities. DWCRA is being implemented in 43 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 31 districts of Madhya Pradesh. Under the Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, financial assistance to the extent of 90% is provided by the Government of India to train and enable women in rural area to seek employment including self employment. Five STEP Projects are at various stages of implementation in Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh no STEP Project has been sanctioned so far. Under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment also the rural poor women are provided training to enable them to take up self employment/wage employment. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh has been set up to provide loans through Voluntary Organisations to rural poor women for taking up self employment activities.

[*English*]

Delhi Ridge

3108. SHRI SIRBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps the Government propose to take to check the fast disappearing Delhi Ridge;

(b) whether DDA has reached some understanding for its management with Non-Governmental Organisations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a). The work relating to the protection of the ridge has been entrusted to DDA which has also been vested with the requisite powers under the Indian Forests Act, 1927 and the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980. The DDA has reported that it is keeping strict vigil to prevent unauthorised cutting of trees.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Bombay Urban Transport Project

3109. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a Bombay Urban Transport Project-II to the Union Government to increase the capacity of suburban trains in Bombay Metropolitan City;

(b) whether the World Bank has also agreed to provide assistance in regard to the above project; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government so far in this regard?

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

(b) The World Bank has indicated that they are willing to consider funding of the project provided there is an agreement on the financing package for sub-urban railway components included in BUTP-II.

(c) In view of the investment and the complexities involved in the project, it is not possible to fix a timeframe to arrive at a decision at this stage.

[English]

Development of Wasteland in Gujarat

3110. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agency of Israel proposes to make investment in development of wasteland in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. *[Translation]*

Increase in Number of Judges

3112. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has suggested for an increase in the number of judges; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to increase the ratio of Judges with population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Law Commission in its 120th Report had, inter alia recommended that the present strength of 10.5 Judges per million population be increased to 50 Judges per million population. As the strength of subordinate judiciary is to be determined by the State Governments in consultation with their respective High Courts, the recommendations of the Law Commission have been forwarded to all the State Governments. As regards the High Courts, the Judge strength is decided in accordance with, among other things, institution and pendency of cases.

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodation

3113. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA :
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government employees can retain the Government accommodation after their retirement;

(b) if so, the period for which this facility is being provided;

(c) whether Government employees have been occupying the government accommodation even after the expiry of the fixed period;

(d) if so, the number of quarters which have not been vacated by the occupants, category wise and Colony wise; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take any steps to get the illegally occupied Government accommodation vacated;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, for a period of 4 months. Non-house owning employees are permitted to retain the allotted quarter for further period of 4 months an medical/educational grounds on payment of twice the normal licence fee.

(c) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the sabha.
[*English*]

Schemes for Unemployed Youths in Maharashtra

3114. SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has any scheme for providing employment to the Unemployed youths of the earthquake affected in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Several wage employment-generating schemes for which funds are being allocated by the Planning Commission such as Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and self-employment scheme like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) etc. are already in operation in Maharashtra for providing employment to the unemployed in the state including unemployed youth in the earth quake affected areas.

[*Translation*]

Proposals for Growth Centres

3115. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :
SHRI LAL BABU RAI :
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of project reports received from State Governments for setting up industrial growth centres during the last two years, till November 1993, State-wise;

(b) the number of reports approved so far and the number of such proposals which are yet to be cleared, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be approved?

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 given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The remaining 19 projects are under scrutiny/appraisal of financial institutions.

STATEMENT

	Name of the State	Number of project reports recd.	Number of project reports approved	No. of project reports under appraisal	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	-	650.00
2.	Bihar	4	-	4	-
3.	Goa	1	1	-	50.00
4.	Gujarat	3	3	-	400.00
5.	Haryana	1	1	-	200.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	-	200.00
8.	Karnataka	3	3	-	600.00
9.	Kerala	2	-	2	100.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	-	1450.00
11.	Maharashtra	5	4	1	300.00
12.	Mizoram	1	-	1	-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of project reports recd.</i>	<i>Number of project reports approved</i>	<i>No. of project reports under appraisal/</i>	<i>Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
13. Nagaland	1	-	1	50.00
14. Orissa	2	-	2	150.00
15. Punjab	2	2	-	874.00
16. Rajasthan	5	4	1	550.00
17. Tamil Nadu	3	2	1	350.00
18. Tripura	1	-	1	50.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	8	6	2	350.00
20. West Bengal	2	-	2	-
	56	37	19	6824.00

[English]

Wagon Industry

3116. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI :
 SHRI MOHAN SINGH
 (DEORIA) :
 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :
 SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wagon industry is in crisis following the absence of fresh orders;
 (b) if so, the facts thereof; and
 (c) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Railways are the main user of wagon. In absence of sufficient traffic, they have made reduction in rolling stock acquisition. The reduction is approximately 10%.

The Railways are still in the process of finalising revised targets. Orders for further quantity required, if any, would be released on the industry after the need for ordering additional wagons is reviewed and determined, subject to availability of funds.

ISRO-ESA Agreement

3117. DR. ASIM BALA :
 SHRI DHARMANNA
 MONDAYYA SADUL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has any agreement with the European Space Agency on Space Research in October, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the new areas covered under this renewed agreement?

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. However an Agreement was signed between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and European Space Agency (ESA) in November, 1993.

(b) The Agreement signed on November 11, 1993 between the ISRO and the ESA was essentially a renewal of the earlier Agreement which was signed in April 1988 with a validity of five years. This agreement envisages cooperation in space science, space applications such as remote sensing and communication, mutual tracking support for each other's satellites, use of each other's test facilities, award of fellowships to each other's personnel, exchange of specialists for joint studies, and other areas to be identified through mutual agreement.

(c) Under this Agreement, both sides have identified specific activities of cooperation in remote sensing, communication, space technology, satellite tracking and missions, space science and training and workshops.

[Translation]

Employment to Dependents of deceased Defence Personnel

3118. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dependents of deceased defence personnel provided employment during 1992-93;

(b) the number of such cases pending as on date and the number of such dependents likely to be given employment during 1993-94; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by the Government to obviate the difficulties being faced by the families of deceased defence personnel?

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

(c) Besides provision of employment on compassionate grounds, the welfare measures taken by the Government to obviate the difficulties of families of deceased defence personnel include sanction of family pension, death gratuity, group insurance, encashment of balance leave, medical treatment under approved schemes, financial assistance in distress, rail/airtravel concessions to war widows, etc.

Auction of Army Vehicles

3119. SHRI CHINMAYNAND SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of condemned army vehicles auctioned during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount realised therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below :-

Year	Number of vehicles auctioned	Amount realised (in Rs. Crores)
1990-91	8736	22.32
1991-92	6835	24.82
1992-93	8648	30.95

Pending Industrial Proposals

3120. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial proposals

pending with the Government at present;

(b) the number of proposals out of them which are from multinational companies and private companies, separately;

(c) the location of each such project; and

(d) the time by which approval is likely to be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHIL) : (a). As on 1st December, 1993, 1223 applications for Industrial License and 67 applications for Foreign Direct Investment (including those from non-resident Indians), are pending.

(b) and (c) Separate information in respect of multinational companies and other private companies is not being maintained. However, the applications for Industrial Licenses were mostly for locating industries in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, etc. Since foreign collaboration proposals do not usually indicate location of the projects, such information for applications on foreign direct investment are not being centrally maintained.

(d) All steps are taken for disposal of applications for Industrial Licence on time. However, delay occurs if the applications are incomplete in some respects; if the sectoral policy for the item of manufacture has to be decided by the Administrative Ministry or if comments of the Administrative Ministry on the case are not available.

[*English*]

Fast Breeder Reactors Programme

3121. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have not allocated sufficient funds for Fast Breeder Reactors Programme of atomic energy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for privatisation of Nuclear Power; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). an outlay of Rs. 160.00 crores has been provided in VIII Plan (1992-97) for development of Fast Breeder Reactor programme of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam by the Government. This outlay is considered adequate for the present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Privatisation of Air-Conditioning Division

3122. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to privatisate the air-conditioning division of the godowns where the arsenal of Indian Navy is stored at Naval Armament Depot, Uran, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons for the proposed privatisation;

(c) whether the air-conditioning arrangement, when run by a private contractor, went out of order in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a). There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-Plan Allocation to BOGL

3123. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have released non-plan allocation to the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur for the year 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 (c). So far no non-plan funds have been released to the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. (BOGL). although a budget provision of Rs. 140 lakhs under non-plan has been made for BOGL during 1993-94, actual release of funds will depend on full justification and need for the same. BOGL has been able to manage its production till November, 1993 without any problem.

Foreign Collaboration in Public Sector Undertakings

3124. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of undertakings being run with foreign collaboration in the country at present;

(b) the number of foreign collaboration proposals approved during the first nine months of the current financial year; and

(c) the amount of foreign share capital for which approval has been accorded during 1990-91 and 1992 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a). No centralised data in regard to industrial undertakings being run with or without foreign collaboration is maintained in this Ministry.

(b) Government have approved 999 proposals during the current financial year from April to November, 1993.

(c) During '91-92, Government have approved Rs. 1328.19 crores of foreign share capital as against Rs. 137.10 crores during 1990-91.

[*English*]**Profitability of Drug Companies**

3125. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are monitoring the profitability of various drug companies;

(b) if so, the profitability both before and after tax of each of the twenty five major drug companies;

(c) the total import of raw materials of bulk drugs during the last three years;

(d) the names of new bulk drugs for which production was started by these companies; and

(e) the names of medicines for which these companies reduced 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) and (b). Information as available of Profit before tax of twenty five major drugs companies is given in the Statement - I attached.

(c) Company-wise imports are not monitored by the Government.

(d) To extent information is available the details in regard to Industrial Licenses granted for the production of new bulk drugs during last 3 years are given the Statement-II attached.

(e) Considering the changes in the market from time to time and the large range of medicines, produced in various dosage forms and in varying pack sizes by these companies, the time and labour involved in the collection, compilation and analysis of total information to arrive at a finding may not be justified by the likely outcome.

STATEMENT - 1

Profitability as reported in Form - 6 of DPCO, 1987 in respect of 25 major companies :-

S. No.	Name of the Company	Profit before tax as %age of Sales income during 1991-92
1	2	3
1.	Glaxo	2.1
2.	Ranbaxy	4.0
3.	Hoechst	1.5
4.	Ciba Geigy	9.0
5.	Lupin Lab.	5.3
6.	Sandoz	3.9
7.	Proctor & Gamble	(-) 4.8
8.	B. Wallcome	2.5
9.	Bayer	8.3
10.	Pfier	2.1
11.	Boots	8.0

S. No.	Name of the Company	Profit before tax as %age of sales income during 1991-92
12.	Parke Davis	5.6
13.	Alambic	(-) 1.2
14.	E. Marck	1.2
15.	Reckitt & Colman	16.7
16.	Cadila Lab	2.1
17.	Cyanamid	11.1
18.	SKF	16.1
19.	Reddy Lab	12.0
20.	Rhone Poulenc	3.9
21.	Nicholas	9.0
22.	Geoffrey Manners	4.9
23.	German Remedies	1.2
24.	Roche	0.7
25.	Torrent	6.5

STATEMENT - II

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of new Bulk Drug	Date of issue of IL
1	2	3	4
1.	E. Merck	Guriaia/olene crystals	6/91
2.	Roussel	Roxithromycin	11/92
3.	B. Manheim	Verapamid Hcl	11/92
4.	Ranbaxy	Ofloxacin	8/93
5.	- do -	Ketrolac Iromethazine	11/93
6.	Hoechst	Ofloxacin	8/93
7.	- do -	Ramipril substance	11/93

[Translation]

Privatisation of CCI

3126. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the **Cement Corporation of India**;

(b) the total loss suffered by the Corporation during 1992-93; unit-wise.

(c) the details of its units lying closed;

(d) the reasons for their closure; and

(e) the steps taken for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHL) : (a) At present there is no proposal to privatise the Cement Corporation of India.

(b) The total loss suffered by CCI during 1992-93 unit-wise, is provisionally as follows:-

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Mandhar	-403
2. Kurkunta	-220
3. Bokajan	+601
4. Rajban	+886
5. Nayagaon	-540
6. Akaltara	-1080
7. Yerraguntla	-235
8. Charkhi Dadri	-297
9. Adilabad	-105
10. Tandur	-1800
11. Nayagaon Expansion/DGU	-2801
Total	-5994

(c) None of CCI's units is lying closed.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

English]

**Appointment of Chief Executives of
P.S.U.s**

3127. SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state .

(a) whether the attention of the
Government has been drawn to a news-
item captioned "Government dithering over
PSU heads" appearing in the 'Indian Express'
dated November 11, 1993;

(b) the details of PSUs functioning
headless and since when and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to
appoint Chief Executives of the major Public
Sector Undertakings 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). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per available information
there was 38 PSUs functioning without
regular chief executives as on 30.11.1993.
The details of the PSUs alongwith the dates
of vacancy are given in the enclosed
Statement. There is an established
procedure for appointing chief executives of
PSUs. Appointments are made after following
this procedure which includes selection by
the PSEB and appointment by the concerned
administrative Ministry/Department

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the post/ public sector undertaking</i>	<i>Date of Vacancy</i>
1.	MD, BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	New Port
2.	MD, Bengal Chemicals & Pharm. Ltd.	15.3.93
3.	CMD, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	1.5.93
4.	MD, Bharat Leather Corp. Ltd.	30.7.92
5.	MD, Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1.8.93
6.	CMD, British India Corp. Ltd.	8.12.92
7.	CMD, Central Electronics Ltd.	1.8.93
8.	CMD, Engineering Projs. (I) Ltd.	1.6.93
9.	CMD, Fertilizers & Chem. Travancore Ltd.	20.3.90
10.	CMD, Gas Authority of India Ltd.	2.11.91
11.	CMD, Hindustan Cables Ltd.	1.1.93
12.	CMD, Hindustan Photofilms Manft. Co. Ltd.	1.10.92
13.	CMD, Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.7.93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the post/ public sector undertaking</i>	<i>Date of Vacancy</i>
14.	MD, Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.10.92
15.	MD, Indian Airlines	10.5.93
16.	MD, Lagan Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	30.9.93
17.	MD, Mazagon Dock Ltd.	1.11.93
18.	CMD, Metallurgical & Engg. Consnl. (I) Ltd.	1.7.93
19.	CMD, Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	9.1.92
20.	MD, National Fertilizers Ltd.	1.11.92
21.	CMD, Nastional Hydro-electric Power corpn. Ltd.	1.11.91
22.	CMD, National Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.5.92
23.	CMD, National Instruments Ltd.	1.5.93
24.	MD, North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corpn. Ltd.	12.12.91
25.	CMD, NTC (Holding Co.) Ltd.	18.4.93
26.	CMD, NTC (APKK&M) Ltd.	9.9.90
27.	CMD, NTC (MN) Ltd.	22.2.93

Sl. No.	Name of the post/ public sector undertaking	Date of Vacancy
28.	CMD, NTC (SM) Ltd.	5.1.93
29.	CMD, NTC (TN&P) Ltd.	11.3.93
30.	CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd.	28.11.85
31.	CMD, Praga Tools Ltd.	30.11.93
32.	CMD, Projects & Deve. (I) Ltd.	26.3.93
33.	MD, Rail India Tech. & Eco. Services Ltd.	1.7.93
34.	MD, Scooters India Ltd.	Post kept in abeyance, now revived
35.	MD, State Farms Corpn. of India Ltd.	18.8.92
36.	MD, Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.3.93
37.	MD, UP Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	7.4.88
38.	CMD, Western Coalfields Ltd.	18.11.93

[*Translation*]**Development of Towns and Cities in Gujarat**

3128. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :
 SHRIMATI BHAVNA
 CHIKHALIA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to develop some towns and cities of Gujarat with foreign assistance is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the development work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). I - Under the Gujarat Urban Development Project being implemented with World Bank Assistance, Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadadora, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Anand and some rural areas are covered. The project component includes solid waste management, property infrastructure, water supply and sewerage, low cost sanitation, slum and upgradation, area development and institutional strengthening. The total project cost is Rs. 173.66 crores. The implementation of the project commenced in November 1985 and is likely to be completed by December 1994.

II. The Government of Gujarat has proposed the following projects for possible assistance from the Asian Development Bank :

(*In crores*)

i)	West Ahmedabad Sewerage Project	Rs. 63.84
ii)	Vadadora Sewerage Project	Rs. 125.84
iii)	Rajkot Sewerage Project	Rs. 28.50

These proposals are at the preliminary stage of processing for Government clearances.

[*English*]

Pakistani Infiltration in Ladakh

3129. SHRI ANNA JOSHI :
 SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
 RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major infiltration attempt by Pak trained militants was made in Ladakh region in mid-November, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have lodged any protest against such move with Pakistan Government; and

(d) the steps taken to check such infiltration in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). Pak trained militants made an attempt to infiltrate across the Line of Control from the Dras area in Ladakh region. In the encounter with the militants during the period from 12 - 16 November 93, 26 militants were killed and 28 AK-47 rifles were recovered. Pakistan is aware of Indian stand in such matters. Indian troops have been deployed all along the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir to prevent infiltration/exfiltration by the anti-national elements (ANEs). Given the nature of the terrain in the area, it is not possible to completely seal the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir against infiltration by small groups. Our troops have stepped up vigilance and effective patrolling.

Surveillance is being carried out all along the Line of Control, and the augmented counter infiltration measures are achieving successful results.

[Translation]

Foreign Aid for Building Centres

3130. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received foreign grant-in-aid under the Building Centres Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). KfW, a German financial institution, has committed to provide grant assistance of DM 10 million to HUDCO for the implementation of Building

Centres Schemes. The grant will be received directly by HUDCO for strengthening the Building Centre movement, as per schemes approved by KfW. So far, HUDCO has received DM 0.5 million (equivalent to Rs. 95.89 lakhs) under the scheme.

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3131. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted a study about the effective implementation of various Centrally sponsored schemes in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has not conducted any study regarding effective implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Uttar Pradesh. Schemes are monitored by Administrative Ministries concerned. However, the Planning Commission generally reviews the implementation of Plan Schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States.

[English]

Low Cost Sanitation Facilities in Cities of Uttar Pradesh

3132. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) if so, the names thereof; and

(b) Statement is annexed.

(b) the extent to which such facilities have been provided in these cities?

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

(c) Scheme for 56 towns have been received by HUDCO and sanctioned a loan amount of Rs. 1834.64 lacs and subsidy of Rs. 1461.84 lacs for construction/conversion of 160305 individual latrine, and 45 community latrines to liberate 14023 scavangers.

STATEMENT

S.No.	District	City	S.No.	District	City
1.	Etah	Nathara	14.	Mirajapur	Chunar
2.	Badaun	Bilsi	15.	Varanasi	Ramnagar
3.	Badaun	Bisauli	16.	Basti	Khalilabad
4.	Mpradabad	Bachhraon	17.	Maharajganj	Navtanva
5.	Moradabad	Bilaii	18.	Basti	Basti
6.	Bijnour	Bijnour	19.	Dewaria	Dewaria
7.	Bijnour	Haldupur	20.	Dewaria	Goravarhez
8.	Itawah	Itawah	21.	Raibareeli	Jaies
9.	Itawah	Bharthana	22.	Sitapur	Neemsarai
10.	Farukhabbad	Kainganji	23.	Faizabad	Akbarpur
11.	Kanpur Village	Pukhraya	24.	Gonda	Gonda
12.	Hasmipur	Rath	25.	Sultapur	Sultapur
13.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	26.	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh-bela

S.No.	District	City	S.No.	District	City
27.	Ghazibabad	Garmukteswar	42.	Pauri Garhwal	Kotdwara
28.	Gonda	Navabganj	43.	Moradabad	Amroha
29.	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	44.	Dewaria	Padrauna
30.	Bulandshahar	Shikarpur	45.	Hasmirpur	Hamirpur
31.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	46.	Bulandshahar	Gulati
32.	Nainital	Rudrapur	47.	Bahraich	Nanpara
33.	Muzaffarnagar	Kerana	48.	Pithorgarh	Pithorgarh
34.	Badaun	Sahaswan	49.	Mainpuri	Mainpuri
35.	Rampur	Rampur	50.	Etah	Kasganj
36.	Jhansi	Samthar	51.	Jhansi	Muranipur
37.	Sitapur	Laharpur	52.	Maunathbhawan	Mubarkpur
38.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	53.	Jalaun	Konch
39.	Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	54.	Haridwar	Roorkee
40.	Nainital	Haldwani	55.	Itawah	Jaswantnagar
41.	Unnav	Unnav	56.	Balia	Rasda

[Translation]

[English]

No 'Industry Districts' in Bihar

3133. SHRI LAL BABU RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 'No Industry Districts' in Bihar;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the industrial development of these districts;

(c) the types of industrial units set up so far or proposed to be set up in these districts after the implementation of new industrial policy; and

(d) the number of industrial licences issued for setting up of industries in the State after the announcement of the new industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) There are six 'No Industry Districts' in the State of Bihar, namely, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Khagaria, Nalanda, Purnea and Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepura).

(b) and (c) With the liberalisation of industrial policy, industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to the extent possible.

(d) Three Industrial Licences have been issued to the State of Bihar since the announcement of the new industrial policy.

Public Sector Undertakings to Multinationals

3134. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA : DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from multinational companies to take over profit making Public Sector Enterprises?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

[Translation]

Use of Jute Bags for Fertilizers

3135. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertilizer industry is likely to incur huge losses due to the Government policy of packing fertilizers in jute bags as reported in the Hindi daily 'Jansatta' dated November 30, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any representation in this regard; and

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

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. The cost of jute bags used by the fertilizer industry in the packing of indigenous urea is reimbursed by the Government under the Retention Price-Cum-Subsidy Scheme. Jute bags used for packings urea have polythene lining inside;

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government has noted the points raised in the representation.

Solar Energy Plant in Bihar

3136. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up any solar energy plant in Bihar;

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

(c) the amount allocated to the locate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) At present the Union Government do not propose to set up Solar Energy Plant in Bihar.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Small Hydel Power Projects

3137. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds available by the Union Government to Gujarat during 1993-94 for implementing small hydel power projects; and

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned by the Planning Commission during 1993-94 for implementing these projects in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Government has been normally providing block Plan assistance to the State for their Plans according to formula approved by National Development Council. Central assistance has not been allotted specifically to Government of Gujarat for implementing small hydel power projects.

(b) There is only on-going hydro electric project in the State of Gujarat namely Kadana State-II (2 x 60 MW). The approved outlay for this project for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 40 crores. The approved Power Sector outlay for Gujarat for 1993-94 is Rs. 466.40 crores.

[*English*]

Growth Rate of Indian Economy

3138. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate of the Indian economy during the first six months of the 45 current financial year alongwith the target fixed;

(b) the growth rate in the entire year: and

(c) the medium term target for growth and what are the prospects for achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates are made for the year as a whole and not for a part of a year. GDP targets are not fixed for six months.

(b) The advance estimate of growth in GDP at factor cost for the year 1992-93, the latest year for which estimates are available, is 4.2 per cent.

(c) The annual target of growth in Gross Domestic Product on an average during the Eighth Five Year Plan is 5.6 per

cent. The growth oriented policies of the Government, investment and programmes under the Eighth Five Year Plan will improve the prospects of growth during the coming years.

Implementation of 20 Point Programme

3139. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in implementation of 20 point programme in Uttar Pradesh in 1992-93;

(b) whether the State Government has requested any additional financial assistance from Union Government for the implementation of 20 point programme in 1993-94; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A statement indicating the targets and achievements of Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93 in respect of the items identified for physical monthly monitoring under 20 Point Programme is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of the State : U.P.

Point No.	Item Name	Unit	Target 92-93	Achievement 92-93	%-age Ach.
01A	I.R.D.P. (FAMILIES)	NOS.	369554	387413	105
01B	JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (MANDAYS)	NOS.	138900000	149629000	108
01C	SSI UNITS (REGD.)	NOS.	27784	32807	118
05A	DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS LAND	ACRES	1250	3370	270
06	BONDED LABOUR REHABILITATION	NOS.	70	70	100
07A	DRINKING WATER PROBLEM SOLVED (VLG)	NOS.	4262	4964	116
08A	COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES	NOS.	35	20	57
08B	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (PHC)	NOS.	65	85	131
08D	IMMUN. OF CHILDREN (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	NOS.	4717272	4389000	93
09A	FP STERILISASTION	NOS.	650000	383250	59
09B	EQ. STERILISATION - IUD, CC & OR	NOS.	669389	532542	80

Name of the State : U.P.

Point No.	Item Name	Unit	Target 92-93	Achievement 92-93	%-age Ach.
09C	ICDS BLOCKS OPERATIONAL (CUM.)	NOS.	337	338	100
09D	ANGANWADIES (CUM.)	NOS.	27961	26663	95
11A	SC FAMILIES ASSISTED	NOS.	400000	314461	79
11B	ST FAMILIES ASSISTED	NOS.	4000	3878	97
14A	HOUSE SITES ALLOTTED (FAMILIES)	NOS.	50000	123115	246
14B	CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE (FAMILIES)	NOS.	100000	102190	103
14C	INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (HOUSES)	NOS.	18448	21577	117
14D	EWS HOUSES PROVIDED	NOS.	18500	17348	94
14E	LIG HOUSES	NOS.	8000	7738	97
15	SLUM IMPROVEMENT (POP.)	NOS.	150000	161532	108
16A	TREE PLANTATION ON PRIVATE LANDS	NOS.	339000000	332666000	98
16B	AREA COVERED-PUBLIC & FOREST LANDS	HECT.	90000	88391	98
19A	VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED	NOS.	980	942	96
19B	PUMPSETS ENERGISED	NOS.	12200	17524	144

Name of the State : U.P.

Point No:	Item Name	Unit	Target 92-93	Achievement 92-93	%-age Ach.
19C	IMPROVED CHULLAHS	NOS.	300000	304629	102
19D	BIO-GAS PLANTS (STATES)	NOS.	8000	9675	121

VERY GOOD : 01A, 01B, 01C, 05A, 06, 07A, 08B, 08D, 09C, 09D, 11B, 14A, 14B, 14C, 14D, 14E, 15, 16A, 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D.

GOOD : 09B

POOR : 08A, 09A, 11A

Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation

3140. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited has been declared sick by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction during the year 1991-92;

(b) whether the Corporation has not introduced the Voluntary Retirement Scheme so far as per Government guidelines;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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 EDURDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. ET&T Corporation Limited has not introduced the Voluntary Retirement Scheme so far since the scheme announced by the Government is optional.

Translation]

Entrepreneurial Development Programme

3141. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state :

(a) whether short duration training is imparted by the Government under the Entrepreneurial Development Programme;

(b) if so, the number of persons trained under the programme during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the target fixed for training during 1993-94 and 1994-95, State-wise; and

(d) the nature of assistance provided by the Government to the trained persons for running industries?

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. The normal duration of EDP courses conducted by Small Industries Service Institutes under Small Industries Development Organisation is from 4 to 6 weeks duration. Besides this general awareness programmes for EDPs for 3 to 4 days are also conducted.

(b) and (c) The number of trained under the programme during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93, Statewise and targets assigned to different SISIs under SIDO located in different States for conducting EDP training for the year 93-94 is given in the Statement-I. Targets for 1994-95 are yet to be finalised.

(d) Techno-managerial assistance & counselling is given through correspondence and by way of visits to the units established by the trained entrepreneurs.

STATEMENT

	Name of State/SI	No. of persons trained in EDP training		Targets for 1993-94
		1991-92	1992-93	
1.	Andhra Pradesh/ Hyderabad	573	480	600
2.	Assam/Guwahati	629	588	600
3.	Manipur/Imphal	108	147	180
4.	Bihar/Patna Muzafarpur Ranchi	750	825	780
5.	Gujarat/Ahmedabad	219	201	300
6.	Haryana/Karnal	429	288	390
7.	Himachal Pradesh/ Solan	43	195	210
8.	Jammu & Kashmir/ Srinagar, Jammu	57	55	90
9.	Karnataka/Bangalore Hubli	730	208	450
10.	Kerala/Trichur	365	253	480

Name of State/SISI	No. of persons trained In EDP training			Targets for 1993-94
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
11. Madhya Pradesh/Indore	393	313	450	
12. Maharashtra/Bombay, Nagpur	626	620	630	
13. Orissa/Cuttack	276	225	210	
14. Punjab/Ludhiana	572	219	480	
15. Rajasthan/Jaipur	591	449	540	
16. Sikkim/Gangtok			90	
17. Tamil Nadu/Madras	658	425	660	
18. Uttar Pradesh/ Agra/Alâhabad/Kanpur	931	938	870	
19. West Bengal/SISI Calcutta/RTC/Calcutta	319	339	540	
20. Goa & Daman/Goa	25	48	180	
21. New Delhi/SISI Okhla RTC, N.Delhi	177	261	150	
22. Tripura/Agartala	37	129	90	
Total	8508	7206	8940	

[English]

Turnover of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited

3142. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether reduction of import duty on Flint Button has affected the turn over of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons for reduction of import duty on Flint Button?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) While import duty on Flint Buttons was reduced in accordance with the general policy to gradually reduce the peak rate of import duty, the trepds in turnover of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. are showing an increase during 1993-94 as compared to the previous year.

Reservation for Ex-Servicemen

3143. SHRI SUDHIRSAWANT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of reservation presently available to ex-servicemen in the Central and State Governments, State wise;

(b) the impacts of Supreme Court's order about Mandal Commission on the above reservation;

(c) the total vacancies available presently in the Central Government services for ex-servicemen and the total ex-servicemen employed during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not clearing backlog in this regard?

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

(a) Reservation under Central Government/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

	<i>Govt. Depts</i>	<i>PSUs/Banks</i>
Group 'C'	10%	14.5%
Group 'D'	20%	24.5%
Group 1A'	10% posts of Asstt Commandants in Para-Military Forces.	

RESERVATION UNDER STATE GOVERNMENTS

This ranges from 2% to 20% varying from State to State. However, there is no reservation in Bihar, Kerala, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

Details of Statewise reservation are shown in the enclosed Statement I

(b) The impact of the Supreme Court's order about Mandal Commission on the reservation of vacancies for ex-Servicemen is being examined.

(c) Details of vacancies reserved for and filled by ex-Servicemen in Central Government service during the last three years are shown in the enclosed Statement II. Besides ex-Servicemen are provided employment in Defence Security Corps. The details are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of ex-Servicemen employed</i>
1990	2064
1991	2133
1992	2235

(d) The backlog may be attributed to the following reasons:-

(i) Reservation for ex-Servicemen is 'residual' in

character.

(ii) There is no statutory backing to the reservation for ex-Servicemen on the lines applicable to SC/ST.

(iii) No fixed points are provided for ex-Servicemen in the combined reservation roster and there is no carry forward of vacancies reserved for ex-Servicemen. Consequently, no monitoring system exists to oversee the implementation of reservation orders for ex-Servicemen.

(iv) Large number of reservations are also lost due to fractionalisation and non-pooling of vacancies at the apex level.

STATEMENT - I

	States/UTs	Reservation in Groups in % age			
		A	B	C	D
1.	A.P.	-	-	2	2
2.	ASSAM	-	-	2	2
3.	BIHAR	-	-	-	-
4.	GUJARAT	-	-	10	20
5.	HARYANA	5	5	17	17
6.	H.P.	15	15	15	15
7.	J & K	-	-	5	10
8.	KERALA	-	-	-	-
9.	KARNATAKA	10	10	10	10
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	-	-	9	14
11.	MAHARASHTRA	-	-	15	15
12.	MANIPUR	-	2	3	5

Reservation in Groups in % age

States/UTs	Reservation in Groups in % age			
	A	B	C	D
13. MEGHALAYA	-	-	-	-
14. NAGALAND	-	-	-	-
15. ORISSA	-	3	3	3
16. PUNJAB	14	14	14	14
17. RAJASTHAN	-	60*	12-1/2	15
		* ARMED POLICE		
18. SIKKIM	-	-	15	15
19. T.N.	-	15*	-	10
		* FOREST DEPTT.		
20. TRIPURA	-	-	2	2
21. U.P.	8	8*	3	3
		* For E'cos		
22. W.B.	-	-	5	10
23. A & N	-	-	10	20
24. ARUNACHAL PRADESH	-	-	10	20
25. CHANDIGARH	-	-	10	20

States/UTs	Reservation in Groups in % age			
	A	B	C	D
26. DELHI	-	-	10	20
27. GOA	-	-	10	20
28. MIZORAM	-	-	10	20
29. PONDICHERRY	-	-	10	20

STATEMENT - II

*Utilisation of Vacancies Reserved for Ex-Servicemen in Central govt. in Group 'C' and 'D' posts during the Last three years.
Ministries/Depts. (Reservation 10% in Gp. 'C' and 20% in Gp. 'D' posts)*

Year	Group	Total No. of vacancies filled	Total No. of vacancies reserved for ex-Servicemen	Total No. of filled by ex-Servicemen	Shortfall
1990	'C'	28501	2850	920	1930
	'D'	4115	823	968	+145
1991	'C'	25233	2523	983	1540
	'D'	7214	1443	629	814
1992	'C'	18150	1815	619	1196
	'D'	4090	818	216	602
<i>Public Sector Undertakings/Banks : (Reservation 14.5% in Group 'C' and 24.5% in Group 'D')</i>					
1990	'C'	22717	3294	834	2460
	'D'	14671	3594	1321	2273
1991	'C'	12699	1841	675	1166
	'D'	9642	2362	1060	1302
1992	'C'	14844	2152	779	1373
	'D'	9291	2276	1278	998

Foreign Investment in Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sector

3144. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of foreign investment made in drugs and pharmaceutical sector during each of the last two years; and

(b) the name of foreign investor and collaborators in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STAE 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) Based on foreign collaboration proposals approved during the period from the 1st January, 1992 to 31st October, 1993, information regarding the investors and foreign collaborators alongwith the foreign investment in drugs and pharmaceutical sector is indicated in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT**Foreign Investment indications given in the approvals granted during the period from 1.1.1992 to 31.10.1993**

Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign collaborator	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Seventil M. Shah, Bombay.	Biovitamine Production Association, Russia	50.00
E.Merck (India) Ltd. Bombay.	M/s. E.Merck, Germany	185.47
Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals.	Sinto Fare	75.00
Elvina Labs. Ltd. Panaji, Goa.	Princeton Labs. Inc. USA	7.32
Unicorn Pharmaceuticals (I) Ltd., Madras.	Alpha Therapeutics Inc.	73.81
Nature Remedies (P) Ltd., Madras.	Paul Sweeny & Others, Paradise Pt. Queens Land, 4216, Australia.	9.76
Glaxo India Ltd., Bombay	Glaxo Group Ltd., U.K.	449.00
Ranbaxy Labs. Ltd., New Delhi	Eli Lili, Netherland B.V., Netherlands.	1000.00

Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign collaborator	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Shri Ram Chandra Pharmaceuticals Ltd., NRI	NRI	150.00
Max India Ltd., New Delhi.	Gist Brocades International, B.V.	2350.00
Pharmaceutical Business Group, Worli, Bombay.	Tuben Corp., South Korea	190.00
Grenules India Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	60.42
BDH Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Indore.	Merck Co., Switzerland	3.67
Wallace Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Panaji, Goa-403001.	Princeton Labs. Inc. New York-110022, USA	3.24
Chiral Organics Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	Mr. Salvatore Garcia, North Reseding, M.A., USA.	5.64
Naturchem India Ltd. Madras.	Chementecno SRD, Italy	50.00

Industrial Projects in Assam**State-wise?**

3145. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether none of the major industrial projects envisaged in the Assam Accord of August, 1985, have been implemented so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken for their implementation?

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. Jute Mill has started functioning. Other major industrial projects are at various stages of implementation.

Solar Water Heating Panels

3146. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Solar water heating panels installed during the last three years,

(b) whether the Government have formulated any plan for the production and popularisation of solar cookers in Karnataka; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The number of Solar water heating panels installed State-wise during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources is implementing a programme on Solar cookers which also addresses aspects relating to production and popularisation of solar cookers throughout the country including the State of Karnataka. Under this programme, physical targets for sale of solar cookers and organisation of training and demonstration activities covering all States including Karnataka, are fixed based on requests from different States, previous year's performance and availability of funds.

STATEMENT*State-wise Solar Water Heating Panels Installed during last three years*

S.No.	State/UT	1992-93	1991-92	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	727	164	-
2.	Assam	-	105	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6	-
4.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	5
5.	Bihar	-	-	337
6.	Chandigarh	16	314	150
7.	Delhi	-	1722	1881
8.	Goa	22	-	30
9.	Gujarat	1165	6078	3102
10.	Haryana	436	114	803
11.	Himachal Pradesh	74	876	287
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	55

S.No.	State/UT	1992-93	1991-92	1990-91
13.	Karnataka	2460	1969	1094
14.	Kerala	93	123	275
15.	Manipur	49	56	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	15	206
17.	Maharashtra	1655	3808	4577
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1107	3939	1653
19.	Mizoram	-	-	25
20.	Nagaland	-	-	50
21.	Punjab	827	251	252
22.	Orissa	-	20	64
23.	Rajasthan	555	165	35
24.	Sikkim	66	-	41
25.	Tamil Nadu	804	1418	737
26.	Tripura	30	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1332	2955	334

S.No.	State/UT	1992-93	1991-92	1990/91
28.	West Bengal	578	-	84
29.	Pondicherry	120	20	151
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	24
31.	CPWD	-	15	15
32.	Railways	-	-	-

Construction of DDA Flats

3147. SHRI LALIT ORAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 28, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 484 and state :

(a) the category-wise number of fully constructed and semi-constructed DDA Flats in each colony of DDA under self-financing scheme, New pattern Registration Scheme and Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989 separately;

(b) the category wise and colony wise number of flats allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under these Schemes; and

(c) the colony-wise and category wise details of flats reserved for SCs/STs and subsequently allotted to the persons belonging to general category 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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to Non-Government Organisations

3148. DR. K.D. JESWANI : SHRI LALIT ORAON :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations provided assistance by the Union Government for rural development and drinking water facilities in Gujarat and Bihar; and

(b) the financial assistance provided to each organisation during 1991-92 and 1993-94, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) Information in respect of financial assistance provided in the State of Bihar and Gujarat during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (as on 30.9.93) for the 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme' (ARWSF) is given in the Statement I. Information regarding indicating financial assistance provided for the schemes for rural development other than ARWSP in the State of Bihar and Gujarat is given in the Statement II.

STATEMENT - I

Statement Indicating Financial Assistance Provided by CAPART for ARWSP Programme in the States of Bihar and Gujarat.

State	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Projects sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	7	7
BIHAR	98	135.27	146	168.69	51	191.96			
GUJARAT	6	8.96	6	26.10	4	33.28			
TOTAL	104	144.23	152	194.79	55	225.24			

STATEMENT - II

Statement Indicating Financial Assistance Provided by CAPART for the Schemes Other than ARVSP in the State of Bihar and Gujarat

State	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)
BIHAR	169	227.24	205	347.28	93	206.80
GUJARAT	62	248.61	50	195.38	40	234.04

Creation of New Provincial Services

3149. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from some State Governments for creation of provincial civil service on the pattern of the Indian Administrative Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision of the Government thereon; and

(d) the criteria for sanctioning the creation of such provincial services?

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 (d) Constitution and creation of Provincial Civil Services comes within the ambit of concerned State Government. Central Government has no role to play.

Sale of Surplus Defence Land

3150. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of defence surplus land sold to various agencies during the last three years, year-wise indicating the status of buyers, separately?

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

STATEMENT

The following lands have been sanctioned for sale/transfer to the Central/State Governments indicated against each during the last 3 years either on payment of market value or on exchange basis:-

Sl. No.	Year of transfer	Description	Area (in acres)	To whom transferred
1.	1991	Kurseong Rifle Range	4.179	State Government of West Bengal
2.	1991	Sandhanpur Camping Ground	3.49	State Government of West Bengal
3.	1991	Banur Camping Ground	27.8854	State Government of Punjab
4.	1992	Salboni Air Field	84.44	Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Economic Affairs)
5.	1993	Shahpur Camping Ground	5.91	State Government of Himachal Pradesh
6.	1993	Bharwain Camping Ground	9.21	State Government of Himachal Pradesh
7.	1993	Una Camping Ground	3.52	State Government of Himachal Pradesh
8.	1993	Nurpur Camping Ground (sq. meters)	24977.71	State Government of Himachal Pradesh
9.	1993	ALG Telimura	141.468	Assam Rifles (Ministry of Home Affairs)
1.	1993	Phaphamau Air Field	200.00	Rapid Action Force (Ministry of Home Affairs)

[Translation]

Non-Vacation of Private Premises

3151. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the period after which Government recover market rent from the retired Government employees:

(b) whether the Government organisations do not vacate private houses, buildings, premises etc. even after expiry of respective lease;

(c) if so, the reasons for not enforcing the provisions of recovering market rent on the expiry of lease in such cases; and

(d) the reasons for not maintaining uniform policy in this regard?

(b) to (d) Private premises cannot be placed at par with the public premises as both governed by separate sets of rules. While the Public Premises are governed by the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971, in case of any dispute in respect of private premises, it is open to the landlord to take recourse to the legal proceedings under the Local Rent Control Laws. Moreover, the private premises are hired by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Govt. under the powers delegated to them and the Ministry of Urban Development does not come into picture.

Central Agency to Investigate Crimes in States

3152. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any agency to conduct investigations of crimes in the States under the laws enacted by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government to set up such an agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation is the Union Government's investigating agency which undertakes investigations in states, under the provisions of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 after obtaining the consent of the State Government concerned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIP.K. THUNGON) : (a) As per allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules 1963, a Government servant can retain general pool accommodation for a period of four months from the date of retirement on normal licence fee. He can be allowed retention for a further period of 4 months on twice the normal licence fee subject to his fulfilling certain conditions. For unauthorised occupation of Govt. accommodation beyond the period of 4 months or 8 months, as the case may be, he is liable to pay damages (market rent) at the rates prescribed by the Govt. from time to time in addition to facing the eviction proceedings initiated against him under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

(c) Does not arise

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

HUDCO Loan to TDA

3153. SHRI KODIKUNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project report was submitted by the Trivandrum Development Authority to HUDCO for the implementation of various schemes in Trivandrum;

(b) whether the Trivandrum Development Authority had requested HUDCO to sanction loans for the full estimated cost; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO to Trivandrum Development Authority upto 31.10.93 are given in the enclosed statement. In addition to these schemes, operational finance of Rs. 80 lakhs for the land acquisition scheme at Chalai Trivandrum was also sanctioned by HUDCO to T.D.A.

HUDCO has also reported that it has received a scheme of Trivandrum Development Authority for construction of commercial complex at Palayam, Trivandrum with a project cost of Rs. 455.18 lakhs and HUDCO loan of Rs. 200 lakhs.

STATEMENT**Statement Showing Details of Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO to Trivandrum Development Authority (As on 31.10.93)**

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	HUDCO loan sanctioned	No. of dwelling Units	Other Units
1.	Commercial Scheme, Trivandrum	37.58	24.22	-	1
2.	Composite Housing Scheme at Trivandrum.	58.00	45.45	400	-
3.	Composite Housing Scheme at Trivandrum.	51.89	33.96	120	-
4.	Composite Housing Scheme at Trivandrum.	40.79	31.90	300	-
5.	Commercial Complex at Medical College, Trivandrum.	44.50	40.21	-	1
6.	Composite Cash loan Scheme at Trivandrum.	106.82	87.41	500	-
7.	Cash loan Housing Scheme in Trivandrum Distt.	174.52	134.62	600	-
8.	Construction of Commercial Complex at Kesavadasapuram.	373.58	200.00	-	1
Total:		887.68	597.77	1920	3

**Promotional-Cum-Non-Functional
Pay Scales**

3154. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of posts and break-up of the pay scales/grades which are promotional-cum-non-functional and are having same nature of duties and responsibilities in the Ministries, their affiliated departments and other autonomous bodies?

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 most of the Organised Group 'A' Central Services, there is a non-functional selection grade in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700/- . Appointment to this grade does not involve assumption of higher duties and responsibilities.

**Development of Towns Under
IDS & MT**

3155. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had recommended to the Central Government for inclusion of 'Jaipur Town' under the Centrally sponsored IDS&MT Schemes for 1992-93;

(b) if so, whether the names of Jaipur towns was included under the Scheme for 1992-93; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the time by which it is likely to be included under the Scheme?

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) Jaipur Town in Orissa State was covered under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme during the year 1992-93 and first instalment of central assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs released in March, 1993.

**Backward Districts in
Maharashtra**

3156. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has proposed to the Union Government to declare its 17 districts as industrially backward districts under the New Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the names of these proposed districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Central Government has not received any such proposal from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Exploitation of Minerals and Other
Marine Non-Living Resources**

3157. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAI

SARODE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Ocean Development has taken up a comprehensive programme for selective exploitation of minerals and other non-living marine resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the country; 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 EDURDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The exploration activity of minerals and other non-living resources for exploitation in the E.E.Z. is conducted by Geological Survey of India, an organisation under the Ministry of Mines. However, the Department of Ocean Development constituted an Expert Committee to evaluate the proven resources of placer deposits and the possibility of their economic exploitation in the Indian EEZ on the basis of available information in association with Ministry of Mines. The Committee has prepared a draft report which is in the process of finalization.

