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Wednesday, August 3, 1994

Sravana 12, 1916 (Saka)

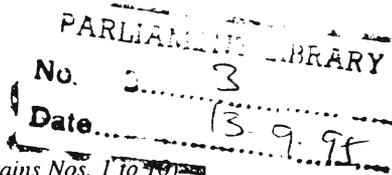
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LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 50.00

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

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Wednesday, August 3, 1994/Śravana 12, 1916 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 3, 1994,
Shravana 12, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA
(KEONJHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a
point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of
order in Question Hour.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:
Sir, we do not have many questions

today...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: As a very senior
Member of the House and as a very
learned Member of the House, you know
that there is no point of order in Question
Hour.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRAMUNDA:
I want to mention about Adivasi people.
What have you decided about Adivasi
people?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of
order in Question Hour. Please sit down.

11.02 hrs.

[*English*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER :

Q. No. 141	-SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE	-Absent
Q. No.142	-SHRI NITISH KUMAR	-Absent
Q. No. 143	-SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA	-Absent
	-SHRI RAMPAL SINGH	-Absent
Q. No. 144	-SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE	

National Tree Growers Cooperative Federation

*144. SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to promote and organise tree grower's cooperatives under National Tree Grower's Cooperative Federation;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States where this project is operation; and

(d) the total area covered under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) has been encouraging formation of Tree Grower's Cooperatives for creating self-sustaining village cooperatives that will work for the improvement of the marginally productive and unproductive degraded lands and establishment of fuelwood and fodder plantations. The National Tree Grower's Cooperative Federation (NTGCF) has made efforts in promoting and organising Tree Grower's Cooperative as sustainable and viable cooperative structure for establishing bio-mass on the degraded wastelands to meet primarily the fodder and fuelwood needs of villagers. The plantation of medicinal plants, installation of smokeless chulas and biogas plants, environmental education and enhancing women's participation through extension education are supporting programmes.

(c) The Tree Grower's Cooperative Project is in operation in following six States:-

(i) Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Gujrat

(iii) Karnataka

(iv) Orissa

(v) Rajasthan

(vi) Uttar Pradesh

(d) The total area covered under the project is 3,896 hectares as on 31st March, 1994.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has answered to part (c) of my question that the Tree Grower's Cooperative Project is in operation in the following six States - Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. I would like to ask the the hon. Minister, when will other States be covered in the Cooperative Project and particularly, when will Maharashtra State be covered.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: These cooperatives were started with a view to enhance the participation of the people in this task of re-greening the wastelands.

Initially, the National Tree Grower's Cooperative Federation was started with the help of the National Dairy Development Board and this was set-up as an apex body. In the initial phases, the NDDB created a corpus of Rs. 5 crore and then this work was started. Subsequently, the Swedish and the Canadian Governments gave some aid. The Swedish Government contributed approximately Rs. 2404 crore and

the Canadian Government contributed about Rs.46.00 crore. A joint MOU was signed and these six States were selected from the point of view of where the NDDB already had strong infrastructure of cooperative societies, and milk collection centers and where the quantum of wasteland was high. The work is going on there. As soon as we can arrange for some other funds, I can assure the hon. Member that we will definitely take up Maharashtra next on that programme.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: This project has come to help the village cooperatives in becoming self-sustaining. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the area covered under the medicinal plants is and how many smokeless *chulas* have been given and what is the percentage of ladies participating in this programme.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the statistics are concerned, the Minister may give them later on.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: I can give the total area planted. The break-up, how much has been put under medicinal plants and other I will write to the hon. Member and inform him.

As far as the *chulas* are concerned, a total of about 5,138 *chulas* have been installed so far. As far bio-gas plants are concerned, 678, bio-gas plants have been installed. These are family plants — not community plants — catering to a family of six to seven persons.

MR. SPEAKER: How many ladies participating in the programme?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: A total of 141 women's orientation camps have been held. The number of women trained in these

camps is 4,295 and I also wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that in some of the States, especially Rajasthan the work the women are doing in these cooperatives is of a highly commendable nature.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: I am sorry to mention here, but the hon. Minister had mentioned Family Welfare. What is the population covered? He may let me know what is the welfare work achieved in Orissa? I would like to ask the Minister what is the family welfare work that is being done..(Interruptions)

COL. RAO RAM SINGH; This will require a separate notice.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA; That is a separate issue. He had mentioned Family Welfare.