Appointment of Oath Commissioners and Notary Public Advocates

3158. PROF. M. KAMSON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some formalities and eligibilities have been prescribed for appointment of Oath Commissioners in the Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof with charges fixed for each service to be provided by these commissioners to members of public;

(c) whether some formalities and eligibilities have also been prescribed for appointment of Notary Public Advocates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with charges fixed for each service to be provided by these Advocates to members of Public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The oath Commissioners are appointed under section 3 of the Oaths Act, 1969 read with section 130(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and sec. 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The charges fixed for each service of the Oath Commissioner are fixed by respective High Courts under section 129 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(c) and (d) The Notaries are appointed under the Notaries Act, 1952 and the rules framed thereunder. The charges fixed for each service of the Notary are prescribed under the Notaries Rules, 1956.

Agreement Between BEL and a British Firm

3159. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited entered into an agreement with a British Firm for the worldwide marketing of the cymbeline mortar locating radars;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) the extent to which this agreement is likely to help India's defence sector;

(d) whether the Government propose to permit Indian private companies to enter into such type of agreements with foreign companies in the defence sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) had signed a manufacturing licence agreement with M/s THORN EMI Electronics Ltd., U.K. on 6.4.1982, for the manufacture of the cymbeline mortar locating radars. Under this agreement, BEL had exclusive selling rights only for India. On 24.2.1993, BEL have signed a preliminary agreement with the British firm for finalising the details regarding the worldwide marketing of these radars. Discussions are in progress between the two companies to finalise these details. The agreement, when finalised, is likely to help in the growth of export business of BEL.

(d) and (e) As per the existing industrial policy, arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment, defence aircraft and warships, are reserved for the public sector.

[*English*]

Committee on Irrigation Pricing

3160. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations submitted to the Planning Commission by the Committee on Irrigation Pricing;

(b) the reasons for not releasing the Report for public discussion; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) The Water Pricing Committee was an internal group set up by the Planning Commission in October 1991 to study the Pricing of Irrigation water. Some salient features of the recommendations made in the Report of the Committee on Pricing of Irrigation Water include treating water rates as users charge; the objective of water charge is ultimately to recover cost; linking revision of water rates to the improvement of the quality of services, revision and implementation of water rates in phases; consolidation of the system of farmer group management; upgrading the system to higher level efficiency in water use and productivity; setting up of experts group at the State level for working out norms and procedure for periodic monitoring, setting up of autonomous boards at the State level to review policy regarding cost of water, revising water rates and introducing a minimum financial return criteria. The copies of the Committee's Report have already been sent to all States for their comments/ views. The Planning Commission has, meanwhile, set up a Group of Officials to go into the Report of the Committee. Irrigation being a State subject, decision on water rates can be taken only in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories, after the Group of Officials has finalised its views on the action to be taken on various recommendations of the Committee.

Cases Under Investigation by C.B.I.

3161. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN

: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases under investigation with CBI as on April 1, 1993 and the number of additional cases referred to CBI during April-September, 1993;

(b) the number of cases in which investigation was completed during April-September, 1993;

(c) the number of cases which were filed without prosecution during the period:

(d) the number of cases in which prosecution was initiated by the CBI during this period and the number of persons involved; and

(e) the number of cases which were finalised during this period and the number of persons convicted?

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) As on April 1, 1993, 1415 cases were taken up by CBI for investigation and during the period from April to September 93, 706 cases were registered by the CBI for investigation.

(b) During the period from April to September, 1993, investigation was completed in 610 cases.

(c) Number of cases where after

completion of investigation, action other than prosecution, was recommended, was 354.

(d) During this period, prosecution was recommended in 256 cases involving 625 persons.

(e) During this period, 130 cases were finalised by the courts and as a result thereof 116 persons were convicted.

**Enrolment of Foreign Nationals in
Voters List**

3162. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given on April 7, 1993 to USQ No. 514 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding enrolment of foreign nationals in Voters Lists has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay and the time by which the said information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The information has since been collected from all States/Union territories except the State of West Bengal.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The information was awaited from the concerned States/Union territories. The information in respect of the State of West Bengal will be made available as soon as it is received from that State.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Names of State/UT	Name of Place	No. of cases of foreign nationals enrolled in voter's list	Remarks	Corrective Action
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak/Sangareddy	2	Pak nationals	The Cases are under investigation as per instructions of the Election Commission.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	*	*	Final electoral rolls are yet to be published	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	Jamnagar Kutch	11 2	-	All the 13 names have been deleted from the finally published electoral rolls after following the prescribed procedure under the law.

S.No.	Names of State/UT	Name of Place	No. of cases of foreign nationals enroled in voter's list	Remarks	Corrective Action
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	**	**	**No intensive revision of electoral rolls was ordered by the election Commission.	-
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	Malapuram Alleppey	4 2	Pak. Nationals 1 Malaysian & 1 British National	Cases referred to concerned Distt. Collectors for necessary action.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar Betul	1 6	Pak. National 1 Pak. & 5 Bengladesh Nationals	Inquiry initiated. Legal action will be taken by the State Govt. under Foreigner's Act, 1946, after completion of enquiry.
13.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-

S.No.	Names of State/UT	Name of Place	No. of cases of foreign nationals enroled in voter's list	Remarks	Corrective Action
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	Cuttack Sambalpur Rourkela	89) 2) 6)	Bangladeshi Nationals	Distt. S.S.Ps have been instructed by the State Government to take steps for their deportation.
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	See Appendix for information in relation to Uttar Pradesh			
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands				
2.	Chandigarh				

S.No.	Names of State/UT	Name of Place	No. of cases of foreign nationals enroled in voter's list	Remarks	Corrective Action
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
4.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	Patel Nagar Phalswa Jahangirpuri	-	Bangladeshi Nationals	Complaints referred to the Commi- ssioner of Police, Delhi for verification of citizenship of such persons.
6.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
7.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-

* Information is not available for the State of West Bengal

APPENDIX

Name of Place	No. of cases of Pakistani Nationals enrolled in voters list	No. of cases of Bangladeshi Nationals in voters lists	Total No. of Cases
1. Ballia	5	41	46
2. Faizabad	-	5	05
3. Ghazipur	4	10	14
4. Ghaziabad	-	400	400
5. Mathura	-	3	03
6. Sitapur	-	1	01
7. Sultanpur	-	2	02
8. Varanasi	2	6	08
	11	468	479

THE CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN IN THIS REGARDS.

The Senior Supdts. of Police/Supdts. of Police, Incharge Districts U.P. have been asked to prevent enlistment in Voters list.

Discussion with Air Chief of Russia

3163. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions were held with the Russian Air Chief on various issues of mutual interest at Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In keeping with the Government's policy of establishing cooperation in the Defence Sector with friendly foreign countries, discussions were held with the visiting Russian Air Chief for furthering bilateral Defence relations with the Russian Federation in various fields of mutual concern.

CATV Network

3164. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has initiated CATV network to telecast informative educational and developmental programmes in the country; 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) The Indian Space Research Organisation has carried out several pilot programmes to demonstrate the use of satellite communications for education and training for different user segments. These pilot programmes have been carried out using Indian National Satellite (INSAT) satellites and in association with agencies that are interested in and responsible for such educational programmes and training. These pilot programmes covered adult education trainers, industrial workers, extension workers and farmers, engineering students, management students, UGC countrywide classroom students and counsellors of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

In all these cases, one of the Transponders of INSAT satellite was used. Simple direct satellite T.V. receivers were deployed at the various class room locations spread over the country. The teaching end included a simple studio and uplink terminal. The participants at the classrooms could interact with the teaching end and with other class rooms using telephone lines or specially designed 'talk-back' terminals that operate through the satellite. All the experiments and demonstrations were highly successful.

ISRO has also carried out an experiment in collaboration with IGNOU in using an existing cable network in Gujarat in an interactive mode for educational purposes.

Cement Plants

3165. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approved the establishment of some Cement Plants in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the number of such proposals sanctioned in Public, Private and Joint Sector during the period. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) Under the New Industrial Policy, cement industry has been delicensed w.e.f. 25.7.1991 and prospective entrepreneurs are free to set up cement factories anywhere in India subject to clearance from locational and environmental angle. After liberalisation

251 Industrial Entrepreneurial Memoranda have been filed during the period 1.8.1991 to 30.11.1993. Details of IEMs filed are in the Statement attached.

Prior to liberalisation, the details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued are as under :-

Letters of Intent

9 in 1991

Industrial Licences

In 1991 In 1992

6. 1

Details are shown in the Statement

STATEMENT*Details of Industrial Entrepreneurial Memoranda filed from 1.8.1991 to 30.11.1993 and LOI & IL issued during 91-92*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>LOI 1991</i>	<i>IBM Numbers</i>	<i>IL 1991</i>	<i>IL 1992</i>
Andhra Pradesh	-	32	1	-
Assam	-	5	-	-
Bihar	-	6	1	-
Gujarat	1	26	-	-
Haryana	-	1	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	2	17	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	5	-	-
Karnataka	-	6	-	-
Kerala	-	1	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1	66	3	-
Maharashtra	1	12	1	-
Orissa	1	10	-	-

Name of the State	LOI 1991	IBM Numbers	IL 1991	IL 1992
Punjab	-	2	-	-
Rajasthan	1	49	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1	7	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	6	-	-
West Bengal	-	3	-	-
Delhi	-	1	-	-
Goa	-	2	-	-
	9	251	6	1

LOI - Letters of Intent

IL - Industrial Licence

Developmental Schemes of Andhra Pradesh

3166. SHRI K.V.B. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent some development schemes to the Planning Commission for clearance;

(b) if so, the names and location thereof; and

(c) the action taken on each of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) Three (3) schemes viz. Rayalseema Stage II Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW). Augmentation of drinking water supply to twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Proving Water Supply in 16 Municipal Towns in Andhra Pradesh are at present with the Planning Commission and these are under consideration.

Foreign Investment Proposals

3167. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign investment proposals during the first four months of the calendar year 1993 registered a rise, if so, the comparative figures for 1991, 1992 and 1993;

(b) the comparative figures of foreign investment proposals approved during January-June 1993, 1992 and 1991 and the foreign investment made or to be made thereunder; and

(c) the details of the proposals which were in the priority sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The comparative figures of foreign direct investment proposals approved by Govt. during the first four months of 1991, 1992 and 1993 are as shown below :-

Jan. - April

	<i>No. of proposals for Direct Foreign investment</i>	<i>Amount of investment approved (Rs. in crores)</i>
1991	61	69.16
1992	218	1004.36
1993	214	2971.00

(b) Comparative figures of foreign

direct investment proposals approved by

Government and foreign investment proposed to be made thereunder during January - June, 1991, 1992 and 1993 are as under :-

	Jan. - June	
	No. of proposal for direct foreign investment	Amount of investment approved (Rs. in crores)
1991	83	119.78
1992	317	1470.96
1993	333	3951.96

(c) The details of foreign direct investment proposals cleared viz. name of the Indian Company, Name of the Foreign Collaborator and the country to which it belongs, item of manufacture and amount of foreign investment involved in each proposal are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their Monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library. However, over 80% of the proposals are in the priority sectors.

Closure of IDPL Units

3168. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) proposes to sell two of its units located at Muzaffarpur and Madras;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the accumulated loss sustained by each of these sick units so far; and

(d) if not, the effective measures being taken to make them viable?

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 accumulated losses of Madras and Muzaffarpur Units upto the 31st March, 1993 were Rs. 77.33 crores and Rs. 53.93 crores respectively. No proposal for sale of Madras and Muzafarpur units of IDPL is under consideration at this stage.

[*Translation*]

C.B.I. Cases in Gujarat

3169. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases from Gujarat being investigated by C.B.I. as on date;

(b) the dates on which these cases were taken up by C.B.I.;

(c) the number of cases being investigated for more than two years; and

(d) the details of the cases withdrawn by the Government of Gujarat during the investigation period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) As on
30.11.93, the number of cases, concerning
State of Gujarat, for investigation with CBI,
was 41.

(b) The dates on which these cases were taken up by CBI, are mentioned in the statement.

(c) Three.

(d) Nil.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	RC No.	Date of Registration
1.	RC No. 41/89-Ahmedabad	31.10.89
2.	RC No. 12/91-Ahmedabad	10.4.91
3.	RC 35/91-Ahmedabad	31.10.91
4.	RC 44/91-Ahmedabad	31.12.91
5.	RC. 1/92-Ahmedabad	23.1.92
6.	RC 2/92-Ahmedabad	31.3.92
7.	RC. 3/92-Ahmedabad	23.4.92
8.	RC. 12/92-Ahmedabad	20.5.92
9.	RC. 13/92-Ahmedabad	20.5.92
10.	RC. 14/92-Ahmedabad	20.5.92
11.	RC. 15/92-Ahmedabad	20.5.92
12.	RC. 16/92-Ahmedabad	20.5.92
13.	RC. 28/92-Ahmedabad	29.5.92

Sl./No.	RC No.	Date of Registration
14.	RC. 19/92-Ahmedabad	25.6.92
15.	RC. 20/92-Ahmedabad	25.6.92
16.	RC. 23/92-Ahmedabad	29.6.92
17.	RC. 24/92-Ahmedabad	29.6.92
18.	RC. 37.92-Ahmedabad	23.11.92
19.	RC. 38.92-Ahmedabad	26.11.92
20.	PE. 5/93-Ahmedabad	8.10.93
21.	PE. 6/93-Ahmedabad	19.11.93
22.	RC. 6/93-Ahmedabad	4.2.93
23.	RC. 7/93-Ahmedabad	23.2.93
24.	RC. 13/93-Ahmedabad	21.4.93
25.	RC. 14/93-Ahmedabad	26.4.93
26.	RC. 15/93-Ahmedabad	26.4.93
27.	RC. 17/93-Ahmedabad	27.4.93
28.	RC. 19/93-Ahmedabad	25.5.93

Sl.No.	RC No.	Date of Registration
29.	RC. 21/93-Ahmedabad	27.5.93
30.	RC. 24/93-Ahmedabad	21.6.93
31.	RC. 25/93-Ahmedabad	21.6.93
32.	RC. 27/93-Ahmedabad	13.8.93
33.	RC. 34/93-Ahmedabad	30.9.93
34.	RC. 36/93-Ahmedabad	8.10.93
35.	RC. 37/93-Ahmedabad	26.10.93
36.	RC. 38/93-Ahmedabad	1.11.93
37.	RC. 39/93-Ahmedabad	4.11.93
38.	RC. 1(S)/93-SIU.III	18.11.93
39.	RC. 2(S)/93-SIU.III	18.11.93
40.	RC. 7/93-SIU.V/SIC.II	4.6.93
41.	RC. 8(S)/93-SIU.V/SIC.II	4.6.93

[English]

Consolidated Accounts by Indian Companies

3170. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow the Indian Companies to have consolidated accounts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the necessary amendments made by the Government in the Company Act as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) Considering the demand made by trade & industry and the recommendations made by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, it is proposed to introduce the concept of 'group accounts' according to which the holding

company will be required to prepare a consolidated balance sheet and profit & loss account in respect of all its subsidiary companies.

Achievements Under DWCRA

3171. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed and achievements made under DWCRA in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the funds allocated to the State for implementation of the said Scheme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) Target fixed, achievements made and funds allocated under DWCRA to Orissa during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT*Targets and Achievements and Fund Allocated Under DWCRRA*

Period	Target of groups	Achievements	Funds allocated (Rs. in Lakhs)	Funds released
Orissa				
1990-91	200	219	20.20	24.48
1991-92	350	350	35.35	60.99
1992-93	240	208	24.24	48.96

Uniform Civil Code

3172. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAI SARODE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a uniform civil code has been prepared by the Government for all the citizens of this country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the same is likely to be brought in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) A proposal formulating a uniform civil code was considered by a Group of Ministers in 1986. However, no final decision was taken as introduction of a Uniform Civil Code will necessarily involve changes in the personal laws of the minority communities. The consistent policy of the Government has been not to interfere on its own in the personal laws of the minority communities unless the initiative for the changes come from those communities.

Losses Suffered by IDPL

3173. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether IDPL has been incurring

losses continuously for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details of losses suffered during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for incurring losses;

(d) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government during last three years; and

(e) the present financial position of the Company ?

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

(b) The net losses were Re. 88.26 crores, Rs. 110.39 crores and Rs. 78.11 crores (Provisional) in the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

(c) The main reasons for the losses of IDPL are high wage component, low capacity utilisation, obsolescence in technology, high interest burden and fixed cost, the constraints of working capital and marketing.

(d) The plan and Non-Plan and Grant-in-Aid given to the company during the last three years were as under:

STATEMENT

(d) The Plan and Non-Plan and Grant-in-Aid given to the company during the last three years were as under :-

Years	Plan	Non-Plan	Grant-in-Aid and Loan for Voluntary Retirement Scheme		Total
			Grant	Loan	
1990-91	0.09	1.00	Nil	Nil	1.09
1991-92	2.36	2.62	Nil	10.00	14.98
1992-93	2.35	17.62	15.60	Nil	35.57

(e) The company has been formally declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The accumulated losses of the company upto 31.3.93 were Rs. 622.58 crores (Provisic

(e) The company has been formally declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The accumulated losses of the company upto 31/3/93 were Rs. 622.58 crores (Provisional).

[*Translation*]

Computers in CPWD Service Centres

3174. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether computers have been installed at the various service centres of the Central Public Works Department in Delhi with a view to improve their functioning;

(b) if so, the number of service centres where computers have been installed;

(c) whether these computers are functioning properly;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total amount spent on the installation of these computers?

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) to (e) Do not arise, in view of reply to part (a) of above.

[*English*]

Allotment of Plots to Weavers

3175. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the industrial plots to be allotted by DDA to the weavers of Delhi for their resettlement as per Delhi High Court judgement dated July 30, 1993;

(b) the number of applicants who have been found eligible as per the judgement; and

(c) the time by which the plots are likely to be allotted?

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) Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its judgement dated 30.7.93, has directed to make allotment to 650 persons.

(b) A mandamus has been issued to the DDA to make allotment in the first instance to 650 persons who had been issued allotment cum demand letters and who had made payment in terms thereof. However, liberty has been granted to the DDA to recheck that list after due notice to all those persons falling in that list of 650 persons on the basis of the scheme that it was for resettlement of all the weavers living in jhuggi jhonpris in Sawan Park earlier to 1985 and that those weavers had not been allotted any plot by the DDA, MCD or any other local authority in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Against the above judgement of Hon'ble High Court, on SLP has been filed in the Supreme Court. Further action could be taken after decision on the S.L.P.

Assistance by CAPART to Voluntary Organisations

3176. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state :

(a) whether any voluntary organisation in Chandigarh has been provided assistance by CAPART during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount of assistance provided to each organisation and the projects undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) Two Chandigarh based institutions namely, Punjab Backward Classes Development Board, Chandigarh and Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Chandigarh have been sanctioned three projects under DWCRA, IRDP and Marketing programmes. The details are as below :-

Years	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1990-91	Punjab Backward Classes Development Board	720750	84000
1991-92	Punjab Backward Classes Development board.	-	24780
1992-93	Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board.	106000	53000

Device for Reducing Pollution

3177. SHRI UDAYISINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Environmental Engineering Research Institute has developed some device which can reduce pollution from petrol driven vehicles;

(b) if so, the details and special characteristics of this device;

(c) whether the use of this device has once been undertaken officially by transport offices of the country;

(d) if so, the results achieved therefrom;

(e) whether some foreign buyers have also shown interest therein; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b) A catalytic convertor has been developed by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) which can reduce pollution from petrol driven vehicles. This technology employs the catalytic conversion of Carbon monoxide and unburnt hydrocarbons from automobiles to carbon dioxide and water

vapour. The convertor has the following characteristics :

1. It is an oxidative type catalyst.
2. It is a coated catalyst on ceramic monolithic honeycomb supports.
3. The coated supports are housed in a non orrosive metal casing with thermal insulation.
4. It can be attached near the exhaust manifold with pressure drop within tolerance of engine performance. Efficiency of conversion is around 60% at idling warm conditions of the engine.
5. The device is suitable for leaded and unleaded petrol.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) International companies of Japan, namely Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Suzuki and N.S.K.G. have shown interest in this technology.

Turbine Generators in Atomic Power Plants

3178. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the turbine generators manufactured by BHEL are operative in various atomic power plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of theses generators;

(d) whether these generators are working satisfactory; 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) Five Atomic Power units are operating with Turbine Generators manufactured and supplied by BHEL. These are two units at Kakrapar in Gujarat. In addition the 3rd & 4th units at Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), two units at Kaiga (Karnataka) and the 2nd unit at Kakrapar (Gujarat) which are presently under construction also have turbine generators from BHEL.

(c) to (e) The performance of the Atomic Power Stations including that of the turbine generators is under constant review by the Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) and the Government. There have been problems with the turbines of the units of Madras and Narora mainly related to the turbine blades and bearing vibrations. These are being overcome by BHEL and the NPC by suitable corrective action including modification of the turbine blades.

Realising of Money from Bidders of Shops

3179. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has been blamed for realising the full money from the bidders of the shops but not making full payment to DESU thereby depriving the bidders to get electricity connections on time resulting into consequential losses;

(b) if so, the number of cases came to notice in each of the last three years;

(c) the action proposed to be taken in these cases;

(d) whether there is any proposal to compensate the bidders for the losses suffered by them and if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to check such lapses henceforth?

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 generally, complete payment is made to DESU for the external

electrification of shops, etc. on receipt of estimate/demand from them, and in only one case in the year 1992-93 of A.D. Shalimar Bagh was payment delayed even after the receipt of estimate and demand.

(b) Statement 'A' attached however shows the Shopping Centres where the payment could not be made to DESU before auction of shops as the estimates were not received from them. Present status is also indicated in the said Annexure. Similarly, Statement 'B' attached indicates the schemes where the payment has been made but the works have not been completed by DESU.

(c) The matter is taken up with DESU, whenever delay on their part is noticed.

(d) The shops are sold on "as is where is basis". At the time of auction, the bidder is supposed to know about the physical conditions of the property concerned.

(e) Instructions have been issued that the shops should be disposed of only after the completion of services.

STATEMENT -A

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Date of request made to DESU for estimate	Remarks
1.	LSC Block 'A' Pocket D Shalimar Bagh	8/86	Payment made on 3/93. Work not started by DESU Sd/- Chief Engineer (Elect.) D.D.A.

STATEMENT - B

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Date of Payment made to DESU
1.	CSC at pкт. GH 5 & 7 Site- No. 1 Paschim Vihar.	3/91
2.	CSC at Hindustan CHBS site No. II Paschim Vihar.	9/91
3.	STall at Choti Subzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar.	2/93
4.	CSC site No. 22 MOR land, Rajinder Nagar	1/91
5.	Stalls at Community Centre at Block G.G.I., Bodella.	5/91
6.	CSC No. 2, Sector-6, Rohini.	3/92
7.	CSC at Block 'A' Lok Vihar Pitampura.	11/90
8.	CSC at Sainik Vihar, Pitampura.	3/91

Sd/-
Chief Engineer (Elect.)
D.D.A.

Anti Fertility Vaccine

3180. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
 SHRI PARSARAM BHARDWAJ :
 SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK :
 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL :
 SHRI B. DEVARAJAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several prominent women's organisations of the capital have protested against anti-fertility vaccine?

(b) if so, whether the organisations have submitted memoranda to the Union Govt. and WHO etc.

(c) if so, the main points of the memoranda submitted by the organisations; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Immunology under the administrative control of Department of Biotechnology has received a Memorandum signed by the representatives of 11 organisations concerned with women's interest. The women's organisations have also submitted memorandum to World Health Organisation

and others funding contraceptive research.

(c) The memorandum calls for immediate halt to the development of immunological contraceptives. The main issues brought out include : abuse potential; manipulation of the immune system for contraceptive purposes and un-ethical clinical trials. A radical re-orientation of contraceptive research has been requested. The aim of contraceptive research should be to enable people particularly women to exert greater control over their fertility without sacrificing their integrity, health and well being. The Memorandum also states that the efforts must consider local health care conditions and the position of women in society.

(d) A meeting was organised on December 11, 1993 with the participation of officials, eminent scientists, social scientists etc. and a scientific presentation was made on the development of immunological approaches for contraception particularly highlighting the efficacy safety and importance of the new anti fertility vaccine. It was also brought out that the Phase II clinical trials have been conducted with the "informed consent" of women volunteers. A written reply was provided to the representatives of women's organisations clarifying various issues raised in the Memorandum. Further action would be taken based on their response.

Indo-Iran Joint Ventures in Petrochemicals

3181. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH :
 SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
 SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has asked the Indian Industrialists to participate in the joint venture in petrochemicals sector in India;

(b) if so, whether any concrete steps have been worked out in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Iran has also agreed to provide funds for these joint ventures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Govt. is not aware of any proposal for setting up joint ventures in petrochemical sector in India between Iran and Indian Industrialists.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Industrial Hours

3182. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of total assets of the 15 largest industrial houses in the country ; and

(b) the annual production of these industrial houses and the profit earned by each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) Consequent upon the omission of Section 26 of the MRTP ACT, 1969 by the MRTP (Amendment) Act, 1991, w.e.f. 27.9.91, large industrial houses are no longer required to be registered with the Central Government. However, the details of assets and profit before tax in respect of fifteen largest industrial houses during 1989-90, for which information is available, are given in the enclosed Statement. The data regarding annual production of large industrial houses is not available as this information is not compiled separately.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Assets and Profit Before Tax in Respect of 15 Largest Industrial House, during 1989-90

Sl. No.	Industrial House	Assets	1989-90	(Rs. in crores)
			Profit Before Tax	
1.	Tata	8530.93		594.42
2.	Birla	8473.35		439.55
3.	Reliance	3600.27		87.36
4.	Thapar	2177.15		109.78
5.	J.K. Singhania	2139.00		35.74
6.	Larsen & Toubro	1681.52		62.47
7.	Modi	1399.37		23.09
8.	Bajaj	1391.06		133.88
9.	Mafatlal	1343.55		85.58
10.	M.A. Chidambaram	1273.35		38.78
11.	Hindustan Lever	1209.46		203.73

Sl. No.	Industrial House	1989-90		(Rs. in crores)
		Assets	Profit Before Tax	
12.	United Breweries	1189.24	36.63	
13.	T.V.S. Iyenger	1177.10	59.80	
14.	I.T.C.	965.13	122.88	
15.	Shri Ram	933.93	20.99	

[*English*]**Gobar Gas Plants**

3183. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts for the publicity and popularisation of Gobar Gas Plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the farmers are not installing gobar gas plants either due to non-availability of loans from the banks or due to too much delay in getting such loans; and

(d) if so, the measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A two-fold publicity campaign has been taken up under National Project on Biogas Development involving both Central Government and State Implementing Departments/Agencies. While the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been carrying out publicity on All India Radio and Doordarshan as well as through the Print media, the States are organising support publicity campaigns through wall paintings, folk art forms, fairs and exhibitions, leaflets, booklets, etc. besides through local kendras of Doordarshan and All India Radio.

(c) and (d) The Report of the evaluation study carried out by National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) for biogas plants installed during 7th Five Year

Plan indicates that nearly 44 per cent of the biogas plants owning households borrowed from banks to finance biogas plants. It was also found during the study that over 60 percent of those who availed bank loans did not face any problem and only 13 per cent of households reported the problem of delay in getting bank loans. Nevertheless, the measures taken in this regard are in the form of following advice to State Government Departments and agencies implementing the biogas programme.

- (i) Efforts may be made in getting the block/district-wise targets reflected properly in the service area plans prepared by different banks.
- (ii) Bank-wise targets may be worked out in the States/Districts/Block level meetings for monitoring purposes.
- (iii) Refer cases of delays of more than three months in grant of loans to this Ministry for taking up with banking division/Reserve Bank of India.

[*Translation*]**Extraction of Uranium**

3184. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mining of uranium has been undertaken on a large scale in Meghalaya as reported in Hindi daily 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated September 3, 1993;

(b) if so, the estimated deposits of uranium and the quantum extracted, so far;

(c) the number of Bangladeshi

labourers being engaged; and

(d) the reasons for engaging these labourers when local labourers are available?

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) Estimated Uranium reserves at Domiasiat, Meghalaya are 9,500 tonnes of Uranium Oxide contained in 9.22 million tonnes of ore with average grade of 0.104% U_3O_8 (Uranium Oxide).

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Resolutions Passed by Danapur Cantonment Board

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

(a) the number of resolutions passed by the Danapur Cantonment Board, Bihar from January 1991 to November 15, 1993 and the number of resolutions out of them implemented, so far; and

(b) the reasons for not implementing the remaining resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Cantonment Board, Danapur, Bihar, has passed 463 Resolutions during the period from January 1991 to 15th November 1993. Of these, 454

resolutions have been implemented wherein action has already been initiated/completed.

(b) Eight Resolutions could not be implemented for want of funds and one due to refusal of the party which offered to construct a community hall at its own cost.

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance for Projects of Uttar Pradesh

3186. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government to increase the Central assistance for its projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) In order to meet an anticipated shortfall in the resources for the Annual Plan 1993-94, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested the Union Government to declare a moratorium of at least one year in respect of the principal amount of loans due from them, permission to enhance open market borrowings, investment by UTI in small saving instruments in the State, prioritisation of

certain incomplete works by changing the financial norms under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and completion of certain incomplete works in the Ambedkar villages/hill regions/water supply works.

(c) The Central Government have provided the following assistance in the current year:

- (i) special one time allocation of additional market borrowings of Rs. 118 crores to the U.P. State Electricity Board to clear their outstanding dues.
- (ii) assistance of Rs. 183.76 crores for completion of incomplete works and other special schemes and
- (iii) additional central assistance of Rs. 5 crores for the construction of the Ganga Barrage for the drinking water supply to the Kanpur city.

Investment by Drug Companies

3187. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR :
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

• Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the investment made by the existing

and new multinational drug companies after the introduction of the new industrial policy;

(b) the number of licences issued in this regard during the last one year, unit and drug-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage the indigenous production of these drugs and to promote R&D in drug industry?

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) After the introduction of new industrial policy, the investment made by the multinational Drug Companies during the period from the 1st August, 1991 to 31 October 1993 is about R. 41.63 crores.

(b) Information in respect of industrial licences granted to the multinational drug companies alongwith the drugs proposed to be manufactured is given in the Statement attached.

(c) Due attention has been given to these aspects while preparing the background note on the Review of Drug Policy 1986, which was discussed in the House in August 1993.

STATEMENT*Licences Issued to Multinational Drug Companies During November 1992 to November, 1993*

	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Item of manufacture</i>
1.	M/s. E. Merk (India) Ltd.	Urovideo 60% Urovideo 75% Trivideo 280% Trivideo 400
2.	M/s. Roussel India Ltd.	Roxithromycin
3.	M/s. E. Merk India Ltd.	Tabs. Based on Bisopropiolo fumarate
4.	M/s. Glaxo India Ltd.	Ranitidine and its formularives
5.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Lasiride Tabs.
6.	M/s. Boehringer Mannheim India Ltd.	Varapamil Hydrochloride
7.	M/s. E. Merk India Ltd. 5-Monomonitrile	Formularives based on Irosorbite
8.	M/s. Cyanimid India Ltd.	Stress in Capsule
9.	M/s. E. Merk India Ltd.	Formulations based on Diclofenac Sodium

	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture
10.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Injection based on Streptoninase.
11.	M/s. Infar India Ltd.	Mianserin HCL
12.	M/s. Glaxo India Ltd.	Aevosal Inhaler based on Beclomethasone Dipropionate
13.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Tabs. based on Ibuprofen
14.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Tabs. based on Ofloxacin.
15.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Formulations based on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phenivamine Maleate 2. Paracetamol.
16.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Ramipril substance and Formulations based thereon.

[English]

Bangalore Unit of HMT Limited

3188. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK :
 SHRI V. SREENIVASAS
 PRASAD :
 SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :
 SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangalore unit of HMT Limited has been continuously incurring losses for the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Machine Tools Units (I & II) Bangalore of HMT Ltd. have been incurring losses for the last three years.

(b) The reasons for losses are demand sluggishness, high cost of manpower and other overheads.

(c) Continuous efforts are being made for diversification in aerospace applications and to orient production to meet market requirements.

[Translation]

Single Window Scheme for Backward Areas

3189 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH

YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to adopt 'Single Window Scheme' for the industrial development of backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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 'Single Window Scheme' for industrial development of backward areas. However, Government are operating a Growth Centre Scheme to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, the selected centres would be provided with all infrastructural facilities at a cost of around Rs. 30 crores each so that these act as focal points of industrialisation. Out of the 70 centres proposed to be developed 68 have already been identified and announced.

Facilities to Foreign Companies

3190. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :
 SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are providing more facilities to the foreign companies as compared to facilities provided in the Indian industries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints from the Indian industrialists in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Government have considered their complaints, so far;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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 (f) Operation of companies set up with or without foreign investment in India is subject to same rules and regulations. However, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, reportedly in its pre-Budget Memorandum, have, inter-alia, stressed the need for carrying out necessary changes in the Corporate Tax Laws, Capital Gains Tax, reduction and rationalisation in custom and excise duties, as also necessary reduction in the cost of borrowing etc. so as to remove inequities vis-a-vis foreign competitors that might exist. such proposals/suggestions are regular pre-Budget exercises and consultations carried out by Ministry of Finance before presenting the annual Budget proposals to the Parliament.

Rules for Issuing Bonds

3191. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAFFATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether relevant rules are not being compiled with at the time of issuing bonds of the companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases detected during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken against the companies particularly Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d) The Central Government has not framed rules for issue of bonds (or debentures) by the companies. The companies are required to comply with the guidelines issued by Securities & Exchange Board of Indis (SEBI), in this behalf. SEBI has no information relating to non-compliance of rules.

A complaint was received regarding the issue of bonds by Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited in October, 1993 alleging, *Inter-alia*, irregularities in the prospectus, abnormal fees payable to the Registrars to the Isue, irregularities in the appointment of lead managers, etc. This complaint was taken up by the Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad with the SEBI and the company. It is intimated that this matter is *sub-judice*, as the complaint is made part of the subject matter of a civil application filed in the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.

[*English*]

Power Generating Equipments by BHEL

3192. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the trend of orders receipts by

BHEL for power generating equipments vis-
a-vis its installed capacity;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in orders;
and

(c) the remedial steps proposed in this
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY)
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) BHEL's
installed capacity for power generating
equipment is 6000 MW per annum. Against
this the orders received during the last 5
years are as under :-

1988-89	2106 MW
1989-90	1749 MW
1990-91	2340 MW
1991-92	105 MW
1992-93	1270 MW

(b) The main reason for the shortfall in
orders is paucity of investible funds with the
State Electricity Boards/Power Corporations.

(c) BHEL is taking the following steps
to bag more orders :-

(1) Actively pursuing business
participation with promoters of power
projects in the private sector, including
foreign companies, through supply of
equipment on deferred payment basis and
through limited-scale financial packages.

(2) Joint working with reputed
companies by formulating bids with
consortium arrangements.

(3) Renovation and life extension of
existing power stations.

(4) Greater thrust on exports by
focussing on potential areas. A company-
wide programme to obtain ISO 9000 Quality
Certification is being pursued and some
units have already been awarded this
Certificates.

Expenditure during the Elections

3193. SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI :

PROF. PREM DHUMAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) the amount spent by the
Government for conducting recent elections
in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan,
Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and National
Capital Territory of Delhi, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose
to centralise the funding of election by
creating a Central Election Fund;

(c) if so, the details thereof; State-
wise; 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) The details of the amount
spent for conducting recent elections in
Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan,
Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and National
Capital Territory of Delhi are being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) At present, there is no such
proposal under the consideration of the

Government. The pros and cons of creation of such a Fund has to be very carefully examined especially with reference to the availability of resources and the practicability of its administration.

**Manufacturing of Air-Taxi 'Saras' by
N.A.L.**

3194. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Aeronautics Laboratory has since manufactured air-taxi 'Saras' ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when is it ready to take off ?

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) The 'Saras' is to be a twin turboprop, multi-role, all weather aircraft with pressurized cabin, capable of taking off and landing from short airstrips with a high cruise speed of 600 km. per hour

and a high specific range of around 3 kms. per kg. of fuel.

(c) The first prototypes is expected to be completed by September, 1995 and the Indian prototype would be fabricated by May, 1996.

**Construction of Government
Accommodation in Delhi**

3195. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential accommodation proposed to be constructed for the Government employees in Delhi during the next three years ; and

(b) the details thereof, year-wise and category-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) It is proposed to construct 430 Nos. of residential quarters/hostel suites of various types during the next three years by the CPWD under General Pool subject to availability of funds.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement

STATEMENT*Details of Accommodation Proposed to be Constructed During the Next Three Years*

Year	Type-III	Type-IV	Type-V	Hostel
1994-95	-	112		
1995-96	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1996-97	60	152	Nil	106
	60	264	Nil	106

[*Translation*]

Missing of Names from Electoral Rolls

3196. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :
 SHRI RAJENDRA
 AGNIHOTRI :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
 SHARAN SINGH :
 DR. P.R. GANGWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of names have been found missing in the electoral rolls of various States in the recent elections;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry into it;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the guilty persons in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure that the names of eligible voters are not left out in the electoral rolls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) In the absence of any specific details, it is not possible to say if thousands of names were missing in the electoral rolls of various States in the recent elections.

(b) to (f). Does not arise. Any

persons whose name is not included in the electoral rolls but is eligible to get his name so included can file a claim for inclusion of his name in the electoral rolls as per section 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

[*English*]

Land Tenure

3197. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on land tenure and patta in the name of women as recommended by HUDCO and Habitat India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The seminar on "Women and Housing" organised by HUDCO and Habitat Polytech on 4th & 5th October, 1993 in connection with the World Habitat Day, 1993 had recommended, inter alia conferring land tenure in the name of women either singly or jointly with the spouse. As early as in 1991, the Central Govt. had also advised all the States/UTs to confer Joint titles to husband and wife while allotting house sites and dwelling units. The State Govts. have also been requested to give preference to women while issuing pattas.

Housing and land being State subjects it is basically for the State Govts. to take action in this regard.

Inclusion/exclusion of Drugs from Price Control

3198. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various representations are pending with the Government for inclusion and exclusion of certain drugs from price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Committee has been set up to examine these representations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of such drugs which are likely to be included and excluded from price control ?

THE MINISTER OF OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (e) Representations on inclusion/exclusion of drugs from price control, were examined by a Standing Committee and the said examination now norms part of the review of Drug Policy, which has been discussed in the House on 19th and 21st August, 1993 and which final designing are still to be taken.

Privatisation of Public Sector Undertaking

3199. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer some of the public sector undertakings to private sector;

(b) if so, the details of such undertakings; and

(c) the reasons for privatising 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) Government have decided in principle to transfer all shares held by the Government and the SAIL in IISCO to private parties at a price agreed upon by the transfer and transferee. Such decision was taken as the unit became sick and modernisation of the plant could not be effected due to financial constraints.

Unauthorised Sainik Farms

3200. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Sainik Farms constructed unauthorised by in the Capital;

(b) whether the Government propose to empower DDA to demolish all such unauthorised constructions; and

(c) if so, the time by which unauthorised constructions in Sainik Farms are likely to be demolished ?

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)

Municipal Corporation of Delhi has carried out survey of the area recently and has reported more than 1300 premises which have come up unauthorisedly in the area during the last 20 years. It has reported that its Building Department has been taking action against the unauthorised construction in the Sainik Farms from time to time depending upon the availability of police assistance. MCD has demolished 39 buildings and 70 boundary walls since March, 93.

Generation of Wind Energy

3201. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified the sites with a potential of generation 2500 MW of electricity through wind;

(b) if so, the details of the wind energy projects proposed to be set up and the time by which such projects are likely to be set up, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to involve private sector and foreign companies for the proposed projects; and

(d) if so, the details of the Private Sector and the foreign companies interested to undertake the work ?

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) Under the Wind Survey Programme, 58 sites have been identified in eight States/UTs for setting up of wind power projects. Details about such sites are contained in two Handbooks on Wind energy Resource survey brought

out by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The target set for the Eighth Plan for wind power generation is 500 MW. The establishment of the projects will depend upon the finalisation of proposals received from the private sector by the State Governments.

(c) A new market orientation strategy has been evolved by the Ministry for setting up of wind power projects with active private sector participation and through joint ventures.

(d) A total private sector capacity of 29 MW has already been established and 24 MW in Gujarat respectively.

Letters of intent have been issued to seven companies for a total capacity of 178.5 MW in Andhra Pradesh. 29 applications have been received in Tamil Nadu for a capacity of 20.65 MW; 43 in Gujarat for a capacity of 333.73 MW; and 6 in Karnataka for a capacity of 24 MW, respectively.

Ezhimala Naval Academy

3202. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study team has recently been sent by the Union Government to Kerala to report on the issue of early commissioning of the Ezhimala Academy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount so far spent on the project including the cost of land acquisition; and

(d) the stage at which the matter

stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) A Sub Committee of the Project Management Board visited the Project site recently for an on the spot assessment of the facilities planned for the Naval Academy Project.

(c) and (d) A sum of Rs. 56.88 crores has been spent by the Central and State Governments on land acquisition and creation of infrastructure facilities.

Computerised Information System

3203. **DR. G.L. KANAUJIA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a computerised information system for medicinal and aromatic plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to create awareness of values and use of medicinal plants in India; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent large scale smuggling of these plants and their consequent extinction ?

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

(b) The APINMAP (Asian & Pacific Network on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants), a UNESCO sponsored programme is a specialised information network and a

voluntary cooperative programme for countries in the Asian and Pacific region with the objective of promoting information exchange in the field of medicinal and aromatic plants. Presently, 13 countries including India are participating in this network. This programme seeks to achieve its objectives by -

- (1) Making available and using to the maximum extent possible information in this field ;
- (2) Assisting in the development or strengthening of specialised information services and information handling capabilities of member states;
- (3) Promoting resources sharing activities and services;
- (4) Providing guidance in the development of information products and services appropriate to various target user communities of the network; and
- (5) Providing linkages to other regional and international networks or services in the field of medicinal and aromatic plants.

In order to create awareness about this programme, it is advertised through an abstracting journal called MAPA (Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts), various other journals, folders, workshops, advertisements, exhibitions, etc.

(c) Extensive efforts have been initiated to create a general awareness among the people, the Government departments and the industry to check the over-exploitation of these plants. Techniques have also been developed to

enhance the rate of reproduction of some of the important plants.

(b) the details in this regard, State-wise?

[*Translation*]

TRYSEM

3204. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of youths to whom training was imparted during the last three years under TRYSEM; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) The number of youths to whom training was imparted during the last three years is 8,19,214.

(b) State-wise details in this regard are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/Ut	No. of Youth trained during the last three years
01.	Andhra Pradesh	50466
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	1063
03.	Assam	23665
04.	Bihar	86981
05.	Goa	8676
06.	Gujrat	51082
07.	Haryana	13922
08.	Himachal Pradesh	4904
09.	Jammu & Kashmir	3815
10.	Karnataka	35433
11.	Kerala	20938
12.	Madhya Pradesh	74289
13.	Maharashtra	57021
14.	Manipur	2255

S No.	State/Ut	No. of Youth trained during the last three years
15.	Meghalaya	518
16.	Mizoram	3649
17.	Nagaland	1183
18.	Orissa	53515
19.	Punjab	19447
20.	Rajasthan	26464
21.	Sikkim	701
22.	Tamil Nadu	37943
23.	Tripura	4034
24.	Uttar Pradesh	185270
25.	West Bengal	47967
26.	A & N Islands	1173
27.	D & N Haveli	153
28.	Daman & Diu	233
29.	Lakshadweep	79
30.	Pondicherry	655
31.	Delhi	1720
	All India	819214

[English]

Allocation for Godowns

3205. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI :
 SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate funds for construction of godowns/cold storage in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of godowns/cold storages proposed to be constructed in each State;

(c) the number of godowns/cold storage constructed so far, State-wise; and

(d) the purpose for which these godowns/cold storage are being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) No allocation of funds has been made by the Government of India for construction of godowns/cold storage during 1993-94. The scheme for setting up of rural godowns which was being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development till 31st March, 1993, has been transferred to the State Sector as per decision of the National Development Council. However, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has made an allocation of Rs. 50.50 lakhs for construction of 23 godowns in Madhya Pradesh in the cooperative sector during 1993-94.

(c) Under the scheme for setting up of rural godowns, 425 and 328 godowns have been constructed in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh respectively. 10,022 godowns and 95 cold storage have been constructed in Uttar Pradesh with NCDC assistance. In Madhya Pradesh, 6058 godowns and 14 cold storage have been constructed with NCDC assistance.

(d) The cold storages are being used for storing fruits and vegetables, mainly potatoes. The rural godowns are being utilised for storage of food grains, agricultural inputs etc.

Small Scale Drug Manufacturers

3206. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from All India Small Drug Manufacturers' Association highlighting their various problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to give some incentives to small scale drug manufacturing units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main point highlighted is that small scale sector units having low turnover should be kept outside the purview of Drugs (Prices Control) Order.

(c) to (e) All the aspects of Drug Policy, 1986 including those related to Small Scale Units are presently under review. The matter has already been discussed in the House in all its details on 19th and 21st August, 1993 and finalisation of decisions is now at an advanced stage.

Lok Adalats

3207. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State where the experiment of Lok Adalats is being carried out for expeditious disposal of pending cases for the last three years;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the last three years, yearwise and state wise; and

(c) whether the Government propose

to device any system by which small cases are disposed of quickly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Lok Adalats have been organised during the calender years 1990, 1991, and 1992 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Chandigarh, and Pondicherry.

(b) The number of cases disposed of during the calender years 1990, 1991, and 1992 State-wise, is contained in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 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. They are sought to be given statutory recognition by the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987, after Parliament approves the amendment Bill now pending before the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State Legal/Aid & Advice Board	Number of cases disposed of during			1992
		1990	1991	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,404	38,170	21,804	
2.	Assam	1,456	118	57	
3.	Bihar	22,167	4,403	-Nil-	
4.	Goa	142	325	290	
5.	Gujarat	11,664	17,096	13,193	
6.	Haryana	19,240	15,647	27,476	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	60	1,729	Information not available	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-Nil-	76	-Nil-	
9.	Karnataka	1,96,255	7,925	19,207	
10.	Kerala	-Nil-	7,285	3,646	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44,427	49,502	46,615	
12.	Maharashtra	5,543	12,783	9,657	

S.No.	Name of the State Legal Aid & Advice Board	Number of cases disposed of during			
		1990	1991	1992	
1	2	3	4	5	
13.	Manipur	376	-Nil-	Information not available	
14.	Meghalya	134	-Nil-	-do-	
15.	Mizoram	-Nil-	235	33	
16.	Orissa	53,521	1,22,133	76,358	
17.	Punjab	812	3,126	9,043	
18.	Rajasthan	36,231	39,712	83,645*	
19.	Tamil Nadu	3,093	4,197	5,655	
20.	Tripura	-Nil-	318	-Nil-	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,44,784	2,67,987	1,85,955	
22.	West Bengal	355	460	78	
23.	Delhi	937	988	1,469	
24.	Chandigarh	-Nil-	1,525	66	
25.	Pondicherry	16	92	313	

* for the period 1.4.92 to 31.12.92

[*Translation*]

Development and Planning of Urban Transport

3208. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL :
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :
▲

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have entered into any agreement with the organisation named Development and Planning of Urban Transport situated in Paris, France;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of assistance likely to be provided by the above Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Government of India has signed an agreement with the CODATU (Conference on the Development and Planning of the Urban Transport in Developing Countries Association of Pairs on 10th November, 1993 for holding an international Conference on Urban Transport in New Delhi in February, 1996.

(b) The aim of the Conference is to encourage exchange of knowhow and experience on matters relating to urban transportation systems by bringing together practitioners in urban transport including technical experts, researchers, industrial representatives, governmental and local authorities and international agencies. The Conference will provide an opportunity to Indian Planners and policy makers to

intensify interaction with leading professionals and suppliers from the World over to understand the available choices in technology & urban transport problems elsewhere and how solutions have been developed. The CODATU Conference are organised every two to three years in different countries for which CODATU Association takes a pivotal role.

CODATU Association is a non profit organisation founded in 1980 and devoted to research and exchange of information and experience in urban transport for the benefit of developing countries.

(c) CODATU Association will bear all expenses in foreign currency with regard to publicising of the Conference internationally. It will also be obligated to draft and print conference programmes and papers (in English and French), prepare the scientific sessions and publish the Conference Proceedings.

[*English*]

Growth of Enterprises

3209. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to formulate a policy for large, medium and small enterprises for their sustained growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is 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) to (c) Various measures announced in the Statement on Industrial Policy on 24th July, 1991 aim, inter alia, to maintain a sustained growth in productivity. A separate set of policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises was also laid on the table of the House on 6th August, 1991. Taken together these measures are intended to help all sectors of industry whether small, medium or large to grow and improve on their past performance.

**Malimath Committee
Recommendations**

3210. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Malimath Committee;

(b) whether these recommendations have since been accepted;

(c) if so, whether these recommendations have been implemented by the courts ; and

(d) whether any assessment or evaluation of work done in this regard has been made by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ)

(a) to (d) The recommendations of Malimath Committee can be categorised into the following types :

I Changes in legislative enactments such as abolishing the ordinary

original civil jurisdiction of High Courts, reduction in appeals, amendments in Civil Procedure Code etc.

- II Administrative and procedural modifications in the judiciary to be affected by the State Governments/ High Courts. The recommendations like adherence of punctuality in Courts, grouping and classification of cases for their expeditious disposal, avoidance of long arguments etc.
- III Modernisation and automation of courts, provision of necessary infra structural facilities for judges to enable them to dispose of cases expeditiously.
- IV Constitution of specialised bodies as alternatives to courts like tribunals/commissions to deal with specific types of cases.

The recommendations of the Malimath Committee have been sent to all the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and High Courts for necessary follow up action. Some of the recommendations viz. relating to raising of the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Courts, introduction of a Centrally sponsored Scheme to upgrade infra structural facilities for the judiciary, setting up of training facilities for legislative drafting, decision to set up an All India Training Academy etc. have already been implemented by the concerned authorities.

Import of Wind Power Technology

3211. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technology for wind power generation is being imported at present;

(b) if so, the details of import made during the last two years;

(c) whether any steps have been/being taken to develop indigenous technology; 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) A total wind power capacity of 69 MW has been installed in the country which includes a capacity of over 35 MW installed during the last two years and so far during the current year. The wind electric generators installed in these projects are based on imported technology, and phased indigenisation is being undertaken by the manufacturers.

(c) and (d) Industry has constantly been encouraged to develop indigenous technology by providing support for Research, Development, and Demonstration and through various promotional incentives. A Wind Energy Centre is proposed to be established to bring about standardisation of equipment. Testing and Certification facilities are also proposed to promote Quality Assurance.

Growth Rate of Employment

3212. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the annual growth rate of employment at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the annual growth rate of employment during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the required growth rate of employment to wipe out unemployment by the end of the Eighth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The estimated backlog of unemployment at the beginning of Seventh Five Year Plan (by weekly status criterion) was 12.69 million.

(b) The estimated average annual rate of growth of employment during the Seventy Plan (1985-90) was 1.89 per cent.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages an average annual rate of growth of employment of 2.6 to 2.8 per cent.

(d) The required average growth rate of employment during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) to wipe out unemployment by the end of the Plan would be 3.22 per cent per annum.

Benches of High Courts

3213. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government

propose to set up Bench of Kerala High Court in Trivandrum;

(b) the policy of the Government to set up High Court Benches in important cities of the country; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) The present Policy of the Government of India is to consider the question of establishment of a High Court Bench in the light of broad principles and criteria recommended by the Jaswant Singh Commission, after a proposal has been received from the concerned State Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court. As no such proposal has been received from the State of Kerala, the question of its consideration does not arise.

Molasses for Chemicals Industries

3214. DR. GUVANT RAMBAU SARODE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is obligatory for chemicals industries to utilise 65% of molasses for industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken against those companies which do not adhere to it ?

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) and (c) Do not arise.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

3215. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited propose to upgrade its penicillin manufacturing capacity in collaboration with Max GB;

(b) if so, whether any expert committee has examined the issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Ranbaxy, a Gujarat based manufacturer of rifampacin has also represented for any collaboration with Hoechst for manufacture of drug; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (e) M/s. Max Gb., M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., amongst others, have indicated their interest in collaborating with Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. for production of Penicillin. However, no formal proposals as such have been received by the company.

Drinking Water Projects Under DANIDA

3216. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) has earmarked any amount for various drinking water projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of villages proposed to be covered under DANIDA assisted projects in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of National Housing Policy

3217. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in the implementation of the National Housing Policy and brief particulars of the action plans, schemes and programmes formulated thereunder and under implementation;

(b) the total expenditure incurred during 1992-93 and April-September, 1993 out of the allocation in the Central sector for housing under the Eighth Plan with scheme wise and State wise break up;

(c) the brief particulars of physical incentives provided to individual house buildings and to the private sector for promoting house building activities; and

(d) the progress made in amending Central Laws in order to create an enabling environment?

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 stipulated in the National Housing Policy, the State Govts. are to formulate perspective plans of action and shortterm plans for the Eighth Five Year Plan for implementation by State and local agencies with the involvement of Central institutions and private and cooperative agencies.

In far as Central Govt. is concerned in the following Centrally sponsored housing schemes are in operation in urban areas:

(i) Night Shelter and Sanitation Scheme for urban footpath dwellers.

(ii) Shelter Upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojana for Urban EWS.

(iii) National Network of Building Centres.

(b) the outlay and expenditure incurred towards Central Subsidy released during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under the Central sponsored schemes of (i) construction of Night Shelters for footpath dwellers: (ii) Building Centres (iii) Shelter Upgradation under NRY is indicated below:

Scheme	Quality		Expenditure	
	1992-93	1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)	1992-93	1993-94 (as on 30.9.93)
(i) Night Shelters for pavement dwellers.	245	10	100	-
(ii) Building Centres	80	80	81,50	-
(iii) Shelter Upgradation under NRY	1330	1306 (Tentative)	994.39	216.08

(c) Several incentives are allowed to individuals for house construction under various provisions income Tax Act. Fiscal incentives in the form of excise and customs duty concessions are also available to private entrepreneurs for manufacture of building materials by utilising industrial and agricultural wastes.

(d) The following legislative measures have been taken by the Central Government:-

- (i) Constitution (77th Amendment) Bill to provide for setting up of State level Rent Tribunals has been sent for ratification by States.
- (ii) A Model Rent Control Legislation has been formulated and sent to various States.
- (iii) A Model Apartment Ownership Legislation has been formulated and sent to States for consideration.
- (iv) Model Legislation for regulation of activity of private builders and developers has been formulated and sent to States.

Distribution of Wasteland to Landless

3218. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments for distribution of wasteland to the landless poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have issued instructions to all the States to make a complete survey of the Government wastelands distributed so far and to ensure possession to allottees. The State-wise area of Government's wastelands distributed is given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of The State/U.T.	Area Distributed in Lakh Acres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.40
2.	Assam	3.75
3.	Bihar	9.75
4.	Gujarat	13.81
5.	Haryana	0.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.17
7.	Karnataka	13.22
8.	Kerala	4.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.69
10.	Maharashtra	10.23
11.	Manipur	0.32
12.	Punjab	1.10
13.	Orissa	6.64

S. No.	Name of The State/U.T.	Area Distributed in Lakh Acres
14.	Tamil Nadu	2.07
15.	Tripura	1.32
16.	Uttar Pradesh	22.28
17.	West Bengal	4.32
18.	Goa Daman & Diu	0.05
19.	Mizoram	0.74
20.	Rajasthan	0.93
	Total	127.39

**Loss Incurring Public Sector
Undertakings**

3219. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector undertakings which had been undergoing losses, have started recovering from sickness during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of sick undertakings recovered during the period stating the comparative profit and loss of these undertakings in 1990-91, 199192 and 1992-93; and

(c) the steps taken during the period to help these undertakings to recover?

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

HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) On the basis of performance of Central PSEs for the year 1991-92, 50 PSEs have been identified as sick and referred to BIFR. 44 PSEs have been registered with BIFR for revival/ rehabilitation etc. Based on comparative profitability for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 upto which period only information is available, 8 sick PSEs have partially recovered during 1991-92 compared to 1989-90 by reduction of losses. The list is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Improving the performance of Central PSEs is a continuous process. Enterprises specific action is taken by the Administrative Ministries/Departments and the enterprises concerned to improve the performance. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plan, change in product mix, technology upgradation etc.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of PSE	(Rs. in lakhs) Net Losses		
		1991-92	1990-91	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	-177	-195	-226
2.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	-1892	-3529	-3637
3.	Bharat Pumpus & comraessors Ltd.	-860	-259	-919
4.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-171	-236	-238
5.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	-226	-539	-567
6.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	-2737	-3016	-3071
7.	National Jute Manufactures Corp. Ltd.	-3321	-3321	-5640
8.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-1648	-1786	-1908

Price Control on Bulk Drugs

[Translation]

3220. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to impose price control on more bulk drugs which are at present outside the ambit of the Drug Price Control Order (OPCO), 1987, and

(b) if so, the names of these drugs and the extent of proposed curbs on 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) These aspects, form part of the review of the Drug Policy, 1986 and were discussed by the House on 19th and 21st August, 1993. Final decisions are still to be taken.

Minimum Need Programme

3221. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to Gujarat under Minimum Need Programme during the last three years, year wise and till date during this financial year;

(b) the total amount utilised and unutilised by the Government of Gujarat so far;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has furnished the details regarding the amount spent so far; and

(d) the names of the States which have not utilised the amount allocated under this Programme and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The outlay and expenditure under various components of the Minimum Need Programme in Gujarat during 1990-91 to 1993-94 (upto September, 1993) are as follows:

(figures in Rs./Crores)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Outlay	95.15	109.99	166.76	233.24
Expenditure	102.27	107.16	181.19	58.93

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Power Generation Equipment by
BHEL**

3222. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the power generation equipments (in MW) manufactured and commissioned by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited during each of the last three years;

(b) the exports made by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited during the same period;

(c) the materials and components imported for the above equipments and net profit earned; and

(d) the value of actual indigenous physical exports and materials and components imported to execute these orders and the net profit earned out of the total exports as mentioned in part (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The details are as under :-

	<i>Manufactured</i>	<i>Commissioned</i> (MW)
1990-91	3956	2409
1991-92	2533	2395
1992-93	2626	2687

(b) Exports (including deemed exports) during the last three years are as under :-

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i> <i>Profits</i>
1990-91	490	580	201
1991-92	634	549	187
1992-93	786	631	309

(d) The physical exports of BHEL during the last three years are indicated below :-

(c) The requirement of imported materials and components is pooled. The total import of materials and components and the profits earned by BHEL are given below :-

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-91	68
1991-92	155
1992-93	165

As imported materials and components are pooled, it is difficult to quantify precisely the imports against specific export order. However, BHEL has made reasonable profit from these export orders.

Plastic Processing Industry

3223. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to amend the flexibility provisions pertaining to the procurement and consumption of raw material used in plastic processing industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed changes are likely to boost the production and export of plastic goods; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Entrepreneurs are free to procure raw materials from whatever sources they choose and at whatever price they negotiate for setting up plastic processing industry.

(c) to (d) Do not arise.

Strikes by Lawyers

3224. SHRI ARJUN SINGH

YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned " Courts: Strike happy lawyers defy codes" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated April 14, 1993; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to cheek such strikes by the lawyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the meeting of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in December, 1993, it was recommended that a Committee should be constituted consisting of lawyers and judges at the appropriate level for finding out the underlying causes for lawyers strikes and for evolving appropriate guidelines for preventing indiscriminate closure of courts.

Sewerage System in Bhubaneswar

3225. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to develop the sewerage system of Bhubaneswar city with Finland aid;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the amount of aid likely to be obtained from Finland for the development of sewerage system of Bhubaneswar city?

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) Government of Orissa has reported that the total estimated cost is Rs. 175 crores.

(c) It is premature to indicate the amount of aid from Finland at present, as the detailed proposal from Orissa Government is still awaited.

Rural Sanitation Programme in Chandigarh

3226. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for sanitation in villages under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme in Chandigarh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of work undertaken in those villages and expenditure incurred thereon in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) No amount was released to Union Territory of Chandigarh for Rural Sanitation Programme during last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Holiday Homes

3227. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Estate or the ministry has constructed Holiday Homes at different places of country for the benefit of Central Government employees;

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

(c) whether the government have also hired some accommodations at tourist resorts for the benefit of Central Government employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to construct some more Holiday Homes during the next two years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and 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) Certain Holiday Homes are presently being run under the control of the Dte. of Estates.

(b) Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) and Mussoorie (U.P.)

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The construction of Holiday Homes at Amarkantak and Kanyakumari has been taken up.

Nuclear Programme

3228. SHRI MANORANJAN

BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of various equipments for atomic energy/nuclear programme has been affected due to embargo by the International Weapon Community as reported in the Economic Times dated June 10, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that our nuclear programme is not affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c) Over the years there have been increasing restrictions imposed on the export of nuclear materials and of certain categories of equipment by countries belonging to the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). Because of these policies, there have been difficulties in importing certain equipments and materials for our Nuclear Programme.

However, Department of Atomic Energy had, from its very inception, embarked on the indigenous development of know how for the entire Nuclear Fuel Cycle starting from prospecting and mining of nuclear ore to nuclear fuel fabrication, design and development of nuclear power plants, spent fuel reprocessing and management of nuclear wastes. As a result

of this far sighted approach, the import restrictions have hardly affected our nuclear programme.

The various technology control regimes globally in operation today are becoming more stringent extending to dual purpose equipments also. To meet such developments it calls for further emphasis on self reliance.

[*Translation*]

Voluntary Organisations

3229. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations which applied for loans and grants from CATART from 1990 to June, 1993, State-wise;

(b) the amount of loans and grants sanctioned to them during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the names of the organisations out of them provided loans/grants; and

(d) the time by which the remaining organisations are likely to be provided with loans/grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Power From Garbage

3230. SHRI HARISH NARESH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have imported technology for power generation from garbage;

(b) if so, the details of projects launched in the country alongwith location, project cost and other features, project-wise, and power generated from each of such projects;

(c) the major achievement/failure in this field and the total amount invested therein so far; and

(d) the details of schemes formulated in this regard during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A technology package covering import, installation and commissioning, on turn key basis, of a garbage incineration plant, involving power generation was imported under Danish loan assistance. This R&D pilot project installed at Timarpur, Delhi was for processing of 300 MT of solid municipal waste per day by way of incineration and generation of 3.75 MW electric power. The total cost of this turn key project was about Rs. 20.00 crores. The plant could not operate on the garbage available in Delhi due to high content of moisture, silt and inerts resulting in much lower low calorific value of garbage as against that originally envisaged. Ac-

cordingly, the Government have decided that the project may be wound up. The total expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 26.00 crores. No other technology has been imported so far by Govt. for power generation from garbage.

(d) A programme for Biomethanation of urban, municipal and industrial wastes has been formulated for implementation during VIII Plan. The approximate cost of the programme is Rs. 30.70 crores, with UNDP assistance amounting to US \$ 5.501 million (Rs. 16.50 crores); the balance (Rs. 14.20 crores) proposed to be met by Govt. of India.

Visit of Chairman, ISRO

3231. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of ISRO visited US in the month of June, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed by him; and

(c) the outcome of the visit as a result of the discussions so held?

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) Chairman ISRO had discussions with the INTELSAT Organisation regarding support from the INTELSAT Tracking Network for the INSAT-2B mission. He had discussions with the US Vice-President and

Officials of the US Departments of Commerce, Defence and State Department on the issues related to US embargo on ISRO. At the special request of United Nations, he made a presentation on Indian space programme and pursued the views of Government of India on holding UNISPACE-3 Conference for promoting the utilisation of the peaceful benefits of space technology in developing countries.

(c) (i) the INTELSAT Organisation has provided tracking support from three of their tracking stations, which was required during the orbit-raising phase of the successful INSAT-2B mission.

(ii) The presentations on the Indian Space Programme and the subsequent discussions helped in reiterating the peaceful nature of our space programme, its vital role in the development of the nation in the areas of communication, meteorology, TV broadcast; education and management of natural resources. This opportunity was also used to impress US Government on the need to take a more positive attitude towards the Indian Space Programme.

(iii) The Member nations of the Committee on Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPOUS) of the UN have unanimously endorsed the Indian proposal to organise the third UNISPACE Conference for the benefit of the entire world and, in particular, of the developing nations. The exact date and venue of the Conference will be discussed and finalised in the next COPOUS meeting.

Special Courts in Karnataka

3232. **SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has suggested constitution of Special Courts to be presided over by retired judges or senior lawyers or seasoned social workers to dispose of petty cases;

(b) if so, whether the above suggestion of the Supreme Court has been agreed to by the Karnataka High Court in principle; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to constitute such courts in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Supreme Court has not made any such recommendation. However, the committee for implementation of legal aid scheme had made such a recommendation.

(b) and (c) The High Court has made certain recommendations to the State Government.

Surplus Government Land

3233. **SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to lease out surplus land available with the various Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the conditions prescribed for leasing out this 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) Proposals for utilisation of surplus Govt. land to generate resources have been formulated by some Ministries/ Departments. However, no decision about lease, sale of surplus Govt. land has been taken.

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

Plantation Programme

3234. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Horticulture CPWD has launched an ambitious plantation programme for the year 1993-94 as a part of Green Delhi Campaign:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the number of trees and shrubs planted in Delhi, at what expenses and how many of these survived; and

(d) the total number of trees and shrubs in Delhi as on date and how do the same compare with the preceding 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3,35,000 trees and shrubs are proposed to be planted during the year 1993-94.

(c) 57,000 trees and 2,15,000 shrubs have been planted upto October, 1993 in areas falling under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Horticulture, Central P.W.D. The Plantation Programme has been undertaken from out of the maintenance funds of the Directorate and no separate account has been maintained. The survival rate varies between 80-85% in protected areas and 50-55% in unprotected areas.

(d) The number of trees and shrubs planted in areas under the jurisdiction of the Horticulture Directorate during the last three years is given below :

1990-91	2.49 lakhs
1992-92	1.69 lakhs
1992-93	2.60 lakhs

Capacity Utilization of Ordnance Factories

3235. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the installed capacity being utilised at present in different ordnance factories in the country;

(b) whether ordnance factories have been reducing the percentage of utilisation for lack of orders from various other departments;

(c) whether defence preparedness is likely to be affected adversely as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the facts and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) It is not in public interest to disclose the unit-wise capacity utilization.

(b) While there has been reduction in off-take of certain established items and consequent reduction in utilization of capacities in the related areas, efforts have been made with success to secure alternative load to the extent possible to engage the spare capacities.

(c) and (d) The question of affecting defence preparedness does not arise as the defence forces are placing orders regularly on the ordnance factories for different items of ammunition, weapons and other equipments keeping in view their requirement.

Construction of Fly-over in Uttar Pradesh

3236. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has urged the Union Government to construct some fly over in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Surface Transport have informed that there is a proposal for the construction of fly-over at Agra near Bhagwan Cinema on National Highway No. 2. This work is covered under the project

of 4-Landing Mathura-Agra Section-NH-2 under the Loan Assistance Programme of OECF under the 8th Plan.

Infrastructural Facilities for Judiciary

3237. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have evolved a scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 1200 crore to be spent on providing infrastructural facilities for the judiciary during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether the infrastructural facilities for judiciary are likely to help clearing pending cases in the judiciary; 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) to (d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to infrastructural facilities for the judiciary has been approved by the Full Planning Commission. The scheme includes construction of buildings both official and residential covering High Courts and District Courts. The expenditure on the scheme is to be shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. Expenditure of the Union Territories will be met fully by the Centre. The scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 1200 crores during the Eighth Five year Plan. The scheme has been evolved with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases.

Lok Adalats in Gujarat

3238. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of cases settled in the Lok Adalats;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extent the scope of Lok Adalats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) As per information available, 705 Lok Adalats have been organised in Gujarat State as on 30-9-1993, where 99,153 cases were settled.

(c) to (e) Initially, civil, revenue and criminal disputes which are compoundable, were taken up by the Lok Adalats. Now, the Lok Adalats are also taking up Motor Accident Compensation Claims, mutation of land pattes, forest lands, bonded labour, land acquisition, matrimonial and family disputes and bank loan cases.

Allotment of Maruti Vehicles

3239. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ruling of the Supreme Court in 1986 and 1987 revoking quota rule for allotment of Maruti Cars to different category of professionals, has been

implemented by M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 (c) Consequent to becoming a non-Government company, MUL had moved the Supreme Court to vacate its orders regarding guidelines for allotment of vehicles by MUL out of Manufacturers quota. The same have been vacated by the Supreme Court on November, 22, 1993.

Implementation of Arbitration Awards

3240. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of arbitration awards pending implementation by the Central Government;

(b) the dates from which the awards are pending;

(c) the reasons for delay in their implementation; and

(d) the time limit by which the Government propose to implement these awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to
 (c) A statement is enclosed.
 (d) These awards have considerable

financial implications and detailed inter-departmental consultations are required for arriving at a final decision. It is not feasible to indicate any time frame for the implementation of these awards.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF THE AWARDS OF BOARD OF ARBITRATION PENDING IMPLEMENTATION WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Details of the award</i>	<i>Since when pending with the Govt.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay in the implementation</i>
1.	No. 9(a)/80- Working hours of the operative staff and payment of OTA etc. In the Deptt. of Posts and Deptt. of Telecom.	21.2.83	It was earlier decided in 1988 to reject, the award and suitable statements were also laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament proposing rejection. However, as no Resolution has been moved seeking the approval of the Parliament to reject the award it was decided to review the earlier proposal. The matter is still under consideration.
2.	No: 6/81-Raising up of the upper pay limit over time allowance from Rs. 750/- per month to Rs. 900/-	18.10.82	It was earlier decided in 1987 to reject the award and suitable statements were also laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament proposing rejection. However, as no Resolution had been moved seeking the approval of the Parliament to reject the award it was decided to review the earlier proposal. The matter is still under consideration.
3.	No: 1/91- Revision of pay scales of Tailors in Air Force	9-7-92	These awards have considerable financial implications and detailed inter-departmental consultations are required.

Sl. No.	Details of the award	Since when pending with the Govt.	Reasons for delay in the implementation
4.	No: 7/91- Reg. ceiling limit. of OTA for staff car Drivers of the Central Sectt. & Allied offices.	11.3.93	- do -
5.	No: 10/91 - Pay Scale of Draughtsman & Artist/Sr. Draughtsmen working in the O/o RGI.	20.1.93	- do -
6.	No. 11/91 - Pay of Asstts. & Gr. C Stenos on promotion to S.O Grade of CSS & Gr. A or B (merged) of CSS.	23.4.93	- do -
7.	No. 2/92 - Whether Private Secretary (Merged Gr. A&B) of the CSSS working in Ministries/Departments should also be sanctioned special pay on the same basis on which it is paid in the M's office/Cabinet Secretariat.	4.2.93	-do -
8.	No. 8/92 - Night Duty Allowance of Clerks & Peons.	30.7.93	- do -

CBI Inquiry against Maruti Udyog Limited

3241. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has sought permission to register a case against the Director and Managing Director of the Maruti Udyog Limited:

(b) if so, the details of charges levelled against them;

(c) whether the Government have granted permission to register a case against them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (e) Some references have been received from Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI) which are under consideration of the Government.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Scooters India Limited

3243. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Scooters India Limited are being forced to opt for Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have evolved any rehabilitation/retraining scheme for employees seeking voluntary retirement: and

(d) if so, the details is 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.

(c) and (d) The Company has been allotting three wheelers, dealership of spares for SIL products and authorised service station outlets, on merit, against requests of employees retired under the Voluntary Retirement Schemes.

[*Translation*]

Enquiry Report of Rohini Residential Scheme

3244. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned 'Rohini Pariyojna Kee Janch Report Dave ke Pass" appearing in the Navbharat Times dated December 1, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Government have received the report of high power committee of officers constituted to inquire into the allegations of misappropriation in Rohini Residential Scheme of DDA; and

(d) if so the action taken against the guilty officers?

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 following issues have been mentioned in the news item referred to in part (a) of the question :

(i) Poor/sub-standard quality of works in Rohini.

- (ii) Case relating to roadwork in Sector 17, Rohini where the work was shown as executed on paper and bill was passed but actually the work was not executed on site.
- (iii) Alleged irregularities in execution of works in East Zone.

The following actions have been taken on the above issues :

(i) A three member committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Commissioner was constituted on 2/3rd August, 1993 by the orders of Vice Chairman, DDA on the basis of certain news reports about the condition/ construction and maintenance of roads in Rohini.

(ii) An FIR No. 427 dated 19.10.93 was lodged with the Samaipur Badli Station, Delhi against five DDA officials and also against the contractor. All the five DDA officials have been placed under suspension on 27.10.93.

(iii) So far 14 C.T.E. and 12 CE(QC) reports relating to these works have been processed and explanations of the officials have been called.

(c) and (d) The report of the Committee constituted to inquire into the allegations of misappropriation in Rohini Scheme of DDA has been submitted to L.G. on 19.11.93 by the Principal Commissioner, DDA, who was the Chairman of the Committee.

[English]

Enrolment of Government Employees as Advocates

3245. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ)

: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It may take some more time to collect the required information.

Merger of Civil Services

3246. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge IAS, IPS and IFS into a single Service;

(b) whether it is also proposed to merge the Central Service like Indian Revenue Service, Indian Railway Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Postal Services etc.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor stating the difficulties in merging these services when there is a common examination for requirement to all these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and
(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Although a common examination is held for all the services, each of the All India and Central Services stand constituted to discharge distinct and specialised tasks assigned to it and their merger is not possible. Common examination through which recruitment to this service is made has no direct relation to their respective specialised functions and its objective is only to secure for these services the best available talent.

Annual Plan for 1994-95

3247. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAI SARODE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has issued guidelines to the Ministries for formulation of annual plan for 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for formulation of Annual Plan 1994-95 inter alia contain review of 1992-93 and 1993-94 annual plans. Focussing on how the proposals will contribute to the creation of employment opportunities, steps for effective utilisation

of outlays, providing adequate budget provision for externally aided projects and giving special attention to special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The guidelines also indicate making provisions for Science and Technology requirements and Public Sector Undertakings and their plans proposals.

Setting up of Industries in Maharashtra

3248. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received some proposals for setting up of large/heavy industries in Maharashtra during the last three years, till November, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed location of these industries; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) 473 applications for industrial licences have been received during the last three years i.e. from 1991 to 1993 (Upto November) for setting up of industries in Maharashtra.

(b) The above applications were received for Mettallurgical Industries, Telecommunications, Transportation, Industrial Machinery, Fertilizers, Chemicals, Photographic Raw Film & Papers, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Textiles, Paper & Pulp, Sugar Fermentation Industries, Food Processing Industry, Vegetable Oils & Vanaspati, Leather, Leather Goods

Pickers, Cement & Gypsum Products etc. The most preferred districts were Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Sindhudurg, Bhandara, Beed, Jalgoan, Nanded Raigad, Parbhani, Akola, Amravati, Greater Bombay, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nasik, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Thane etc.

(c) Against above 473 applications received, till end of November, 1993, 170 have been issued Letters of Intent, 91 have been rejected, and 97 did not require licence/were withdrawn.

Direct Foreign Investment

3249. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals of direct foreign investment in equity capital, approved during April-September, 1993;

(b) the total amount of foreign investment envisaged in these proposals;

(c) the actual inflow of direct foreign investment during the period January-September, 1993 as estimated by RBI;

(d) the total estimated foreign direct investment in India as on September 30, 1993; and

(e) the estimated outflow on account of repatriation of foreign capital, dividend and royalty during January-September, 1993 as estimated by RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) Government have

approved 380 proposals of direct foreign investment in equity capital during April-September, 1993, envisaging Foreign Direct Investment of Rs. 3544.32 crores.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has estimated Rs. 1388.90 crores of actual inflow of direct Foreign Investment during the period Jan-Sep. 1993.

(d) and (e) These data are not maintained in this Ministry.

Assistance to Small Scale Industry in Andhra Pradesh

3250. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total assistance provided by the Union Government to Andhra Pradesh Government for revival of sick small scale industries during 1992-93; and

(b) the assistance proposed for the year 1993-94?

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

: (a) and (b) SIDBI as well as primary lending institutions (viz. SFCs, SIDCs and Banks) in Andhra Pradesh are providing assistance for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by SIDBI under its Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) of potentially viable sick SSI units in Andhra Pradesh during 1992-93 stood at Rs. 15.79 lakhs and Rs. 31.63 lakhs respectively. SIDBI has not fixed any target for assistance to sick units under RSR.

**Hill Area Development
Programme**

3251.. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State included under the Hill Area Development Programme;

(b) whether Orissa State has not been included under HALF;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to include the State of Orissa under the Hill Area Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented in areas which are called Designated Hill Areas. These include:-

- (i) Two hill districts of Assam - North Cachar and Karbi Anglong;
- (ii) Eight districts of Uttar Pradesh - Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Nainital, Almora and Pithorgarh;
- (iii) Major part of Darjeeling District of West Bengal;
- (iv) Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu; and
- (v) 163 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising parts of Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40

talukas), Tamil Nadu (29 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas). No part of Orissa State is included in Designated Hill Areas which were identified in 1965 by a Committee constituted by the National Development Council.

It has not been possible to extend the Programme to other areas due to resource constraints, nor is any extension contemplated in the Eighth Plan period.

**Incentives to Government
Employees**

3252. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 29, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 8357 regarding incentives to Government employees and state :

(a) whether the requisite examination has since been completed on the Award; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) The Award on encashment of HPL at the time of Superannuation has been accepted by the Govt. and necessary orders have been issued on 6-4-93. As regards the Award on encashment of EL while in service, the Govt. have decided to reject the Award. A statement has accordingly been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9.12.93.

**Losses by Cement Corporation
of India**

3253. SHRI GOPI NATH

GAJAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has been incurring huge losses;

(b) if so, the total accumulated losses of CCI;

(c) since when these losses are being incurred and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of the Corporation?

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 total accumulated losses of CCI as per the audited Balance Sheet is Rs. 178.14 crores as on 31.3.92.

(c) CCI has been incurring losses since its inception except for the years 1971-72, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1979-80 to 1983-84 and 1991-92. The reasons for losses are time & cost over runs of projects, location & infrastructural constraints, lack of optimal capacity utilisation and large overhead costs.

(d) The performance of CCI is being improved by preventive & planned maintenance of the units, improved monitoring & control systems, improved communication systems and better marketing strategies.

Sealing of Border

3254. SHRI GEROGE

FERNANDES:

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the army has successfully identified and sealed all possible infiltration routes along the line of control (LOC) and the international borders;

(b) if so, the extent to which the infiltration has been reduced as a result thereof; and

(c) its impact on the militant movement in the Kashmir Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Likely infiltration routes along the Line of Control and the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir have been identified. Infiltration has been greatly reduced as a result of Army/BSF deployment. However due to the nature of the terrain, it is not possible to completely seal the border. By reducing the infiltration into the Kashmir Valley, the level of militancy has been controlled to a great extent.

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in
Gujarat and Orissa**

3255. SHRI N.J. RATHVA :

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of ex-servicemen have not been rehabilitated so far in Gujarat and Orissa;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the schemes being launched for their rehabilitation and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). 1. As per available information, as on 31.12.1992 there were 2080 ex-servicemen in Gujarat and 6604 in Orissa on the live registers of Zila Sainik Boards.

2. The Central Government have provided 10 percent and 20 percent reservation for ex-servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts, respectively. In Central Government Public Sector Undertakings, including nationalised Banks, 14.5 percent and 24.5 percent reservation for ex-servicemen is provided in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts respectively. The State Government of Gujarat have provided 10 percent and 20 percent reservation in

Group C and Group D posts respectively. The State Government of Orissa have provided 3 percent reservation in Group 'B' Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts.

3. The number of ex-servicemen who have been provided employment in the Central Govt/State Govts./Public Sector Undertakings/Local Bodies, etc., during 1991, 1992 and 1993 (upto June) is as under :-

	Gujarat	Orissa
1991	211	57
1992	110	166
1993 (upto June)	103	29

4. Apart from reservation for employment of ex-servicemen in Central Government, State Governments, PSUs, etc. several self-employment schemes are in operation. The details of ex-servicemen who have been benefited in the States of Gujarat & Orissa from some of the important schemes are as under :-

STATEMENT**(i) Training for self-employment**

	1991-92	1992-93
Orissa	79	186

The State Government of Gujarat has not opted for this scheme.

(ii) Self-employment Schemes

	GUJARAT		Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)
	No. of ex-Servicemen	No. of Ex-Servicemen	
SEMTEX-I Scheme	58		205.52
SEMTEX-II Scheme	17		19.07
	ORISSA		Amount sanction (in lakhs)
	No. of Ex-Servicemen	No. of Ex-Servicemen	
SEMTEX-I Scheme	35		98.73
SEMTEX-II Scheme	12		22.48

[*English*]

Fake Group Housing Societies in Delhi

3256. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of fake group housing societies in Delhi have come to the notice of the Government during the last two years and so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to check such fake group housing societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Performance of Industrial Sector

3257. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a study conducted by the Development Research Group of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the dismal performance of the Indian industry is partly due to bureaucratic rules and regulations and largely due to inflexible production structure;

(b) if so, the details of the study so made;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the measures proposed to make the industrial sector more market oriented with greater productivity and labour friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Major findings of a recent Development Research Group of Reserve Bank of India study "Bridging the Technology-gap. How Dynamic and Far-sighted is the Indian Corporate sector?" undertaken by Dr. (Mrs.) Padmini Swaminathan of Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras, are as follows :-

- (i) the dismal performance of Indian organised industry is only partly due to bureaucratic rules and regulations and largely stems from an inflexible production structure that is unable to adapt rapidly to changing global and domestic environment.
- (ii) the poor quality of state intervention in the economy has been unable to compel the private sector to deliver the goods inspite of substantial state expenditure;
- (iii) there was no realisation of the fact that the labour policy was to be an integral part of the industrial policy if the industrial sector is to become dynamic; and
- (iv) the barrier to a dynamic growth of the Indian economy can to a large extent, be traced to the inability to raise, accept and operationalise the fact that technical change and

productivity is more of a production related problem than the market oriented one.

(d) Policy initiative taken in the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991, the Trade Policy and supporting fiscal and monetary measures announced subsequently in the Budgets 1992-93, 1993-94 are all aimed at accelerating the growth of the industrial production, productivity and improving their international competitiveness. Ministry of Labour is also formulating new Industrial Relations Law with the objectives of increasing productivity, generating employment and establishing harmonious industrial relations.

Joint Ventures with Germany

3258. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federal Republic of Germany has offered more financial packages for supporting viable joint ventures in our small and medium scale industrial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a high level delegation from India visited Germany during September 1993;

(d) if so, whether any agreement has been reached; 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 (e) A FICCI delegation led by Dr. V.L. Dutt, its erstwhile President, visited Germany in September, 1993. No agreement has been arrived at with regard to any financial package supporting viable joint ventures in India. However, during the discussions with KFW, a Federal Government financial German Development Bank, a mention was made about financial support to certain sectors. Small and medium scale viable investment projects were reportedly to get priority.

Solar Water Heating System

3260. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) propose to provide soft loans to manufacture, assemble or installation of solar water heating systems as a measure to promote the use of this renewable energy sources; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir. The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency is already providing soft loans to entrepreneurs for manufacture and installation of solar water heating systems in order to promote the use of solar energy.

(b) The details of financing norms of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT*Iread's Norms of Financing*

	<i>Direct Users</i>	<i>Intermediaries*</i>	<i>Manufactures</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Interest Rate (Inclusive of Interest Tax)	103% ^o	10.30% ^o	15.50% ^o	
On lending interest rate to end users by Intermediaries	N.A.	To Charge maximum of 14.3% p.a. (10.3% * 4%) (Inclusive of interest tax)	N.A.	Intermediaries can charge a maximum of 4% spread over and above interest rate of 10.3% p.a
Rebate on timely repayment	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	
Minimum Promoter's contributions	30%	30%	25%	
Term Loan	Rs. 2.50 lacs and above	Rs. 2.50 lacs and above	Rs. 2.50 lacs and above	
Ceiling on term loan.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Subject to credit rating/ availability of funds/ exposure risk.
Maratorium period (Maximum)	2 Years	1 Year	2 Years	

	<i>Direct Users</i>	<i>Intermediaries*</i>	<i>Manufactures</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Total repayment period (inclusive of moratorium period)	8 years	8 years	8 years	
Empanelment of Intermediaries	N.A.	To be empanelled as per the procedure of Operational Manual.	N.A.	
	N.A. - Not Applicable			

* Intermediaries means one who avails loan from IREDA for onlending to the Users for acquiring Solar Photovoltaic System and Devices such as Corporate Bodies, Manufacturers, Suppliers, Dealers, Stockists, Distributors, Leasing Companies, Financing Companies etc. While selecting intermediaries, preference will be to the companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and registered Cooperative Societies.

Irregularities in DDA

3261. SHRI RAJANATH SONKAR

SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that tenders were awarded by the DDA arbitrarily, in excess of estimated costs as reported in the Indian Express dated August 16, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the matter has since been investigated and if so, with what results; and

(c) the remedial 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) : (a) DDA has reported that tenders are not awarded arbitrarily but on the basis of well laid down procedures.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Construction of Court Buildings

3262. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to provide 50% assistance against the cost of construction of court buildings to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposals received from each State in this regard;

(d) whether the Government propose to make any financial provision in this regard during the financial year 1994-95;

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

(f) 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 centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to infrastructural facilities for the judiciary has been approved by the Full Planning Commission in its meeting held on 23.7.1993. The scheme includes construction of buildings both official and residential covering High Courts and District Courts. The expenditure on the scheme is to be shared by the Central and the State Governments on 50:50 basis. Expenditure of the Union Territories will be met fully by the Centre.

(c) The proposals received from the States in respect of admissible items of expenditure for 1994-95 are given in the Statement attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) The Planning Commission has yet to firmly indicate the Centre's share of assistance.

STATEMENT

PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM THE STATES IN RESPECT OF ADMISSIBLE ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1994-95

	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Financial proposal received for 1994-95 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Assam	204.15
2.	Gujarat	1720.60
3.	Goa	300.00
4.	Haryana	2589.50
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1862.34
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1760.00
7.	Karnataka	3220.40
8.	Kerala	1604.67
9.	Madhya Pradesh	380.00
10.	Maharashtra	2834.38
11.	Manipur	422.20
12.	Nagaland	304.50
13.	Punjab	2500.00
14.	Rajasthan	293.34
15.	Tamil Nadu	1265.27
16.	Tripura	1571.82
17.	Uttar Pradesh	12844.66
18.	West Bengal	338.00

[*English*]

: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

Amendment of Judges Appointment**Rules**

3263. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the rules for appointment of judges in apex courts in the light of recent

Supreme Court's judgement; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court are made in terms of provisions of Article 124 of the Constitution of India. These provisions are not required to be amended in the light of recent Supreme Court's judgement.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Fertilizers

3264. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of fertilizers being produced in different fertilizers plants in the country, alongwith the quantity of each kind;

(b) the present production capacity of Gujarat and KRIBHCO fertilizer plant in Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand/modernise these plants during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; 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) The details of different kinds of fertilizers produced by various fertilizers plants during the current year (April, 1993 to November, 1993) is given below :

<i>Name of the fertilizer product</i>	<i>Production ('000 mt)</i>
Urea	8731.2
Ammonium Sulphate	367.9
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	430.7
Ammonium Chloride	76.2
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	1098.2
Complexes	1697.4
Single Super Phosphates	1075.3

(b) The annual installed capacity of Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co., Ltd.

and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited is given below:

<i>Name of the company</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>'000 MT Annual installed capacity (in terms of product)</i>
Gujarat State Fertilizer	Urea	367.0
Company Limited (Baroda Unit)	Ammonium Sulphate	227.0
	DAP	109.0
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited (Sikka Unit)	DAP	326.0
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd..	Urea	594.0
Bharuch	CAN	143.0
Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, Hazira.	23:23	143.0
	Urea	1452.0

(c) and (d) GSFC is implementing a new 1350 tonnes per day ammonia plant as part of modernisation/expansion of their fertilizer plants. GNFC have already implemented several modernisation schemes in their ammonia plant to increase capacity utilisation and reduce energy consumption. KRIBHCO have also taken steps to modernise their ammonia plants which will increase capacity utilisation and reduce energy consumption. Further, KRIBHCO have a proposal to set up a phosphatic plant at Hazira. It may be mentioned that Fertilizer Industry has been delicensed w.e.f. 24.7.1991. Therefore, private companies can expand/modernise according to their needs and subject to

clearance from environmental angle.

Plan for Scooters India Limited

3265. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the third hearing by BIFR on October 11, 1993 the representative of the Union Government deposed that the Scooters India Limited could be turned into a viable unit with rationalisation of manpower;

(b) if so, whether the Government

have prepared any plan to run this Unit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Grants for Maintenance and Repairs Under Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme

3266. **SHRI ANNA JOSHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the grants for maintenance and repairs to various States under the Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme during 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

High Technology

3267. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international agencies have been attempting to inhibit

the free flow of high technology on "specious grounds";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its likely impact on the scientific and technological development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) to (c) Increasing restrictions on supplies of technology and products are being placed on the country under discriminatory multi-national regimes such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Coordination Committee on Export Control as also bilateral reflections of such restrictive regimes. However, Government is committed to overcoming such restrictions through more intense efforts at domestic technology generation and production to maintain and enhance national self reliance in high technology areas and programmes.

Functioning of Public Sector Undertakings

3268. **SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to oversee the functioning of the Public Sector Enterprises in Central as well as State-sector;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government in this direction; and

(c) the reaction of the State 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) Yes. Sir. Government oversee the functioning of Central PSEs by monitoring the performance, participation in Board deliberations, MOU, etc. Audit by Comptroller and the Vigilance Commissioner under Central Government are also part of monitoring established through interaction with the administrative Ministries. Parliamentary accountability through Committee on Public Undertakings and discussions in Parliament of the functioning of PSEs also form part of performance monitoring. However, autonomy is also vouchsafed through powers exercised and delegated to PSEs for production, purchase, sales, recruitment, etc.