[Translation]

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : Munda Saheb, you can meet me. I will let you know the whole picture.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that this programme is getting enough resources from other countries and the Government has already signed one MOU with Canada. So, I would like to know whether this programme is being monitored properly by the Ministry or not. There are certain complaints regarding the programme. I would also like to know whether this whole programme will be reviewed by the Ministry soon or not.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: The proper system of monitoring and evaluation has been established. I myself have visited the

programme sites in two States viz., Rajasthan and Gujarat. I must inform the hon. Members that setting up a Co-operative Society is not that difficult. But getting the land from the State Governments for the Co-operative Society is an extremely tedious process where I believe as much as 27 channels are involved in getting revenue lands or other lands where this Co-operative can work. Initially, the programme is for five years in the case of Swedish project and six years in the case of Canadian project. But I am afraid that the utilisation has not been what I would like it to be. Therefore, probably, we will have to have the period extended because as I said the State Governments are gearing up. I am going to have a meeting of all the States involved in this so that land can be made available. The other State which is to be included is Tamil Nadu. But in Tamil Nadu, unfortunately, the co-operative laws are of such a nature that not a single Co-operative has been established so far.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said that there is difficulty in setting up of Co-operative Societies. It is a fact that there is difficulty in setting up of Societies in Manipur also. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these facilities can be made available to those associations, unions and other organisations which are registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : There are a number of schemes for the development of wastelands in the Department for the Societies to take up. It need not be necessarily under this programme. But if there is Registered Society and if there is land available, then the Society can make out a project and send it to the Department. There is a hundred percent funding for development of wastelands under that scheme.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, the hon. Minister himself admitted that there is difficulty in getting sufficient lands for the implementation of the above project, In State like Kerala, the land is very scarce and it is very difficult to get land. However, plantation of medicinal plants is one of the projects being implemented under the scheme. May I know from the hon. Minister whether specific projects for plantation of medicinal plants are given by voluntary agencies and by the private sector? Those schemes will be accepted and all financial assistance will be given for implementation of those projects as a special case.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Sir, Kerala is doing extremely well in regard to the question of wasteland development. Recently I have started a special project of cashew plantation in Kerala. They have taken it up very well. I am going to start a special project for growing medicinal plants. That would be a special project and any society from Kerala or any other State can definitely come up and we will give full support for the plantation of medicinal plants. That can be any society. It need not be a Co-operative Society.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned cooperative societies in his reply. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to include some voluntary organisations, particularly women organisations recognised by the State Government, in this programme in addition to cooperative societies? I would also like to know the number of such cooperative societies in Uttar Pradesh which have been reaping the benefit of this scheme.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: In addition to

this scheme, there is another scheme known as Grant-in-Aid scheme. Under this scheme, if women organisations, youth club and any other society registered with the State Government can make arrangement for barren land, they can apply for grant-in-aid. They would be given cent percent grant. As far as the number of societies working in Utter Pradesh is concerned, I will give its reply separately because it is not the part of original question.

[*English*]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is in the knowledge of the wasteland available in the country which is suitable for the tree-grower cooperatives. If so, what is the position as far as Goa is concerned and how much funds will be required if the Government is going to use all this land for plantations?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : Sir, I presume, the hon. Member wants to know how much wasteland is there in Goa.

As far as the country is concerned, the total land mass in the country comprises of about 330 million hectares. The Department of Wasteland Development has commissioned the National Remote Sensing Agency to carry out a survey and they have already done mapping of, I think, two hundred and thirty seven districts through satellite, but they have not submitted their final report, However, according to some estimates, out of 330 million hectares, about 130 million hectares are considered to be degraded land or land not producing what it should produce. Out of these 130 million hectares, about 35 million hectares are forest wasteland and about 95 million hectares are non-forest wasteland. The forest wasteland is under the Ministry of

Environment and Forest and the non-forest wasteland is under the Department of Wasteland Development.

DR. R. MALLU: Sir, while thanking the Minister for including Andhra Pradesh in the scheme of foreign aid for tree cooperatives, I would like to know from him, how many cooperative societies are functioning in Andhra Pradesh and whether they are functioning well. If they are not functioning well, what steps are going to be taken by the Ministry.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Sir, thirty-five tree grower's cooperative societies in Chittoor and Cuddappah districts of Andhra Pradesh are fully operational and 27 have been further registered. The male membership of these 35 societies is 1,432... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know whether those societies are working well and, if not, what is going to be done.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Sir, If I understood correctly, there were two parts of the question - one, how many societies are working in Andhra Pradesh and, second whether they are performing well. So, the answer to the first part is that there are 35 societies which have been organised and which have 1,432 male members and 490 female members.

As far as work of the societies is concerned, there is a long report on it. Some are doing very well; some are doing marginally well and some are not doing well. I can send the detailed report of all the 35 societies to the hon. Member. I will send the detailed report to him.

SHRI VIJAYARAMA RAJU SATRUCHARLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh the tribals living in Srikakulam and Vijayanagram districts are habituated of doing *Podu* cultivation as a result of which they are annihilating the forests. The result of this is shortfall of rain. To divert them from that side, will the hon. Minister consider directing the Government of Andhra Pradesh to involve those tribals to form such societies and help them make fruit-bearing trees by forming these cooperatives?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Minister that there is large scale destruction of forest that is going on. I think both the Ministry of Environment and Forest and the Ministry of Rural Development are doing their best to stop this destructions of forest on a large scale. In the North East also we are doing our best to stop the practice of jhuming. As far as this particular scheme is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that in Andhra Pradesh this scheme is restricted at present only to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah and the coastal districts, which the hon. Member mentioned just now, have not been covered under this. I would direct the National Tree Grower's Cooperative Society to go into the question of establishing societies in the districts mentioned by the hon. Member. At present we have no societies under this scheme in that area.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Sir, regarding paper-pulp producing trees, there is quite a lot of encouragement given by the Kerala Government. But the encouragement given is mainly used by the Government agencies themselves. If we are able to produce more these trees we are sure that the main units of the Hindustan Paper Corporation - which are all functioning at a loss - can come to profit if more of these trees come up and if

the tree produces are available at a low cost.