[*Translation*]

Potable Water in Gujarat

3269. SHRI N.J. RATHVA :
SHRI DILEEPBHAI
SANGHANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from Gujarat for supply of potable water and supply of water under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Pending for approval; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) Twelve Schemes were received from the Government of Gujarat. Four schemes have already been approved, two schemes were not approved and comments of the Union Government have been sent on the remaining six schemes, to the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Growth Centre in Verna

3270. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far, for development of growth centre at Verna in Goa and the amount sanctioned so far;

(b) the number of industries set up so far and how many people have been employed by them; and

(c) the total area of land reserved by the Government of Goa for this growth centre?

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 growth centre project at Electronic City, district Verna Plateau has been approved by the Government and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released as Central assistance. The project is to be implemented during the 8th Five Year Plan by the State Government.

(c) The Government of Goa intends to develop the growth centre in an area of 400 hectares.

Renewable Energy Projects

3271. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has extended any assistance for development of renewable energy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IDBI also propose to participate in Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) equity;

(d) if so, whether any programme in this regard has been worked out; and

(e) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank has sanctioned assistance of US \$ 145 million under Renewable Resources Development Project (IREDA). This assistance includes a credit of US \$ 115 million from International Development Association (IDA) and a grant of US \$ 30 million from Global Environment Trust (GET) Fund and Swiss Development Cooperation to implement the project.

(c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

(d) and (e) Does not arise at this stage.

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperatives Ltd.

3272. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. has been making an all round progress in production of fertilizers and membership of co-operatives in recent years;

(b) if so, the details of the present members of IFFCO State-wise;

(c) the amount of dividend paid by IFFCO to the Union Government towards its equity participation during the last three years;

(d) whether IFFCO is considering a number of proposals for modernisation and expansion of some of its plants;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether IFFCO has also under consideration a proposal to set up a joint venture nitrogenous plant outside India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The information is given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Dividend paid to Govt. of India (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1990-91	17.38
1991-92	17.38
1992-93	17.38

(d) and (e) IFFCO is implementing a project for doubling of the existing production capacity of their Aonla Fertilizer Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 960.00 crores. The project will be commissioned in 36 months from zero date of 30.9.1993. The additional urea production from this project will be 7.26 lakh tonnes per annum.

(f) and (g) IFFCO is exploring the possibility of setting up a gas-based nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Iran.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of co-operative societies which are members of IFFCO as on 31st March 1993.

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Societies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1826
2.	Kerala	260
3.	Karnataka	1706
4.	Tamil Nadu	2425
5.	Assam	12
6.	Orissa	288
7.	Tripura	1
8.	West Bengal	925
9.	Gujarat	3873
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2815
11.	Maharashtra	1293
12.	Bihar	1248

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Societies
13.	Uttar Pradesh	4937
14.	Himachal Pradesh	153
15.	Haryana	2005
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	21
17.	Punjab	3120
18.	Rajasthan	3265
19.	Pondicherry	2
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
21.	Goa	7
22.	Delhi	15
23.	Chandigarh	1

Administered Prices of Fertilizers

3273. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to hike administered prices of fertilisers every year in tune with the increase in input prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the price increase is likely to affect only nitrogenous (Urea) fertiliser; 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) At present there is no such decision.

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

Allocation Under IRDP

3274 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation under IRDP, including the contribution by the State for 1993-94; State-wise;

(b) the actual utilisation in Bihar

during 1992-93;

(c) the allocation for Bihar for 1993-94; and

(d) the procedure for the determination of the National, State and district allocations for IRDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (c) Total allocation under IRDP including contribution by the State for 1993-94 statewise, including Bihar, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Against an allocation of Rs. 9778 lakhs to Bihar in 1992-93, utilisation was Rs. 7726.73 (79.02%).

(d) The allocation under IRDP at the national level is discussed at the annual Plan Meeting with the Planning Commission and fixed by the Ministry of Finance in the Central Budget on the basis of availability of resources, estimated requirements etc. The budgetary allocations at the National level provided for in the Central Budget is then allocated by the Ministry of Rural Development to the States on the basis of incidence of poverty as estimated by the Planning Commission. The allocations made to the States are in turn distributed to the districts on the basis of formulae decided by the State Governments for such allocations. These formulae generally take into account factors such as incidence of poverty, SC/ST population, number of blocks in the district etc.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/UT	Total allocation	Central share	State share
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	8416	4208	4208
2. Arunachal Pradesh	685	343	343
3. Assam	2770	1385	1385
4. Bihar	15947	7987	7987
5. Goa	142	71	71
6. Gujarat	3090	1545	1545
7. Haryana	742	371	371
8. Himachal Pradesh	242	121	121
9. J & Kashmir	462	231	231
10. Karnataka	5650	2825	2825
11. Kerala	2056	1028	1028

State/UT	Total allocation	Central share	State share
1	2	3	4
12. Madhya Pradesh	10664	5332	5332
13. Maharashtra	9174	4587	4587
14. Manipur	200	100	100
15. Meghalaya	192	96	96
16. Mizoram	288	144	144
17. Nagaland	300	150	150
18. Orissa	6826	3413	3413
19. Punjab	528	264	264
20. Rajasthan	4430	2215	2215
21. Sikkim	56	28	28
22. Tamil Nadu	7608	3804	3804
23. Tripura	618	309	305
24. Uttar Pradesh	20508	10254	10254
25. West Bengal	7542	3771	3771

State/UT	Total allocation	Central share	State share
1	2	3	4
26. A & N Islands	71	71	-
27. D & N Haveli	15	15	-
28. Dadra & Diu	28	28	-
29. Lakshadweep	7	7	-
30. Pondicherry	58	58	-
All India	109343	54761	54582

[Translation].

Allotment of Land/Flats to Social Organisation

3275. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted an investigating Committee to allot land/flats to social organisations ;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee; and

(c) the name of the social organisations to whom the allotment had been made during the last year ?

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) For screening applications received for allotment of land to Institutions and making recommendations for consideration an orders of the Govt., Land Allotment Committee has been constituted with following composition :

(i)	Secretary, U.D.	Chairman
(ii)	Joint Secretary (Incharge of land)	Member
(iii)	Joint Secretary (Fin.)	Member
(iv)	Chief Architect (CFWD)	Member
(v)	D.G. (Works) or his nominee	Member
(vi)	Vice Chairman, DDA or or his nominee	Member
(vii)	Land & Development Officer-	Member
(viii)	Directo (Incharge of land)-	Member Secy.

(c) During the last year allotments of land have been made to the following :-

[English]

- (i) Bipin Chandra Pal Memorial Trust.
- (ii) Society for waste land development.
- (iii) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Trust.
- (iv) India International Centre.

Government Cases in Courts

3276. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the Government orders or enactments under which Government servants can be authorised

by Government offices to appear or present the Government cases in courts other than Central Administrative Tribunal;

(b) the reaction of the Ministry of Law to the appearance of Government servant in courts; and

(c) the names of the Ministries/Departments/Offices which had taken permission from this Ministry during the last three years to authorise its employees to present/appear in courts than the standing counsels appointed by the Ministry of Law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) : No Government servant, except persons appointed as Government pleaders under Rule 8B of Order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and persons appointed as Prosecutors under sections 24 and 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1974, have been authorised to appear or present the Government cases in courts. This Ministry has not received any proposal from other Ministries/Departments during the last three years seeking permission to authorise Government employees to present/appear in courts.

[*English*]

Medical X-Rays Units

3277. SHRI SARATPATTANAYAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to bring medical X-rays units in the country under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTRY 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) Section 17 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 deals with enforcement of special provisions of safety of radiation generating plants such as medical x-ray units. Appropriate regulations, procedures, codes and guides in implementing radiation safety in medical x-ray installations are already published.

(c) Does not arise.

Poverty Alleviation Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

3278. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any poverty alleviation scheme to the Union Government for World Bank assistance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount involved therein;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the manner in which the loan is proposed to be re-paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Use of I.A.F. Planes/Helicopters by Ministers

(b) to (d) A project proposal entitled 'Andhra Pradesh Poverty Alleviation Project' involving a total investment of Rs. 1149 crores over a period of 4 years was submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for possible World Bank Financial Assistance. The project includes investment in agriculture and related sectors of irrigation, forestry, horticulture, fisheries, education, women and child development, health etc.

The World Bank and reservations for taking up a multi-sector project of this nature, on account of its programmatic and organisational complexity. The Bank have suggested some changes in the design and contents of the project to meet the objective of alleviating poverty in the State. Reaction of State Government to these suggestions is awaited.

3279. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ministers including the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers who have used I.A.F. aeroplanes and helicopter during the period October 1, 1993 to November 30, 1993; and

(b) the expenditure involved in each of these flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Details of Union Ministers including the Prime Minister, and the Chief Ministers, who have requisitioned I.A.F. aircraft/helicopters during the period October 1, 1993 to November 30, 1993, together with the expenditure involved are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Use of IAF aircraft/helicopters during the period from Oct 1, 93 to Nov 30, 93 for official tours by the Union Ministers, including the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers

S. No.	Name of Minister Chief Minister	Expenditure
1.	Shri PV Narasimha Rao Prime Minister	Rs. 44,46,035/-
2.	Shri Arjun Singh Minister for HRD	Rs. 17,35,883/-
3.	Shri PV R Naidu MOS (Power)	Rs. 08,62,423/-
4.	Shri Mallikarjuna Raksha Rayya Mantri	Rs. 45,22,661/-
5.	Shri Rajesh Pilot MOS (Home)	Rs. 01,68,300/-
6.	Shri PM Syeed MOS (Home)	Rs. 08,46,154/-
7.	Smt Jayalalitha CM, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 25,16,963/-

S. No.	Name of Minister Chief Minister	Expenditure
8.	Shri Lalthanhawla CM, Mizoram	Rs. 02,77,555/-
9.	Shri H Saikia CM, Assam	Rs. 05,78,444/-
10.	Shri G Apang CM, Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 07,15,783/-
II		Use of IAF aircraft/helicopters during the period from Oct 1, 93 to Nov 30, 93 for non-official tours by the Prime Minister.
1.	Shri PV Narasimha Rao Prime Minister	Rs. 8,29,63,833/-

[*English*]**Grants Under ARWSP**

3280. SHRI RAMCHANDRA

GHANGARE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the grants being given by the Union Government for maintenance and repairs under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) :

(b) the criteria being followed and the basis on which these grants are given :

(c) whether there is any proposal to change this criteria ;

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) whether the Union Government have received any representations from the Government of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) 10% of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme annual allocation is allowed to be utilised for operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes. This is supplemented by another 10% of the state sector Minimum Needs Programme annual funds. The balance cost of O&M of assets created under Rural Water Supply schemes is to be met out of non-plan funds of the States and cost recovery, if any.

from the users as O&M of assets created in the earlier plan periods is treated as non-plan item of expenditure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The proposal of the State Government was not agreed to.

Reservation in Promotion for SCs/STs

3281. DR. R.P. VALLAL

PERUMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services is applicable to all grades if the promotions are based on the principle of seniority subject to fitness;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the principle of seniority subject to fitness is not applied by any Ministry or their subordinate offices in the matter of promotions within Class-I services.

(c) whether the Government have not yet defined the principle of seniority subject to fitness; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class-I services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

New Delhi, dated the 10th March 1989.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject :PROCEDURE TO BE
OBSERVED BY
D E P A R T M E N T A L
PROMOTION COMMITTEES.

(b) Group 'A' services/posts (Class I Services/ posts) are those which carry higher duties and responsibilities. Therefore, when promotions are made to these services/posts the principle of merit-cum-seniority (Selection) is generally followed. There are, however, a few services/posts where the principle of seniority-cum-fitness is applied in respect of some promotions within Group 'A'.

(c) The principle of seniority subject to fitness (non-selection method) has been defined in para 3 of this Department's O.M.No. F. 22011/5/86-Estt. (D), dated 10.3.89. which has been enclosed as statement -I.

(d) To ensure greater representation of SC/ST in Group 'A' services, a concession has been given vide this Department's O.M. No. 1/9/69-Estt. (SCT), dated 26-3-70 as amended in O.M. No. 1/ 10/74-Estt. (SCT), dated 23-12-74 and O.M. No. 36012/12/88-Estt. (SCT), dated 21-9-88. In ...accordance with the provisions of these O.M., in promotion by selection to posts within Group 'A' which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 5700/- p.m.. the SC/ST officers who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn up, would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion. A copy of O.M. dt. 21-9-88 is enclosed as Statement II.

No. F. 22011/5/86-Estt. D
Government of India
Department of Personnel and Training
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances
and Pensions

The undersigned is directed to say that in modification of existing instruction issued in regard to the subject mentioned above, the following procedure shall be observed by the Departmental Promotion Committees :-

Each Departmental Committee should decide its own method and procedure for objective assessment of the suitability of the candidates. No interviews should be held unless it has been specifically provided for in the recruitment rules for the post/service. Whenever promotions are to be made by the method of 'selection' by DPC and the administrative ministry desires that an interview should form part of the selection process, necessary provision should be made in the recruitment rules.

2.1.1. **Selection Method**

Where promotions are to be made by selection method as prescribed in the recruitment rules, the DPC shall, for the purpose of determining the number of officers who will be considered from out of those eligible officers in the feeder grade(s), restrict the field of choice as under with reference to the number of clear regular vacancies proposed to be filled in the year :

<i>No. of vacancies</i>	<i>No. of officers to be considered</i>
1	5
2	8
3	10
4	3 times the number of vacancies.

GUIDELINES FOR DPCs

2.1.2. At present DPCs enjoy full discretion to devise their own method and procedures for objective assessment of the suitability of candidates who are to be considered by them. In order to ensure greater selectivity in matters of promotions and for having uniform procedures for assessment by DPCs, fresh guidelines are being prescribed. The matter has been examined and the following broad guidelines are laid down to regulate the assessment of suitability of candidates by DPCs.

2.1.3. While merit has to be recognised and rewarded, advancement in an officer's career should not be regarded as a matter of course but should be earned by dint of hard work, good conduct and result oriented performance as reflected in the annual confidential reports and based on strict and rigorous selection process.

2.1.4. Government also desires to clear the misconception about "Average" performance. While "Average" may not be taken as an adverse remark in respect of an officer, at the same time, it cannot be regarded as complimentary to the officer, as "Average" performance should be regarded as routine and undistinguished. It is only performance that is above

average and performance that is really noteworthy which should entitle an officer to recognition and suitable rewards in the matter of promotion.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

2.2.1. Confidential Rolls are the basic inputs on the basis of which assessment is to be made by each DPC. The evaluation of CRs should be fair, just and non-discriminatory. Hence-

- (a) The DPC should consider CRs for equal number of years in respect of all officers considered for promotion subject to (c) below.
- (b) The DPC should assess the suitability of the officers for promotion on the basis of their service record and with particular reference to the CRs for 5 preceding years. However, in cases where the required qualifying service is more than 5 years, the DPC should see the record with particular reference to the CRs for the years equal to the required qualifying service. (If more than one CR has been written for a particular year, all the CRs for the relevant year shall be considered together as the CR for one year).

- (c) Where one or more CRs have not been written for any reason during the relevant period, the DPC should consider the CRs of the years preceding the period in question and if in any case even these are not available the DPC should take the CRs of the lower grade into account to complete the number of CRs required to be considered as per (b) above. If this is also not possible, all the available CRs should be taken into account.
- (d) Where an officer is officiating in the next higher grade and has earned CRs in that grade, his CRs in that grade may be considered by the DPC in order to assess his work, conduct and performance, but no extra weightage may be given merely on the ground that he has been officiating in the higher grade.
- (e) The DPC should not be guided merely by the overall grading, if any, that may be recorded in the CRs, but should make its own assessment on the basis of the entries in the CRs, because it has been noticed that sometimes the overall grading in a CR may be inconsistent with the grading under various parameters or attributes.
- (f) If the Reviewing Authority or the Accepting authority as the case may be has over-ruled the Reporting Officer or the Reviewing authority as the case may be, the remarks of the latter authority should be taken as the final remarks for the purposes of assessment provided it is

apparent from the relevant entries that the higher authority has come to a different assessment consciously after due application of mind. If the remarks of the Reporting Officer, Reviewing authority and Accepting authority are complementary to each other and one does not have the effect of over-ruling the other, then the remarks should be read together and the final assessment made by the DPC.

2.2.2. In the case of each officer, an overall grading should be given. The grading shall be one among (i) Outstanding (ii) Very Good (iii) Good (iv) Average (v) Unfit.

2.2.3. Before making the overall grading after considering the CRs for the relevant years, the DPC should take into account whether the officer has been awarded any major or minor penalty or whether any displeasure of any superior officer or authority has been conveyed to him as reflected in the ACRs. The DPC should also have regard to the remarks against the column on integrity.

2.3.1. The list of candidates considered by the DPC and the overall grading assigned to each candidate, would form the basis for preparation of the panel for promotion by the DPC. The following principles should be observed in the preparation of the panel :

- (i) Having regard to the levels of the posts to which promotions are to be made, the nature and importance of duties attached to the posts a benchmark grade would be determined for each category of posts for which promotions are to

be made by selection method. For all Group 'C' Group 'B' and Group 'A' posts upto (and excluding) the level of Rs. 3700-5000 excepting promotions for induction to Group 'A' posts or Services from lower groups, the bench mark would be 'Good'. All officers whose overall grading is equal to or better than the bench mark should be included in the panel for promotion to the extent of the number of vacancies. They will be arranged in the order of their inter-se seniority in the lower category without reference to the overall grading obtained by each of them provided that each one of them has an overall grading equal to or better than the bench mark of 'good'.

Wherever promotions are made for induction to Group 'A' posts or Services from lower groups, the bench mark would continue to be 'good'. However, officers graded as 'outstanding' would rank en bloc senior to those who are graded as 'Very Good' and officers graded as 'Very Good' would rank en bloc senior to those who are graded as 'Good' and placed in the select panel accordingly upto the number of vacancies, officers with same grading maintaining their inter se seniority in the feeder post.

(ii) In respect of all posts which are in the level of Rs. 3700-5000 and above, the benchmark grade should be 'Very Good'. However, officers who are graded as "Outstanding" would rank en bloc senior to those who are graded as 'Very Good' and placed in the select panel accordingly upto the number

of vacancies, officers with same grading maintaining their inter se seniority in the feeder post.

- (iii) Appointments from the panel shall be made in the order of names appearing in the panel for promotion.
- (iv) Where sufficient number of officers with the required benchmark grade are not available within the zone of consideration, officers with the required benchmark will be placed on the panel and for the unfilled vacancies, the appointing authority should hold a fresh D.P.C. by considering the required number of officers beyond the original zone of consideration.

2.3.2. (i) In promotions by selections to posts/services within Group 'A' which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 5700/- p.m. in the revised scale, the SCs/STs officers, who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn up, would notwithstanding the prescription of 'benchmark' be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

- (ii) In promotion by selection to posts/services from Group 'C' to Group 'B' within Group 'B' and from Group 'B' to the lowest rung in Group 'A', selection against vacancies reserved for SCs and STs will be made only from those SCs/STs officers, who are within the normal zone of consideration prescribed vide the Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 22011/3/76-Estt. (D) dated 24th December, 1980. Where adequate number of SCs/

STs candidates are not available within the normal field of choice, it may be extended to five times the number of vacancies and the SCs/ STs candidates are not available within the normal field of choice, it may be extended to five times the number of vacancies and the SCs/ STs candidates (and not any other) coming within the extended field of choice, should also be considered against the vacancies reserved for them. If candidates from SCs/STs obtain on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority, on the same basis as others, less number of vacancies than the number reserved for them, the difference should be made up by selecting candidates of these communities, who are in the zone of consideration, irrespective of merit and 'bench mark' but who are considered fit for promotion. Officers belonging to SC/ST selected for promotion against vacancies reserved for them from within the extended field of choice would however be placed en bloc below all the other officers selected from within the normal field of choice.

(iii) As regards promotions made by selection in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts/services, Select List of SCs/STs officers should be drawn up separately in addition to the general select list, to fill up the reserved vacancies. SCs/STs officers, who are within the normal zone of consideration, should be considered for promotion along with and adjudged on the same basis as others and those SCs and STs amongst them, who are selected on that basis may be included in the general Select List in addition to their being considered for inclusion in the separate Select Lists for SCs and STs respectively. In the separate Select Lists drawn

up respectively for SCs and STs, officers belonging to the SCs and STs will be adjudged separately amongst themselves and not alongwith others and, if selected, they should be included in the concerned separate list, irrespective of their merit as compared to other officers and the bench mark. If candidates from SCs/STs obtain on the basis of their position in the aforesaid general list, lesser number of vacancies than are reserved for them, the difference should be made up by selected candidates of these communities in the separate Select Lists for SCs and STs respectively. •

PREPARATION OF YEARWISE PANNELS BY DPC WHERE THEY HAVE NOT MET FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS

2.4.1. Where for reasons beyond control, the DPC could not be held in an year(s), even though the vacancies arose during that year (or years), the first DPC that meets thereafter should follow the following procedure :

- (i) Determine the actual number of regular vacancies that arose in each of the previous year(s) immediately preceding and the actual number of regular vacancies proposed to be filled in the current year separately.
- (ii) Consider in respect of each of the years those officers only who would be within the field of choice with reference to the vacancies of each year starting with the earliest year onwards.
- (iii) Prepare a 'Select List' by placing the select list of the earlier year above the one for the next year and so on.

2.4.2. Where a DPC has already been held in a year and further vacancies

arise during the same year due to death, resignation, voluntary retirement, etc. or because the vacancies were not intimated to the DPC due to error or omission on the part of the Department concerned, the following procedure should be followed :

(i) Vacancies due to death, voluntary retirement, new creations, etc., clearly belong to the category which could not be foreseen at the time of placing facts and material before the DPC. In such cases, another meeting of the DPC should be held for drawing up a panel for these vacancies as these vacancies could not be anticipated at the time of holding the earlier DPC. If, for any reason, the DPC cannot meet for the second time, the procedure of drawing up of year-wise panels may be followed when it meets next for preparing panels in respect of vacancies that arise in subsequent year(s).

(ii) In the second type of cases of non-reporting of vacancies due to error or omission (i.e., though the vacancies were there at the time of holding of DPC meeting they were not reported to it) it results in injustice to the officers concerned by artificially restricting the zone of consideration. The wrong done cannot be yearwise panel. In all such cases, a review DPC should be held keeping in mind the total vacancies of the year.

2.4.3. For the purpose of evaluating the merit of the officers while preparing yearwise panels, the scrutiny of the record of service of the officers should be limited to the records that would have been available had the DPC met at the appropriate time. For instance for preparing a panel relating to the vacancies of 1978 the latest available records of service of the officers either upto

December 1977 or the period ending March, 1978 as the case may be, should be taken into account and not the subsequent ones. However, if on the date of the meeting of the DPC, departmental proceedings are in progress and under the existing instructions sealed cover procedure is to be followed, such procedure should be observed even if departmental proceedings were not in existence in the year to which the vacancy related. The officer's name should be kept in the sealed cover till the proceedings are finalised.

2.4.4 While promotions will be made in the order of the consolidated select list, such promotions will have only prospective effect even in cases where the vacancies relate to earlier year(s).

3. Non-Selection Method:

Where the promotions are to be made on 'Non-selection' basis according to Recruitment Rules, the DPC need not make a comparative assessment of the records of officers and it should categorise the officers as 'fit' or 'not yet fit' for promotion on the basis of assessment of their record of service. While considering an officer 'fit', guidelines in para 2.1.4. should be borne in mind. The officers categorised as 'fit' should be placed in the panel in the order of their seniority in the grade from which promotions are to be made.

4. These instructions will take effect from 1st April, 1989.
5. Ministries/Departments are requested to bring these instructions to the notice of all concerned, including their attached and subordinate offices, for

guidance and also to ensure their compliance.

(S.K. PARTHASARATHY)
JOINT SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

STATEMENT - II

*Department of Personnel & Training O M
No. 36012/12/88-Estt. (SCT), dated
21.9.88.*

Subject :Concessions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion by selection - posts within Group A (Class I).

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to the Ministry of Home Affairs O M No. 1/9/69-Estt. (SCT), dated 26th March, 1970 as amended vide O.M. No. 1/10/74-Estt. (SCT), dated 23rd December, 1974 according to which in promotions by selection to posts within Group A (Class I) which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2250/- (pre revised), the SC/ST officers, who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn up, would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion. The scales of pay of group. A post have been revised on the basis of the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission. It has, therefore, been decided that orders contained in the aforesaid O.M. would apply to promotions by selection to posts within Group A carrying an ultimate salary of Rs. 5700/- or less in the revised scale of pay.

2. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to bring the above decision to the notice of all concerned.

Competitive Examinations in NIC

3282. SHRI. K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM : Will the Minister of

PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether competitive exams to certain posts have been conducted on computers with the help of National Informatics Centre;

(b) If so, the examinations/tests conducted so far;

(c) whether this method has been successful;

(d) whether there are any complaint from any quarters against these examinations; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Recruitment test for the posts of (i) Scientific Officer/Engineer Grade 'SB' In National Informatics Centre (MIC) conducted during July, 1993 and (ii) Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners under the auspices of UPSC conducted during September, 1993.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Human Based Generation

3283. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted any Task Force on tapping the Vast potential of human based generation;

(b) whether the Task Force has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the

action taken by the Government thereon?

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. The Ministry has not set up any Task Force on Human based generation of energy.

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

Delimitation of Constituencies in Delhi

3284. SHRIMATI KRISHANENDRA KAUR (DEEPA)
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about large scale irregularities in the delimitation of constituencies in Delhi;

(b) the nature of these complaints and facts thereof;

(c) whether at least eight such constituencies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes, where their population is less than even thirteen per cent whereas constituencies where their population is between forty to sixty per cent have not been reserved for them;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Rural Development in Gujarat

3285. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan to accelerate the pace of rural development in Gujarat during the next financial year has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details of various welfare programmes/rural development schemes; and

(c) the total outlay, indicating, contribution made by each State/Union Government and outside agencies like World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c) Major rural development schemes being implemented in the State of Gujarat are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); and (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). These schemes will continue to be implemented during the next financial year as well. Under IRDP, assistance is given in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit by banks to a target group of beneficiaries to enable them to cross the poverty line. Similarly, JRY aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons below the poverty line in the rural areas. Further, a new scheme called 'Employment Assurance Scheme' (EAS) has been introduced from 2nd October, 1993 in 1m752 RPDS (Revamped Public Distribution System) blocks in the country. This scheme aims at providing 100 day of

unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it. Under the scheme, 97 RPDS blocks are to be covered in the State of Gujarat. The ARWSP aims at providing safe drinking water to all villages in the State. The total outlay for Gujarat in respect of the above schemes has not been finalized for the next financial year.

EC TV Service Centres

3286. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether EC TV service centres under ECIL, New Delhi have hired some private service engineers to despose of complaints and there are very few regular services engineers on the payrolls of the Company;

(b) if so, the rates charged by them per visit from the company;

(c) whether the services of these hired engineers are unsatisfactory and they use bogus spare parts in connivance with EC employees; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the erring service engineers and employees?

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) EC TV service centre in New Delhi had engaged Technicians on contract basis known as licences for attending to customer complaints at residences only. ECIL's service centre also has adequate number of regular service Technicians and Engineers on the pay roll of the corporation to attend to complaints at residences and in service centres.

(b) Rates paid to the service licences for TV sets allotted to them which are in the warranty period or under service contract regardless of the fact whether there is any complaint or not in respect of TVs allotted are :

1. Rs. 200/- per set per year for remote colour TV.
2. Rs. 185/- per set per year for non-remote colour TV.
3. Rs. 110/- per set per year for 21" Black and White TV.
4. Rs. 96/- per set per year for 14" Black & White TV.

For the casual complaints not under warranty or service contract attended by the service licences the Company pays as under :

1. Rs. 45/- for Black and White TV set.
2. Rs. 60/- for colour TV set.

(c) The performance of service licences was found unsatisfactory bringing bad name to the company. There were number of complaints from customers and dealers against them. Some of the licences were found to use parts procured from the market rather than genuine spare parts made available in ECIL service centre.

(d) The Corporation has decided not to enter into fresh contract with service licences whose performance and behaviour towards customers were unsatisfactory. Servicing is now being done by ECIL's regular Engineers and Technicians.

Review of RGNDWM

3287. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO :
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a three member team of experts to review the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Expert Team has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government propose to make any modification in RGNDWM; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A six member team of experts was constituted to review the performance of mini mission projects, detailed technical, financial and organisational evaluation of mini-mission programme with recommendations for its restructuring and additional coverage if any, and the following other specific subjects :

- (i) Reasons for re-emergence of 'No Source' category villages.
- (ii) Sustainability of water supply system with reference to Technical, Financial, Organisational and environmental aspects.
- (iii) Extent of integration of drinking water supply component with other related components;
- (iv) Success in evolving an appropriate technology mix for rural water supply;

(v) The impact of Sub Missions and their technical and financial viability and their acceptability to the people and strategies for the future of the Sub-Mission programme; and

(vi) Adequacy of present arrangements for operations and maintenance of the assets created for the Rural Water Supply.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal at this stage to make any modification in RGNDWM.

(f) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries

3288. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports from Small Scale Industries are more as compared to these by large scale industrial sector;

(b) if so, the details of exports made by SSI during the last three, years and their percentage in the total export earnings; and

(c) the capital investment and employment generation in small scale sector vis-a-vis capital investment and employment generation in large scale industrial sector?

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, if the exports of manufactured goods from small scale sector are clubbed together with exports of Handicrafts.

(b) (Value in Rs. crores)

Year	Total Exports of manufactured Goods	Exports of manufactured goods from SSI Sector including Handicrafts	%age Share of SSI Sector including Handicrafts in total exports of manufactured goods
1989-90	20559.00	12924.10	62.56
1990-91	23736.00	14792.32	62.32
1991-92	32693.00	20347.96	62.24

(c) Total employment in Small Scale Sector has been estimated as 129.80 lakhs persons and 134.06 lakhs persons for the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. Comparative data for large scale sector are not available for these years. While absolute investment figures for large scale sector and small scale sector are not available, as per ASI data for the year 1987-88 the per unit investment (written down value) in large scale units was Rs. 1059.86 lakhs compared with per unit investment of Rs. 11.57 lakhs in small scale units registered under the Factories Act.

Electricity Through Non-Conventional Energy Sources

3289. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of electricity from the non-conventional energy sources at present;

(b) whether the private entrepreneurs have offered for this venture; and

(c) if so, the details of private sectors taking interest for production of power through non-conventional energy sources?

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 electricity generating capacity of about 200 MW has so far been installed based on non-conventional energy sources.

(b) and (c) A new market orientation strategy has been evolved by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for setting up power projects based on non-conventional energy sources with active private sector participation and through joint ventures. A total private sector wind power capacity of 29 MW has already been installed and 24 MW is under installation. Proposals of aggregate capacity of over 500 MW are being discussed by the private sector with the concerned State Governments. A total capacity of 130 MW has already been allotted for private sector small hydro projects, and a further capacity of 35 MW is under discussion.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Uttar Pradesh

3290. SHRI UDAI PRATAP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20 per cent of the amount given under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Uttar Pradesh is spent on digging of wells:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the record is maintained to ascertain the extent of work done under this programme; and

(d) if so, the number of wells dug in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years and the percentage of amount to the total amount given under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana utilised for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) 20% of the total allocated funds to a State under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was earmarked for implementation of Million Wells Scheme (MWS), under which open irrigation wells were provided to poor small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers free of cost.

From 1993-94, the funds earmarked

for MWS has been raised from 20% to 30% of the allocation of the State and its coverage extended to non SC, ST, rural poor also, subject to the condition that benefits to non-SCs/STs and bonded labourers does not exceed 10% of the total allocation.

Where wells are not feasible due to geological factors, the funds allocated under MWS are permitted to be used for other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structure and also for development of lands of the target group.

(c) and (d) The progress under MWS is monitored by Government of India through Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. Each District Rural Development Agency/Zilla Parishad/Village Panchayat is also required to maintain the record of assets created under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana including that of wells constructed under MWS. Number of wells constructed in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the percentage of amount utilised for MWS to total amount given under the Yojana are as under :

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of wells constructed</i>	<i>% of utilisation under MWS to the total funds provided under JRY</i>
1.	1991-92	8780	28.15%
2.	1992-93	5437	26.61%

Managers in Companies

3291. SHRI PARASRAM

BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise provisions on managerial remuneration in companies; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the

present procedure followed and the new provision proposed to be added in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing Schedule-XIII to the Companies Act, 1956 stipulates that the salary shall be within the ceiling limits laid down in the tables included in Part-II of the said Schedule. The perquisites shall be restricted to an amount equal to the annual salary or Rs. 4,50,000/- per annum, whichever is less.

The salient features of the proposed amendment in Schedule-XIII to the Act are as under :

- (i) The existing ceiling limits provided in Schedule-XIII on remuneration of managerial personnel in companies with adequate net profits would be withdrawn. As a result thereof, such companies would have the freedom to determine remuneration package(s) for their managerial personnel within the limits laid down in Section 309 of the Act (viz. 5% of the net profits where there is only one managerial person and 10% of the net profits where there are more than one managerial person).
- (ii) The ceiling limits in Schedule-XIII on managerial remuneration will continue to operate in relation to managerial personnel in loss-making companies or companies with inadequate net profits. However, the existing sub-ceilings on salary and specified perquisites

would be withdrawn, giving necessary freedom to such companies to work out suitable remuneration package(s) for their managerial personnel within the total ceiling limits on remuneration prescribed in Schedule-XIII.

USA Investment

3292. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have allowed the existence of USA companies with unlimited liability in the country against its earlier plans, but with the restrictions;

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

(c) the reasons there-for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) Some foreign investors intending to set-up and operate power plants in India have requested to amend clauses 25 and 45 of the Companies Bill, 1993 so that the existing facility of incorporating unlimited companies could continue without change. The rationale behind this is that US Tax Law often recognises (and taxes) Foreign sourced income in an adverse manner unless a company can be classified as a partnership firm for US Tax purposes and this is possible if the Company is incorporated with unlimited liability. The request of foreign investors has been noted and will be given due consideration by the Government alongwith other suggestions received for amendment in the Companies Bill, 1993.

PSU Shares

3293. SHRI SYED

SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector undertaking which have undergone partial disinvestment upto September 30, 1993 under the N.E.P;

(b) the total number of shares and the number of shares in private hands as on September 30, 1993 in each such PSU;

(c) the total sale proceeds of shares, undertaking-wise;

(d) whether uniform procedure for disinvestment has been worked out taking into account the comments by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India: and

(e) the names of public sector undertakings which are likely to undergo

partial disinvestment during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Till 31.9.1993, the Government has disinvested the shares of 32 PSUs realising an amount of Rs. 3038 crores and Rs. 1912 crores in 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. The list of PSUs; the number of shares sold and the amount realised against each PSU during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 is as per attached statements I and II respectively. During 1991-92, as the shares were sold in bundles of PSUs, no details of the sale proceeds, undertaking-wise, is available. The Budget Speech for 1993-94 announced the intention of Government to mobilise Rs. 3500 crores by way of disinvestment of PSU shares. Modalities and enterprises to be disinvested during 1993-94 are being worked out.

STATEMENT-I*List of PSEs whose shares have been disinvested in 1991-92*

S. No.	Name of the PSE	No. of shares sold (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd	127.68
2.	Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.	0.13
3.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn.	3.34
4.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	100.00
5.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	60.00
6.	Videssh Sanchay Nigam Ltd.	120.00
7.	State Trading Corpn.	23.93
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	489.52
9.	Shipping Corp. of India	522.46
10.	Indian Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd.	372.00
11.	HMT Ltd.	42.68

S. No.	Name of the PSE	No. of shares sold (in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
12.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	4.02
13.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	160.00
14.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	42.19
15.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	175.38
16.	Arrow Yule	10.15
17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	98.70
18.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	16.69
19.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	193.16
20.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	1200.00
21.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	311.36
22.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1990.75
23.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	717.91
24.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	351.00
25.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	807.46

S. No.	Name of the PSE	No. of shares sold (in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
26.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	399.61
27.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	111.63
28.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	52.32
29.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	191.90
30.	CMC Ltd.	25.28
		<hr/> 3721.25

STATEMENT-II*List of Disinvested Public Sector Undertaking-1992-93.*

S. No	Name	No. of shares sold	Amount of sale (Rs. in coreres)
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	0.11	8.21
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	0.50	331.18
3.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	1.08	45.40
4.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	0.05	1.30
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	0.34	8.07
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	0.64	331.85
7.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	2.10	81.55
8.	HMT Ltd.	0.42	23.39
9.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	0.17	15.63
10.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12.99	244.20
11.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.03	0.72

S. No.	Name	No. of shares sold	Amount of sale (Rs. in coreres)
12.	National Mineral Dev. Corpn Ltd.	0.21	17.88
13.	Nevveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	3.26	70.43
14.	rashtiya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd	1.02	30.36
15.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.03	2.25
16.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	21.99	700.09
		44.94	1912.51

Transport Development Project for Railways

3294. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared a Transport Development Project for local railways :

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has agreed to assist this project ; and

(c) whether the Mumbai (Bombay) local Railways (W.R. & C.R.) projects have been included in this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The project proposal for improvement in urban transport in Bombay Metropolitan Region has been received from the Government of Maharashtra. The project proposal, i.e. Bombay Urban Transport Project-II (BUTP-II), includes provision of additional fly-overs, roads and improvement in the existing road network ; augmentation of the existing sub-urban railways (Western & Central) in Bombay and additional sub-urban railway lines in the city. Discussions have been held between Government of Maharashtra, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Railways and World Bank officials regarding financing of BUTP-II Project with a view to evolve a financing package for BUTP-II.

Distribution of Agricultural Land

3295. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government, with the assistance of Planning Commission, have decided to provide agricultural land to landless labourers;

(b) whether the Government have received any report from the States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide agricultural land to landless labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) The Government, under the programme for distribution of ceiling surplus land, have been providing land to the landless rural poor. The process of distribution of such land by the State Governments is periodically reported to the Central Government.

(c) Under the programme of distribution of ceiling surplus land, out of an area of 73.85 lakh acres declared surplus, 64.35 lakh acres has been taken possession of and 50.50 lakh acres has been distribution to 48.77 lakh beneficiaries. Under the programme of distribution of Government Wasteland and Bhoojan Land, an areas of 127.430 lakh acres and 23.30 lakh acres has been distributed respectively.

(d) The subject of distribution of ceiling surplus land. Government Wasteland and Bhoojan land has been discussed from time to time at various for a including the Conferences of Revenue Ministers/Chief Ministers. State Governments have been requested to

distribute the available ceiling surplus land, Government Wasteland and Bhoojan land to the eligible rural poor expeditiously.

also suggested to them that acquisition of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes for housing schemes be totally prohibited.

Regulation of Land Laws

3296. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given some directions to the State Governments for enacting laws to prevent acquisition of tribal land and surplus land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States where such laws have not been enacted;

(d) the acreage of land acquired under the said laws, Statewise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the hurdles in implementing the laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) to (c) States have been advised to prevent indiscriminate acquisition of land of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes for public purpose under the land acquisition laws by drastically restricting such acquisition to a minimum number of situations i.e. to only cases of exceptional and unavoidable nature. It was

In case of acquisition of surplus land under the State laws for ceiling on agricultural holdings, the land which is above the prescribed ceiling limits is acquired under such laws in the States and there are no exceptions providing for prevention of acquisition of such surplus land.

The ceiling laws have been enacted by all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

(d) The land taken possession of State-wise under the land ceiling laws since inception till June, 1993 is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The Statement have been advised at various for a including Conferences of Revenue Ministers and Chief Ministers to take measures for effective implementation of ceiling laws. These measures include expeditious disposal of litigation cases, distribution of surplus land, constitution of Tribunals under Article 323 B of the Constitution or requesting respective High Courts for constitution of Special Benches for disposal of cases where their number is large.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA TAKEN POSSESSION OF SINCE INCEPTION OF THE SCHEME UNDER THE LAWS ON CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS TILL JUNE, 1993.

S.No.	States/UTs	Area taken possession (in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571632
2.	Assam	565387
3.	Bihar	399932
4.	Gujarat	155919
5.	Haryana	115935
6.	Himachal Pradesh	281462
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	450000
8.	Karnataka	159716
9.	Kerala	93761
10.	Madhya Pradesh	278118
11.	Maharashtra	648366
12.	Manipur	1685
13.	Orissa	163195
14.	Punjab	104791
15.	Rajasthan	551842
16.	Tamil Nadu	171114
17.	Tripura	1944
18.	Uttar Pradesh	508200
19.	West Bengal	1200974
20.	D&N Haveli	9305
21.	Delhi	394
22.	Pondicherry	1207
Total :		6434879

**Proposals for Joint Venture Projects
from Australian Companies**

3297. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from some Australian companies for setting up of joint venture projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, during the post policy period, Government have received and approved 31 proposals from Australian companies for setting up of joint venture projects in the country, envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 91.02 crores, till the end of November, 1993.

The details of foreign direct investment proposals cleared viz., name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator and the country to which it belongs, item of manufacture and amount of foreign investment involved in each proposal, are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their Monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

Central Investment Subsidy

3298. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims received from the Gujarat Government that are pending with Union Government for Central Investment Subsidy;

(b) the reasons for keeping the claims pending;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow these claims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No eligible claim of Central Investment Subsidy received from the State Government of Gujarat is pending with the Union Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Small industries by Self-Employed persons in Madhya Pradesh

3299. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special scheme to set up small industries for the self-employed persons in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has also issued instructions to the branches of the banks for providing

necessary amount to these industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Govt. have launched Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana with a view to provide self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories in the country.

(b) The details of PMRY Scheme are enclosed in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India has directed all Indian scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural banks) to issue suitable instruction to their branches to effectively participate and implement the scheme. The banks have been participating in the implementation of the Scheme.

STATEMENT

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is being implemented with effect from 2nd Oct., 1993 with a view to provide self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth in the country including Madhya Pradesh.

The PMRY has been designed to provide employment to more than a million persons by setting up of 7 lakh micro enterprises during VIIIth five year plan through industry, service and business. The scheme also seeks to associate reputed non-governmental organisation in implementation of PMRY scheme especially in the selection, training of entrepreneur and preparation of project profiles. The scheme intends to cover

urban areas only during 1993-94 and whole of the country from 1994-95 when the existing self-employment scheme for educated unemployed Youth (SEEUY) will also be subsumed in PMRY.

Any unemployed educated person living in any part of the country rural or urban, within 18-35 years of age, matric (passed or failed) or ITI passed or having undergone Govt. sponsored technical courses for minimum duration of 6 months, being a permanent resident of the area for atleast 3 years, having family income not exceeding Rs. 24,000 per annum, and not being a defaulter to any nationalised bank/financial institution/cooperative bank, will be eligible for assistance under the scheme. The scheme envisages 22.5% reservation for SC/ST and 27% for more than 30% enterprises should be from business sector.

Projects upto Rs. 1 lakh are covered under the scheme in case of individuals. If two or more eligible persons join together in a partnership, the project with higher costs would also be covered, provided that the share of each person in the project cost is Rs. 1 lakh or less. The entrepreneur is required to contribute 5% of the project cost as margin money in cash. The loan would not require any collateral guarantee. Apart from personal guarantee, assets created under the scheme would be hypothecated/mortgaged/pledged to the banks. Govt. of India would provide a subsidy @ 15% of the project cost subject to the ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- per entrepreneur. The scheme envisages training for entrepreneur after the loan is sanctioned.

NRI Investment in Gujarat

3300. SHRI AGNIHOTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up industries on large scale in Gugarat from NRI's investment next year;

(b) if so, the extent of foreign investment proposal to be made alongwith the number of industries to be set up;

(c) whether the Union Government have accorded their approval for such investments and for setting up the industries in the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d) According to the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, entrepreneurs are not required to obtain an Industrial Licence except for a short list of 16 industries for setting up of industries. They are required to file only a Information Memorandum for all delicensed sectors etc. Applications from NRIs and other external investors for setting up industries requiring compulsory licensing are considered on merit by the Government in accordance with the policy in force. NRIs OCBs predominantly owned by them have been permitted to invest upto 100% foreign equity in high priority and other industries with full benefits of repatriation of capital invested and income accruing therefrom subject to certain conditions. Since the announcement of New Industrial Policy, Government have accorded 35 approvals for NRI investment of Rs. 9595.15 lakhs for setting up of industries in Gujarat in various sectors viz. Textile, Hotel, Newsprint, Granite, Petroleum etc.

[*English*]

Employees Taken on Loan

3300-A. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision in the rules for taking employees from one department to another on extra payment ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the existing orders on the subject keeping in view the economic situation of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employees are appointed on a temporary basis to ex-cadre posts outside the normal field of deployment. An employee on deputation has an option to draw either the pay in the scale of pay of the deputation post or his basic pay in the parent cadre plus deputation (duty) allowance. The deputation (duty) allowance is 5% of the employee's basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 p.m. when the transfer is within the same station and 10% subject to maximum of Rs. 500 p.m. in all other cases.

(c) and (d) The rates of deputation (duty) allowance are based on the recommendation of the 4th Pay Commission. There is no proposal under consideration of the Govt. to review these orders.

12.00 hrs.

[Transalation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when we gathered in your chamber as the members of BAC, it was suggested that time should be allotted to discuss the report of Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding the security scam. At the same time it was felt that one day would not suffice. It was decided that the House will not sit on 24th. We would like the people to go to their native places on 24th and celebrate Christmas. However, people do want report on security scam to be discussed. Now there is a proposal that the House should not sit on 24th, 25th and 26th but the House, should not be adjourned sine die, the session be extended for three days from 27th to 29th, specially to discuss the JPC report.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this report has historical value. It is a report based on unanimous decision. Such a big security scam did not take place ever before. The countrymen would like to know if the Parliament is discharging its responsibility by discussing the matter. We would also like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. I feel that the ruling party would have no objection if the House sits for three more days and discuss the report extensively.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been pointed out by the leader of the opposition Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and also the Members of the House feel that since the report of JPC has been submitted and also published in the newspapers at large scale, the hon. members have to study each and every aspect of it minutely. Therefore an extensive discussion should be held on the report. It is a scam involving crores of rupees. I

would like to submit that we should not delay the discussion in this regard, rather we should investigate every aspect of it. The Hon. Prime Minister is present in the House. He had also stated that no person howsoever big he may be, would be spared.

Therefore, I would like to submit that the suggestion given by Shri Atal Bihari Vajapayee is good, which would help in studying and discussing every aspect of the matter properly and also in exposing the persons who have been involved in such a big security scam in the country, so that such incidents do not recur in future. Therefore, it is very necessary to hold special discussion in this regard, for which special sitting of the House will have to be called. With these words, I support the suggestion given by Shri Atal Bihari Vajapayee.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): Sir, the scam is the scandal of the century. The report has come now. We must have enough time available to the members to discuss it fully. So, I support the suggestion mooted by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. We can have a break and then meet later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): For once, I welcome something Mr. Vajpayee has said. I do not know whether there is any other difficulty or any objection from any other side. This is a good suggestion because it will give us time also to study the report. The report has been placed only yesterday. What I am worried about is, if there is too much delaying discussion by this House, then much of the effect of this report and its findings and its recommendations, will be blunted. It is a big thing like this, unprecedented scandal which has taken place should lead to some action. The Gov-

ernment by itself may not be either desirous of willing or capable of taking action which is called for by such a situation. Only this House can make certain suggestions and recommendations so that corrective action and proper action is taken irrespective of some eminent personalities who may be involved by reason of the findings in this respect by the Committee. And this action should not be allowed to be blunted. Therefore, I am also in favor of an early discussion. Otherwise, it would be put off till the Budget Session which will make it infructuous.

Therefore, I am favor of the suggestion of Mr. Vajpayee. THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, yesterday, during the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, in the presence of the leaders who were represented in the B.A.C., a suggestion was made, after it was indicated by you that the JPC report would be presented to the House yesterday, that the discussion might be taken up on 23rd or 24th, to which I agreed. And then, it was discussed further and the leaders of the Opposition themselves said that it would not give us enough time to study this voluminous report. Therefore, this discussion may not be held during the Session. This was a decision unanimously taken by the B.A.C. yesterday.

I feel no reason why this decision of the B.A.C. should be revised. We are willing and able to discuss this report even tomorrow and day after. There is no problem in discussing the report like that. But if we want to re-assemble again after the 25th of December, it will create all kinds of problems of not only the Ministers and other members of the Government but also for various leaders. (*Interruptions*)

It will create problems for many people who have fixed up their engagements of various things. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, I do not agree for any re-assembly after we adjourn on the 23rd of December. If the report has to be discussed, we could discuss it in accordance with the decision taken by the B.A.C., with the concurrence of all the leaders who are making the demand now. Therefore, we are totally against any such discussion after we adjourn. (*Interruptions*)

We are ready for discussion. I said, let there be discussion tomorrow. We can sit day after also and discuss the report day after also if necessary.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government is ready to hold discussion on 23rd and 24th, we have no objection.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decision, which was taken yesterday, has not been depicted properly by Shri Shukla. 24th should be observed as a holiday. The feelings of the Hon. Members should be given due regard so that they may go in their constituencies and celebrate the festival. This was the decision, and as per situation at that time there was one day at our disposal for discussion on JPC report. Now, if the Government is willing to allow two days, we have no objection. Two particular days should be fixed, but the Government should not complain afterwards that the urgent legislative business has remained unattended. Yesterday, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had also stated that it is an ordinance which must be passed. He said that there were other important work also. In

this regard my suggestion will serve the purpose of the Government also. Three days time will be enough to read the report and the remaining three days may be utilised to discuss it in detail. I am unable to understand why the hon. Minister is opposing it.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I am not at all opposing it, rather I am supporting it. I am supporting the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee. Whatever decision has been taken by the Committee and the hon. Members I do agree to it. All the hon. Members agree to it and on the basis of it I had made the proposal (*Interruptions*). We are ready to have an immediate discussion on it, and we have no objection in this regard. The Business Advisory Committee had also suggested that instead of adjourning the House sine die on 24th it should be adjourned on 23rd. But if the hon. Members wish to change this date also, I am ready to do it. It does not mean that I would like the hon. Members to sit on 24th. Everybody knows that the decision for not having a sitting of the House on the 24th had already been taken. If the hon. Members are willing to hold discussion immediately and feel that one day is not adequate for the purpose, we are ready to sit on the 24th. The Government was of the opinion that this would cause a lot of inconvenience to the hon. Members that is why we had decided that the House should not sit on the 24th and should be adjourned on the 23rd. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker had put the proposal and the Business Advisory Committee had approved it and it was decided that instead of a sitting of one day if we have to sit two hours or a little more every day to complete the business of the house, we are ready for that. But whatever discussion is to take place, it must be completed by the 24th. We are

ready to hold it immediately. We have no objection to it and we do not want to avoid it. This discussion must take place. I am apprising the hon. Members of the decision taken unanimously. I am not distorting it. You are aware of it and this is your decision, but I would like to submit that it will be difficult for us to have a sitting immediately after the 23rd. Budget Session is also going to commence only in a few days, perhaps from 12th of February. So, I would like to submit that we can prepare the List of Business accordingly but if we are asked to come again for a sitting for this very purpose, we are not at all prepared for it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was also in the Business Advisory Committee. Since there was an issue before us that the House can not sit on the 24th due to Christmas, so it was decided that the House will sit only upto 23rd. We had a sitting of the House yesterday and we have two days more at our disposal. It was also said that since the report had come there should be a discussion on it. The Government stated that they had to transact a lot of business. So it was stated that if we could discuss the report in one day, we could do it. I have read the report which has brought out a big scam. It involves the entire Cabinet. So it has put a question mark on the integrity of the Government....(*Interruptions*)..... We are not able to understand it, but Shri Aiyar is able to do so. Never before such a report against the entire Cabinet has been tabled here. Shri Vajapayee has suggested that there is no need to hide the facts in this regard. I also urge the Government not to take the path of confrontation and they should allow a full fledged discussion on the report in the House for as many days as necessary. Our friend Shri Shukla wants to hush up the matter.

Mr. Speaker : I have listened to all the concerned and what I could make out if it is that all Members are agreed to have a discussion but the point is as to when the discussion should be held. I have received suggestions from all sides in this regard. However once again I would like to discuss it with all the party leaders in my chamber and to inform the House by today evening.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Here I would like raise a very serious issue for the comments of the Hon. Prime Minister who is sitting here. It will be good, if he says a few words in this regard. In 1978, a resolution for changing the name of Marathwada University to Baba Sabeb Ambedkar University had been adopted.....(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : It is a repetition.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Yesterday, an 18 year old girl named Suhasini committed self-immolation. Even earlier in Bandara district a youth named Gautam had also committed self-immolation. Several Members of different political parties like BJP and Congress etc. have supported this proposal. I would like to urge upon the Government not to surrender to the designs of the Shivsena. The State Government of Maharashtra should implement this proposal.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): We, on behalf of the BJP support the proposal of Shri Paswan and would like to urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister to direct the Maharashtra Government to implement it....(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, I want to raise another important issue pertaining to the recent instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The

Reserve Bank of India have recently issued instructions to various banks saying that the Account Payee cheques can be credited to some other accounts also. Everyone knows that an Account Payee Cheque has to be credited to the same account. Now, the Reserve Bank of India says that there should be an additional endorsement saying that the Account Payee cheque is a not negotiable. If these kinds of instructions are given, the common man will be at default.

Mr. Speaker : It is according to the Negotiable Instruments Act.

SHRI RAM NAIK: If the Reserve Bank's contention is that it is according to the negotiable Instruments Act, then we must change the Negotiable Instruments Act. Government must come forward with a Bill. Otherwise, another fraud can be committed because in the JPC, in the entire scam, the major culprit was that the account payee cheques were credited to other accounts. So, I demand that the Finance Minister should make a statement either today or tomorrow and, if necessary, the Negotiable Instruments Act must be changed. And the account payee cheques should be credited only to the same account.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the Marathwada(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sharad Ji, being the Leader of the Party. I am giving you the opportunity to speak, but we should understand that if 10 people speak on one subject, other Members may complain that they were not given the opportunity to express their views.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not have spoken on this issue, but since this question is being raised here repeatedly, I would like to say something on it. This issue has swayed the people belonging to the weaker sections of our society. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has also raised the issue of self-immolation. One such incident of self-immolation has taken place earlier. If a proposal to that effect is passed in this House, it will strengthen our cause. In case it can not be done, at least the sentiments of this House and the people should certainly be taken into account. We should not be neglected. In case it is ignored, it will create tension in the society. If the people are committing self-immolation, this issue should be considered sympathetically. I am not saying that the house should pass the proposal. But at least the Government should call for a detailed report in this regard and should tell us as to why it is being delayed? The name of this University is not merely Baba Saheb Ambedkar University. The word 'Marathwada' should also be added to it. Its complete name should be Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. The Government is very much seized of this matter. So the Government should come out with its reaction in this regard. Not only in Maharashtra, but in the entire country, this issue is causing a wide spread resentment among the people. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Constitution drafting committee. Why have we not a University named after him? Such narrowmindedness is not desirable.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWANTHORAT (Pandharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a meeting of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Working Committee was held on the 11th. During the discussion on this issue for four hours, all the Members of Parliament from Marathwada and the Members of the Working Committee present there had supported

the proposal and they unanimously decided to name it as Dr. Ambedkar Marathwada Vidyapeeth. The Government has also issued orders to that effect. The Congress Government of Maharashtra is going to implement it. It will take a time of one or two months. All the Members have taken this issue very seriously. It is going to be solved at the earliest. All the MPs namely, Shri Ashok Deshmukh and myself have given statements to create a conducive atmosphere in the Marathwada region which will help us to solve this issue within a period of one or two months.

[English]

SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I draw the attention of this Government to a very important and serious matter.

The Geological Survey of India, during its exploration between 1974-78 has found a very huge quantity of the presence of varieties of minerals in Mangampeta and Anantarjupeta villages in Rajampeta taluka of Cuddapah district in Andhra Pradesh. The Geological Survey of India has identified the presence of a unique grey variety and has proposed to set apart 27 cents of land of 30 metres by 36 metres for study and research in the future. Unfortunately, between 13th of January and 15th of January, 1990, some organizations have illegally mined in that monumental area.

The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has constituted a House Committee which has submitted its report on 13.8.1993, identifying the organizations which have illegally mined in the area where the monument is located, causing irreparable damage to the national interests. The Committee has recommended to take strong action

against these organizations.

Another Committee headed by Shri K.V. Natarajan, Commissioner of Land Revenue, also enquired into this matter and it has also given a report which is under examination of the State Government. The Committee has recommended to the Government of India to keep in view the national interests because barytes is a mineral which is very much needed for ONGC operations. Since ONGC operations are going to be enhanced manyfold now, the State Government urged the Central Government to take suitable steps.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has terminated the lease agreements of Messrs. Vijayalakshmi Minerals Trading Company. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing pleading of somebody on the floor of the House. This is not correct.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: This is the most important point to which I am coming now.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I do not want MPs to take the cause of individual industries on the floor of the House.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I am coming to the point. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has terminated the lease agreements of Messrs. Vijayalakshmi Minerals Trading Company. We urge upon the Union Government not to renew the lease with this company because they have illegally mined and took away barytes worth hundreds of crores of rupees. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramesh Chennithala
**Not Recorded

to speak now.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir there is a steep fall in the prices of coconut, areca-nut, rubber and other agricultural produce like spices etc. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: ... (*Interruptions*)... **

Mr. Speaker: What Shri Chennithala says will go on record and what Shri Rao says will not go on record.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The entire economy of our State is depending upon our agricultural produce and the spices. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rao, you should sit down. Shri Rao, I am sorry that you do not follow what I have said.

SHRI VIJAYARAMA RAJU SATRUCHARLA (PARVATHIPURAM): ... (*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Speaker: It is not going on record. Shri Raju, you should behave properly in the House.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, the steep fall in the prices of agricultural produce like rubber, coconut, areca-nut and other spices, is a matter of grave concern to the farmers of Kerala. The entire economy of our State is dependent on this agricultural produce.

Repeatedly, we have requested the hon. Minister and represented this matter before the Government, to increase the prices of rubber and to take necessary

steps, due to steep fall in the prices of coconut and areca-nut. Earlier, coconut was priced at Rs. 6 as and now it has come down to Rs. 3. The price of areca-nut has come down to half of what it was earlier.

Sir, the farmers are facing lot of difficulties. The Agriculture Ministry as well as the Commerce Ministry should take necessary steps so that these poor farmers who are producing these products get, at least, the minimum price. The escalation in the cost of production is the main reason for the difficulties of the farmers.

Sir, I urge upon the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture to take necessary steps, to protect the farmers of Kerala. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to raise a very serious issue in this august House. Today, thousands of workers of fertilizer factories all over India are sitting on dharna at the Boat Club. Four fertilizer factories in the country have been lying closed for the last one and a half years or so. The Gorakhpur fertilizers factory was already closed and now the Barauni factory has been closed, as a result of which as many as 20 thousand workers are to be rendered jobless. The Government of India is going to spend Rs. 200 crore in term of foreign exchange on import of Urea but it has not so far formulated any policy to run the indigenous fertilizer manufacturing factories. The Standing Parliamentary Committee attached to the Ministry of Fertilizers has also stated in its report presented to the House that the Gorakhpur fertilizer factory should be run. A scheme should be made to run the Barauni Fertilizer

Factory. The Haldia fertilizer was scheduled to start production of fertilizer since 1980 but it has not so far been made operational. India is likely to face a critical situation.

It is not only a question of livelihood of thousands of people but it also relates to supply of fertilizer to the farmers of the country. It can create a serious problem before the country. It has also put a question mark on the future of the thousands of farmers of the country. Today thousands of workers have staged dharna at the Boat Club. I urge upon the hon. Minister to make a statement on the subject in the House and take proper action to restart these factories (*Interruptions*)*

Mr. Speaker : Only the hon. Member Shri Sarat Pattanayak's statement will go on record.

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK (Bolangir) : Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. In the last session you had given assurance in this House. The schemes under the Central assistance which have been allotted to the State of Orissa are not being implemented properly by the State Government. Particularly, the backward districts of Orissa like Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani. last time also I had requested you and you assured in this House - (I am grateful to you for this) - that an all party Parliamentary team will go there to check up the implementation of the schemes under the Central assistance which have been allotted to the State. The State Government machinery has totally failed and it is not implementing the schemes properly. So I would request you to constitute an all party Parliamentary delegation to visit these backward districts, so that the people will be benefited. Again, I would request you to

*Not Recorded

kindly consider the plight of the people of the backward districts of Orissa.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmers are being suppressed in Gujarat and they were fired.

Mr. Speaker : This matter was raised yesterday.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : You are misutilising the time allotted to you. Please take your seat.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a national issue. Lakhs of people from Nepal come to India for work and similarly the people of India also go to Nepal for work. There is an agreement between these two countries in this regard. Today a large number of Nepalese are working in Delhi and other cities as domestic servants but the incidents of looting and murders by domestic servants are being reported for some time and a number of such cases have been lodged by the police.

I request the Government that arrangement like work permit should be made for the people who have come or want to come from Nepal here for work so that persons of good conduct could come here for work and such incident could be checked.

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was severe drought last year and same is the condition this year also in Hazaribagh, Chatra, Giridih, Bokaro,

Daltonganj, Katihar etc. districts in Bihar. The farmers could not produce grains even for seeds this year. Last year hundreds of farmers died due to starvation and the hon. Prime Minister paid a visit to Daltonganj and Chatra and announced to give an amount of Rs. one crore for relief work. But that amount was not made available to the drought affected people and no relief work was started there. Nobody knew what happened to that relief amount. Thousands of persons are migrating to Haryana, Punjab and other States in search of employment there and finding no jobs for themselves there, they are returning. Starvation has started there and a widow named Rukmani Devi and her two children of Karimatha village of Ichak Block of Hazaribagh district died after eating bread prepared by grass. Hazaribagh is a backward district and its 75 percent population lives below the poverty line. This district should be covered under the Minimum Employment Guarantee Scheme.

I request the Central Government that the districts referred to above should be declared as drought hit districts and money should be allocated and relief work should be undertaken immediately on war footing otherwise the people in Hazaribagh will die from starvation.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the irregularities committed in the Civil Services Preliminary Examination, 1992. It has been established from the enquiry made by the C.B.I. and the judicial action is being taken against the accused in the Lucknow. That is why the decision has been taken by the Supreme Court. Due to delayed judicial action, many students are suffering. I urge upon the Government that the unsuccessful candi-

dates who appeared in the Civil Services Examination, 1992, should be given a chance in the Civil Services Examination to be held in 1994 and the Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs has also recommended it in its meeting held on the 5th July.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, B.C.C.L. is a subsidiary company of SAIL. Its two hundred teachers are on dharna at Jantar Mantar for the last three days. For the on previous three years, they should have been paid a salary of Rs. 800 per month, which has not been paid. They are demanding Government pay scales with all the benefits. Sharmaji has assured it but this has not so far been given. In the BCCL area the High School has not been upgraded as secondary school. (*Interruptions*). I would like to say that they should be given full salary. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Sir, 34 children, two lady teachers, a peon of the school and the cleaner of the bus from Nath Hari Purandare Primary School at Shivaji Nagar from Pune were killed when a train rammed into the school bus on 11th December 1993 morning.

The Government of India has been repeatedly avoiding the declaration of certain important State Highways as National Highways in Maharashtra. The Ministry of Surface Transport has informed in August 1991 that the said issue will be dealt with while financing the Eighth Five year Plan. Now, the Eighth Five year Plan has been finalised and it is high time that the Government of India, without further delay should accept and declare all the eleven State roads proposed by the Maharashtra Gov-

ernment as National Highway or at least some of the important State Highways as National Highways immediately. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.N REDDY (Miryalguda) : There is a burning issue of hundreds of labourers working in the Food Corporation of India Branch at Miryalguda of Nalgond District of Andhra Pradesh due to the closure of a factory of FCI. I must mention the fact that this region is being irrigated from Nagarjuna Sagar dam; and it is a paddy growing area with a lot of production and a lot of paddy is levied by the FCI in the region. By closing this FCI Branch, *dharna* and relay hunger strike by workers for the last three weeks have not come to the notice of the authorities..

I request you to do justice by arranging to open the FCI factory and to retain the industry as well as the workers and employee of the FCI. I wish to further emphasize that there are no alternative employment opportunities for these hundreds of workers who are undergoing starvation. Hence, at all costs, the FCI Branch may please be ordered to be opened at the earliest. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Jain Saint Acharya Hemendra (*Interruptions*) has been sitting on fast for stopping the construction of Kantinath temple, as a result of which there is resentment among the people particularly in Jain community, throughout the country. (*Interruptions*). A strike was observed in Bombay, so I demand that suitable action should be taken in this regard.

Mr. Speaker : It is not under the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahajahanpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, Kashinath State Bank is a private bank in U.P. Its three branches are functioning in the state. The Reserve Bank of India has dissolved its Board of Directors under its letter dated 15.9.93. For the last three months, approximately 1 1/2 lakh customers of this bank are facing a lot of inconvenience because they can neither withdraw nor deposit their money. The Reserve Bank of India has decided to amalgamate the Kashinath Bank with one of the nationalised banks but the future of its 300 employees has become uncertain. (*Interruptions*) Besides crores of rupees of its customers is lying with the bank. They want to withdraw the money but the Reserve Bank of India has put restriction on its transactions. So, I demand the Government to initiate appropriate measures in this regard.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxer) : Mr. Speaker Sir, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given reservation under the Constitution of India. Even after 46 years of Independence only 53.6 per cent of the reserved vacancies have so far been filled and 9 percent posts are lying, vacant, whereas there are many unemployed youths who are holding the degrees of M.A, B.A, Medical and Engineering belonging to these castes. I, therefore, request the Government to fill up the posts lying vacant for these people immediately.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue. You might have also read the statement of the Chief Minister of Haryana in the newspapers that after January 15th, no water will be given to Delhi. Delhi is already facing with the problem of the scarcity of water. The Members of

Parliament also live here for most part of the year and they also face with the problem of water scarcity. Of course, states are having Governments of different political parties but such type of inter-state relationship is not good. It is improper. It is one country and every state should have a feeling of nationality. **

Mr. Speaker : Please do no tell such things.

SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL : Water supply for Delhi is being stopped. I request the Government to intervene in the matter and see that water supply for Delhi is not discontinued after 15th January.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Mr. Speaker Sir, when postal employees went on strike, they were assured that justice would be done to them and they would not be harassed. But now I have come to know that Post Master General has decided to take action against the persons who took part in the strike. Notices have been served to this effect. So I urge upon the Minister of Communications to reconsider the matter. The period of strike should be treated as leave and no punitive action should be taken against them.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Sir, I just wanted to draw the attention of the House through you to the observations that you made yesterday. We are led to believe that you had directed a statement to be made in the House today.

Mr. Speaker : He is there to make the statement. I am allowing other Members also to make the statement.

**Expended as ordered by the chair.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am just wanting to confirm whether you have asked him to make the statement.

Mr. Speaker : Yes, yes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the officer cadre employees belonging to the SC/ST communities of the Union Bank of India have been sitting on fast into death in support of their demand that the Bank has played mischief with them and reserve posts have been dereserved. Yesterday, I met them and assured that the issue would be raised in the Lok Sabha by me. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to give a hearing of their grievances and make necessary arrangement for their redressal.

[English]

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Sir, at the time of harvesting the groundnuts, the farmers are forced to sell their produce to the traders at a very less price because of fixing of low support price by the Government. The traders sell the produce at high rates and get benefited in-between. The poor farmers are made to suffer as they are forced to sell their produce to the traders for the purpose of their survival.

It is submitted that if support price for the farmer at the rate of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1100 per quintal for the groundnuts is fixed, the farmers will be able to get some benefit out of them. The farmers of Anantapur are agitating for support price of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1100 and they are holding dharnas.

The situation is highly explosive. Therefore, urge upon the Minister of Agriculture

to consider the matter and fix support price of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1100 per quintal for the groundnuts for the current year. This will be a timely boon to the farmers of Andhra pradesh.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, with utter frustration and with all the anger at my command, I want to raise this issue which I have been raising repeatedly, without any justice from the Central Government. How long will this attack on Bengali-speaking people go on? Last night around 1 A.M. in Seemapuri, about 100 police men went house to house and threatened the Bengali people and arrested them also.

Mr. Speaker : You should be responsible before making a statement on matters like these. It affects the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Those people belong to Barasat, Mohisadal, Bhangar, Kakdwip of Midnapore and 24 Parganas. Those people are harassed. I demand that they should be released and such harassment should be stopped. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Sir, if you permit me, I would like to make a submission before you ask the hon. Minister to make his statement.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the submission? I should know what you are going to say.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will tell you. Yesterday, when I made a submission.....

Mr. Speaker : It need not be repeated.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am not repeating what I said yesterday. What you

observed from the Chair was about the activities of the NRIs. What is the nexus between the activities and

Mr. Speaker : No, no.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : Now, you have raised an issue without giving a regular notice. You have raised the issue when we are transacting the unlisted business. I allowed you to make a very lengthy statement and I did not obstruct you. And again you are trying to raise the same issue to which it will be very difficult for me to give permission at this point of time when the Minister is there to make his statement.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar) : What my friend Shri Jaswant Singh has said is relevant because the basic difference in making a statement in Rajya Sabha and in this House is that Members can seek clarification after the statement is made in Rajya Sabha whereas in the Lok Sabha this is not the procedure. So either, Mr. Speaker Sir, you approve that there is no objection in this special context or allow Shri Jaswant Singh to make a point in advance so that the Hon. Minister would bear this in mind while making the statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Mujaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw your attention once again to the same matter. The Hon. Minister is going to make a statement. Yesterday a point had been raised and you had submitted.....

Mr. Speaker : Which notice are you speaking about ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I had given a censure motion.

Mr. Speaker : Censure motion under what rule ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Although at present I am not touching that point, I would come to it later. You had also said that specific matters should be brought forward. We have sent a letter in your name yesterday in which thirty two points had been raised regarding this scandal. Then we also gave a letter to the Hon. Minister. The basis on which we have raised this issue is a news item published in the Indian Express and the documents being brought by Shri Jaswant Singh. We also have these documents with us. Today we have more documents than yesterday. If any more documents are required, we can bring them. My submission is this that the Hon. Minister should make a statement. We would raise the issue comprising of all the matters raised in the last two days along with the statement made by the Minister. We have reached a very certain opinion. And that matter is not limited to the extent of the doings of the Hon. Minister and his relatives. So the matter does not end here only. I would urge the Hon. Speaker that we would like to have more discussion on the topic.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : My submission arises from your observations. Your observation yesterday was that the nexus between the.....*(interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker : You are saying something against a person who is not a Member of this House and then you are also saying that the Minister is responsible for that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : No Sir ! Not at all !

Mr. Speaker : Out of the 32 questions you have asked, there are more than 20 questions about somebody who is not in this House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : They relate to the case.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am not on that. I am precisely on the point that you correctly observed.

Mr. Speaker : JaswantJi, you need not go by my observation. If you feel like saying anything, I allow you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Thank you Sir. Actually, I do wish to say something. What I wish to say will better enable the Hon. Minister to offer clarifications.

Mr. Speaker : You have to be very precise. I have allowed a very long time already on this.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : On the four points that I have to say, a firm by name Hartzog Conger Cason & Hargis in a legal submission made in September 1990 stated that \$1.6 million apparently came from...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker : What is it that you are reading ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am reading from a document which I have authenticated.

Mr. Speaker : You have to follow certain rules to quote a document. You cannot quote letters and documents which are filed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am quoting a document.

Mr. Speaker : You cannot !

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : You asked me to authenticate the document and I did it.

Mr. Speaker : You can authenticate a document and give it but you cannot quote it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : All right Sir. I will not quote, but I will refer to the document which I have authenticated. Now, here is a document from a lawyer which is directly charging the Hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker : Which lawyer ? From where ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : From the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker : Just look at this case ! A lawyer has filed a case in America. We don't know who that lawyer is ! We don't know what that case is ! And you want to quote that document here ! How do we rely upon it ?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The only way you rely upon it is that you asked me to authenticate it and I authenticated it.

Mr. Speaker : The only point I made was that this House has to use the time and the opportunity available to discuss bigger issues. But supposing you are alleging anything against anybody, you will be allowed to do that if only you take full responsibility for whatever you say on the floor of the House. And that is why authentication is required.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Yes Sir. This was mentioned to me. I have received a written communication asking me whether I do take responsibility. I have responsibility and I have stated that I take the responsibility.

Mr. Speaker : That is why I allowed you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Yes Sir. All that I am saying without quoting is that we have in our possession documents and letters which directly establish a nexus between a certain non-resident Indian and a Hon. Minister of the Cabinet. The charges in those documents, which have been authenticated and laid on the Table of the House are : that a Hon. Minister of this Cabinet has indeed paid sums of money amounting to \$ 1.6 million; that this money is not directly related to the Hon. Minister; further that in the discharge of functioning of that particular corporation which we are referring to, a case came into being and the managing director of that firm was aggrieved; and that managing director went to a court of law.

All this arises from a banking commission and all this arises from the proceedings of a court of law. And there are papers in my possession...

Mr. Speaker : Even if you want to rely upon the proceedings of a court which is constituted in India, there is a certain procedure to be followed under the Criminal Procedure Code as well as the rules under our Constitution. Here is a court which is constituted outside the country and you are asking us to rely upon it !

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir. I have attempted to follow all the rules and directions that I have received from the Chair.

Mr. Speaker : You don't have to follow anything which is said by the Chair. You have to follow the law which is existing.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I did Sir ! What comes from the Chair is law as far as this House is concerned !

Mr. Speaker : No, no. I don't agree. It may be precedent, it may be a direction, but it is not the law.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : What the Chair pronounces is the law for us. It is within the confines of that law that I am making this submission.

Sir, the nexus between the Non-Resident Indians and the Hon. Minister is established. I will further authenticate these documents. These are charges levelled, Sir, of not simply transference of funds, these are charges of acquisition of major Corporations abroad and the Hon. Minister is named by his name. Here it is mentioned in one of these documents that the funds are of the Congress Party. I am sure they are not of the Congress Party. The Congress Party..... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : The charges that have been made are absolutely wrong and false.

Mr. Speaker : That is exactly what I am saying. You do not know who had written that document. We do not know whether what is written in that document was really written by that person or not. We do not know what is the importance to be attached to a statement like this. There are rules. There are laws for this purpose. We just rely upon something which cannot be relied upon even in a magistrate's court of law. Here in the Parliament, we have to rely upon it and we have to indict somebody. Let us be fair to each one of us.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : He is raising this issue in the House again and again.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, what I am doing just now is posing questions.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : We just object to this. This should be disallowed.

Mr. Speaker : You wanted to ask some questions. I gave you full time. I did not allow Mr. George Fernandes to speak. But I did not obstruct you from speaking. I think, now, it may not be necessary. Let the Minister make a Statement.

12.56 hrs.

PERSONALEXPLANATION BY MINISTER

Alleged involvement in the large scale transfer of money from U S A into his Account, substantial investment made by him abroad etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : Sir, Mr. Jaswant Singh has levelled four general allegations against me.

(a) The allegation that I received foreign remittances from questionable sources through cover of NRI relatives is totally unfounded and motivated and I refute the same in its entirety. The Hon. Member has not even cared to indicate the so-called questionable sources. However, I have received the following remittances from my real younger brother, Shri Girish Kumar Sharma, r/o Augusta, Georgia, United States of America, who is settled in the US since 1972 and is now a US citizen:

The total amount received during the

period 1986-87 to 1991-92 was Rs. 42,71,997.09. Shri Girish Kumar Sharma has his own professional management services in USA; he has no business in India. The above remittances received by me through regular banking channels have been reflected in my Income-Tax returns for the relevant assessment years.

(b) The allegation that I have been involved in banking investigations in USA regarding questionable investments abroad is baseless and is denied. I submit that there is no banking investigation of any kind against me in the USA. Here again, the Hon. Member has not bothered to give any particulars of the alleged investigations.

(c) The allegation that I have made substantial investments abroad in various ways, in violation of the country's laws, is baseless and is denied. I submit that I have not made any investment abroad. Accordingly, the questions of my violating our laws does not arise at all.

(d) The allegation that I have disclosed Government policy to unauthorised people before any official announcement is baseless and is denied. The Hon. Member has not once again cared to point out which Government policy was disclosed to unauthorised people. However, I may take this opportunity of pointing out that the allegations published in the *Indian Express* relate to some FAX communication regarding the disclosure of Discovered Oil Field Programme. I may submit that this Programme was approved by the Government as early as 2nd July, 1992 which was announced globally by means of booklets. Hence, there is no question of my disclosing it to any person unauthorisedly. I would also like to add that to the best of my knowledge, the two names, namely, Shri Girish K. Sharma, Shri Arjun Thapar mentioned in the FAX

have no business dealings whatsoever with my Ministry. I was never approached by either of them. Nor have they evinced any interest in any programme/project of my Ministry.

The Hon. Member has stated that he has reports and supplementary documents in his possession. He has not followed elementary principles of natural justice and fair play enshrined in Rule 353 which require that no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature should be made unless the person against whom such allegations are made is given an opportunity to go through the Material on which the allegations are based. In view thereof, the Hon. Member may not be allowed to make any allegations against me in the absence of supporting material.

If the Hon. Member has any further allegation to make, he is bound under the Rules to disclose to the Hon. Speaker in the form of Notice and I would like to reply them also.

13.00 hrs.

Having regard to the above submissions, it will be noticed that the allegations made by Shri Jaswant Singh, MP are entirely unfounded. The allegations are vague and contain no details of charges levelled against me. They are intended to damage my reputation. They are politically motivated and deserve to be rejected outright.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Mujaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given a copy of the letter to him which was addressed to you. But he has not replied to any of my querry in his statement. I have not

leaked out any documents. I have written a four page letter to him. I have sent all relevant documents and if more documents are required, that too would be provided. But he has not said anything about those documents.

Mr. Speaker : Kindly tell me under which rule you are asking for permission ? Whatever comes to your mind or my mind cannot be discussed here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Mujaffarpur) : Under Rule 353. The allegations have been made by SHRI JASWANT SINGH.

Mr. Speaker : Rule 353 deals with the procedure that if you want to speak against anyone, how you can do that.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : You are entirely right. Rule 355 entitles us, has laid down a procedure for asking questions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : I would like to make a very brief submission.

Mr. Speaker : I will allow you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : This rule is for making an allegation.

Mr. Speaker : For discussion.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Allegation for discussion. Now the Hon. Minister has, well within his right, denied all the allegations. I am not satisfied by this denial; and naturally, he is not satisfied with my allegations. Where do we go from there? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker : You do not ask me. You, yourself, has to find our a procedure.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : You cannot ask that question from the House. There is a Rules of Procedure book. Then there is a Constitution. You follow the procedure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : It is a very simple denial. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : I want to draw your attention to rule 357. It reads as follows :

" A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case, no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise. ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am on a point of order. My point of order relates to Rule 353.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir. Please consider my Point of order first.....

Mr. Speaker : I am upholding your point of order. You need not ask a question for that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I want to read it out. It reads as follows:

" No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given an adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister con-

cerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply. "

[Translation]

" Mr. Speaker Sir, yesterday the issue was raised after giving proper notice.

[English]

It reads further as follows:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation. "

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker : Please read further.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, you are right that everything should be submitted in writing and documents should also be produced. We could have submitted that

[English]

' I charge you, I allege, I assume '

[Translation]

But I did not say all this. We put up questions in gentle manner to the Hon. Minister. Under rule 353 all those questions should necessarily be replied to. I raised the questions in such a manner so that if he wants to enquire he can do it easily. That's why we submitted brief questions. If the Hon. Minister takes refuge under the rules and refuses to answer any questions then it will become difficult for us to raise such matters of public importance in the House.

I would like to recall that at the time when we raised the issue of securities scam in the House it was said that the opposition is being irresponsible. However the scam turned out to be true. I would like to submit that under the rule quoted by you our questions should have been replied to and discussion allowed. The curtain cannot be brought down by saying that a statement has been made in the House.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

13.07 hrs.

DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION (MINISTERIAL AND NON MINISTERIAL POSTS) RERUITMENT (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1983.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) ON BEHALF OF SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I beg to lay on the table: I—

A copy of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Ministerial and Non-Ministerial Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 3(8)/86-DUAC in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1993 under sub-section (2) of section 27 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 4878/93]

REVIIEWS ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CORPORA-

TION LTD. BHULANDSHAR FOR 1992-93 AND INDIAN VACCINES CORPORATION LTD. GURGAON FOR 1992-1993 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) ON BEHALF OF SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI : I beg to lay on the Table : I—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 : I—
 - (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Immunological and Biological Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 1992-93.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunological and Biological Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4879/93]
- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian

Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4880/93*]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4881/93*]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4882/93*]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National

Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 44883/93*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4884/93*]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Technology Infor-

mation. Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4885/93*]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Parsar, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Vigyan Parsar, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4886/93*]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4887/93*]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology Dehra Dun, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4888/93*]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4889/93*]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library *See No. LT 4890/93*]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4891/93]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding reviews by the Government on the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4892/93]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4893/93]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New *Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4894/93] .

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4895/93]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4896/93]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4897/93]

16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4898/93]

17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4899/93]

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4900/93]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palalobotany, Lucknow, for the year 192-93.
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4901/93]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4902/93]

Reviews on the working of annual reports of national fertilizers Ltd. For year 1992-93, Hindustan fertilizer corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS SHRI MALLIKARJUN ON BEHALF OF SHRI EDVARDO FALEIRO: I beg to lay on the table

(i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act,1956: I—— I

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National

Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4903/93]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4904/93]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Rohtas, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4905/93]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 4906/93]

(e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 4907/93]

(f) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 4908/93]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute Pesticide Formulation Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, New Delhi for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 4909/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 4910/93]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the satcomm Services (India), New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Satcomm Services (India), New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4911/93]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi,for period covering from September, 1991 to the 31st March 1993, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the period covering from September, 1991 to the 31st March, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4912/93]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Lucknow, for the years 1990-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English

versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1990-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4913/93]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for the years 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4914/93]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4915/93]

9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4916/93]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Gorakhpur, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Gorakhpur, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4917/93]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Pune, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the work-

ing of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Pune, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4918/93]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Calicut, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Calicut, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4919/93]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Mohali, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Mohali,for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4920/93]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 1992-93,

along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) Regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Development of advanced computing, Pune, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4921/93]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4922/93]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4923/93]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronic Research and Development Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4924/93]

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4925/93]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the materials for Electronics Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the materials for Electronics Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4926/93]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4927/93]

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT1956 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTIC AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI. H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay - on the table: -

(1) A copy each of the following notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the companies Act,1956: I—— I

(I) The Companies (Issue of Share Certificates) Amendment

Rules,1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August,1993.

(ii) The Companies (Central Government) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 621 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September,1993.

(iii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules,1993 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 581 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August,1993.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 4928/93]

(2) A copy of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 710/1/(M)/1/8 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August,1993 under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries Act,1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4929/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English

versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4930/93]

(4) A copy of the One Hundred Forty-Fourth Report of Law Commission (Hindi and English versions) on the Conflicting Judicial Decisions pertaining to the Code of Civil Procedure 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4931/93]

REVIEWSON THE WORKING OF AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NEPA LTD. NEPANAGAR FOR 1992-93, HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1992-93 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACALAM) ON BEHALF OF SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAI: I beg to lay on the table :-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the NEPA Limited. Nepanagar, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4932/93]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4933/93]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4934/9]

(d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4935/93]

(e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4936/93]

(f) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4937/93]

(g) (i) statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts, and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4938/93]

(h) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4939/93]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review

(Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4940/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4941/93]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955: I—

(i) S.O.No. 648(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1993 notifying the Indo Afrique Paper Mills Limited, Pune, as a mill producing newsprint.

(ii) S.O.No. 831(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1993 notifying the GVG Paper Mills Private Lim-

ited, Nallur, as a mill producing newsprint.

(iii) S.O.No. 947(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1993 notifying the Shrike Paper Mills Limited, Shriwal, as a mill producing newsprint.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4942/93]

REVIEWS ON THE WORKING OF AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD, NEW DELHI, FOR 1992-93, ELECTRONIC SERVICE AND TRAINING CENTRE, NAINITAL FOR 1992-93 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACNALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table : I—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956: I—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

ments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4943/93]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronic Service and Training Centre, Nainital, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronic Service and Training Centre, Nainital, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4944/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4945/93]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4946/93]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4947/93]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 1992-93, under section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4948/93]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bombay, for the year 1992-93, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4949/93]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4950/93]

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD. AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE FOR 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table : I——I

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Mishra Dhatur Nigam Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4951/93]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 : I——I

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the Working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4952/93]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra

Dhatu Nigam Limited,
Hyderabad, for the year 1992-
93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mishra
Dhatu Nigam Limited,
Hyderabad, for the year 1992-
93, alongwith Audited Ac-
counts and comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor Gen-
eral thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.
LT 4953/93]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on
the working of the Bharat Earth
Movers Limited, for the year
1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat
Earth Movers Limited for the
year 1992-93, alongwith Au-
dited Accounts and comments
of the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.
LT 4954/93]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on
the working of the Goa Ship-
yard Limited, Goa, for the year
1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Goa
Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the
year 1992-93, alongwith Au-
dited Accounts and comments
of the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.
LT 4955/93]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on
the working of the Mazagon
Dock Limited, Bombay, for the
year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon
Dock Limited, Bombay, for the
year 1992-93, alongwith Au-
dited Accounts and comments
of the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.
LT 4956/93]

(f) (i) Review by the Government on
the working of the Garden
Reach Shipbuilders and Engi-
neers Limited, Calcutta, for
the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden
Reach Shipbuilders and Engi-
neers Limited, Calcutta, for
the year 1992-93, alongwith
Audited Accounts and com-
ments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.
LT 4957/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and Englsih versions)
of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for
the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts
(Hindi and Englsih versions)
of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for
the year 1992-93, together
with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4958/93]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4959/93]

(5) A copy of the Annual Administration Reports (Hindi and English versions) of a Cantonment Boards for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4960/93]

ANNUAL REPORT, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT, HYDERABAD FOR 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) ON BEHALF OF SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I beg to lay on the Table: |————|

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4961/93]

13.08 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :.....

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at sitting held on the 20th December, 1993, agreed without any amendment to the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1993."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1993, agreed without any amendment to the Census (Amendment) Bill, 1993, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1993."

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: I———I

- (1) Twenty-Fifth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) - Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Paradeep Phosphates Limited.
- (2) Twenty-Sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas - Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gas Authority of India Limited.
- (3) Twenty-Eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Department of Civil Aviation) - Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in International Airports Authority of India.

13.08 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

Twenty-Fifth, Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Eight Reports

[English]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur)
I beg to present a copy each of the following
Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the

13.09 Hrs.

13.10 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION

Third Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies & Public Distribution on Annual Report of the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution (1992-93) and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.09 1/2 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
& TECHNOLOGY,

ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

Fifth Report

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests on the Annual Report of the Department of Biotechnology for the year 1992-93.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty Sixth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st December, 1993. "

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can the report be accepted like this ? You gave an indication that a decision will be taken after discussion. Therefore, please keep it pending.

[English]

Mr. Speaker : We will take it up later.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a matter has been pending for quite some time. A Delimitation Bill was introduced in the House by the Government and it was later referred to the Select Committee. The Select Committee has already submitted its report. Only after the said Bill is passed Delimitation Commission can be set up. If the Government accepts the suggestion of the Opposition to have the sittings of the House on 27, 28 and 29th then

I would like to suggest that during that period this Bill could also be passed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) :
Rajya Sabha has already passed this Bill.

[English]

Mr. Speaker : We will look into it later.

13.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Third Report

[English]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara) : I beg to move:

That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on the 21st December, 1993. "

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on the 21st December, 1993. "

The motion was adopted.

13.11 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to take steps to expedite work on fishing harbour project

at chombala and mapaila bay in North Kerala.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Connanore) : The two Fishing Harbour Projects at Chombala and Mapila Bay in North Kerala had got the necessary clearance and sanction in 1991-92. Initial payments have also been made to the Government of Kerala to commence work on these two projects. However, no steps have as yet been taken at it is feared that the delay will lead to cost escalation which will hamper the progress of the projects.

I therefore earnestly request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to ensure that the State Government expedites work on these projects.

(ii) Need to take steps to uproot superstitious beliefs from the society.

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore) : We hear the sporadic occurrences of abominable human sacrifice in India. On August 8, 1993 an affluent agriculturist of Indurmeli village near Jamshedpur killed his four year old daughter Thunmurne to propitiate a tribal goddess. It is told that the family members of the girl sacrificed her to ward off evil spirits. This incident exhibits the deeprooted ignorant and irrational belief of the father of the girl in supernatural powers. There were also other incidents of this nature in the past. If this sort of irrationalism is allowed to spread its tentacles the Indian humanity will be extinguished in the long run.

This sort of human sacrifices is a vulgar violation of the right to life. In order to avert

this sort of abominable activities and belief we have to inculcate and spread nationalism in the minds of the people. The Constitution of India obligates every citizen and also the state to develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of enquiry and reform among the people.

I request the Central Government to develop the scientific temper, spirit of inquiry, humanism and reform by appropriate ways and means and also by including these duties in the educational curricula and thereby root out irrational beliefs from the minds of the Indian masses.

(iii) Need to Construct Ring Railway at Bangalore

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga) : The Garden City of India, Bangalore, is one of the fastest growing cities in Asia.

The transportation system in the city is not in a position to face the challenge of the changing scenario. Employees of various industries like Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) etc. are finding it difficult to travel from one place to another. The transport system here is most inconvenient particularly to aged, persons, women and school going children.

In addition to the above mentioned factors, the roads are very narrow. The traffic jam for a long time particularly in the areas like Kempegowda Circle, City Bus stand, Shivaji Nagar bus terminal is a common scene. The figure of daily accidents in this city is also increasing alarmingly.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to construct Ring Railway at Bangalore to mit-

igate the problems of the citizens of this famous city.