I would like to know whether in the State of Kerala where the growth of this tree is coming up to a very high extent, these cooperatives can be encouraged and whether you can think of bringing the State of Kerala also under this programme.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Sir, as far as the question of pulp produce is concerned, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that it is very poor in our country and the Department has made a specific scheme for this known as 'Investment Promotion Scheme' which is aimed at corporate sector and for those units of the corporate sector which use forest produce as their raw material. For example the paper factories require pulp. It is also true in the case of match factories and pencil factories etc. This scheme is aimed at them so that they become self-sufficient in their own requirements for raw material for the next 25-30-40 years. The main hitch again is availability of land from the State Governments. Maharashtra has taken a lead in it and they have relaxed the ceiling for these schemes. In the corporate sector, the Department gives a subsidy of 25 per cent sector while in other cases where societies are concerned, 100 percent aid is given. But in this case only 25 percent aid, 50 percent seed money is put in by the corporate sector.

But again, as I said, the main hitch is availability of land on a long-term basis from the State Governments for which I have had a number of meetings with the representatives of the State Governments and of the corporate sector.

I think we will hopefully achieve a breakthrough in this where these corporate sector units will set up their own captive

plantations for their own use and they will not have to cut the forest for their use.

[*English*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the Government propose to undertake tree plantation in Government forests through any society? The second thing is that due to deforestation on large scale a large part of the land has become barren in Himachal Pradesh. Same is the case in Garhwal and Arunachal Pradesh. I would like to know whether the Government propose to launch any scheme for areas so that the barren land could be made fertile? Will the Union Government issue directives to the State Government for taking action in regard to plantation in such land?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: The Union Government can not issue any directives to State Government to allot the land. It is a subject which comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government. The State Government is also interested in its development. A new concept which has been visualised in regard to wasteland development is known as watershed concept. Earlier, the land used to be developed in piecemeal. However due to the flowing of silt during rainy season, this land used to be washed away. As per the new concept, in hilly areas, valley treatment work will be undertaken. In upper areas, trees will be planted and in the valley area, the land will be treated. If there is any such area in Himachal Pradesh and you intend to start work under this concept, you may come out with a project and send it through the District Commissioner or any private society. Himachal Pradesh will be given top priority in such cases and it will be done.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the paper manufacturing units in the country are depending on forest for their raw materials. In this connection, it is very important that we should allow these paper manufacturing units to have captive plantations. What is the policy of the Government regarding captive plantations? I understand that some applications for captive plantations are pending with the Government. When we have wasteland and also the forest land without any tree, what is the harm in allowing captive plantations especially eucalyptus in Kerala so that their depending on forest is minimised?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Sir, in fact I have already answered this question of the hon. Member. We are encouraging captive plantations for those corporate sector units who have forest produce as their raw material. Paper is the major one and not only some of the paper manufacturing units, but all the paper manufacturing units are the reserved forests and other forests for cutting down for their pulp requirements. We are encouraging captive plantations so that their requirement for the next 50 years is met. But, again as I said, the difficulty that is being experienced at the moment is the availability of land from the State Governments. At present, there is the problem of land ceiling. If a paper manufacturing unit is to plant poplar, eucalyptus or any of the pulp producing trees, they would require probably 500 hectares so that their requirement for the next 50 years is met. So, here the question of ceiling comes in. Then it is a very long drawn out process for the trees to be grown fully. It will take 10 to 20 years for the trees to grow. The corporate sector wants the lease to be for 25 or 50 years, while the State Government wants the lease

to be of a short duration.

These are the two major difficulties. I would appeal to the hon. Member to take up this matter in their own States. If we can help and encourage this, I think the farmer will benefit greatly as in Andhra Pradesh where the Indian Tobacco Company have a buyback agreement with the farmers for tobacco. They provide all the inputs.

The Hon. Prime Minister has desired that tobacco cultivation should be curtailed. But what is happening so far is that some of the corporate sector units have been encouraging the tobacco growers by providing them with technical know-how, finances and buyback agreements. Similarly, if buyback agreements could be arranged with farmers, these paper units could plant eucalyptus tree or other pulp bearing trees and have buyback agreements with them. The Western India Match Company, has got this arrangement with certain farmers in U.P. where they are planting poplar and they have buyback agreement with the farmers for their match factories. This is a concept which we are encouraging.