(iv) Need to ensure that names of bengali refugees settled in Pilibhit, UP are included in the voters list.

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my constituency Pilibhit, in Uttar Pradesh, at the time of partition of India Bengali refugees from East Pakistan were rehabilitated. These Bengali refugees were enrolled in the voters lists and also allotted lands in the district and their children have even got Government jobs. Many of these refugees even contested the elections of the Gram Pradhans and got elected too. However, sometime back even the names of the Bengali refugee Gram Pradhans have been deleted from the voters lists.

I would like to urge the Central Government to again include the names of the Bengali refugees, who came to India at the time of partition, in the voters lists and thereby ensure that they are not deprived of the right to exercise their franchise.

(v) Need to connect Porbander in Gujarat by a long distance train in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi by Naming it after his name.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not forget to mention the name of Mahatma Gandhi in various contexts time and again, but we have forgotten his birthplace

Porbandar. Not even a single train has been named as "Mahatma Gandhi" train.

Porbandar is a big industrial city being visited by lakhs of tourists from foreign countries. Heads of states and dignified people from all over the world.

In order to retain the memory of Porbandar fresh in our minds a long distance train should be named as "Mahatma Gandhi Express/Super fast". Whether it is the 'Trivandram Porbandar' of South India, 'Calcutta-Porbandar' of Eastern India or 'Dehradun/Kalka/Chandigarh' of Northern India. At least one train must be named after his name.

The fare of this train should be lesser than that of other trains which would set a new example in the country and then only there will be socialism in the true sense. Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister of Railways to name along distance train after the name of Mahatma Gandhi. With these words I conclude.

(vi) Need to provide more funds to Uttar Pradesh for early construction of roads etc. Under dacoits eradication programme in Ghatampur, Kanpur Dehat.

SHRI KESARI LAL (Ghatampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large part of my constituency, Ghatampur in Kanpur Dehat is an extremely backward rural area. There is lack of infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity etc. The economic backwardness is at its peak in the entire area. To keep law and order is always a great problem there. Therefore under the Dacoits Eradication Programme the Government had approved the project of construction of roads and implementation of other development works. But nothing has been done in this regard so

far. That is why the problem of law and order is becoming complicated day to day.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Central Government to provide the required funds for the immediate construction of roads approved under Dacoits Eradication Programme, so that people may get some relief.

(vii) Need to look into malfunctioning telephones in jehanabad (Parliamentary constituency) Bihar.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad) : Sir, in a meeting of the consultative Committee, the former Prime Minister Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had assured to provide telephone connections to every Gram Panchayat for the development of rural areas. On the basis of the same assurance a project was approved and telephone connections were given to the head offices of every Gram Panchayat. Telephone connections were also provided in Jehanabad constituency but all of them have been lying out of order. A complaint to this effect was lodged with the Director, Telephones and Chief Manager of Telephones, Patna, but of no use. The motive, for which this project had been implemented, has failed miserably.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Central Government to enquire into it and take direct action against the persons who are guilty in this connection.

(viii) Need to amend wild life protection act.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir under the Rule 377, I would

like to draw the attention of this august House towards an important issue.

Since the Central Government passed Wild Life Protection Act the number of 'Neel Gay' in different parts of Rajasthan particularly in Ajmer district has increased to a great extent; as a result of which the crops of farmers is in great danger. These 'Neel Gay' in groups 10-10 or 15-15 enter the fields at night and destroy the crops which they sow with hard work. The farmers have to watch their crops throughout the night. Now these 'Neel Gay' have become violent and attack the lonely person. many incidents have already taken place. The crops sown in every season are being damaged heavily by them. Farmers of that area are in great difficulty and are disturbed because of them. If any of these 'Neel Gay' die due to the barriers raised by farmers, then they are prosecuted under the law. The number of these 'Neel Gay' is increasing constantly and the danger to crops is also increasing. A number of farmer organizations and public representatives have already apprised the State Government of the situation but they also find themselves helpless due to the Environment laws of the Central Government. Therefore, I would urge upon the Central Government to take necessary measures to control the increasing number of these 'Neel Gay' in Ajmer district and other areas. These 'Neel Gay' which damage crops heavily should be sent to save safe Wild Life Sanctuary so as to prevent the loss occurred due to them every year.

There is a need to amend the Wild Life Protection Act.

[English]

Mr. Speaker : The House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 14.30 hrs.

13.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunchn
till thirty minutes past fourteen of the
clock.*

14.37 hrs.

[English]

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
Thirty-Seven minutes past Fourteen of the
clock*

(SHRI TARA SINGH - *in the Chair*)

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAP-
PROVAL OF KALAKSHETRA FOUNDA-
TION ORDINANCE, 1993 AND
KALAKSHETRA FOUNDATION BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up item nos. 17 and 18 together, SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : I beg to move :-

"that this House disapproves of Kalakshetra foundation Ordinance, 1993 (Number 31 of 1993) promul-
gated by the president on 29 th of September, 1993."

Mr. Chairman, Sir , the Government has adopted a wrong means to fulfil a laudable object . It appears that the Parliament is being ignored. It is no exaggeration if I may say that this Government has become an 'Ordinance ' Government' Ap-

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

proximately 34-35 Ordinances were issued this year and this practice is not favorable to democracy. In this way on one hand the Parliament is being ignored on the other hand ,the Government is dared to start wrong tradition .

According to Article 123 of the Constitution , the Government can enact law through ordinance provided that neither House of the Parliament is in session at that time, or the President is satisfied that circumstance exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate, such ordinances as he deems absolutely necessary in the given circumstances. The Government wants to make the Kalakshetra Foundation an institution of national importance and its intention in this regard is good . This institution was established by the eminent dancer of Bharatnatyam, Shrimati Rukmini in 1940. Management problems cropped up in the institution in 1985 and inter fractional groups were formed which . resulted in internal disputes and constantly posed problems for the Government . Shrimati Rukmini had aspired that this institution which imparts training in dance may become an institution of national importance, but earlier the Government did not pay any attention towards this institution. This Ordinance,which has been promulgated with, a view to shape the Kalakshetra Foundation as an institution of national importance , was not necessary because the monsoon session had concluded just a few days back and the winter session was to start from 2nd of December. What were those special circumstances which prompted the Government to promulgate the ordinance on 29th of December ,1993.

The first speaker of the Lok Sabha . Shri Mavlankar had said,

[English]

“it is desirable to restrict the use of ordinance making power.”

[Translation]

He always gave this ruling.

[English]

that,”The procedure of promulgation of ordinance is inherently undemocratic one.”

[Translation]

If the Government wanted to show so much fancy for national art, it should have enacted this law while the House was in session. Nothing special would have happened if this Bill had been brought on 2nd of December but it was not done . In between the period of two sessions the Government of India got this ordinance promulgated by the Hon. President on 29th of September. For this tendency of issuing ordinances. I disapprove this resolution.This is a wrong tendency .

I would like to pay tributes to Shrimati Rukmani and the land of Tamilnadu, where such a great artist was born. She all alone established this institution and nurtured it.Through this law, it is going to become an institution of national importance. It had been said that “Sahitya,Sangeet, Kala vihin, sakshat pashu pucch vishanhin” A person who lacks taste in literature, arts or music is like an animal which has neither tail nor horns. Our art is held at a high esteem.In regard to our country , poet Iqbal had said that. Sare Jahan se Acchha Hindostan Hamara , Hum Bulbule Hain Iski . Yeh Gulsitan Hamara.

Shri Jaishankar had said that "Arun yeh madhumay desh hamara. jaha pahunch anjaan Kshitij ko milta ek sahara."

From ancient times various forms of art, such as sculpture, dance, music or painting has been highly esteemed in our country. Rukmini ji established such a big institution. There is saying that a single person cannot do anything but she turned the impossible into possible. This training institution is spread over an area of 100 acres at Thiruvanamayur in Madras.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KM. SHELJA): She did so much inspite of being a woman.

PROF.RASA SINGH RAWAT: It is matter of pride and greatness. I would like to pay tributes to her. If a person has devotion and dedication, he can single handedly do a lot. This was shown by Srimati Rukmini.

"Kriyasidhi satve bhavati mahatam nopalakarane." Great people achieve success through their deep rooted dedication and not through outer means. Sir, The intention behind setting up of this institution was very good, but later on there were disputes, litigations, training was stopped, two rival groups were formed and salaries were not paid to the employees managing the institution. So, It become necessary for the Government to take over the institution by nationalising it. But it is ironical that whichever institution is taken over by the Government, its condition becomes worse. There are several public sector undertakings which are going to be transferred to the private sector. There are Lalit Kala Academy and Rashtriya Sahitya Academy in Delhi which are run by the Government. If we observe

the condition there, we will find how much disrespect and neglect is shown towards the artists there. This big institution Kalakshetra Foundation might also meet the same fate. So, I would like to tell the Government through you that besides Bharatnatyam, training should be imparted in other forms of dance also, such as Kathak, Manipuri and odissi etc. Our spiritual feelings are attached with our dances.

Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in Thiruvanamayur, where the Kalakshetra Foundation is situated, Lord Shiva is considered as the God of dance and he is called Nataraj there. His dancing posture, which is the symbol of Kalakshetra Foundation, expresses that we may shun obscenity in our dances and follow spirituality and holiness in them.

Sir, the programme telecast today by Zee T V or MTV are causing cultural pollution in our country. Disco, break dance and other vulgar dances are shown in the name of dance.(interruptions)

Sir, our classical dances express different forms of Rasas-Vir, karun, raudra, vibhatsa or shringar. Through different postures underlying holiness and spirituality and express feelings of peace, communal harmony and emotional integration. All these things should be conveyed through this institution(interruptions).... I oppose this ordinance, because 2-3 shortcomings are still there in it. This Ordinance was issued on 30th of October, 1993 and on the same day, a committee consisting 11 members was constituted under the chairmanship of the former president Shri Venkentaraman. The Members of the committee are artists of high repute. I do not want to mention on the names, since it will take time but there are two names of industrialists. What the industrialists would do in this institution. In the

name of providing economic protection to the institution and in the name of exploitation of the artists, two industrialists, one is Shri R.V. Rawani and the other is Shri Vanshidhar alongwith an I.F.S.Officer Shri Krishnan have been included in the Governing body.The inclusion of other artists like Shri Amjad Ali Khan etc. in this body can be well understood. There are the name of directors of Sangeet Kala and Natak Kala Academy but why there are the industrialists in this body. Secondly, there is a provision for the post of director, who will be the executive officer, to look after this whole institution, but about his qualifications nothing has been mentioned any where in this Bill.

Sir, the Hon. Minister should go through it carefully since there is no mention about the qualifications and the tenure for the post of director.

Thirdly, about the employees of the institution the services of the employees are secure but there is no mention in the bill as to whether the pay scales and facilities at par with the Central Government employees will be provided to the employees or not?

In order to encourage the art of dance, Government should pay continuous attentions towards this but the Ministry of Human Resource Development has always been neglecting this art.The Central Government can arrange funds to publish souvenirs with the title "SAHMAT" and " TULSI DAL" in playing with the sentiments of the people but it can not arrange other facilities like training of the artists and scholarships for them to encourage the art.The Governments should pay attention towards it. Let the bureaucracy not flourish in it, the Government should pay special attention towards it otherwise this institution of national

importance will not succeed in achieving its aims and objectives.

Mr.Chairman, Sir art speaks itself while the artist keeps mum. Therefore, the Government should be attentive towards it. There is our ancient folk arts,dance, bhangra of Punjab, the Jhumar dance of Rajasthan, the Garwa dance of Gujarat, the Oriya dance of Orissa and all others such arts should be encouraged. The arts should not be presented in unproper way by the Electronic media. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to check it. With these words I disapprove this Bill. I extend my gratitude for the time given to me to speak on this Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to declare Kalakshetra of Madras to be an institution of national importance,to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a Foundation for its administration, to make provisions for further development of Kalakshetra in accordance with the aims and objects for which Kalakshetra was founded and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As most of you are aware , the Kalakshetra , Madras was established by late Shrimati Rukmani Devi Arundale in 1936. With her imaginative and effective leadership ,this institution grew in stature and become a renowned cultural institution.* It has carved a niche for itself both nationally and internationally. The objectives of the Kalakshetra as established by the founder are: one, to emphasize the essential unity of

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

all true arts; two, to work for the recognition of the arts as vital to individual, national, religious and international growth; and three, to maintain the highest traditions of art and culture in their pristine purity, to conform to our traditions and to arrange for the training, research, study, teaching and development of art and science, music, Bharatnatyam dance, drama etc., and other fine arts in conformity thereto.

These aims and objectives were pursued by the founder Director and her followers with great vigour and today Kalakshetra has earned for itself an international status and recognition because of the excellence of the training it has given to its students and other activities.

This great institution suffered a set back in the year 1987 on the death of its founder Shrimati Rukmani Devi Arundale. Thereafter, the institution was beset with lots of financial, managerial and other administrative problems. There was also pressure from vested interests to take over the institution. There has been litigation between the society and the trust. These problems threatened the very existence of such a great institution. To add to these problems, a brutal attack on the surviving trustees took place recently. There was also a clear threat of usurpation of the property of the Kalakshetra. It is in this context, the Government felt the imperative necessity for taking immediate action. As the authorities of the Kalakshetra, Madras themselves requested the Government in the year 1991-92 to declare it and its constituent units as an institution of national importance and having regard to the urgency, it was decided to promulgate an ordinance to declare the great institution as an institution of national importance and to provide for its management and finances.

I, therefore, move that the House may kindly consider and pass the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha which seeks to replace the ordinance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Kalakshetra Foundation Ordinance, 1993 (No. 31 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1993."

"That the Bill to declare Kalakshetra of Madras to be an institution of national importance, to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a Foundation for its administration, to make provisions for further development of Kalakshetra in accordance with the aims and objects for which Kalakshetra was founded and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Kalakshetra Establishment Bill. It was established in Madras. It was established by the renowned artist of Bharatnatyam of our country late Shrimati Rukmani Devi Arundale. It is an internationally known institution. Our friend from B.J.P. has highlighted the incidents which took place after the death of Shrimati Arundale. Without achieving the aims & objectives for which this institution was established, these people went on fighting among themselves. When there were litigations in the administrative, financial and educational fields, the Governments decided to take over the institution and steps taken to run it

smoothly. Some people had made efforts to run this institution after this litigation and then Government has taken steps to foil such move. Not only the artists of Madras but also of other states have raised the demand of declaring this institution as national institution so that lowering dignity of this institution could be improved. How the aims and objectives will be achieved for which this institution was established? The Government has brought this Bill in this regard. According to this Bill we are trying to improve its working so that the ideals of its founder may be kept alive. The continuity of norms purity established by the art and the highest standard of various type of arts and fine arts should be maintained. In order to ensure the future activities of the institution a solid base should be provided to the institution. I am satisfied with the aims and objectives and the procedure to improve the working provided in the Bill. An effort has been made in the bill to remove the lacunae in the governing board. Legal committee and the financial committee.

15.00 hrs.

I know that nowadays there are a number of such institutions in the country and many of them are being run with the financial aid provided by the Government and some of them are being run independently. The complaints are received from most of the Government owned institutions that the bureaucracy is dominating in these institutions therefore these are not functioning properly, for example the Rashtriya Natya Academy. There is no bureaucratic set up there that is why the artists, the art and the culture are being attacked therein. These institutions were set up for development of art but due to the dominance of bureaucracy these aims are not achieved. I would like to submit to the

hon. Minister that the dominance of bureaucracy should also be checked. These Institutions are set up for the development of our arts and providing proper teaching so that new generation of our country may acquire knowledge about our arts and cultures.

A comprehensive policy should be formulated with regard to our own culture. I know that the hon. Minister had declared in this august House that he will bring a comprehensive policy with regard to our own culture. A policy paper was also circulated.

There must be a comprehensive policy to understand the arts and the artists of our country. Therefore the Government should bring a policy on the next session in this regard so that the problems of our artists can be discussed. Our colleague Shri Rasa Singh Ji has rightly asserted that we are giving much importance to the foreign arts. There is an art of Japan known as 'Karate' and like wise there are such other arts which are being given much importance. In each State of our country there are various cultures and arts to which sentiments of people are attached but we are lagging behind to encourage them. We must ponder over it seriously. Arts are not only a means of entertainment, although it is a fact that these provide entertainment, but there are other objectives also. We the people of one State can unite with the people of other State through arts and culture. The unity and development of the country are underlying in it. Each state of our country has its own art and culture, but it is only the art which associates people with one another. Despite our different language and dresses we associate ourselves with one another and understand each other through art and culture. Therefore, the Government should pay greater attention in this regard. The culture of our country is like a precious gem. For the progress of culture of

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

the country the progress of the arts of the country is must. We do not think about these people who are working in the various fields of different arts. During their old age when they fell ill nobody looks after them. Some States provide pension to artists whether they work in cinema or in the fields of art. The Government should think about these artists and financial assistance must be given to them. We have got an opportunity to discuss the matters relating to artists through this Bill.

It has been decided to constitute committee through this Bill. Eminent artists should be made members in these committees so that they may work in the fields of art. I would like to thank you for bringing this Bill. I would like to urge upon you that a policy regarding the culture of India should be brought in next session. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SARTAJ SINGH CHHATWAL (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Chennithala has delivered a speech in Hindi just now. All of us are surprised and happy to hear him in Hindi. It is absolutely correct that it does not look nice if we talk about our art and culture in English. He deserves to be congratulated for this. There is an institution connected with art which is significant in this field. Shrimati Arundale, who has high reputation in society, is associated with this institution. She has made a great contribution in keeping art and dancing alive. The Government deserves felicitation in taking over its charge. We should make efforts to fulfil the dreams and the objectives for which Shrimati Arundale had established this institution. We expect this institution will run properly after taking over by the Government.

Though a number of institutions are

doing the job of preserving the folk arts, music and dancing, a great cultural heritage of us, people think that this cultural heritage, which has taken a long period to flourish, should not be vanished. The art is bloomed in all the parts of the country, whether it is south, North, West or East. Therefore we should set up four separate institutions in all these four parts of the country in order to preserve our cultural heritage. To preserve art, dancing and music of South we should set up an institution there and such institutions should be set up in Eastern, Northern and Western parts of the country also. If we establish four such institutions in all these four parts our arts will remain alive and flourish. After taking over the name of this institution has been changed as Kalakshetra. While the meaning of Kalakshetra and fine arts is the same, it will be better if it is named as Arundale College of Fine Arts in memory of Shrimati Arundale. Secondly, I would like to give some suggestions regarding the governing body of this institution proposed to be set up. The tenure of this committee is three years which is not sufficient. Therefore its tenure may be extended from three years to five years and responsible person should be made members of this committee.

There is provision of twelve members in its Board of Directors. If a member is nominated from general public out of the remaining there members who should be nominated from Members of Parliament and one from legislative Assembly I allege that whenever any institution is taken over by the Government, the bureaucracy becomes dominant there. Therefore, it is necessary that representation of public representative must be there. As you know that this esteemed institution situated in Tamilnadu, therefore one member of that Assembly be taken as a member for Public Representation. Thus out of 12 members of

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

its Board of Directors 2 members will belong to Parliament and 1 to Assembly.

With these 2-3 suggestions, I conclude my speech and hope that the hon. Minister would pay attention to these suggestions.

SHRIMATIGIRIJA DEVI (Maharajganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. My friends have raised the question regarding not issuing ordinance in time.

Late Rukmani Devi understood its value five decades ago and recognised its deteriorating state. She was aware of the importance of Gandharva and Natya Kala, and realised that all round development of the community cannot be achieved by neglecting any particular field. It was her efforts only. She became active in this direction at a time when people associated with Gandharva art were not respected in the society. I bow to her efforts and struggle. I am also thankful to the Government that it has taken concrete steps in time for the preservation of culture.

In the field of art she alone worked 4 decades with full dedication. After her death no one was there to look after and maintain this institution. No doubt, the building and the funds of the Institution are still there but the main will a power and the sole inspiration which was working behind the institution, are missing. As a result of which the institution has become the centre of controversies.

India is a country where culture cannot be separated from the society. All of our Gods and Goddesses have their own musical instruments and they all are masters of some art. It looks very odd when art is neglected in this country. There is a reference of Gandharava art in Natya Shastra. When Tridevas (i.e. Brahma, Vishnu and

Mahesh) and Indra etc Gods requested Bharat Muni to compose such a Veda which could give them solace and which would be above from the constraints of caste and creed, the Muni composed Natya Shastra which is fifth Veda. This fifth Veda is above from all constraints. It speaks only of peace. All Gods took part in the exhibition of his Natya. For which Vishvakarma constructed stage. Tridevas mobilised all the resources and facilities. This is our cultural heritage. With such a background when any controversy arises or people quarrel with each other, it seems our cultural heritage is on the brink of extinction.

We have taken step but belatedly. We are deeply aggrieved to note that the image of this respected institution has been tarnished. I also strongly oppose the steps taken in the field of Kalakshetram. The artists as well as bureaucrats and profiteers have also been included though a dispute had started earlier also over the inclusion of profiteers, bureaucrats and now the forthcoming generation have also been embroiled in it. Your resolution is correct. You have included 12 people in the Board of Directors. Mr. Menon is its life member and he has been associated with it since 1936 but has he any say in its affairs. He incessantly kept this institute functioning and it is still functioning. No norms have been prescribed for those 12 people who would be coming from different fields with their vested interests. Will they be the experts in the field of art? It is difficult to rope in bureaucracy and chalk out a proper strategy. Until it is made clear the purpose of bringing this Bill would be defeated. The hon. Minister has made resolution with a view to save this Institute and it will prove to be a big step in this direction and in his opinion it is necessary to bring about national integrity. There are many thirigs which only the experts in the field of art are aware.

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

[Smt Girija Devi]

Our country is progressing but in the field of art we are dividing the country in South and North. There are talks about the music of North and South. I also talk that way. There is only one book which is the 'Natyashastra' of the whole India irrespective of North India music or South India music. If we have no differences on the basis principles, then, I think nobody would talk of the music of North and South and it would be a matter of great pride for us. I would like to stay that only the experts in the field of art should be included in the board. The artists are not known as an individual in such fields in South India and nor are they meant to provide means. In fact, Thyagraja is worshipped as a deity and Shyama Shastri and Muthu- Swami are worshipped as 'Kalatrahi' or these deities. But when stones are pelted at these Institutes, then, it seems that, now, nothing remains in the name of culture in the country. The principles and 'talas' are same for our 'ragas-raginis.' There are different 'gharanas' region, language-wise and style-wise. If we talk of different 'gharanas' and do not coordinate them then the introduction of this Bill would only amount to protection of buildings and we would not be able to protect the philosophy as envisaged by Arunadaleji. When we talk of other faculties all the dances other than Bharatnatyam originated in South India. The Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Bharatnatyam etc. all these are different styles of dances. Only one style does not constitute art it ranges from romantic arts to architectural art. If they propose to make it an institute of national and international importance then this art should also be included in it to give it a wider perspective. This wider perspective should include 'Swayambhu Nadbhram' which should have a wider form and which should be worshipped. Certain things were said here about the real temple of art and there

was a dispute about it, also involving some people. The employee should be regularised and any such employees who is found indulged in fraudulent practices should be removed so that Saraswati Temple becomes a holy place. With these words, I pay my tributes to Arunadaleji.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. When an ordinance is brought when the Parliament is not in Session, usually we feel that it is a deviation from the procedure that ought to be followed. Yet, in this case, I think there is some justification for this ordinance because of the situation that had been prevailing at Kalakshetra. Since Kalakshetra is associated with the hallowed name of Rukmini Devi Arundel, we are particularly happy that the Government has taken note of the serious situation that had been prevailing there and has taken remedial measures. We have been told that there had been large scale deterioration in the atmosphere. There was infighting and all these factors led to a serious financial crunch. This is the background against which the Government in order to ensure the revival of Kalkshetra, declared it as a Centre of National Importance. This would also mean that the Government would ensure financial support to the institution.

The next stage in the Bill is the setting up of a foundation which would make the policy decisions on behalf of Kalakshetra and also for the overall management of this institution. I support this measure also. After having taken over the Kalakshetra, Government, at least on paper, is allowing a certain degree of autonomy. I would have preferred that the Bill contained more promise of autonomy. But at least, some autonomy has been promised through the setting up of the

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

foundation. This is a welcome measure. In fact, the effort of the Government is particularly notable at a time when its overall policy is geared in a different direction. Today, we find that nationalised institutions in the industry sector are being privatized. Only yesterday, we had been at loggerheads over the IISCO Bill. Now, in this atmosphere of an overall policy of privatization of the Government, I think the trend of this decision regarding Kalakshetra is rather exceptional.

However, here I would like to mention that our experience in respect of nationalized industries such as coal and steel shows that it is not enough for the Government to take over and nationalize an institution. It is only the first step. Unless there is investment, unless there is planning, monitoring and caring, in short, unless there is political will to nurture the nationalized institutions, they may languish and become moribund.

Of course, culture is a project different from coal and steel and sometimes it is regarded as something less important than coal and steel. May be that explains why we have the discussion on National Cultural Policy coming right at the fag end of the session and maybe we may not even get a chance to participate in it. In fact, I think culture is no less important than the production of coal and steel. After the nationalization of Kalakshetra, unless adequate measures are taken to see that the institution functions on a proper footing, the same thing that has happened to many of our nationalized institutions may happen to this cultural institution too.

In this context, I would like to mention that a couple of years back, the Haksar Committee gave its report on various cultural institutions such as our Akademies sponsored by the Government in the country.

In this Report of the Haksar Committee, the Committee has very clearly said that it is necessary for the State to have a vital role in the sphere of culture, the State cannot remain inactive. On the other hand Haksar Committee has also pointed to the possible dangers of such State intervention in the sphere of culture. It is because, the State represents certain political interests, certain political hierarchies, certain political and ideological proclivities. And very correctly the Haksar Committee had said the rash political intervention into cultural production cannot but lead to disastrous consequences. The point is that the Government is required to provide funds for protecting the arts from the depredations of the market forces. The role of the State had to be clear. The State must give some protection to the arts and therefore public funds must be allocated. But sometimes, the Government forgets that this is being done to stimulate the natural progress of culture not to manage or organise culture or try to see it as a space for extending power relationships. Alas! In our country, in the case of Government intervention in culture, too often, we have found this kind of hamhanded or crude political intervention. A charge of political appropriation has been made in the running of the akademies and other such bodies although they are supposed to be autonomous bodies. Saddest of all, when culture is organised in the form of akademies, it is sometimes found that not only does external politics but into the sphere of culture intrude into the sphere of culture but the community of artistes themselves seem to be infected by these power relationships within the akademies. Mr. Chennithala has been speaking of the evils of bureaucratisation within cultural organisations. We sometimes find that this infection of bureaucratisation spreads to artistes' community themselves. The artistes organise themselves into certain power

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharya]

relationships.

There are people who have more say than others. There are people who have more lobbying power than others. Whereas those who keep alive the cultural traditions of the vast majority of the people are often the least empowered. We find this, particularly, in the case of the total neglect of folk traditions, folk cultures so far as Government assistance is concerned. So far as folk culture is concerned, there is a gross neglect, also sometimes it is exploited with a commercial purpose by the market forces so that Rajasthani folk tune is pilfered and translated into vulgarity of the choli ke peeche. There is no question of copyrights here. It is because the folk artistes cannot plead for copyright. So any one can pilfer, any one can steal. This is how folk culture is exploited. You know how it is used for commercial purposes by unscrupulous people.

This predominance of so-called high culture in our society, high culture as distinguished from so-called low culture which is in fact the culture of the majority of our people, the culture of our rural people viz. folk culture tradition, this is something which is basically wrong with our culture activities at the State level and also at the official level.

I will give just one instance of this. For the Republic Day Celebrations this year, West Bengal had sent a tableau showing folk and tribal masks. The Selection Committee of the Ministry of Defence rejected this, although the one expert on masks who was present there had recommended this tableau. It was rejected because some officials made some ridiculous observations, like these masks might scare children. This is the kind of respect that we show for our folk tradition. This is the understanding that the

bureaucrats show of folk tradition.

Now that the Government is also taking certain responsibility in this respect institution like Kalakshetra should take this into account and see how for the vast majority of our people, who are holding our cultural traditions on their shoulders, who are landless peasants, small artisans, how culture can be utilised to empower these people. How to give them back their sense of dignity which has been taken away from them by economic and political pressure?

Again Kalakshetra is known for its nurturing Bharatnatyam. Now Bharatnatyam is one of the richest dance traditions in our country which upto a certain point when there was very little interest about it among the intelligentsia, has been kept alive by Devadasis in the temples. Devadasis' nurtured beauty, but they were themselves exploited economically and sexually.

Now we find that Devadasi system has been banned legally but yet this girl from Karnataka, Swarnaya trying to fight against the exploitation which has continued. She came from a Devadasi family. She came out of the tradition. She became literate and was an Anganwadi worker. She joined the literacy programme and because of this she was considered to be dangerous enough by certain vested interests so that ultimately she was raped and killed. The Anganwadi workers of Karnataka are launching a movement against this. This has come out in the newspapers.

I think this is the kind of social reality that a place like Kalakshetra should respond to. It must not remain just an elite institution. It must respond to social realities and see what can be done to accommodate, to extend facilities to those men and women who belong not only a very old cultural

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

tradition but who because of their economic circumstances cannot use these for restoration of their own dignity.

The last point that I would like to make is regarding the Bill itself. I want to make one or two important points about the Bill, before conclusion, about the composition of the Kalakshetra Foundation, the way in which it has been structured. It should have some inbuilt safeguards so that it is above this kind of possible reproach that I have referred to in my speech.

On one hand there has to be true freedom from political intervention. I find that in the two clauses in the Bill, i.e. Clause 27 and Clause 28, in fact, there is too much scope for intervention.

Clause 27 says that the Government may direct the Kalakshetra Foundation in certain respects. What was the need for this clause? That is what I would like to know because it circumscribes the autonomy of the Foundation in a very definite way.

Under Clause 28 the government has the rights, ultimately, if it so choose to dissolve the Foundation. This is a very severe limitation on the autonomy of the Foundation.

If this amount of autonomy is not given, if the need for dissolution comes, why should the Government take the decision there? Let it be decided by Parliament. That authority may be given to Parliament. But by giving it to the Government I think the scope for political intervention is still kept open.

The other side of these in-built safeguards that I am talking of is internal democ-

racy; not just autonomy, but autonomy must be combined with a certain degree of democracy within the organisation. That is why I think, I agree with Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat that the Director's qualifications have to be specified; it has to be carefully sifted what kind of a Director would be appropriate. Administrative power must not be over centralised and there must not be any permanent or semi permanent appointment at no one can make this area a space for promoting one's own self-interests.

Also I think that in the academic committee where it had been said that the head of each constituent should be there, instead of having just the head it would be better to have one member from the constituent units by rota. Not just the head but all the members, or all the senior members, can come by rota. This would be more democratic.

Finally in the First Schedule the list of constituent units has been given and in this list there are two entries. One is Theosophical Senior Secondary School in the name of Mrs. Anne Besant and the other is also in her name a Theosophical High School. If these are just ordinary schools just with the name of Mrs. Anne Besant, whose name is associated with our nationalist movement. I have nothing to say. However, theosophy as a branch of knowledge has very little standing. At best it is a very esoteric branch of knowledge. I wonder whether it can be called any branch of knowledge at all. So, that is why I wonder whether there is any reason why the Government — any private person can take up theosophy and go into it — should patronise theosophy as a branch of knowledge.

With these cautionary words I support the Bill and I thank you very much for giving me the time.

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

SHRI P.KUMARASAMY (Palani): Mr. Deputy - Speaker, Sir I rise to speak on behalf of the All India Anna DMK. As this is my maiden speech.I thank our respectful leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi but for whose shower of benevolence I would not have been here.

Though promulgation of Ordinances has become the order of the day, the Ordinance regarding Kalakshetra Foundation was necessary in view of the breakdown of the administrative machinery there, leading to violence. Though Kalakshetra is situated in Tamil Nadu the representation of the State of Tamil Nadu on the Governing Board and also the Academic and Finance Committee is very poor. In the Governing Board with 19 Members, the State is represented by just three Members. The representation in the other two Committees is no better.

Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to reconsider this and give more representation for Tamil Nadu in the Foundation.

The qualifications prescribed to be appointed a member of either of the Academic Committee or the Governing body, speak of eminent artists, expert in art, culture, folk arts, dance and crafts and patrons of art and culture. There is no exclusive provision for appointing exponents in Bharatnatyam and Carnatic music for which Kalakshetra was founded by Shrimati Rukmani Devi Arundale. I am not saying that eminent persons in Bharatnatyam and Carnatic music will not be appointed members of the Foundation under these Clauses. I am only pointing to a distant day when Bharatnatyam and Carnatic music could take a back seat in Kalakshetra or even disappear giving place to other forms of dances and music. I am not against promoting other forms of arts. I am only worried

that the concept of Rukmini Devi to keep Kalakshetra as the supreme institution of Bharatnatyam and Carnatic music should not be lost. Because, after the death of Rukmini Devi in 1987, Kalakshetra has become the centre for various other arts. People with vested interests have been attempting to push Bharatnatyam and Carnatic the background to gain supremacy in Kalakshetra. That is why, I make a forceful plea to the Hon. Minister to see that majority members of the Foundation are exponents of Bharatnatyam and Carnatic music.

Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale was not only an exponent of arts and music with rare gifts, but was an institution herself. She was a patriot who strove hard to amalgamate various forms of Indian arts and music to show to the world that Indian cultural thought is eternal and the source of strength to all the countrymen.

Kalakshetra is just not an institution of dance and music, but a national symbol which had brought glory after glory to the cultural ethos of this cradle of civilization. It was unfortunate that such an institution should have suffered at the hands of few self-centred people for seven years after the demise of Rukmini Devi in 1987. The Government has done the right thing in taking over this premier institution of dance and music through the establishment of a Foundation.

I just have a word of caution for the Government. Whenever anything is nationalised there is an attempt to impose unwarranted ideologies to establish the supremacy of the Delhi Raj. So, there is genuine fear that Kalakshetra might become another Hindi Prachar rather than being an institution of dance and music. Since Kalakshetra has taken roots and flourished

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

in Tamil Nadu, it has imbibed a great variety of Tamil ethos - both cultural and linguistic. Therefore, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that, because of the Kalakshetra passing into the hands of a Foundation, there shall not be any attempt to change the character of it in any way.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE(VIJAYAWADA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill to replace the Ordinance. I feel that it is a right step in the right direction.

Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale has devoted her entire life for the cause of arts, particularly by founding this Kalakshetra at Madras she had served so much to train a large number of people in dance and music and other fine arts. She was a great personality by herself. I would urge upon the Government to see that after taking over this institute and establishing a board for the governance, the Government must take all necessary steps to achieve the ideals and objectives for which Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale had established this Kalakshetra and had struggled all her life. In this connection, I want to make one small suggestion to the Government. In Andhra Pradesh, in Krishna District, at Kuchipudi, there is Siddhendra Kalakshetra.

Siddhendra, a yogi, a devotee, a singer has organised so many kirtans on Muvva Gopal; and he was instrumental in propagating kuchipudi dance. It has become world famous now. Vempati Satyam and many others have become well-known throughout the continent and many a time they go and perform their performances abroad. I suggest to the Government, though not imme-

dately, to examine this particular aspect of taking over the Siddhendra Kalakshetra to propagate, to encourage the great kuchipudi dance which we have inherited from time immemorial.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to support this Bill.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (MANGALORE): Mr. Chairman, I rise to welcome the measure at last initiated by the Government in giving support to uphold the culture and art, especially the fine art to which South India has given a place of pride in the entire country. The art and culture would really integrate the nation. Kalakshetra was founded by late Shrimati Rukmani Devi Arundale, a renowned Bharatanatyam artist, a singer and also an eminent personality. I would like to remind you, Sir, that Shrimati Rukmani Devi's eminence was such that Shri Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister of India, had once thought of proposing Shrimati Rukmani Devi to be the President of India. In fact, he had made the proposal also. But, somehow, she could not become the President of India. Let that be today. The Kalakshetra Institution, founded by such an eminent personality, is being sought to be managed under the guidance of the Government of India, through this enactment.

Sir, when we talk of national integration, one should forget that culture, art or fine art belong to any region or belong to people of any caste or religion. It is above all these and it really binds the nation. It helps to integrate the nation. As we know, Lord Rama, who was born in Ayodhya in Northern India, travelled the whole of India down to the South and he went upto Sri Lanka and thereby he contributed in integrating the whole of India.

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA

: In which year was he born?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Whenever the opportunity comes, we all will know where exactly he was born and in which year he was born.

Anyway, dealing with this enactment, there are certain welcome measures in this Bill. My only fear is about the proposed Kalakshetra Foundation under which a governing body is to be nominated by the Government. At this juncture I am reminded of the management of the Bharat Bhavan in Bhopal. We know how the whole affairs of Bharat Bhavan were politicised, how people in high places in politics wanted to convert Bharat Bhavan into a political institution and convert it into a family institution owned by individuals and how the field of art and culture was tried to be misused. Of course, later on when Shri Sunderlal Patwa became the Chief Minister, he really respecting the sentiments of the artists - gave it the real place of pride by nominating people of eminence in the field of art, culture, music, dance, folk dance, etc.

Here, in this Bill also, the Government of India wants to keep the power of nominating the whole governing body. A provision is made to nominate such persons who have got some connection or knowledge of art, culture, folk art and craft. I am afraid, people who claim that they have got some sort of connection with an artist or some sort of connection with people who are connected with art also get in through this clause. That is how it will be misused. I am sure, the Minister will definitely ensure that they would not like the people who would get training in this Kalakshetra to dance to the tunes of the Government that will be in power. But, still, care will have to be taken at this initial stage itself that the

Kalakshetra Foundation should manage the affairs of this Kalakshetra institution in such a manner that really the Kalakshetra could be given its place of pride and it could be given the fame and name for which the founder Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale had constituted this institution.

The first schedule shows that already certain institutions have been set up in this Kalakshetra, i.e. Kalakshetra College of Fine Arts and also the Craft Education and Research Centre, consisting of a weaving department and also a kalankari unit; the Besant Arundale Theosophical Senior Secondary School, Besant Theosophical High School, and Besant Cultural Centre and Hostel.

The Bill makes a provision for making regulations by the governing body to manage the affairs of all these institutions and also powers are vested with the Government to make certain rules to implement the provisions contained in this Act. My only request is that the body which would be consisting of people who are nominated by the Government should not be allowed to misuse the institutions which are already existing to their advantage.

16.00 hrs

The institutions will have to be maintained well specially for upholding the culture, art and folk dances and also to uplift the Bharatanatyam art for which Shrimati Rukmini Arundale had, in fact, given her whole life. So, care will have to be taken by the Government while managing such institutions of fame and really this should become an ideal institution which can uplift the culture and art of our country and in the real sense integrate the whole of India. So, I support the Bill and I would make an earnest request with the Minister that care should be

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

taken while the rules and regulations are formulated and provisions are made to safeguard the interests of the institution.

16.01 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE - *In the Chair*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who evinced keen interest in the Kalakshetra Foundation and all those who have supported this Bill. I have already spoken about the necessity for promulgating the Ordinance and so, I need not go into the circumstances again. I also about the attack on the surviving members that necessitated the promulgation of this Ordinance.

Now, I would like to respond to some of the specific points raised by the hon. Members. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat has raised some points. One of the points was about the pay scales of the employees. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the pay scales of the employees of the constituent units will be in line with those of the corresponding posts of the State Government. The pay scales of the administrative posts in the Central Office will be according to the equivalent posts of such organisations in the Government of India, the reason being the posts in the constituent units are mostly teaching posts under the State Board.

Sir, a number of other hon. Members have spoken about the Director. They have some apprehensions also about this post. I would like to assure them that all these will be taken care of at the time of formulating the rules. Shri Mohan Singh wanted that the College of Arts should be renamed. It can be

considered. Regarding the nomination of the Members of Parliament, I might say "yes" because there is no separate provision for the Members of Parliament. But the Members of Parliament can be considered if they fulfil the qualifications under section 2 (b) of sub-clause (i) to (iv).

Sir, another point raised was about the Cultural Centres. We have seven Zonal Cultural Centres which are taking care of other aspects. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya spoke very well about the folk in which she is interested. Our Zonal Cultural Centres are doing a lot in this direction. Shrimati Girija Devi also spoke about the Director. Prof. Malini Bhattacharya specifically spoke about the clauses 27 and 28. The provisions have been made with adequate safeguards. Under clause 27, directions will be issued very sparingly and that too after recording the reasons for doing so. In the second instance, under clause 28, dissolution will be resorted to only after giving an opportunity to the Foundation to represent against it. This clause is only a general provision and there may not be an opportunity to resort to this.

Regarding constituent unit, the Theosophical High School. I would like to inform them hon. Member that these are regular schools and theosophy is not taught there. Mr. U.S. Rao spoke about Shashindra Kalakshetra. That suggestion can be considered at the appropriate time, later on.

Mr. Kumara Swami spoke about the need to protect Carnatic Music and Bharat Natyam. Clause 9 which is enunciating the objects clearly reproduces the objectives as originally propounded by Shrimati Arundale and we have not deviated from that in any way.

I think, these are some of the major

[Kumari Selja]

points raised by the hon. Members. About the other suggestions, in fact, we welcome the suggestions made by the hon. Members. I would like to inform the hon. Members that the cultural policy will be taken up and I think, it could be taken up in the evening as it is slated for discussion today. We welcome other suggestions too in this field. I would like to thank all the hon. Members for evincing keen interest in this Kalakshetra Foundation Bill and I request this House to pass the Bill.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, I seek one clarification in this respect. What criteria has been followed by nominating two industrialists, namely Mr. Bansidhar and Mr. R.V. Ramani and IFS officers in the board? The Government will provide cent per cent grants to this organisation because their budgetary expenditure is about Rs. 55 lakhs, and they have been giving Rs. 27 lakhs so far. What policy will be followed by the Government in this regard? It would be better to clarify these two points as this institute is of the national importance.

[*English*]

KUMARI SELJA : I would like to inform the hon. Member that the two industrialists he has been talking about, namely Mr. Bansidhar and Shri Ramani are included in the board as nominees in terms of clause 2 (b), sub-clause (1). They have rendered valuable service to Kalakshetra. Earlier also, they have been connected with the Kalakshetra. It is not that suddenly we have put them on the board. Shri Krishnan, as we all know, is well-known in the field of culture. He has been connected with culture in his capacity as Director of UNESCO also.

I do not think this requires that an industrialist or an Officer is to be debarred from such Organisation if he has rendered valuable service in the field of culture.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does the hon. Member want to press his motion?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (*Ajmer*) : I seek leave of the House, to withdraw my motion.

THE STATUTORY RESOLUTION WAS,
BY LEAVE, WITHDRAWN.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to declare Kalakshetra of Madras to be an institution of national importance, to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a Foundation for its administration, to make provisions for further development of Kalakshetra in accordance with the aims and objects for which Kalakshetra was founded and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

**CLAUSE 5 - GENERAL EFFECT OF
VESTING**

SHRI AHAMED (MANJERI) I beg to move:

Page 3, line 20. —

after "b
ody" inser
"or person" — (1)

I do not know whether the hon. Minister will reply but I do not want to persist. It will be in the fitness of things if the hon. Minister accepts this amendment to put "body" because clause 5 is with respect to the vesting of the right title in Central Government under Section 4. It is also mentioned here about the possession, ownership, power or control of the Board of Trustees or any other Body which, according to me, any other person because the Government is taking over an Institution. It may be within the possession of a Board of Trustees or any other body. There are bodies also there. But it may be in the hands of some person. If it is not included recovery of that interest or something in possession of a person, the Government will have to invoke Section 7 (2). Instead of this any person shall not be excluded also. A Body is consisting of several persons. But a person is only an individual. Therefore, it is only in the fitness of things that the word 'person' should also be included in such cases.

KUMARI SELJA : The amendment is not necessary at all and I request the hon. Member to withdraw it as the Board of Trustees as defined in Clause (b) and (c) of the Bill has been in possession, ownership,

power or control of the assets and properties of the Kalakshetra. The expression "other Body in whatever capacity" is by way of abundant caution.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I have no objection. If the hon. Minister is fully convinced that there will be not even any person in whom the possession or title or interest is there. But I say it is only in respect of an institution, Board of Trustees and not any person. If the hon. Minister is very much fully confident that there is nothing in it, I will withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is confident. You withdraw.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clauses 6 to 35 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 35 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is :

"The First Schedule, the Second Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule, the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE' FERNANDES (MUZAFFARPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. One or two issues which have been discussed here I would like to express my views in that context. This Bill has been introduced at such a time when foreign civilisation and culture are invading in our country. Many hon. Members have expressed their views firmly as to how we can maintain national unity through folk art. In my views unless we carry the folk art to the people in real sense, we cannot achieve this goal. And the prosperous people of our country who get opportunities to attend all these institutions and functions can do it very conveniently because they do not know as to how to pass their time. The art has no meaning for the working people who struggle hard to earn their livelihood. If we envisage national unity in this internal conflict then the art must be promoted. I postulate that by promoting art we would be able to link art with national unity and culture. There is no dearth of such art in India. There are many kinds of arts for entertainment in this country. There are such arts also as has been depicted nicely by Shri Ramesh Chennithala in our national language. These

arts have established harmony and amity among people for the last 40 to 45 years and have led the country to a stage now which is known to us. The hon. Minister introduced the Bill today and held the discussion here. I would particularly like to know as to how the art would be brought to the doors of common man in every corner of the country. I was also a Minister during 1977. We took part in the activities of Culture and art which is still going on in the Ministry of Education and Shri Pratap Chandra Chandar was the Union Minister of Education at that time. I had given him a detailed suggestion in writing. In that suggestion I had pointed out how lofty was the art and music of the people of the Purvanchal and their folk dances, songs are beautiful and melodious as the folk dances and songs of other parts of the country are. The Manipuri dance is not an ordinary dance whosoever in the world sees it, becomes bewitched to see it. There are good singers in Nagaland and Mizoram. The Mizo choirs are so famous that they visit America three times a year and give entertainment to the people. The same is the case with the Naga choir. It seems that the people of Southern and Western India and even people living in the capital also do not know that their art and civilisation is confined to Five Star Hotels only. I had put forth a proposal that the Bhangra dancers of Punjab should go to Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala on behalf of any department of Government only. If the handsome youth and children display their art in Punjab and the people of South display their Yaksha gan and 'Mailta' in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the National integrity and harmony in arts and culture will automatically be created, which it is said is lacking. It will enable the people of the country to see and understand the different arts and cultures of our country.

In my suggestion to Shri Pratap Chandra Chandar I had also suggested that

Disapproval of Kalakshetra

the Central Government should evolve a machinery in consultation with the State Governments for sending groups of the artists of one State to other. The salary expenses of these groups should be borne by both the Governments. Today the Railways issue free passes to the retired persons in the name of freedom fighters even they were born after 1942 or they travel for their business purposes. They should work for the welfare of people also in order to attain national integrity. The Railways should issue free passes to these artists numbering not more than 2000. The Central Government should also earmark an amount of Rs 50 lakh per annum in its budget so as to meet the expenses of salary and service security of these artists. The State Governments or the Municipal Corporations and municipalities should give opportunity to these groups exhibit their arts at public places. Everyday we read about shares in newspapers. Such news free of cost. These days the advertisement of foreign radios and television are published free of cost in those newspapers who are indulged in showing vulgarity. They want to invade our minds with this culture. If these newspapers publish the news about the programmes of these groups, it would help inculcating a sense of national integrity and it would also preserve our culture. Neither it involves any expenditure nor any publicity. There is a saying "Clean and the wholesome entertainment". But this type of entertainment is missing in India today. If it is implemented, it will not only soothe our minds but also will delineate the imagery of the beauty of that State in the minds of the people. But the recreation programmes being transmitted at present cast shadow on our own art and culture. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to think over it and provide assistance for this purpose. The Government is likely to spend Rs. two to two and a half crores in this field only. Since there has been dynastic culture in India,

many of the institutions in Delhi be it the institution related to art or aerodromes are run in the name of such dynasties alone. If 10 per cent or even 5 per cent of the funds are spent for this purpose, I am sure that through these artists we will successfully bring about national integrity with the help of art, culture. Therefore, while supporting this Bill I remember Shrimati Rukmani Arundale and I would like to urge upon the Government and the august House that while passing this Bill, we should keep in mind that we have to bring about national integrity through these groups immediately so that we can succeed in curbing the disruptive forces in this country.

KUMARI SELJA Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to all those hon. Members who have given a number of good suggestions. The Government will look into the matter.

There are seven zonal cultural centres in our country which preserve and undertake documentation work of folk and tribal art. Moreover, there is mutual agreement among the cultural centres under which they make programmes of visits for one another. It encourages the artists for better performance. The Government has chalked out a scheme under which exchange of artists from one State to another is possible.

Once again, I express my thanks to the hon. Members who have shown their interest and given good suggestions.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATNA) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one thing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : After the third reading and after Minister's reply, no question is allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.27 hrs

**SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT
BILL**

As passed by Rajya Sabha - Contd.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. Abrar Ahmed on the 18th December, 1993.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH): Sir. I have given my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister has not yet completely moved the motion.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 was enacted to timely detect sick and the industries likely to fall sick and to constitute a Board of experts to suggest remedial measures and other practical measures to revive the sick industries. As per provisions of this Act, Industrial and Financial Reconstruction Board (BIFR) and Appellate Au-

thority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) were set up and both started functioning w.e.f. 15th May, 1987 and April, 1987 respectively.

Since the operating of BIFR the rehabilitation work of sick industries is going on smoothly and systematically and since then many drastic changes have also taken place. As on November, 1993, 1418 sick industrial companies were registered with BIFR. Out of these 290 were not found suitable for revival and in other 124 cases, the concerned companies have prepared their revival schemes with the consultation of financial institutions. In 308 cases the BIFR has itself chalked out the rehabilitation schemes and approved them and in 250 cases BIFR has advised to liquidate them.

A number of difficulties were experienced during the implementation of the Act, and therefore, it became necessary to get the various provisions of the Act reviewed. In this connection we have consulted BIFR, AAIFR, RBI, financial institutions and trade and industry representatives. The recommendations made by the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha in their report presented on 4th January, 1991 were also considered. Therefore, to expedite the revival of procedure of sick industries and to make more effective the functioning of BIFR and AAIFR and with regard to their structure and comprehensive provisions it is proposed to bring some amendments in the said Act.

The proposed amendments could be divided in three categories. In the first category the amendments are with regard to the jurisdiction and the objective of which in the detect the sickness of the company in the very beginning so that remedial measures could be taken speedily. It can be done by the changing the definition of the categories of the companies coming under the purview

of this Act or by extension of revival rehabilitation or option available for liquidation. Therefore in the proposed definition the prescribed period for registration of any 'sick industrial company' is being reduced from 7 years to 5 years and also the criterion to have incurred losses for the last two years is proposed to be dispensed with. Now any industrial company which is registered atleast for the last five years and whose net capital base has been totally eroded, will be assumed to be sick industrial company. Similarly in case of probable sick companies it is proposed to reduce the registration period from 5 years to 4 years. However, the standard of erosion of net maximum capital of the company will remain at 5 per cent. Proposed amendments will widen the ambit of the Act. In addition BIFR will also enjoy the right of effecting amalgamation of any sick company with any other company or revoking amalgamation to bring about retrieval. It is proposed to make a provision that BIFR can presume to have received 'mute a from any agency which does not send its reply to the draft revival scheme. This will ensure speedily settlement of the cases and flexibility in the measures being taken by BIFR for the rehabilitation and revival of the companies.

In the second category the proposed amendments relate to augment the effectiveness of BIFR and AAIFR. This Amendment Bill will provide flexibility to BIFR in selecting operating agency, to liquidate probable sick companies in the beginning not having sufficient funds and to strengthen the hands of BIFR in the matter of probable sick companies. This Bill also propose to empower BIFR to give directions to the companies regarding settlement of outstanding liabilities and to confer powers on BIFR to monitor implementation of the schemes approved by it. In addition, it is also proposed to start 'single window scheme' for easy disbursement of loans for the speedy

implementation of rehabilitation packages after approval.

In the end it is proposed to remove some ambiguities and to strengthen internal co-ordination. Some provisions have been redefined or have been further clarified.

This Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 20th August, 1992.

I request the House to consider the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"that the Bill to further amend the sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Amendment Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very important Bill. This Bill should have been introduced much earlier but Government has introduced it after a long delay. Probably this delay is due to the style of functioning of the Government. Such an important Bill is being ignored like this. It shows that the intention of the Government is not clear. Estimates Committee has also given his recommendations in this regard. Its report was presented in 1991 but the Bill has been introduced in 1993. Goswami committee has also made certain recommendations in this regard. Even after these recommendations the Government turned a Nelson's eye and indulged in dilly dallying tactics. Better late than never. I would like to raise a few points in the House. The Hon. Minister has stated that the Sick Industrial Companies (special provisions) Act, 1985 was enacted to timely detect sick and probable sick industrial companies. Subsequently, BIFR and AAIFR were set up. I am distressed about it.

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

Will the hon. Minister make it clear as to how many vacancies BIFR which he has just mentioned You talk of speeding it up but no process is being initiated to expedite this work. This is why these vacancies exist and people are not willing to be posted on these posts. Then, when are you going to identify the sick industries and find out the possibilities of reviving them or whether any financial assistance can be provided to these industries. You have mentioned certain things. I would like to know how many vacancies exist in the Authority you have just mentioned and since when these vacancies exist and why were these not filled up? Since these vacancies were not filled up a situation has created that no work of the Appellate Authority is being done. The work is almost suspended and the Appellate Authority has become meaningless. That's why I want to know the number of existing vacancies and why these were not filled up and who was answerable for that. Please tell the number of posts of officers and employees or staff lying vacant in BIFR and the Appellate Authority. The objectives of the Bill stress upon 2-3 things, like, the merger of the sick industrial company with some other company with that company for financial restructure and thirdly, to revive it by providing it financial assistance. The delaying factor plays a very vital role because as a result of delay the losses of the company overrun the total cost of the company and things come to such a pass that there is no scope for revival. The losses are so much that it cannot be revived. The second problem pertains to banking. After going through the complete process in BIFR the Banking process starts and there are a lot of queries in Banks. I know, I have seen many cases in which the great number of queries have led to unexpected delays there are many sick mills like textiles mills, sugar

mills, jute mills or other industrial mills which are not completely sick and which can be revived but the unnecessary delays in the process of reviving the mills become much and by and by they reach such a stage that they cannot go on even if they are provided financial assistance. There are many such examples in Madhya Pradesh and you are also aware of them. There is Rajkumar Mills, Sajjan Mill which are on the verge of closure after remaining sick for long and I feel that if you had given a timely financial assistance then the things would not have gone to this extent

Sir, today thousands of workers are on the roads and a question of their life and death has arisen. We had made proposals about certain mills, like there is a jute mill in West Bengal which is being run on co-operation basis. I feel that we would think about it if some sick units can be run on co-operative basis after its renovation. Some sugar mills which are on the verge of closure need to be renovated because the machines are twenty five to thirty years old and are not profitable any more. That's why there is need of renovation and modernisation. Their capacity needs to be increased but even this is being delayed. The procedural delays bring them slowly to the verge of closure by and by I am bringing it to your kind attention that on the one hand our sugarcane growing farmers are agitated and the production of sugar is also being adversely affected.

A question had been raised on 17-3-91 in which you had mentioned about viable units, unviable SSI units and non SSI units. Now, I feel if you take every State separately, you will see the condition is very bad. There are 4,892 sick units in Assam and out of them 4,220 are non-viable units. The number of sick units Bengal is 30,748 and out of them 24,662 units are non-viable.

These data are very intimidating. What are the factors responsible for this sickness and whether anything has been done to find out such factors and these denote the fruitlessness of our industrial policy. I feel that if the sick units are identified and a timely assistance is given to these units then things can turn out fine and as I have just said sometimes the role of the State Governments is wrong. There are 185 non-SSI units and 107 out of them are non-viable. The number is 194 in Uttar Pradesh and 14 out of them are non-viable; in Madhya Pradesh the number of non-SSI is 41 and 31 out of them are non-viable. The number in Andhra Pradesh is 135 and 43 out of them are non-viable units. I want to go on reading it aloud. There are thousands of such units. The Central Government, financial organisations, banks and private sector have invested in these units. Some units are incurring losses due to unnecessary official delays. I have mentioned these 2-3 points which need to be considered.

You have brought this Bill and your intention may be good but a delay in the implementation can create such a situation and I feel you will not succeed in your objective...

I read in newspapers recently that hundreds of textiles mills have closed down in Bombay. A point was raised to review them. As per N.T.C., they want to close down some mills, not all, and they want to make some viable by merging them with other mills. But 4-5 years have elapsed and no action is being taken. A time-limit should be fixed by BIFR and within that period these units should get loans from banks and no loopholes should be detected otherwise it will lead to difficulties in their revival.

The increasing interest is also a problem for these sick units. You provide small

assistance which do not enable them to pay the interest.

You have carried out 2-3 amendments. You have carried out an important amendment in section 3, 18 and 19 which was essential and these amendments make this Bill more important. The sick units are being classified in three categories. One category is of sick units; the second includes those which are on the verge of being declared sick and the third category includes those units which are beyond revival. In my opinion, the recommendations of the Estimates Committee should be seriously considered. The Economic Times, dated 25th August carries what had been said by the Goswami Committee about BIFR.

[English]

"The BIFR is unhappy with the Goswami Committee report on industrial sickness. It thinks the Committee has not done its homework properly, nor taken is called an "overall view" of the problem of industrial sickness. Thus, says BIFR, the Goswami Committee puts unduly great stress on debt recovery for secured creditors. It also says that this approach underplays other issues and extenuating circumstances..."

[Translation]

I would like to attract the attention of the Government to this also. I would like to attract the attention of the Government to the answer given on 17.3.93 also:

[English]

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and fi-

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

nancial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units."

• [Translation]

As I had said in the beginning also, the directions are correct, these should be followed. Shri Satya Narayan Jatiyar belongs to the Ministry of Labour. He will express his views on this. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to only 3 things - they should work according to rules regarding the Appellate Authority and its powers, secondly, the lacunae which is obstructing the effective functioning of BIFR and thirdly, all the things should be 'decided' within a fixed time-limit without delay and sugar industries are getting wiped out in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh. Save them from this danger. The jute industry entails different kinds of problems and there are some units in various industries which are facing crisis. That's why, a great care should be taken to save these sick industries and to make sure that the jobs of the people are protected. The compulsory retirement and voluntary retirement programmes are not going to be effective. The workers want to earn a living. And it can be possible only if these industries are saved. I believe all the efforts made in this direction will be fruitful. I conclude with these words.

[English]

CHARLES (TRIVANDRUM): Sir, I rise to support the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill. The main feature of this Bill is to make certain amendments in the provisions of the 1985 Act so as to enable a quicker detection of potentially sick industrial companies and revive them. Before coming to the specific

provision of this Bill, I may be permitted to draw your kind attention to a very major area which is not covered by this Bill. While going through the heading of the Bill, namely, Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment, it gives the inference that every industrial unit will come into the ambit of this Bill. But that is not the position. Only large and medium industries come under this Bill. When 1985 Act was passed, I was one of the Members who pointed out that there should be one machinery for the revival of small scale industrial units and while replying to that Bill, the then Minister categorically assured that there will be some machinery established for the revival of small and tiny industrial sector. But so far, no effort has been made and there is no such machinery. I humbly point out that there is a larger area where there are lakhs of small industries in this country where several lakhs of people are employed. Employment opportunities are only in the small industrial sector but that is totally forgotten. Financial assistance is one of the problems which they are facing. There is Small Industries Development Bank of India, SIDBI. When that Bill was passed, an assurance was given that even though other financial institutions will be financial the small units, this SIDBI will give special attention in financing small units. That purpose has not been served. In Kerala, there is only one unit of this Bank, namely, in Cochin. When there is only one branch functioning, small entrepreneurs are find it difficult to get loan from there, particularly when they require loans from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. I have been suggesting that in every revenue district, there can a be tie-up of the financial institution there with that of SIDBI so that small industries can get financial assistance. But that has not been done. In coming to the special feature of Kerala, I may mention that even for a loan of Rs. 25,000, collateral security is needed. My information is that no

other State is insisting on collateral security for an amount of Rs. 25,000.

In the last Session of the Parliament, I brought this to the notice of the House through a submission under Rule 377. I also brought it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. So far, no reply has been given. I feel my State, Kerala is discriminated against. A poor person who wants to set up a small unit and requires Rs. 15,000, cannot get the loan if he cannot give collateral security. Whereas in other parts of the country, in other States, no bank is insisting on this collateral security. I request that the case of Kerala may also be considered on the same lines. If my information is correct, this discrimination should immediately be removed.

Sir, I will not take much time of the House. I would just like to highlight some of the major points. There are many reasons for the sickness of industry in the small sector. Want of raw material, want of financial assistance at the appropriate time, marketing, labour problems, want of technical knowhow, power shortage, etc., are factors which contribute to the sickness of the industry. But one of the main things is the non-availability of funds at the appropriate time. Financial institutions are not at all helpful to the smaller units.

There is yet another problem in respect of marketing. Earlier there was a rule whereby some price preference was given to the smaller units by Government and quasi-Government institutions. Now, that rule is no longer applicable. I am not saying that subsidy should continue to be given. There need not be any price preference. But, if the product's quality is good and price is fair, the requirement of the Government should be met by placing orders on the smaller and tiny units. You need not give price preference

but you may show them some preference by placing your orders with them. Even in the case of purchasing done by the Government, there delay in making payments to these small and tiny units. This delay also contributes to sickness of the industry. We have taken cognizance of this aspect too and we have passed a Bill in the last session for paying interest on delayed payments. I was one of the Members who participated in the discussion on that Bill and I supported it. I thought that it would go a long way in helping the industry. But it is not at all effective because no small unit is bold enough to go to a court of law because of the time to be taken and expenses to be incurred. If somebody were to go to a court of law and if the purchasing authority happens to be the Government, they will cancel the whole purchase order and as a consequence, the institution suffers. I can give the example of some units which cater to the Electricity Boards. There are some small units which make cables. Only the Electricity Boards are the buyers. The Kerala State Electricity Board has to pay Rs. 58 lakhs to one of the units. They have not paid the amount and they are paying monthly interest. If the small unit goes to the court, they will get a decree for repayment of Rs. 58 lakhs along with the bank's interest of 5 per cent. But the moment they go to the court, the orders will be stopped and without orders, the unit will be forced to close. Here I request that one provision should be added to the Bill that if there is delay in payment, it should be mandatory that the payment of the dues should be done along with penal interest of five per cent. Last time, we passed a Bill on recovery of dues. I said that it was a very laudable piece of legislation.

Even in this Bill, I may point out to clause 6:

"In Section 17 of the principal Act, -

wherever (a) in sub-sections (1), (2) and (8) for the words "make its net worth positive" wherever they occur; the words "make its net worth exceed the accumulated losses" shall be substituted." — (Amendment) Bill 744. Here I would suggest that "accumulated losses" should include interest. I can point out several instances where if a person takes Rs. one lakh and if the industry becomes sick; and if nothing is done, after ten years; that one lakh of rupees becomes more than rupees ten lakh. The accumulate loss becomes Rs. 10 lakh. — (Amendment) Bill 744. Under no circumstances, it would be possible to make this industry viable. In the case of large industries, it may be several crores of rupees but in the case of small industries the amount would be minuscule. So, I do not think that Clause will be helpful for the industry. The main change that would be helpful is Section 2 (C) viz. definition of Sick Industrial Companies. The limit has been reduced from seven years to five years. I support that. At least, now there is a Machinery to take care of really sick industries. To that extent, I support this Section. — (Amendment) Bill 744. — (Amendment) Bill 744.

Then, you take Page 4 of this Bill. You take Section 18 (A). Here it is mentioned that a Notification has to be given in the newspapers. I welcome will become more transparent so that the people are really interested in industry can understand what is happening there. There will not be wishy dealings. Now, you come to Page 5. A new Section has been added. This is also acceptable to us. Because, the liability goes to the creditors, employees, etc. of the sick company. So, there will be accountability. It will help in proper functioning of the companies.

Sir, these are main comments on the

provisions of the Bill. Whatever I have stated earlier regarding small industrial sector may be given due consideration.

— (Amendment) Bill 744.

Under New Industrial Policy, about 830 items are reserved for the small industries. Here, there is an attempt to shorten the list. That will ruin the small and tiny industrial sectors of our country. I request the Government that under no circumstances those items which are now reserved for the small industries shall be removed. It is because multi-national companies are coming. The fear is that the small and tiny sectors will be wiped out. That is the only sector which gives employment opportunities. There are agro-based companies. So, I request the Government that the care that has been given to the larger companies shall also be extended to the small and tiny units so that the small industrial sectors are taken care of.

— (Amendment) Bill 744.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

— (Amendment) Bill 744.

Thank you for giving me time to speak.

— (Amendment) Bill 744.

17:00 hrs *Mr. Kartikeswar Patra (Balasore) has moved to adjourn the House for half an hour.*

Many people get employment in these small and medium scale industries. But these small and medium scale industries are run with the help of the loans advanced by the financial institutions. But there are legal complications which cause delay in advancing loans to these industries which results in their closure. Therefore, it is the need of the hour that taking into account the importance of small and medium scale industries, the Government should reduce the legal complications and give relaxation in the rules of the loans so that the existing large number of small industries in the country could be revived and the people who have been rendered jobless, may get their employment in these industries.

Sir, I would like to submit that ours is a poor country and the lower income group people live here. They have little capital and they strive hard to set up their own small scale industries. But due to lack of co-operation from these financing agencies and small scale industries are being closed down. Therefore, Financial Institutions should finance those small scale industries particularly who are on the verge of closure. All-out efforts should be made to assist them for their revival.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now 5'o clock. You can continue next time.

17:02 hrs

DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193: INCREASING POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY - Contd.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now

take up further discussion on the situation arising out of the increasing population in the country and measures taken by the Government to check the same raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the 17th December, 1993.

Dr. Kartikeswar Patra was on his legs. The time permissible is two hours; time already taken is one hour and 37 minutes. So, the balance time is only 37 minutes.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (BALASORE): Mr. Chairman, I had already started discussing on this topic and had stated that every year we are adding more than two crores to our population. This is a grave situation.

The Writer of the Asian Drama discussed threadbare the problems of Indian life. He stated as follows:

"India being a spiritual country is not careful about its future which is going to be thrown into darkness because of its rapid growth in population. Only God can help if they are not careful by themselves."

This is the statement of one eminent writer, eminent economist of the world. Still we are encouraged to see the strength of kuru vansha where Gandharva gave birth to 100 sons and still we are waiting that on astham garba may a powerful person like Shri Krishna would come. We are waiting for this. This is the spiritual atmosphere of our country.

Birth in a situation, critical situation where we are standing now should be discussed. If we look back, we will find that in 1951 National Family Welfare Programme was long thought. Then in 1952 India adopted its national policy - control on population.

A very core part of that national policy.

[Dr. Kartikeshwar Patra]

But so far Government has not taken any bold step in adopting any legislative procedure to control rise of population.

In this House one resolution was moved on 31st March 1989 by Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi. In the Rajya Sabha it was earlier moved on 30th July 1982 by Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandari. In Rajya Sabha the resolution was moved like this:

'This House notes with grave concern the growth of population at the rate of 24.75 per cent in India over the last decade, as per the census report of 1981. It concerns India and it is conscious of the fact that this unchecked growth rate will lead to a population over a billion by 2000 A.D."

He also mentioned in his resolution a very serious thing. He has raised the point that the issue of family planning and welfare be recognised as a national imperative transcending all party differences.

He has mentioned about the acceptance of small family norm of a couple and two children: he has also mentioned that vigorous steps be taken for raising the level of education of women. If women of our country are not properly educated then nothing could be done. That should be the first and foremost motto of the Government. It should be seen as to how the literacy among women folk should be increased. Then urgent steps should be taken for a uniform civil code.

Here I may mention about the Civil Code. In our Civil Code there are Muslim laws, Hindu laws, and so on. It is our apprehension that Muslims, by religion, are not

bound to have family planning. I will mention about the Muslim monogamy and Shariat. We believe that, according to Koran, nobody should be compelled for any family planning measures. But in Malaysia Family Planning Act was passed in 1966. Most of the Muslim countries, like Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh have adopted family planning measures. In India the Government apprehends that if we adopt these sorts of measures, then the Muslim community will be dissatisfied with the Government.

For your information I am stating something more.

17.10 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*

The age for marriage, or the marriageable age now is notified as 18 years. After 18 years one becomes a major and matured. That should also be rectified. In China the marriageable age has been codified to be 25 for females and 27 for males.

Here I will mention another reason why effective steps should be taken to issue a regulation regarding increase in the age of marriage. I suggest that measures should be taken for strengthening medical care to improve the health of the mother and the child.

Another point which has been pointed out and discussed in this House is the proposal that a National Population Commission should be formed. It should be formed under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister if we sincerely believe that increase in population should be controlled. Otherwise we cannot go in for any sort of developmental work.

I have already said that if we make

certain development, it does not help actually in the sense of the development of the country if we do not control our population.

During Pandit Nehru's time, the Architect of Modern India, the National Family Welfare Programme was launched. At that time itself in 1950 to 1960 it was witnessed that the percentage of growth of population in decimal figures was 1.79. that was the highest achievement in controlling the birth rate or controlling rise in population. Subsequently, in our country we have also witnessed that during the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi some measures were taken but they were not accepted by our countrymen.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, you have taken 20 minutes. On the other day you took ten minutes and today another ten minutes. Normally everyone will have only ten minutes.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I will just conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As a doctor you have given good suggestions.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: It should be discussed here. I am only giving some points. The population growth is a real problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The others will be denied an opportunity. As a doctor, you have taken 20 minutes.

DR KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I have fully prepared for today's speech, as it is a very serious problem. I will just mention what measures should be for population control and planning.

First of all birth rate should be con-

trolled. Then we should stabilise the present level of population growth. We should do that by taking some legal steps and by motivation to restrict the number of children. That is, we should decide how many children should be there in one family.

Then, integration of population planning with economic planning should be there. Also, increase in per capita income also is necessary. There has been a survey in Maharashtra and that survey report stated that where there was no electricity population increase was there.

There is no civilisation. There is no road. If road communication is not there, there will be increase in population. The other measures that should be taken by the Government are: creation of employment opportunities; expansion of industrial sector; equitable distribution of income; removal of poverty; encouragement of education; raising of marriageable age to a maximum; proper promotion of public distribution system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you very much. You have revealed very important points. You made a very nice speech.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I would like to add only one sente

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, said that to achieve freedom was not an end in itself but the means to enable the people to better their condition is the real end. To better the condition of the general citizen of the country, one vital measure that should be taken by the Government, by our hon. Prime Minister, who is very much interested in the development of the country, is controlling the population.

{*Translation*} ... and the following points may be noted.

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the population explosion is the greatest problem not only of our country but also of all the poor and developing countries. The population of our country is more than 87 crores today. It is a matter of great concern that we have only 2.4 percent agricultural land of the world whereas we share 16 percent of the world population. Now-a-days a peculiar discussion among the intellectuals is going on that growth rate has nothing to do with the rate of population growth. I would like to point out to these intellectuals that in many of the thickly populated countries the population growth rate does not have direct impact on their growth rate. Usually the example of Japan is quoted in this regard. It is one of the thickly populated countries in the world. But it should be remembered that the dense population does not pose any threat to the industrialised countries. Ours is an agro based country and it is yet to be industrialised. Being an agricultural country, there is very little scope for accommodating jumbo population. It is also said that we have plenty of agricultural land which is not used. Can this problem be sorted out by turning a deaf ear to this problem? Such arguments of intellectual would not serve any purpose and we will have to pay our attention to the genuine problem. We would gradually advance towards more complicated problems, if the population growth continues in this manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our party had thought over this problem properly and formulated a concrete population policy to which I want to refer. Our party would strive to evolve national consensus for adopting a national population policy.

Secondly, people would be provided information and facilities regarding family

planning. In order to adopt the family planning as our own life style and create awareness among people, we would consult and seek help from all the voluntary, social and cultural organisations.

Thirdly, the Family Planning Programme should not be considered as unitary one and other community welfare programmes should be integrated with this programmes. Fourthly, emphasis should be laid on providing adequate incentives for achieving the long term demographic targets and on voluntarily adopting the norms of two children. Certain conventions in our country go against the family planning. Even today the educated couple of our country yearn for son and having no son is considered as a curse upon such families. Even the educated ladies of our country feel ashamed of discussing the family planning. Unless this mentality is changed merely passing the law will not serve any purpose. Rs. 60 million has been allocated for family planning during the Eighth Five Year Plan. This amount is ten times more than that of the First Five Year Plan. I recall the output of the funds. With the passage of time and implementation of such plans, the situation has deteriorated all the more. During the First Five Year Plan the target was fixed to reduce the population growth rate to 21 per 1000 at the end of the plan. But the Government failed in reducing this rate. We went on deferring this programme from each Five Year Plan to the other. Now it seems that we would not be able to achieve this target even by 2000.

The present growth rate of population indicates that we would be able to achieve this target after ten years of 2000 and our population will become 1.5 billion in 2035. In other words, we would out-number China also and at that time our country would become the most densely populated country in the world. We would be content that we are ahead in at least one field. The reason

is that we are implementing the Family Planning Programme through contraceptive measures alone. We are supposed to implement this programme in such a way so as to lead the couple to responsible motherhood and fatherhood. But we, instead, discuss the contraception only and present data of the couples brought under the purview of the use of contraceptive measures. The couple protection rate does not have any close relation with the growth rate of population. Though, this rate is very much high in Punjab and Haryana, yet it has not any conspicuous impact on the growth rate of population there. Sometimes the people talk in a very strange way. They say that they have their ten children and now they do not want child any more so they have adopted family planning. That is why we have not been able to acquaint the people with this issue so far. Ten years back the slogan was—

Development is the best contraceptive. But now it seems that this slogan needs to be reversed as 'contraceptive is the best development'.

In order to implement a family planning programme broad consensus should be evolved and only then the population policy should be formulated and implemented seriously. The idea of giving relaxation to any community does not make any sense. We are living in a democratic country. Everytime we give examples of China and Indonesia when we are living in a democratic country then why do we talk of adopting the system of these countries. When we talk of increase in population, a delegation is sent to China and Indonesia. How can we make their policies a part of our life? Why do we not cite examples of Kerala and Tamilnadu? When we talk about Kerala, people say that the standard of education is very high there it will be difficult to have that standard in the whole of India. That is why the example of

Kerala can be restricted to Kerala only. But the same is not the case with Tamilnadu. Tamilnadu can achieve a great success in the field of family planning programmes. why do we not study the situation there?

The best way of reducing the Birth-rate is to reduce the mortality rate of children unless the child mortality rate is reduced, the population will go on increasing because the mother is not sure whether her children will survive. Wherever we have made efforts to reduce the death rate, the Birth-rate has also declined. We set up family planning camps in villages but their attitude is very clinical. Such programmes are held to pay attention not only to family planing but to family welfare also. Attention should be given to the health of mother and child. I would like to go a step further and suggest that if we help an issueless mother to have a child with the help of some medical treatment then we would be able to win the confidence of all the mothers of that village alongwith that mother. Our approach should be human. Unless our attitude remains indifferent and approach clinical we will not be able to get popularity in villages and people will be suspicious of us.

Education plays a vital role in family planning. An educated woman wants to keep her family small. Women should take to more employment because a working woman wants lesser number of children. Poor people look upon their children as their property. They are of the opinion that one more son would mean more money for the family. When their standard of living improves then they think of family planning. There is saying in our villages that a person who does not have a single paisa is not interested in earning money but when he is given 99 paise then he wants to make it 100 paise. The improvement in the standard of

[Prof. Rita Verma]

living will further popularise family planning programme.

I would like to say that we sometimes maintain that one should go in for family planning even after birth of two daughters. It may be true for us but a farmer would definitely like to have a son who will look after him in his old age and work in the fields because daughter gets married and leave for their in-laws' house. It would be very unrealistic of us to expect that they will be content with the birth of two daughters. If we stress on that then more and more people will resort to amniocentesis tests. They will resort to female foeticide because they are in great need of male issues. That is why if we want to popularise formula of having daughters then we will have to improve our social security system. The poor farmer should feel secure in the knowledge that the Government would assist him in his old-age and he would not be neglected.

There is one more thing. Generally the target of all the family planning programmes is aimed at female sex only. Are women alone responsible for this? Generally, women are held responsible by women only for the increase in the population. Because we do not have many experiments in the field of family planning. The developed countries do not carry out such experiments because it is no more their problem. Since it is our problem we will have to conduct experiments and evolve new techniques. But evolving new techniques does not mean that such experiments should be conducted on women of which they are not aware. You are covering uneducated women through non-plan programmes. Neither a follow-up is done nor anybody is aware as to where do they go after a few years. It is also not known what great health hazards they are facing.

They are also not aware that it should be removed after sometime. How can the conducting of such experiments on them be considered justified? Is tampering with their hormones justified? The Government is going to pass a new legislation to this effect that a working woman will not be entitled to maternity leave for the birth of her third child. Is only the mother responsible for it? Is the father not equally responsible for it? Then why no such provision is made for such fathers also who are in Government service and who go for a third child? Why only the mother is punished?

I would like to say one more thing, that many people are migrating to our country from Bangladesh. As per the data 7 to 12 million people have entered India from Bangladesh. It is not due to any kind of torture being perpetrated on them there. They are coming to India only to earn money and raise their standard of living. But in the case of genuine refugees who are being persecuted it may be justified to some extent but if those fortune hunters who are merely interested in earning money and raising their standards of living, come to India in large numbers then all the family planning programmes adopted by people like us lose effect to a dismal naught. Because they are grown-ups and they bear children at a greater speed. So if our country becomes an orphanage like that then all our family planning programmes will be rendered fruitless. That is why, I would suggest that this problem should be solved and they should also be made to adopt family planning programmes.

I would conclude by saying this. I would suggest that the minimum age for getting married should be raised at least 21 years for a girl and 25 years for a boy. But at the same time I would like to say that merely enacting a law will not solve the problem

unless it is backed by political will also to implement it. If there is matter of political convenience or inconvenience we do not think of morality or the welfare of our country. Recently when the elections were held in Himachal Pradesh the Congress Party raised a furore over the fact that no facilities are provided in Government hospitals at the time of the birth of the third child. The parents had to pay a fine at the time of the birth of their third child.

The Congress Party raised this point with great hullabaloo. If such a matter is raised for political convenience or inconvenience then we would never achieve success in it. The family planning is the greatest need of the hour of our country and we achieve success only if all the political parties should formulate a policy by leaving out all their prejudices. A lot of time has been wasted and we should not waste more time. We can not afford to waste any more time.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for calling me to give my views while participating in the debate on this very important subject like family planning or population growth. Indeed this is the problem or the most serious problem that is facing the country not now but for the last two decades or so.

As you know, ever since independence, we have achieved a lot in the field of development, economic development, in the industrial sector, agricultural sector, in all sectors. But this phenomenal population growth is, in fact, diluting or eating into the benefits that should flow out of such development. In the agricultural field, we have increased our production three times more.

In the industrial field, the country which was not capable of producing a pin, and a blade is now reckoned one among the 15 most industrially advanced countries of the world. But in fact, the population growth is our enemy number one. In 1947, it was about 342 millions. In 1991 census, it has gone up to 846.3 millions, i.e. about 85 crores. It is more than double. Whereas the world population was 225 crores in 1950 which has now exceeded 535 crores. Even the world growth rate is lower than our growth rate. Our growth rate in terms of population is higher. India has 16% of the world's population. In regard to land size, it is 2.4% of the total land of the world.

Look at the precarious situation. Of course, in 1990-91 census, it has recorded a slight decline percentage-wise, but in terms of total population, it is far going up. It is alarming and explosive. It is a staggering increase that we have found from 1981 to 1991. What is the remedy? We have to vigorously, concertedly, contain this growth rate. We have to make it a total success.

The hon. Member who spoke earlier referred to some restrictions here and there and some political motives. What happened during Emergency? Indiraji's Government had to go on this Programme. During Emergency, there were many political games. But because of some compulsion, there were some demolition of houses and slums etc. Now in those areas beautiful building have come up. They are now staying there happily. Some political parties took advantage of the discontent arising out of it. It has got to be a national programme, a national approach, a national consensus and a national will. There can be no politics and no religion. Reference has been made earlier by some learned Member who said that even in Islamic countries, they have family planning. Regardless of caste, reli-

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

gion or community, the higher class people, the educated couples, have accepted the small family norm.

There has to be a climate built up where all together, religious, political, social leaders and trade unionists and even teachers have to propagate family planning. Teachers should provide in the curriculum the benefits of family planning and the dangers that are hurled upon us if we do not adopt family planning.

Some communities are opposed to family planning on religious grounds. Why should there be a feeling like that? There should be a religious conference, a world conference organised in India on Family Planning. In Islamic countries, the religious leaders are propagating family planning. There cannot be a different view here. It is only a misunderstanding on our part.

We are the second largest country and largest democracy in the world. At the same time, we are the largest illiterate country. It does not mean that we have not much in this area. We have done. Today also in India 30 percent people of our population remain below poverty line. That means, in spite of all these developments taking place in the country, in the days to come there will be more number of poor people, people below the poverty line. 34 crores population was there at the time of partition and now it is 85 crores. Two-thirds of this population is illiterate. Have we not done anything during these years? But because of this addition of the new population, this is our figure relating to the illiterates, of people below the poverty-line. Thus, we are in a very ridiculous situation as far as the international scenario is concerned.

I would now like to refer to what Dr. Karan Singh, who was our Health Minister in 1970, said. As Health the Minister of India, while attending an international conference he said, "Development is the best contraceptive". It is very correct and meaningful also. But recently in an interview he said: "Contraception is the best development". So, both ways, these are significant things. Unless we make development, it will not be possible. I would like to put forth five points very pointedly, we should build up a general atmosphere. There should be a national movement. I would say very sincerely that no party should try to take political advantage out of it. In a democracy of our nature, in a country of this size, where the situation is complex, a bit of compulsion is needed. I agree that it has got to be voluntary. At the same time, it cannot be free for all. In this country, even the employees do not go to office in time unless there is a bit of compulsion, unless you show them the red eye. Therefore, a bit of compulsion is needed. There has got to be a consensus. All political parties have to agree to it, the population growth being such a monster.

Secondly, as I was saying, about the contraceptive method etc. There should be a lot of research. It has got to be still easier. We cannot just go the Western way. In our country, the Ayurvedic system and other systems are there. If the method is much easier, then it will be more acceptable to the people. Of course, the aspect of female literacy is there. Kerala is a beautiful example where there is cent percent literacy. Naturally, the female literacy is also there. There, the population growth is the least as far as the whole of the country is concerned. When the literacy rate goes up, the population growth comes down. Of course, there is the equal status for the ladies. I would like to highlight one very important aspect. The population growth is a very important aspect. I would like to highlight one very important aspect.

tant point. This should engage the attention of all the thinkers of our country including the politicians, statemen, political thinkers, social workers and religious leaders. The question is: Why are people going for more number of children? There is one thing. Whatever we say in the Constitution that men and women are equal, actually it is not so in our society. Even after four to five decades, why does one go for a son, try to have a son again and again? Generally people say that they will be depending on their sons in their old age. The general feeling is that the girls are meant for other families. There is the rite called mukhagani. One has to perform the last rites etc. It is time for us to address ourselves as to why we should not make a revolutionary change that even ladies will be allowed to go to the burning ghat to give mukhagani, to perform the last rites. What is the wrong involved in it? In many communities, it is not allowed. They do not go. They do not attend the funeral procession. I would emphasise that they should be allowed to perform it. When we give them equal status, equal treatment, it should not remain confined to our Statute Book, our Constitution. In real practice also, it should happen gradually. Then, the old-age pension scheme should be there so that the parents can rest assured that at least the Government is there to look after them at their old age in the absence of a son.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (ALLAHABAD): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. Today we are discussing the burning question of population explosion. This problem is not new. The Government has taken measures to curb population explosion from time to time and on this pretext many atrocities have been committed on women but in spite

of this we have not got the required success because merely the pronouncement of any programme does not guarantee its success. For achieving success a significant change has to be brought about in the social outlook of the people. In order to bring about change in the social values, cultural outlook and social bigotries, first of all education should be spread there. Primary education should reach every house and public awakening should be brought about. Then alone we can achieve some success in this programme.

The growth rate at which population is increasing will affect not only a family but also undo all the important schemes of the country. Elaborate discussion should be held on population growth which has reached a break point. The reasons responsible for the failure of previous scheme should be reviewed and a national debate should be held thereon. The leaders of all the religious communities should be invited and they should discuss and formulate a programme which can become a people's programme and the common masses could get benefit. About Rs.5000 crore has been spent on family planning programmes during the last forty years. There was great uproar over this issue. The failure of this programme indicates that the most of the schemes have been hushed up in the files of the Government. Our population in 1991 was 84 crores and 60 lakh whereas it was actually not less than 87 crore. The population of our country is increasing every year to the population of Australia. If this population explosion is not checked, the population of our country will be 194 crore by the year 2027 AD and at that time we would not have adequate resources even to meet the basic requirements of the increased population. Consequently, we will exploit nature indiscriminately and it will adversely affect the environment of the country.

[Smt. Saroj Dubey]

Now the situation has become too critical and the population growth has gained an explosive momentum. In such a situation, efforts are being made in a haste to resolve this problem and the draft for implementing family planning programme has been prepared at the behest of the World Bank through which the Government wants to control the growth of population. The birth rate has been fixed at 2.1 in the said draft. If we want to reduce the birth rate, we will have to bring about an overall change in the existing programme for family welfare. According to the contents of the draft, if somebody does not adopt family planning voluntarily, he will be forced by laws to do so. My submission is that the Government should at least go through the pages of history which will make it clear that success cannot be achieved by thrusting any programme on people through law.

Public awakening will have to be generated among people for this purpose and the programme will have to be streamlined. The issue of population growth is directly related with literacy, unemployment, poverty, social outlook, mal-nutrition and health of the people. It may be witnessed that changes in population growth rate are checked on the basis of education. If we go through the figures of last ten years, we would find that the rate of population growth is 13.98 percent in Kerala, 14.94 percent in Tamil Nadu, 15.96 percent in Goa which is much lower than the national average. On the other hand, the rate of population growth in four big States of our country - Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is very high because the literacy is low there. The literacy is 23 per cent in Bihar, 28 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 21 per cent in Rajasthan. Women literacy is 26 per cent in

Uttar Pradesh, whereas it is 87 per cent in Kerala. The reason behind the lower rate of population growth in Kerala and its higher rate in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is the vast difference in literacy rate. The higher the literacy rate, the lower is the population growth rate and the lower the literacy rate the higher is the population growth rate. Due to low literacy among women, girls are married at an early age. Due to ignorance and lack of education among women there is a desire to have a son and to fulfil this wish they go on giving birth to child after child continuously. Moreover having the feeling of social insecurity and seeking the help in old age, uneducated women want to give birth to more and more children. Since the right of last rites goes with son which is an age old tradition in this country, people lured to produce more and more children.

The women are possessed these desire because they are illiterate. Therefore, parents want to get rid of their responsibility by marrying their uneducated girls at the early age of 20. They consider son as their shield and a helping hand in old age and therefore go on producing children. Most of the families in our country hold that God who has given mouth to people will provide food also and with the increase in working hands, their income will also increase. So, they produce more and more children. Unless the existing evils like child labour, poverty etc are eradicated, the growth of population will continue to be encouraged. A country is considered developed only when its citizens are provided facilities like primary education and health facilities. In the developed countries like Cuba, health facilities have been made available and therefore, America is jealous of Cuba. On the other hand, the condition of health facilities country is deficient in health facilities and this is the reason for population explosion.

Till September, 1992, our country had 2007 community Health Centres, 20850 Primary Health Centres and 130,780 Sub-health Centres. The Government has proposed not to set up new Health Centres and new Primary Health Centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is a gross injustice against the rural people because 1,30,780 Health Centres are inadequate to provide health facilities to 87 crore people of the country. The Government could not provide health facilities to the rural people through the health centres set up earlier also. Even today in most of our villages new razors are not available to cut the umbilical cord of newly born babies. The umbilical cord of newly born babies in rural areas is cut with a sickle or rusted knife as a result of which the infants suffer from various diseases like tetanus etc. The mothers do not get nutritious food after delivery and hence their health deteriorates.

18.00 hours

Trained nurses and medicines are not available for the delivery in rural areas. This causes a lot of complications and in most of the cases the mother and the child lose their lives. The condition of Primary Health Centres in rural areas of the country is deplorable. Doctors are reluctant to live in village and they prefer to live in towns. In such a situation, the villagers keep their cattle in those vacant buildings which were built for the purpose of residences of Doctor.

For want of primary Health Centres, the Government has started importing contraceptives from different parts of the world so that the fertility of women may be curbed. On the 30th September, 1992 the Government reached a comprehensive project in Uttar Pradesh with the American aid of \$ 325 million. I vehemently oppose it because under this project the hormones based most-

ly contraceptives like Nor-Plan 1, Nor-Plan 2 and Depo-provera are likely to be used. These contraceptives are hazardous from health point of view and the World Health Organisation has also raised objection to its utility. The Indian Medical Council has also not given any decision in this regard. It causes diseases like cancer, blood pressure and hormone imbalance as side effects. Under the Nor-Plan 1 and Nor-Plan 2, contraceptive measures a capsule coated with silk like rubber is planted on the arms of a woman. It will prevent conception for at least 5 years. The use of this contraceptive in the places where there are no primary health facilities will create problems because constant care is taken after this capsule is planted. America and many developed countries have rejected this device, then why are we accepting it?

I demand that the women of Uttar Pradesh should not be subjected to laboratory tests undertaken by America and Finland and this agreement should be annulled with immediate effect. Unless the investigation is completed this intention of implementing this project should be given up.