DR. B.G.JAWALI: The hon. Minister has said that land is not available for implementation of the tree growing programme and similar difficulty was expressed by the Ministry of Forests also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the reason for non-availability of land. As I know, particularly in the State of Karnataka, there is lot of unauthorised cultivation of both the Government lands and the forest lands and thus subsequently Government have legalised and given them ownership rights. Not only that That have even gone to the extent of cultivating small hills and mountains where not an inch or

a pair of grass is grown. It has been virtually like permitting and encouraging the people to go over there and have unauthorised cultivation. Is this the factor which is causing non-availability of land? If so, has the Government any plan to check this illegal cultivation?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Actually, there is no shortage of land. Wasteland is available in abundance. It is the procedures which have got to be sorted out. Out of the 95 million hectares of non-forest wasteland, 60 per cent to 65 per cent is privately-owned wasteland and only 35 per cent to 40 per cent is community land, panchayat land or land belonging to Revenue Departments. It requires considerable effort to get together private land-owners who own two or three acres of wasteland. We are having a number of meetings with voluntary organisations, the State Government, nodal agencies and with the corporate sector in order to find ways and means how the land which is lying fallow can be made available to the implementing agencies. These procedures are being worked out.

DR. B.G.JAWALI: The question was about unauthorised cultivation and the regularisation thereof.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: What is unauthorised cultivation?

DR. B.G.JAWALI: The Government land is begin cultivated by the common man or by an agriculturist and regularising it.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: If it is cultivated land, then the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned. If it is already cultivated and if it is productive land, it will be the State Government which will see whether it is under unauthorised occupation.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Mr Speaker, Sir, National Wasteland Development Board is encouraging the formation of self-sustained village cooperatives. The hon. Minister has said that it is very difficult to get wasteland from the State Governments. If a village is situated near the military wasteland, will the hon. Minister take pains to give that military wasteland for development?

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the Defence Ministry to reply. He may be having a defence background but he is not authorised to reply...(*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : They are having a project.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : In his constituency, I have got a project.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you authorised to give the defence land?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: The defence land is being given to non-governmental organisations for development. The land will remain with the Army. We cannot take the land. But it is being developed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (JHUNJHUNU): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that a large part of Rajasthan is a desert. There is no dearth of wasteland. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the number of agencies functioning under this scheme in Rajasthan and the amount alongwith the area proposed to be covered?

Mr. Speaker: You may send it in writing later on.

[*English*]

These are specific questions. You may send it in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (ROPAR): Mr, Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the forest land is being allotted to the cooperative societies. In Haryana, Harijan Cooperative Societies have been set up. Has any of them been allotted such land?

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: Our Department is not allotting the forest land to any cooperative society-whether it be Harijan or non-Harijan society. So far as allotment of land under Forest Act is concerned, the Act is required to be amended.

[*English*]

SHRI M.KRISHNASWAMY: The hon. Minister has stated that under this scheme, there is no society in Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act is not suitable for the formation of the society. I would like to know whether the Central Government has brought it to the notice of the State Government to suitably amend the Cooperative Societies Act to have the societies under this programme.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : The Department is on this job. We have been trying our very best to ask the Tamil Nadu Government to suitably amend their Cooperative Acts. Thus far, I am sorry to say that we have not succeeded. But we will keep on trying. In the meanwhile, the SIDA are very restive who are funding this project. They say, "if that does not come through, they will divert the fund to one of the other States." I would appeal to the Members from Tamil

Nadu to get this Act amended otherwise that fund will have to be diverted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHAMAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh has not been covered under this scheme. Will the Government also include Madhya Pradesh under this scheme? The second thing which I would like to know is that 3896 hectare land in six States has been covered under this scheme whereas in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh, about one thousand acre of land is wasteland. Will Madhya Pradesh, particularly Rajgarh district be covered under this scheme.

[*English*]

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: The quantum of wasteland is very high in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, as soon as some funds are available from somewhere, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh will be included in this programme.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: We have seen that six States are prominently listed in the reply to question 'c'. Now we know that in the North-East, Government have identified many areas as a wasteland areas which the National Wasteland Development Board can utilise.

Is it a fact that the salient features of this scheme are not known to the State Governments in the northeast? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons why no facility of this scheme has been extended to the northeastern States.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH: This is only one of the many schemes that the Department is implementing. Although under this scheme the northeastern States are not

included, yet in the northeastern States we have special programmes for rubber plantation, tea plantation in nonconventional tea growing areas and there are a number of other on-going projects in the northeastern States. If there is any particular area like Shillong or somewhere else for which hon. Member would like to submit a proposal for development of waste land, we will welcome it and I assure that the project will be processed at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

145. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have not yet finalised the revival reports of different sick Public Sector Undertakings whose cases have been pending before BIFR;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these Undertakings have sufficient potential for improvement if given proper backup; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) The sick Public Sector Undertakings have been registered with BIFR. BIFR have appointed operating agency in respect of these registered PSUs for formulation of revival/

rehabilitation scheme. The Government have conveyed its view in respect of M/s Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. The potentiality of the PSE is taken into account by operating agency at the time of preparing revival scheme.

[English]

SHRIV. SREENIVASAPRASAD: There are fifty sick public sector undertakings whose revival cases have been pending before the BIFR. Four of them are in my own State, Karnataka, namely Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Vignam Industries Ltd., National Textiles Corporation Ltd. and Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. It is obvious that the BIFR is taking a long time to consider these cases leading to further losses and the ultimate death of the industry. This will have disastrous consequences like loss of employment and social unrest in these areas. therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for the delay by BIFR in expediting these revival cases and the obstacles faced by the BIFR. I would also like to know whether the BIFR has sufficient Members to finalise these cases.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, BIFR is a quasi-judicial body. BIFR takes many important decisions. It considers all causes of sickness whether its public sector or any other units. After taking into account the views of all concerned financial institutions, labour and other concerned parties, BIFR prepares the package. It obviously takes some time.

The first amendment is Sick Industrial Companies Act was carried out in 1985. Thereafter, when its definition was amend-

ed in 1991, the public sector units, for the first time, were brought under its purview, Merely two years before the amendment to this Act, the case of Central Public Sector Units was referred to BIFR. So far, BIFR has given its opinion in eleven cases -10 for winding up and one for revival package. The hon. Members wanted to know that why there is delay in disposal of cases? I have told them the reasons.

The second point is that it would result in loss of employment. That is why no unit is closed until the work goes on there and the labourers continue to work there. The third point is bottlenecks. All the Members know that the Government has formulated policy to revive the sick industrial units. In this process, the Government takes action for revival of a public sector undertaking only after the revival package is cleared by BIFR. As I have said, all aspects are considered and a decision is taken on the basis of consensus.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, he has asked two questions, First, is there delay in disposal of cases? If so, the reasons therefor? Second, whether the strength of members is not sufficient in BIFR.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the Act, there is a provision of 14 members. However, there are in all nine members, including the President. So far as Karnataka is concerned, there are four public sector units in Karnataka. One of them is Bharat Coal mines, which has incurred a loss of Rs. 43 crore. More than eight thousand people work there. As far as the status of BIFR is concerned, their version is that out of 52 cases referred to them, only two cases were not registered and other 50 cases were accepted. When the case of NTC was referred to them, it was not accepted as per

the definition of sickness. Secondly, he had also stated about Mandia Paper Mills. Winding up notice has since been issued to this mill. As regards Bharat Coal Mines and Wigman Industrial Limited, the enquiry is at file stage. It is hoped that a revival package for these units will be accepted and a final decision in this regard has almost been taken.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): In this connection, I would like to add that she has already given specific answers to specific questions. But, in general, I agree that there is a mismatch between the workload and BIFR agency, that is available. We are now going into the question of expanding the membership of the BIFR so that more cases can be taken up at the same time. It is rather a complicated matter. When an industry becomes sick, there are many reasons, why it becomes sick; and to turn it around is a very difficult question. You can close it easily; but a lot of examination of all these aspects therefore, it takes time. But, as I just whatever they are called, so that more work could be undertaken. But still, each case has to be gone into very carefully because we do not want to jump from one problem to another problem.

SHRI V.SREENIVASA PRASAD: I would like to know whether the Government has considered any budgetary provision and other additional inputs for the reconstruction of these public sector undertakings; if so, to what extent.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last two years, public sector units have been given finan-

cial assistance out of the budget under the plan and non-plan heads. It is another point that due to limited resources available with us, we cannot meet their full demand. In 1992-93, these units were given Rs. 5512 crore; in 1993-94, Rs. 7003 crore and in 1994-95, Rs. 737.07 crore. Keeping in view the limited resources available in the nation, we cannot meet their desired requirements in toto. However, under liberalization policy, encouragement is given to industrialisation. We give necessary assistance to those public sector units who play vital and constructive role. Further, we also want to bring them in commercial viability competitiveness. We do not want to make them self-reliant by spoon-feeding. We want them to come in global competition. He has said about other inputs. In other inputs, we provide them the funds under VRS and it has been provided year-wise.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, there is a general belief that the main reason for failure of public sector undertakings is the deficiencies in management- deficiencies in management not *per se* indicating the capability of the management but because of excessive controls which are extraneous to day-to-day management functions. For example, the Cement Corporation of India showed an operating profit for the first time. It was one of the ten most loss-making companies in 1992. But last year, there was a power breakdown in the southern States. So, there was no power. The management asked for DG sets. But it was not permitted. The result is that now a proposal has come up for the sale of six units of the Cement Corporation of India.

My contention and submission is that if the public sector is given all the tools of management available to the private

sector, they can show a great degree of success if they can operate in the same circumstances.