Why are the women only being held responsible for enforcing family planning? Is it not the common responsibility of both the partners? Majority of sterilisation operations are fake these days. Though I made complaint to this effect in the Consultative Committee of Health yet no reply has come forth. Birth of child after sterilisation is a glaring example of the failure of several family planning schemes. And failure to furnish reply after all this is a bigger crime. If even then the Government thinks that the population could be controlled it is really astonishing. Please do not make women target of oppression. Only those birth control means should be introduced which have been fully tested. For this literacy is very important.

[Smt. Saroj Dubey]

Now the Government has proposed to make a provision that those having more than two children will not be issued ration card under PDS. This is gross injustice. Women due to ignorance and illiteracy are unaware that keeping family size small is their responsibility otherwise ration cards will be cancelled. In Banaswara women were denied ration. This sort of injustice should not happen.

There is also a proposal that those having more than two children will not be allowed to contest the elections. With great efforts under panchayatraj laws women were given the opportunity to exclusively contest for 30 per cent seats. However, if these provisions are enacted then fate of women will be miserable.

Under Maternity Benefits Act provision has been made that in case of third child maternity leave will not be granted and salary will be deducted and service can also be terminated. Why these stringent provision are for women only? Why action is not being taken against politicians and senior officers having 8-9 children? Why damocles sword is being put on the head of women only who want the march forward? The Government is not serious on the issue of health of women. The Government should spread literacy and give equal opportunities to women so that they adopt two child norm. The Government should propagate two child norms through quality literature, seminars and street plays. It should be made a people's movement. In these endeavours both men and women should be depicted as equal responsible partners. This way in Kerala women have planned their family sizes without giving undue importance to the

maxim that children provide security in old age. Marriage age for girls should be raised to 21 and for boys 25. Sharda Act, which prohibits child marriages should be strictly enforced. In rural areas girls below 10 years of age are married. In Rajasthan young girls are married off in mass marriages. There are no restrictions in force in private sector. Women should be given equal rights and made literate. This programme could be easily spared by voluntary organisations. All harmful anti-pregnancy bills should be rejected. Instead of succumbing to World Bank pressure draft proposal for the benefit of women should be prepared and adopted. Population explosion which is detrimental to development of the country should be checked. If anything is forcibly thrust upon the people success will not be achieved. Agitations could take place as were witnessed during Emergency. Keeping in mind the lessons of the past, programme should be made simple and people oriented. Success could be achieved through public awareness and by convincing rural women. It is natural to be worried as population explosion is detrimental to development. While formulating the policy health of mother and child should be given due regard. Only then we can achieve success. Instead of thrusting any programme it should be implemented after discussions. For the last 45 years we have been taking about controlling population. Lot of hue and cry is raised time and again and then there is silence everywhere. This programme should be universally extended to politicians and farmers. No distinction should be made between men and women. Political platforms should be used for this purpose and programme should be extended to both private and public sectors on a war footing for achieving success.

[English]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (PUNE) : Sir, we

are discussing the situation arising out of increasing population in the country and measures taken by the Government to check the same. The population problem has arisen because of three points. The first one is the disastrous failure of the family planning programme after propagating it for nearly 45 years. The second point is the infiltration in this country of other nationals from the borders which are not properly sealed by the Government. The third point is that lakhs of refugees are continuously coming from different countries where the Indian Government could exercise its will to request that Government to stop all these refugees coming to India.

About the first point, the Government of India has spent thousands of crores of rupees on eight Five Year Plans for getting prosperity and better living conditions. But the result we see is that the population that has come in the grip of poverty is more than what was in the days when we got the independence. Not only that, the situation has gone to such an alarming stage that India stands at the bottom of the list of 20 poorest countries in the world.

The second thing is that we have one-third of world's poor population not only in India, but one-third of world's poor population. We have half of the world's illiterates. Over 40 crore people are condemned to sub-standard living conditions. Over 20,000 people die every day from chronic starvation. Over 10 crore people are jobless or without a source of income. This is the condition.

When we have spent thousands of crores of rupees for achieving good living conditions and prosperity, the result is that

we are at the bottom of the 20 poorest countries in the world and 10 crore people are without jobs or without any source of income. This is all due to high birth-rate and over population which the root cause of poverty, illiteracy, starvation and deforestation.

This is not a problem faced by India only. There are so many countries. They are having different religions, different cults and all sorts of things. But they have made their determination. Take the case of Indonesia. It is predominantly a Muslim country. It is having 200 different languages and numerous cults there. They started this programme of family planning 20 years ago. They are more successful in that.

What is the reason, Sir? They have popularised this family planning programme in which all people including the President and the Ministers, the TV and the radio, the Imams, the Mullahs, the Maulvis and different **dharam** gurus of different religions come together. That is exactly which my friend has pointed out. We have to call them together we have to first narrate them the disasters caused by population explosion and take their help. I would like to quote here about the population control in Indonesia and India.

"At the recent conference held in New Delhi on population control in November 1991 attended by experts from various Asian countries, delegates from the success countries have stressed that the political will and determination were the most important factors behind their success in curbing birth-rate. In Indonesia, for instance, FP is

[Sh. Anna Joshi]

talked about constantly and everywhere at the most unlikely occasions like inauguration of an off-shore oilring at which the Indonesian President asked a worker how many children he had. "Two, Sir", came the reply. "I applaud you" responded the President and advised other workers to follow his example for better quality in living."

This interchange was shown in TV and broadcast in radio and family planning was talked of in every function and meeting. The programme has been made mandatory by Indonesian Constitution. A package of incentives and more importantly, disincentives is being firmly implemented. As a result, Indonesia, a predominantly Muslim country with nearly 200 languages and numerous ethnic groups, has reduced its population growth rate from 3.34 per cent to 1.7 per cent in 20 years. So, if the national will is there and if the Government and the people decide together, then it is not an impossible task. This is an example and this is the achievement made by Indonesia, a Muslim country within 20 years.. In that case, why are we not able to achieve even half of it within 45 years. He is a remark made by the Vice-President, Mrs. Sharoon Cam, of the Population Crisis Committee. She has remarked that due to the criminal negligence of bureaucracy, the family planning programme in India has been totally defeated. There is no other country which is going to defeat us in this field. It is all because of our people, our machinery, our Government and our political parties who form the reasons for this defeat and failure for the last 45 years. She has rightly said that if you want to check rise in population, you should increase your expenses. Recently, we paid homage to Shri J.R.D. Tata. He was the first man who said that we should spend

Rs.5000 after family planning operation because he knew that the expenses which the nation has to incur after the birth of a child is much more than that Rs.5000. But we have not cared for it. Therefore, if the nation decides, we can do it but our family planning programme is Hnon-starter in India.

"Despite 40 years of family planning in India, there is not even an iota of success compared to Indonesia's success. In India, population is rising at an alarming rate of 1.75 crores annually."

Apart from the infiltrators whose number is in crores, there are also refugees who are again found in crores and crores. Therefore, this is entirely because of the failure of the Government to take strong measures. All these are adding to the increase of our population. We should take these aspects very seriously. If the family planning programme were to be successful, the first and foremost thing is that everybody should accept a uniform civil code. When we live in a secular country, why one should be allowed to enjoy some religious privileges at the cost of the security and prosperity of the nation? We can see that in all parts of the world, all the other religions have accepted this fact. So, I strongly urge that a common civil code is a must for the country.

There are some restrictions on the number of children, marriageable age, etc. But these are not at all strictly implemented. Two of our lady Members have stated that implementation of these rules add to the harassment of women. But it is not like that. If they feel so, these rules may first be implemented on men, viz. on the father of the children. If a man has more than two children, he may be denied facilities such as ration card, promotion, etc. They may not be eligible to contest in elections whether it

be Zilla Parishad, Gram Panchayat or Parliamentary elections. We may deny them a berth in the Cabinet as well. One must practise what one preaches. If a Minister is having eight to ten children, how can he be a role-model to the common citizens of this country?

MR. CHAIRMAN : But they might have got the children before they became the Ministers.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : My only contention is this. What example are they going to present to our people?

I would reiterate the problem of infiltrators again. We have seen that almost all the political parties have encouraged the infiltrators. They have given them false citizenship. I just do not understand why they resort to such things. It is seen that the Bangladeshi infiltrators have come up to Madras, Kashmir and Bombay. There are lakhs and lakhs of them. Who is bringing them or who is encouraging them? What are our military, police and border security forces doing? This is a very serious problem.

ONE HON. MEMBER : They support you also

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : They may be our supporters but we are not supporting them. (*interruptions*).

I mentioned these aspects only to highlight that these are all adding to our population problems. Is there any other country in the world where crores of people from the neighbouring countries infiltrate and sabotaged even the election programmes? That is why I strongly feel that the borders of our country should be sealed.

Now, same is the case with the refugees.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (DIAMOND HARBOUR) : These are two entirely different issues. Why are you bringing all these issues into this debate?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : I do agree that the problem of refugees is a different kind of problem. The Government has to take appropriate steps to see that in the country where they are living, their rights are protected and they are respecified. Our Government should try to do their best in order to tackle these problems. We have to take it as a national challenge and the Government and all the political parties and all the leaders of the different religious groups should come together and evolve the best way possible to solve the problem of population rise.

Is they are brought together, then a common programme for family planning, sealing of borders and also for creating good atmosphere in different countries for Indians could be undertaken. If it is done, then this problem can be tackled. That is my suggestion.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (DIAMOND HARBOUR) : Sir, I think every speaker who started today and also on previous occasions when this debate was taking place had said that this a very serious problem. In fact, they said that this is the most important problem of the country today. But, unfortunately, after many years -I have been in Parliament for almost eleven years now. I think this is for the first time that this topic is being discussed in Parliament. So, the seriousness which the Parliament attaches to this problem is not that much. If the problem is considered that serious, then this probalem should have

[Sh. Amal Datta]

been discussed in every Session and the Government should have been asked to account for its achievements during the intervening period.

What we are saying today and what the other speakers have said already are all known to everybody for a long time. It is known for the last forty years or even more. In fact, in the First Five Year Plan, in 1952, it was stated that the population problem is one of the biggest problems of the country. Subsequently, every Plan, had recognised this problem. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Government had said that one of the main objectives of the Plan is to control the growth of population and yet the Government has not been able to control the growth of population. What is the reason? The Government should be asked to give that reason to this House as to whether it is a policy failure or whether it is an approach failure or whether it is an implementation failure. If so, what kind of monitoring do they do? Why did it fail? Why have they not been able to achieve reduction in population growth? This topic may again come up for discussion after fifteen years or so, I do not know. But, in the last eleven years, no debate had taken place as far as population problem is concerned. There should have been a Paper from the Government explaining its position about its own weaknesses. I do not know whether Mr. Shankaranand, who has been the Health Minister for not very long time knows about the seriousness of this problem. But, as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, I had given a Report and I had pointed out the weakness of implementation, the weakness of the design for implementing it and various other aspects, including that the Government itself had said as its objectives.

Now, the Members here who have been speaking said that coercive methods will not do in a democratic country like India. Therefore, other methods like awareness, education of women, health of mother, health of the child, reduction of infant mortality and so on are necessary. They have been recognised to be so forty years ago by the Government itself.

But the Government either has not been able to take proper steps that are necessary or the Government having taken steps has failed. Now, some of these failures have been pointed out in that Report, which have mentioned, which I have mentioned. I do not know whether Mr. B. Shankaranand will have time to study that Report because I found out from the present Chairman of the PAC now that there is no Action Taken Report on that, which may mean that the Government has not given Action Taken Note and the PAC did not sit on it to consider whether the action taken by the Government is necessary or not. So, this is the way the Government tackles the problem. This actually shows why this has become now - from an ordinary problem which it was in 1952 when it was first recognised - an intractable problem for India; and our thinking in the process has become stereotype. We have come to a norm of two children in 1960. We are still pursuing that norm. Now, in the 60s, there was a country, China, which was telling us that there was no necessity of any population control, any birth control; that was what China was saying in 50s and 60s. But they instituted their own population control, birth control programme in 1970s. In spite of the fact that they achieved considerable success, they have recently come to another idea, that is, one child norm, because they feel that not only the growth of population must be arrested, but it has to be reduced. We have not got on to that thinking yet.

although I understand the population density in India per sq. km. is twice that of China. In China, the population density is 110 per sq. km., I am giving the previous figure of 1983; that is a figure available to me. In India, it was, by 1981 census, 216-110 and 216. Though, the Chinese population in absolute term is certainly more than India's today. But they have got a lesser density of population. Their growth rate has gone down. It was 1.2 in the year 1980 as against 2.28 for India and 1.8 of the world. So, the Chinese population growth in the 80s had gone to a figure of below the world average and yet after that they have gone over to a norm of one child family. Has the Minister thought about this? Mr. B. Shankaranand, Sir, will you please listen to the debate? This is the importance that you give to what people, your party people are saying, number one problem of India. You will not listen; you will leave it to the juniors; that is exactly what was the findings of the PAC that this problem has been delegated to the junior staff of the Ministry; that is what you have been doing. The population growth in India remains unabated; it goes on and the crude birth rate in most of the States of India has not fallen barring one or two and that also not to the desired level. The crude birth rate should have achieved the figure of 21 by now; and it is around 30. 33. The Government has a stereotype policy and a stereotyped approach for the whole of India. This has been pointed out to the Government that this should change because India is a very vast country. it is a country full of diversity. Religious, cultural and ethnic lot of diversities are there. Therefore, the approach has to be tailored to the needs of the population of the region where you are working.

Flexibility is the prime necessity. Flexibility in designing the programme, flexibility in the finances required to be spent in

particular areas. They have done nothing so far as I know pursuant to that recommendation. If they even analyse their own statistics, they will understand what is the basic problem of the terminal approach they have adopted so far.

They have given incentives to people, doctors, to others, to motivators to bring men and women to them for tubectomy and vasectomy.

Tubectomy has become very easy because of very quick operation, because of some new discovery like Laparoscopy. I do not know what it means but I understand that making a very-very small hole and through that the operation can be one in a matter of few minutes. There is not much danger involved. Very good. But who are the people on whom they are performing these operations? Their own statistics show that majority of the people on whom they are performing these operations are the women of the age group of 30 to 44 years, which is a menopause age. The target group of women are of 15 to 45 years. This is a 30 years span, therefore, the quantity of women you deal with is very large.

If they can triple the money they are spending then it is very good; if they cannot, then with that money also they can focus their attention to women of a particular age group who are most fecund. That is the age group of 19 to 29 years. This has been pointed out to them that this is the age group which must be target. They have not done anything to change the target. The target still remains from 15 to 45 years age group. In fact, the women who got operated have already borne 3-4-5 children. That is why the programme comes to a naught. They show that so many couples have been protected but the protected couples came to them because they did not want any more

[Sh. Amal Datta]

children. They have already had enough. Where is the two-children norm here?

They do not even analyse their own statistics. They do not have people to do that. They do not even see their reports that are coming. they do not compile the reports which come from the districts. The total bureaucratic stereo-typed approach is a failure, it has not motivated people.

I have called at that time all the departments concerned. They also know that education must be there, rural development must be there. All these departments must have an integrated approach to family planning. Media must be there. What has the media been doing in 1987 when these people were examined? The media people were called to appear before the PAC and they said they had done nothing. Then the Health Department was asked why they were not doing anything. They said the Doordarshan wants money at the commercial rates and that they did not have funds to pay them at those rates. It was very high.

We asked the Doordarshan people not to charge anything from them and after that they started giving small skits of two minutes and nothing more than that. They have not generated the awareness which they could have generated amongst the people of the dangers of population, of the benefits of having a planned spacing of children and not to have more than two children. They have not spread this message.

They have not spread it through the electronic media which is within their control they have not spread it through the other media and they have done nothing to start education for people in general.

Indeed even for school children the Planning Commission had stated in the Fifth Five Year Plan that they should start an educational programme on sex for reeducating population . Nothing has been done. So, this Government has failed in its policy towards population or in appreciating the danger of increase in population. What has to be done? Women have to be educated, there must be employment opportunities for women, women's health must be improved, child mortality must be reduced; everything is known. But nothing has been done to coordinate these efforts and of the departments of the government . Even in the Health and Family Planning Departments they do not coordinate their activities. That is why they are a total failure. They are all going in different directions.

So, whatever money is spent with this kind of an attitude, with this kind of uncoordinated approach will be a waste. We can recommend that the Government should spend more money. But they have to change the way they are implementing the programme. The programme design has to be very flexible. People have been saying that because of the Hindu culture by which they mean that the son must do mukhagni and all that business; because of that they want a son. That may be put forward as the reason now. But how is it that in Kerala even in the Hindu families they forego their son? How is it that in Tamil Nadu they can do it? In four States of India, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan the birth rate is still hovering around 40. These are the four States and they are called by demographers by their initials as BIMARU States, that is, sick States. In these States there are more Hindus than in the other States. Family Planning has been effective in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana , Punjab

as also in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. So, why is it not effective in these four States? We have not been able to reach the people. These are big States. So, the problems are probably more. In any case, the design of the programme has to be flexible. The Government should reach the people for the programme to be really effective. That has not been done.

I would like the hon. Minister, if he cares, to read up the recommendations of the PAC Report of 1987-88 and to tell us in his reply - I do not know when that will be - what they have done pursuant to that. It is his duty to do so. Also, he may clarify whether they have at all been thinking in terms of the one child norm, because today India's problem has become such that unless we take drastic steps - I do not say that if one child norm is there then the population reduction will take place immediately because our demographic structure is such that women of child bearing age are in very large numbers now - we cannot immediately start reduction of population at all. Their role in population control will be more and today we cannot do it in remote areas in may places.

Coming to the disincentives, there have to be disincentives. There has to be some kind of coercion. I am not saying that the Government should do it only by coercion. The Government may do all these things, education, health, everything. But they have also to have some coercion, some disincentive, without which we cannot make the people work or make them follow the norms.

The Government's bureaucracy cannot do it all by itself. It is a very large country. Population cannot be controlled by bureaucracy alone. There are Non-Governmental Organisations. If they are not already in the

field, the Government has to create them, promote them and work through them. They are one with the people. They can work with the people much better. The Government has done nothing. They have created a structure where they have appointed someone as a Gram Sevika or something.

He works for Rs. 50 or Rs. 150 or something like that. By and large, his salary has been increased. In some States like Bengal, they had become regular employees of the Health Department. There are about one and a half lakh Gram Sevaks. This is the kind of a thing which happens if you only depend on Government or Government controlled people. You must go in for people's participation and you must go to the Non-Governmental Organisations. I do not think the Health Department has done anything either in the family welfare or in preventive health. That is what they should do. Otherwise, we can never have the kind of the health structure, the demographic structure and the family birth control that you want.

Sir, the whole attitude of the Department is too much bureaucratic. It has to be changed. They should look around and see how other countries work. It cannot be centralised. The whole initiative, even today, is centralised in Delhi. It is supposed to work through the State Governments which are having a network of PHCs and all that. Even then, the initiative and the thinking and everything are centralised in Delhi and they set the pattern and they dictate the design. This attitude must change. So, I hope, the hon. Minister, Shri Shankaranand, with give a proper reply.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the population growth today is the matter of global concern. India being the second most populous coun-

[Kumari Frida Topno]

try in world. next to China with very limited resources for its people attracts the immediate concern of this august body for an immediate but far reaching programme oriented action.

The Government of India in the past have taken up many devices to check the growth in population. But often this has not been accepted by the people specially in the rural areas. As a result of which our population control mission has not achieved its target.

The most important factor for population control is our education. Though our Constitution provided in the Directive Principles of State Policy to provide free and compulsory education to all upto the age of 14 years. we have immensely failed in this regard. Hundreds of thousands of villages do not have primary schools till today. Hundreds of schools in the of villages do not have teachers. Those which have the teachers are hardly attend the schools. Education alone will solve our population problems. The illiterate parents go for more children for their livelihood. This notion of the parents could be removed only by educating them. The best example being the State of Kerala which has the highest percentage of literacy and the lowest rate of growth in population. My appeal to the Government, therefore, is to formulate a National Policy for providing education to all with particular emphasis to rural population. The second major factor for population growth is our policy on health care. We have hardly provided primary health services to our villages. Hundreds of people in the Villages still depending on the age old traditional medicines for their survivals. Health Centres are to play a pivotal role in our population control. They are to advise

the parents if they have more than two children in the family. Our mothers are not taken care of during delivery. Our infants die unattended and as a result, infant death rate in Orissa is the highest.

To check the growth rate in population we must provide primary health centre at least to every Panchayat with a doctor.

Thirdly, we have to give more emphasis on Integrated Child Development Services and other child welfare and the protection of mother programme. Every Block of our country must be brought under ICDS programme. ICDS Zonal headquarters to be set up and their functions be brought under the direct control of the Central Government. More funds be made available and the organisation be more activise to educate the rural mothers. Employment and earning of bread for the family have been a notion among uneducated parents in the villages. In order to counteract this notion, we need more training facilities and job opportunities in villages. In the recent past, big industries on the initiative of the Government as well as the private concern are coming up in the villages. Thousands are getting employment but mostly urban people are benefitted. The unemployment among rural youths is increasing as before the setting up of industries we have not prepared them. It is, therefore, required that Industrial Training Institutes in rural area should be opened so that the job opportunities to the rural youth is available. The more number of youths getting employment in the villages will change the traditional notion among the parents.

I would, therfore, request the Government to give a serious thought to this problem the nation is facing today.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

Now I think, in my own right I am one of those who are absolutely capable of speaking on this subject because I have not added even one single person in our population growth. Now, why I am saying this because I was listening to all. But, I would like to tell you that because of the fact that I have no children, as early as in 1953 when I was the MLA of a Constituency in West Bengal, it was the village women who called me and asked me, 'Didi, since you do not have any children - and I was much younger at that time - there must be a way. Can you please teach us?' I arranged the Family Planning Camp in 1953 in West Bengal. Why I am saying this because whenever we speak about family planning business, often the main emphasis is on women. Here, I absolutely differ. I wish that more of my colleagues would have been here. Really speaking, women are more anxious to have less children than the men. This is my direct experience of working among the village women for a long time. This is the first point that I wanted to make. Therefore, in any Population Policy that you make, your first target must be men and then women. Otherwise, you will not be able to do anything.

Secondly, a new theory has come from the West. One theory is coming that population growth has nothing to do with the state of economic affairs in the country. This dangerous theory is being propagated by the western world in order to achieve their own interests.

I think every hon. Member here would agree on this point that population growth has a direct bearing on the economic affairs of the country. Everyone has spoken also on that. I do not want to go on repeating the

same thing. If we have to have success in future in family planning programmes, the questions of health care, education, and employment - both of men and women - are definitely the factors in this campaign. It is true that we have achieved very little success. I know the hon. Minister will give the figures. The figures are with me, I do not want to pester anybody with the figures. But then the success achieved is very little. We have to admit it. It seems to me one of the reasons of achieving little success is - as I said - that there must be a change in the perception itself. It is true and very important that economic, cultural and social conditions for the whole society must be changed, if we really want to achieve our population control seriously.

At the same time, I also see what is happening nowadays. There is the question of early marriages. I am seeing that even in relatively more advanced places, early marriages have started taking place. Why is it so? People are afraid of dowry. Who is fighting against dowry? Nobody. Therefore, this particular type of factors, which may not be just laying before your eyes, have to be specially found out and our hands must be laid on that.

I agree that many of the points have been made by my hon. friends and that is why I am not just repeating them. While supporting them, I am trying to bring this angle that the entire family planning programme has to get this special angle if we want to succeed in today's situation.

Just now, my friend, Shri Amal Datta, spoke that laproscopy has become very easy and so laproscopy can be done on younger women and they should be made the target group. While I know that laproscopy has become very easy, if you make the younger women only the target

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

group and not the men, it is not correct. The men will be first to produce children. This is my experience. I find that this particular approach is really lacking in the whole of our direction of the policy. This is one point.

Secondly, I fully agree that if we have to have proper family planning the governmental organisations have to take all the necessary steps as has been pointed by many friends who said about coordination of different Departments, shedding the bureaucratic attitude and also about economic decisions etc. I would like to say that it is really a very big social problem. It is a multidimensional social problem. It is not just an economic problem. The economic problem is the most important factor. But this multidimensional social problem has to be dealt with in that multidimensional way and for that I fully believe that unless we all - men and women together, and particularly the men - do not take initiative in reducing the family, we shall not be able to do it. This is my strong observation.

I have already covered most of the things. I will be covering two more points quickly.

(19.00 hrs)

Sir, another thing is media and it is very important. Everyday in the morning, in the television, a Population Clock is shown which shows how much population is increasing per minute. That clock appears and disappears before anybody starts understanding anything. Is this the way of propagating the family planning measures? Surely, this is not the way. Television should go a long way in motivating the people. I do not think we are giving importance to the

mass media, that is, television which is not even penetrating in the villages. Similarly, radio also goes to the villages. How much time do we allot to popularise this issue. This should be dealt with in a multi-faceted way. I fully agree that this cannot be done only by the Government. The Government has many more things to do. The Government ultimately formulates the policy, but I fully agree that this should have been through over long back as early as 1950 if the village women wanted a camp. Why are we discussing this in 1993?

Then, this incentive which is given is not reaching the proper people. If anybody is brought from the village, then an intermediary comes and takes the money. He tells that this person has been opeated upon. The Minister must take note of the fact that a lot of bogus figures are given and a lot of money is not properly spent and the money is taken by the middlemen. Have you ever checked up that? Have you ever gone into this? I do not think you have gone into this aspect. But, this is what is being done in the villages. This is another very important aspect which should have been attended to properly. but we have not done so. This point has been raised by many people in many fora.

Then, for getting the assistance of the Non-Governmental Organisations, I would say the initiative is very little until now. Whatever Organisation we are working we get involved in it. For properly involving the Non-Governmental Organisations, if you give incentives to them, probably you will have better results. This aspect should be taken into consideration. I am not saying that the Non-Governmental Organisations will act only on your incentive, but then this should be thought over.

Regarding the "one child" norm, some-

time back Shrimati Taradevi Siddhartha called a meeting of women Members of Parliament and I was one of those who proposed this "one child" norm in that meeting. Some of the women supported me but then the whole Department and the majority of the Members who were sitting there came to the conclusion that in our country, "one child" norm is not quite possible at the moment, because we have not be able to implement the "two children" norm itself properly. But, this is an advance idea for the future which we should start projecting from now onwards. I am not saying that we should take punitive measures immediately on the "one child" norm, but this idea should be projected because these things take a long time to go down below. We have to take that kind of attitude.

For example, in China, I asked the Chinese friends when I went there last year as to what do they feel about the one-child norm. They told me that in the villages they were not able to take punitive measures but in the town they had started taking punitive measures. This also has to be flexible. This is my understanding and you have to see where you will take punitive measures and where you will not take punitive measures. It will very much depend on the socio economic conditions of the area and of the people concerned.

Therefore, I would conclude by saying that this population control policy has many facets. I wish the government should very seriously consider all these facets and make the policy as quickly as possible. Time is already running short. We should have much ahead of the time. We should not lag behind any more in really taking this thin pretty seriously.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN
(Gobichettipalyam) : Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, soon after we attained independence, the newly constituted Planning Commission while formulating the first Five Year Plan recognised the importance of laying down sound population policy a provision of Rs. 6.5 million was allotted at that time for the family planning programme. From that time, India became the first country in the world to launch officially fertility control programme. Since then, every Plan has made changes on the policy, devised different strategies including clinic-based approach, community-based approach and also special attention for 90 poor performing district approach. We have adopted so many projects and strategies. The provision of funds also in the Eighth Plan was exactly 10 times as much as the First Plan. There has been no shortage of strategies in our plans. But the sad fact remains that the long-term goal of achieving birth of 21 per thousand which was proposed to be reached by 2.000 A.D. in the national health policy statement of 1983 is being progressively postponed in every five year plan to another five years. This is the position.

The 1991 census has strongly highlighted the consequences of overall failures of family planning programmes in terms of regulating the population explosion. The 1991 census figures represent 23.56% growth rate over 1981 figures. It is casually mentioned that by about 2035, the population would exceed 1.5 million and would thereafter exceed the Chinese figure. At present, the population increase at the rate of 40 per minute and 1.20 crores per year. After every three month, India is producing one Israel and after every six months, India is producing one Switzerland and after every year, India produces one Australia. This is the position.

Our population is about 17% of the world population, being the second largest

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

in the world. We will have one consolation, namely that hereafter we will always first in at least one achievement, that is, population growth.

The economic development of our country depends very much on the size, nature, and the composition of its population. It is an important factor of economic growth. Like physical resources, we have got vast human resources. The progress of a country is so much dependent on the people living in it, that without a proper survey of the different aspects of population, no further plan could be drafted properly. Although we have made considerable progress during the last 40 years in the industrial and agricultural sectors, yet even the green revolution now is not going to produce comparable foodgrains to keep pace with the population growth. Today we are exporting foodgrains but our people are still under-nourished. They cannot even afford to buy food and, therefore, we have a small surplus. The pressures upon food are going to increase and the benefits of our economic development during the last 40 years have already been diluted as a result of population explosion. The fact is that the nation has not paid enough attention to it. So, the tragedy is that the whole policy has become derailed and distorted and instead of becoming the centrepiece of our economic development, things became so bad that nobody would practice family planning. Even the name of the Ministry was changed from Family Planning to Family Welfare. People become allergic to the very word family planning and all political without exception virtually ignored the population control except to pay lip-service to it in their manifestos. The basic point that needs to be made is that we are in a disastrous situation as far as population is

concerned and, therefore, we have to make urgent and concerted efforts to bring down the increasing rate of population.

The first thing that is needed is a breakthrough in contraceptive technology. If we can put up our own satellites if we can develop missiles, why our scientists have not been able to make a break-through in contraceptive technology also? If in our country, the Indian medical companies could achieve a break-through in contraceptive technologies, it could be an extraordinary thing and to achieve this, the industrial and commercial community is into interact with the scientists on this important aspect.

The second major point is that we should concentrate much more than we have been doing on female literacy. There is a very close co-ordination between fertility and female literacy. When the latter goes up, the former goes down. When female literacy rate goes up, the fertility rate would definitely go down. This fact is so well-established now that it is known throughout the world. Here is an area in which we have got to work very hard. Women must be associated at all levels in any family planning or population control programmes.

Welfare of children, maternal and health-care are absolutely necessary for ensuring lower fertility. Whenever children are well-looked after and the mortality rate falls, the fertility rate also falls. Therefore, the Integrated Child Health Care Programme is extremely important.

The Tamil Nadu Government has recently launched the Integrated 15-Point Programme in the name of our Chief Minister to ensure cent per cent health and welfare of children. It is better for the other States also to follow this child welfare scheme

to bring down the mortality rate of the children. In fact, Tamil Nadu stands first in implementing the Family Planning Programme successfully.

Then, I want to point out one other thing. There should be some old-age insurance or pension. People say that everybody should have only two children whether it includes a boy or not. Generally, people ask one question : When the girls get married and go away, who is actually going to look after those people when they are old in age? Certainly it is a valid question. The only way to deal with it is to have some kind of an old-age pension for the people who, after 60 or 65 years cannot work, so that they are convinced that there is some sort of a safety-net available to them even if they do not have a male child.

Fourthly, apart from our prevailing laws, a mass movement is required for population control. It is not something that can be done merely by the Government or by adopting the population policies or laws in Parliament. It is no use simply talking about it in the urban areas because in any case small family norms are much more popular there. It is really the rural population which must be involved in this scheme.

It is now being discovered by experts that the Family Planning Programme is conceptually unsound and flawed. It was mainly due to the unsuccessful implementation of the minimum needs programme as also the failure to implement the compulsory primary education. In the mean time, population has gone up like anything. For this, the government or the political parties are not to be blamed. It is also the responsibility of the citizens of India. Have they asked the State or the political parties for any concerted efforts to stem the birth rate? Have they observed any bandh or organised any pro-

test march against the rising population as they are organising frequently strikes against price rise or corruption etc.? Have the newspapers or the periodicals a regular column on population control? No. Many seminars and meetings are organised by the intellectuals but hardly any of them on population. How many Deans or Vice-Chancellors of our University have taken the initiative to begin courses on India's population dynamics? This national apathy towards a serious problem is appalling.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next, I call Shri Gopinath Gajapathi to speak.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayaladuturi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, just before he speaks, I just want to draw the House's attention to the fact that there is some sort of a record that not one member of the Press is sitting in the Press Gallery. This is the importance that the media is attaching to what we regard as a crucial issue before the nation. Thank you..

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur) : Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Indeed, the world's population is growing at a monthly rate equivalent to the size of London city and is set to trigger an urban population crisis. Every year, almost 90 million people are being added to the world population of over five billion. Over 80 million of these additional people per year will be born in the less developed countries. The key question is how this population growth is going to influence the development of these countries and especially their quality of life, employment opportunities, health and educational system.

The massive increase in global

[Sh. Gopi Nath Gajapathi]

population is a recent phenomenon. But despite a pledge made at the United Nations Population Fund meeting in 1989, to contribute some nine billion dollars a year to population programmes. Governments currently spend just 4.5 billion dollars a year. The sum is equivalent to three weeks United States military spending and less than what the US spend on halloween costumes in 1992. What is also disguised by these figures is that three-quarters of the money is raised by the developing countries themselves.

In Asia, between one quarter and three-quarters of all families now live in slum or squatter settlements. It is estimated that by the end of the century the figure will have risen to 60 per cent. Cities like Tokyo, that have expanded into the world's largest city in the space of a few decades, are now teetering on the brink of crisis. While Japan rode the wave of its economic boom, it was able to sustain the city's explosive growth. But, now infrastructure problems and the spectre of recession are threatening the city's fragile equilibrium. The city will have to shoulder the extra burden of another 4.9 billion inhabitants before 2010 A.D., putting the total population close to 30 billion.

Not turning to India, according to the final figures of the 1991 census, the population of India was 846.3 million on 1st March, 1991 as against 683.3 million in 1981. Thus, the absolute addition to the population in the decade of 1981-91 was 163 million, which is almost equal to the population added during the three decades 1931-41, 1941-51 and 1951-61. The annual average exponential growth rate of population has marginally come down from 2.22 per cent during 1971-81 to 2.14 per cent during 1981-91. Another important feature

of the 1991 census was that the sex ratio, number of females for every 1000 males, which was 934 in 1981 declined to 927 in 1991. The high growth of population is overshadowing the achievements that the nation has made on the economic front. Every year around 17 million people are added to the population, which needs additional resources for clothing, housing, food, education, health, schooling etc. With 2.4 per cent of the world land area, India is presently supporting 16 per cent of the world population.

At this rate of growth, soon India's population will cross the staggering total of 900 million people. By the year 2035 A.D. it is predicted that India will have the dubious distinction of becoming the most populous country in the world, surpassing China's total as well. I had highlighted these startling facts in an international forum also last May. There, I had stressed that when such a situation is reached, it will be no longer India's problem alone. It will then become a global issue, as there will be mass-scale migration from India to the lesser-population countries, putting pressure on their diminishing resources for the very survival of mankind.

The issue of education as a means of empowering women drives home the point that unless women, constituting 50 per cent of the world population are educated, the overall social and economic development of the country would remain retarded. The key issue of greater mobilisation of both internal and external resources for basic education calling for restructuring budgets to provide higher allocation of resources for education.

It is generally acknowledged, despite its centrality, female education remains neglected with girls accounting for 81 million of the 130 million "out of school" children, while two-thirds of the estimated 948 million

illiterate adults worldwide are women. While some progress had been made in the enrolment of girls, pronounced gender gaps still persist in all regions, with the exception of Latin America. At present, one out of three adult women cannot read or write, compared with one out of five adult males. Studies had confirmed that countries which made higher allocation for women's education, experienced higher economic productivity, lower fertility rates, lower infant and maternal mortality and improved levels of life expectancy for both men and women. For instance, evidence indicated that each additional year of schooling of mothers translates into a decline in child mortality, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. It is time to put literacy and education within the reach of all girls and women. This could be done by reducing the cost of sending girls to schools through the provision of scholarships or stipends to parents, increasing the number of female teachers and providing high-quality schooling and relevant curriculum.

To sum up, one could say that while the rate of population growth is declining, we are still adding rapidly to the numbers in the country. There is need to take concerted action to bring about a drastic reduction in the rate of growth of population if we are to consolidate the gains from growth and development. While we have achieved near self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains, our position remains uncertain, given our dependence on the monsoons as our agriculture is still predominantly rain-fed. Productive gainful employment in rural areas is the only way to bring about poverty alleviation and improve the quality of life of rural people. However, given the paucity of resources in relation to population, the process of development in rural areas will be slow. But as is well-known, population growth depresses the standard of living of the people, and poverty results in larger families.

Hence, a holistic approach to rural development, with a focus on larger numbers of employment opportunities, health and education facilities and large investments in the agricultural sector is called for if we are to achieve our goals. The main thrust of family planning should be directed to the rural areas, where 70 per cent of Indian population dwells.

Population control needs to receive the immediate attention of all. In the new environment of decentralised planning via people's institution and panchayats at the district and sub-district levels, we should be able to plan better, given our resources both physical and financial. There is a great hope for India, if we can utilise our manpower better and unleash the latent energies of our people. Government must involve the commendable voluntary organisations as well, to augment its efforts in this direction.

To give a major thrust in this priority area, which constitutes pivotal point for the success of all developmental efforts, a National Population Policy needs to be enunciated and adopted by the Government. Given the political commitment at all levels, it must generate a cascading effect to become a people's movement. Social determinants such as female literacy, age at marriage, employment opportunities for women and their status in society are as important as achieving a reduction in infant mortality, improving health and nutrition of pre-school child, and providing a comprehensive package of maternal health-care services.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (AMRELLI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, extended time is over. Sitting of the House for the day was extended upto 7.30 P.M.

[Sh. Dileep Bhai Sanghani]

Now House should be adjourned because consensus of the House was not sought for further extending the sitting of the day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down quietly.

[*English*]

SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI : Such an intersectoral interaction supported by political commitment and a popular mass movement would, I dare say, constitute the approach to achieving the desired results of putting India on the road to economic and all round advancement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are hardly two or three more members to speak. If you all extend your kind cooperation, people who have been sitting for a fairly long time can also be given an opportunity to speak on the subject. My earnest request to all the hon. Members is to cooperate with the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the House is to sit beyond 7.30 P.M. then please seek permission of the House. Though lack of quorum could be raised but I am not raising it.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have extended the time of the House. The Chair need not request the House for this. Seeing the mood of the House it may be automatically extended.

SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Viyayawada) : Mr. Deputy Speak-

er Sir, a very important issue is being discussed in the House. Without repeating what my friends who have spoken earlier have said, I would like to say a few words.

I had an occasion to visit China along with the members of the Parliamentarians for Population and Development sometime back. Though China has started the population control measures much late when compared to our country, they have achieved to a great extent arresting of population growth. There we have found a concerted effort on the part of the Government and the Communist Party. We have also found that almost every Government official is involved in this population control programme in China. There have been dedicated efforts and they have stressed the need to propagate this to the neighbours to cooperate in this family planning programme.

There, of course, of late the Government has taken the programme of one child policy mostly in the urban areas and still in the rural areas when the first child is not a male child, they are given exemption. Of course, the situation is quite different; it is a totalitarian set up and the Government is able to achieve it. In our country as I have said earlier though we were the first to take up this by the Government itself, we could achieve success only to some extent in the family planning programme. Here also there are some very encouraging results from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa. We have to analyse how Kerala and Tamil Nadu could achieve such encouraging results. My submission to the Government is that population control or family welfare should not be confined to a single point programme of getting operations done either to the male or to the female. People should be enlightened, about the benefits which they will derive and which can be achieved through

prolonging the marriage age and adopting spacing methods.

My information is that Kerala, because of high literacy rate and also because of extension of the health services to the rural areas, in the case of percentage of beds in the rural area, stands highest with 58 per cent whereas in our country, the national average is only 17 per cent. When the health services are made available in the rural areas, the poor people especially the mother and the child will be able to take maximum health care from the hospital and the child's ability to serve increases. That is why the infant mortality rate is much less in Kerala. Of course, in Tamilnadu the situation is slightly different. In our country, what we feel is that when the socio-economic status increases, that leads to population control. In our country, Punjab tops the entire States' list in the matter of per capita income. Though Kerala and Tamilnadu are not that prosperous, those States have made substantial progress. My submission to the Government is that the Government must involve political parties, voluntary organisations and others because this should be the programme which should be given the highest priority.

In this connection, I would like to give some suggestions. When some organisation had made a deep study into the marriageable age and into the health of the mother and child, it was found that when the female marries between the age of 22 and 27 years, then, the health of the mother either during pregnancy period or during post-delivery, as well as that of the child will be fairly satisfactory. My information is that the Tamilnadu Government has been making substantial efforts to convey this message to the people. Presently, the marriageable age of women is slightly increasing. I think, it is more than 20 years there. Tamilnadu

Government, I am told, has started some incentive schemes particularly for women if the spacing is there. Suppose if a woman marries after 20 years of age, so much is the incentive; and after that if she adopts some spacing some more incentives, like that. My information is that that Government has taken up some incentive programmes. I would like to say that those incentive schemes should be further strengthened. My suggestion to the Government is this. In our country, till now, the slogan is two or three children. But, the Government should have the slogan 'one or two children'. The Government should seriously think of giving incentives for other States also. Suppose if a female adopts family planning - either of them gets operated - and if they have got only one child, then the health care of that child should be assured by the Government. That single child should be given free education. When these families, the poor families including the families of the weaker sections, have only one child, they must be given the highest priority in the matter of self-employment schemes or DRDA programmes or CRY programmes or Prime Minister's Rozgar Programme or any economic welfare schemes or other programmes. Those families who are contented with a single child should be given the topmost priority.

In the matter of housing, we are giving Indira Awas Programme for poor harijans and tribal people.

In all such schemes, the first priority should be given to that family who are content with a single child. The next priority should be given to a family with two children. My assertion is that the Government should also think of disincentives to the officials or the employees, including the politicians also - of course, though not with a retrospective effect but with a prospective effect. The

[Sh. Sobhanadreswara Rao]

Government may bring a suitable legislation so that right from Members of Parliament down to the Members of the Panchayats, that is, those persons who have one or two children, will be eligible to contest the elections. Some such thing should come forward in the future times.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about bachelors?

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO
VADDE : They should be given the highest priority.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We should start from political parties. While selecting the candidates they should base their judgment on these lines.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO
VADDE : Yes, Sir.

The other point which I want to make is that the Government must also involve the religious leaders. We had been to Indonesia, along with the then Speaker, Shri Balram Jakhar, where 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The President of that country had convened a meeting of all the religious leaders and told them that the population growth should be contained in the interest of the nation. In the interest of the people and they must extend their cooperation. You will be surprised to know that Shrimati Suharto is the Chairman of the committee which overlooks the population control programme in Indonesia.

There is some belief - it may be unscientific and unfounded - that some religions are against family planning programme or population control. But no religion is against population control. In a

country like ours, where 39 per cent of the people are below the poverty line and most of them are living in the rural areas, there will definitely be some influence of the religious leaders. So, the Government must convene a meeting of the heads of various religions. It must appeal to them that this is the danger before the country. Under any circumstances, we have to prevent the growth of population. With an appeal like 'please extend us the help in this programme', the Government must take the cooperation of all the religious leaders.

Another point is that the status of women plays a very important part in this. In Kerala, as we know, unlike other States, the women have more right in the property than what the male members get. Since a very long time, the women are given the highest regard in that State. The literacy among women in that State is the highest. That has helped Kerala in achieving the goals which are set to be achieved by the year 2000 A.D. So, those examples may be taken care of.

Let us understand why it has succeeded, to some extent in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Let those experiences be taken into consideration. That may be implemented in other States.

Finally, I would like to say one more thing. The Government is now giving two increments to the Government employees who undergo some operation. A person, who is already educated, who is drawing a good amount of salary, is given two increments. By the time he retires, he is benefited to the tune of several thousand of rupees. During emergency, such a decision was taken and it is being continued. But when a poor uneducated fellow in the rural area undergoes an operation, he is hardly given Rs. 150 out of which so many people share the money. My submission to the

Government is to enhance this incentive amount to the poor uneducated fellow. There is a maximum necessity to convince and encourage this man to undergo operation rather than an educated person who knows that a big family will be a burden on him.

Finally, I would appeal to the Government that it should be an integral approach and alongwith the family planning programme, Government must try to eradicate illiteracy and must also increase the budgetary allocations for health care which alone, when taken up together, will yield better results. In this connection, I request the Government to come forward with a national policy and the Prime Minister as the Chairman of the National Population Commission to effectively implement these programmes and at the State level, the Chief Ministers may be the heads of such State level Commissions.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURALI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have sought the floor primarily out of pride of being an elected representative of Tamil nadu because the experience of Tamil Nadu in the area of family welfare is of most

crucial relevance to the subject which we are discussing here. Sir, it has been known traditionally that in Kerala and Goa, we have succeeded in having relatively low birth rates. This was always attributed to some special characteristics of these two States.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (AMRELI): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

19.47 hours

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.

The bell has been rung Since there is no quorum in the House, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Thursday, the 23rd December at 11 a.m. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is on his legs. He will continue his speech tomorrow. Shri Tej Narain Singh, Shri Ashok Deshmukh and Shri Ravi Mallu also will speak tomorrow.

19.51 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 23, 1993/ Pausa 2, 1915 (Saka)