So, what action is being taken to ensure that the managements of all public sector undertakings are given the required autonomy to function under the present circumstances of a liberalised economy?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our policy is to give them full autonomy. It was under this policy that we got a study undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India about the reasons because of which we give encouragement to sick units. However, nobody can check sickness but we can make arrangements for necessary improvements in the system. The Government is conscious about it and has been interacting from time to time in this regard. The bottleneck with the State Governments is also removed. As the hon. Member has said, we can apprise him separately of the verifications about each public sector undertaking.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, there is a general belief that the main reason for failure of public sector undertakings is the deficiencies in management—deficiencies in management not *per se* indicating the capability of the management but because of excessive controls which are extraneous to day-to-day management functions. For example, the Cement Corporation of India showed an operating profit for the first time. It was one of the ten most loss-making companies in 1992. But last year, there was a power breakdown in the southern States. So, there was no power. The management asked for DG sets. But it was not permitted.

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So, what action is being taken to ensure that the managements of all public sector undertakings are given the required autonomy to function under the present circumstances of a liberalised economy? Then the decentralisation of the BIFR activity. If necessary or if feasible will certainly be taken up.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main problem about the delay has, of course, been raised by the other Members. One other problem is that many of the members do not even attend the proceedings. Therefore, there are delays. For example the case pertaining to the National Bicycles Corporation Limited from Bombay, is pending for a number of months, or I should say even for years. As the hon. Minister has mentioned that the views of the Government have been conveyed in respect of this National Bicycles Corporation Limited, I would like to know whether the operating agency in the case of the National Bicycles Corporation has recommended any revival or rehabilitation schemes. Secondly, what are the views of the Government that are said to have been conveyed on this particular matter?

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

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I have got

only one information which I would like to share with the hon. Member. Winding up orders have been issued to the concerned system in respect of the National Bicycles Corporation of India Limited.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is the most backward State from industrial point of view and the Government of India have declared it a backward State. In this State, Jute Mill, Katihar and Ashok Paper Mill, Samastipur have been sick for the last 10 years. Will the hon. Minister take measures to revive these mills? Similarly, HEC Ranchi is also on the verge of sickness. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether measures will be taken to overcome this situation by providing financial assistance to HEC so that the people of the State could get benefited.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as Ashok Paper Mill is concerned, only the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav can do something. As regards HEC, the enquiry is going on and we are conscious that it does not become sick. We are continuing our efforts and we will do our best to salvage HEC from this situation.

[*English*]

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Mr. Speaker Sir, most of the public sector units are incurring heavy losses. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any steps to prevent the losses before referring the Units to the BIFR. If so, what steps are being taken with regard to unemployment and other related problems?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very big

question. Are you taking any preventive action?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: We are taking.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have submitted to the House several times that when the first signal of sickness appears, it is then that we have to prevent sickness. Now, this is something which is easy to say. But to monitor the working of all the units — private and public — and to be able to go to their rescue at the very first sign of weakness or sickness is not easy. It is a complicated matter again. We are trying to streamline the procedures as much as possible, but I cannot say that we have been fully successful. We will continue to try. This is the policy of the Government which has been announced several times. While we take the sick units after they become sick, as they have to be taken and they have to be turned around or wound up, the most important thing is to prevent sickness. So, that is being upon a priority basis and I hope that in the coming years, we will be able to register greater success.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of referral to the BIFR is applicable only to the public and private sector units. The sick units of the public and private sectors come under BIFR but only the sick units which come under the cooperative sector are left out. So, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, through you, whether the sick units that come under the cooperative sector would also be brought under the purview of the BIFR.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Only 20 sick units are not covered under the purview

of BIFR.

MR SPEAKER: Whether cooperatives sector also come under the purview of BIFR:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: They do not come.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: There is a company namely Instrumentation Limited in Rajasthan which has two units at Kota and at Jaipur. The instruments manufactured by this company are used in defence and telecommunication departments. This company is also running in losses. If these departments continue to purchase its instruments the company can be saved. What are your future plans in this regard?

MR SPEAKER: Please send it in writing.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Alright, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Administrative Reforms

141. SHRI SOBHANANDREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the necessary administrative reforms have not yet been brought forward to help the process of economic reforms and liberalisation; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in bringing forward the administrative reforms at the Central and State Government levels?

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, Necessary steps have already been taken.

(b):The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Fertilizer Units

*142 SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to modernise the public sector fertilizer units and to make them profit-oriented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the profit made and loss incurred by each unit during each of the last three years;

(d) the total capital invested in each unit; and

(e) the funds required to modernise these units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: (SHRI RAMLAKHANSINGH YADAV): (a), (b) and (e) : The details of the major modernisation schemes of the public sector fertilizer companies and their estimated costs are given in the enclosed statement

(c) and (d) : The details of paid up capital and profit/loss of the public sector fertilizer producing companies are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Paid up capital as on 31.3.94	Profit(+)/Loss(-)		
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Provisional)
1.	National Fertilizers	490.58	(+) 1.47	(+) 389.11	
2.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	551.69	(-) 26.58*	(+) 31.27	
3.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	346.77	(+) 2.85	(+) 12.41	
4.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	106.37	(+) 12.13	(-) 58.49	
5.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd	327.65	(-) 80.91	(+) 47.34	
6.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	74.67	(-) 8.29	(-) 15.52	
7.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd	641.39	(-) 225.98	(-) 268.84	
8.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	689.76	(-) 349.44	(-) 372.95	

(* This position would undergo change as Government of India has agreed to compensate the company to the extent of Rs. 150.18 crores for loss due to exchange rate fluctuations on Kuwait Dinar loan.)

In addition, there are two cooperative undertakings, whose details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Cooperative undertaking	paid up capital as on 31.3.1994	Profit (+) / Loss (-)		
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Provisional)
1	Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd.	453.67	98.04	145.58	111.86
2	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	359.60	100.91	115.77	123.88

STATEMENT

S. No. Name of the Company	Paid up capital as on 31.3.94	Estimated Cost (Rs./crores)
1. M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd.	(i) Converter Retrofit in Bhatinda and Panipat (ii) Urea reactor in Panipat	Rs. 7.83 Rs. 10.75
2. M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	(i) Purge gas and argon recovery in Trombay (ii) Energy saving scheme for Thal Ammonia Plant. (iii) Thal Ammonia retrofit project	Rs. 45.00 Rs. 19.85 Rs. 317.00
3. M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(i) Ammonia Retrofit scheme (Cochin) (ii) Ammonia Replacement Project (Udyogamandal)	Rs. 12.15 Rs. 618.43
4. M/s Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Revamping of the plants at Manali (Madras)	Rs. 487.47

Development Funds

143. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated funds to each State under the M.Ps local area development scheme during 1994-95 as announced by the Prime Minister;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the funds are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) : The MPs Local Area Development Scheme provides that each MP can suggest to the District Collector, works to the tune of Rs. 1.00 crore per year, to be taken up in their respective constituencies with each individual work not exceeding Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Once the choice of works is exercised by the MPs, these works will be taken up for consideration and accommodation in the light of the guidelines for the scheme within the Respective district plans and ongoing Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes in the district. The Collector would also report to the Government of India through the State Planning Department, the details of apportionment of works among the different agencies/departments and the expenditure incurred under the relevant heads of account. This Ministry

has written repeatedly to the States, explaining various aspects of this scheme and requesting them to proceed with its implementation.

The expenditure on works taken up under the MPs Local Area Development Scheme has to be met out of programme account heads pertaining to the District Plan and the Centrally sponsored and Central Sector Schemes operating at the district level. The MPs Local Area Development Scheme does not envisage any separate allocation or allotment of funds of Rs. 1 crore per Member of Parliament.

Since the Scheme was launched towards the end of the financial year in February, 1994, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per MP was released in 1993-94 to enable the scheme to commence immediately within the district Plans and the Centrally Sponsored and Central programmes operating at the District level.

There is no separate allocation for this scheme in the budget for 1994-95 and therefore, no separate funds have been released in the current year. The expenditure under the Scheme has to be booked in the respective programme heads falling within the District Plan and Centrally Sponsored and Central schemes operating at the District level. As far as the funds under the Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are concerned, Rs. 2568 crores have already been released to the States/Union Territories from out of the Plan budget provision of Rs. 7010 crores for 1994-95, the bulk of which is available at the District for implementation of the various development programmes according to the Guidelines of these programmes.

[English]

Development of Science And Technology

*146 SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sought assistance from World Bank or any other financial institution for development of Science and Technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total financial aid sought for ; and

(d) the details of the developmental activities proposed to be taken up therewith?

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. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the Department of Electronics have sought the assistance of the World Bank for some of their programmes.

(b) to (d) The Department of Science and Technology has formulated the following programme for assistance from World Bank:

1. A proposal on Seismological Instrumentation Upgradation and Related Geophysical Studies in Peninsular Shield. Under this proposal the following is planned
 - i. Upgradation of 20 existing seis-

mic observatories of the National network of the India Meteorological Department.

- ii Setting up of 3 telemetered seismic clusters around Koyana-Warna, Latur and Son-Narmada Lineament.
- iii Establishment of 10 new digital seismic observatories.
- iv Setting up a mobile cluster of instruments for quicker deployment to monitor aftershock activities.
- v Creation of a National Data Centre at New Delhi and Regional Data Centres at Hyderabad & Bhopal.
- vi Provision of suitable telecommunication facilities for faster dissemination of data/information.
- vii Manpower development through collaborative efforts with foreign experts.
- viii Conducting collateral geophysical studies.

The proposal has been formulated based on the recommendations and consultations with several national as well as international expert groups. The World Bank has indicated a credit of about US \$ 8 million. The recurring/operational costs are to be borne by the Government of India. The duration of the project is three years.

2. The Department of Electronics has the following programme for assistance from the World Bank.

The pilot project "impact" for manpower development in electronics and computers. It aims at improving the quality of under graduate education in electronics and computers. The project is jointly funded by the World Bank (US \$ 8 million), Swiss Development Corporation (US \$ 16.2 million) and the Government of India (Rs.4.0 Crores). The project covers 32 participating institutions. An amount of Rs. 25.0 crores has so far been spent on the project with the Government of India contribution of Rs. 4.0 Crores for civil works. The project is due for mid-term review in the last quarter of 1994.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

*147. SHRIMATI MALINI
BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the observations made by the International Medical Commission on MIC-leakage tragedy in Bhopal;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to review the data collected by the Indian Council of Medical Research and other organisations on Bhopal gas tragedy for evaluating the needs of the MIC-affected population; and;

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV) (a) and (b) : Government have not received any report from the

Commission.

(c) and (d). The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has set up a Review Committee to evaluate the on-going projects at Bhopal and Advice on the future leads. The Review Committee has decided that the analysis of the detailed data already collected should be done and research leads which may emerge could be considered for future studies. In the meantime it decided that the following two projects should be undertaken :-

- i) Long term epidemiological studies on the health effects of toxic gas exposure through community health clinics to be continued till December, 1994 to complete 10 years of follow up and one year for data analysis i.e. till 1995.
- ii) Population based cancer registry for long term follow up is likely to be transferred to the Council's National Cancer Registry Programme.

Agriculture Sector

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

(a) the amount invested in agriculture sector during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of total investment made in this sector; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote investment in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Gross Capital Formation in agriculture sector at current prices in 1991-92 was Rs. 13338 crores and in 1992-93 it increased to Rs. 15633 crores. The Central Statistical Organisation collects information at the National level and State-wise information is not available.

(b) The share of the agriculture sector in the total Gross Capital Formation in 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 10.0 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively.

(c) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a significant shift in investment is proposed in favour of thrust areas like horticulture, fisheries, rainfed farming, creation of infrastructure for minor irrigation, post-harvest management etc, under agriculture and allied sector. The Plan outlay for Agriculture & related sectors including Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes and Irrigation and Flood Control during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs. 15360.85 crores and Rs. 18855.69 crores respectively.

[*Translation*]

Unemployment in Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Union Government have taken steps to control the unemployment problem in rural areas of the country particularly of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds have been allocated for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The level of employment in a State depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State. However, a number of steps have been taken by the Central Government to control the unemployment problem in rural areas of the country including the State of Gujarat. Three major Centrally Sponsored Programmes which are being implemented to increase the employment opportunities in the rural areas throughout the country including the State of Gujarat are ; Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). JRY and EAS are wage-employment programmes whereas IRDP is a self-employment programme. Intensified JRY or JRY Second Stream was introduced in 120 backward districts of the country where there is a concentration of unemployment and under-employment in 1993-94. Six districts of Gujarat are covered under the Second stream of JRY. The Employment Assurance Scheme is being implemented in 1778 blocks in 261 districts of the country of which 97 blocks are in Gujarat.

The total funds allocated under JRY, AS and IRDP in the country and particularly in the State of Gujarat during the first three years of Eighth Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl.	Programmes	(Rs. crores)			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		All India	Gujarat	All India	Gujarat
1.	IRDP	662.22	20.10	1093.43	30.63
2.	JRY				
	1st Stream	3169.05	96.12	3181.22	99.47
	2nd Stream	-	-	878.20	36.87
3.	EAS	-	-	548.77	6.06*
				1098.21	1500.00

* Released

** Under EAS, no statewise allocations are made. Initially, some funds are released to the States for respective blocks and subsequent instalments are released on receipt of proposals from the districts after they have spent 50% of the available funds. (i.e.) unutilised balance and the funds released including the State matching share).

[English]

Servicing of MIG Aircraft

*150. DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia have recently signed a ~~part to set~~ up joint venture for servicing MIG aircraft;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the details of India's equity participation therein; and

(d) the overall investment proposed to be made and the gestation period, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) An agreement on formation of a joint venture (JV) by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), in collaboration with Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), along with certain Russian organisations was signed on 30th June 1994. The scope of activities of the joint venture covers warehousing of aviation stores and servicing, repair, modification, etc. of aeronautical equipment. The company will be incorporated in India.

HAL and ICICI, the Indian partners, will have a participation of 48% and 5% respectively in the equity capital of Rs. 40 crores, and the Russian organisations the remaining 47%.

The JV will initially confine its activities to warehousing and supply of aeronautical spares utilising the already existing facilities of the partners. Thus no capital investment is envisaged at this stage. The JV will, thus be able to commence operations shortly after incorporation.

New Industrial Schemes

*151. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI VILASRAO
NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR:

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

(a) the new industrial schemes included in the current Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments have submitted any proposals to include new industrial schemes in the Plan;

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

(d) whether these schemes have since been approved by the Union Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a): The following new schemes are included in the current Five Year Plan:-

(1) Growth Centres Scheme (GCS)
- Statewise list of proposed growth Centres is given in the

attached statement I.

- (2) Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) Scheme - new scheme and no proposal has yet been approved for any State.
- (3) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) - Statement showing State/Union Territory wise number of educated unemployed youths sanctioned loans by banks in this scheme during 1993-94 is given in the attached statement II.
- (4) Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDCs) - Statewise approved IIDCs schemes are given in the attached statement III.
- (5) Handloom Development Centres (HDCs) - the Statewise distribution centres is given in the attached statement IV.

(b) Taking up of new industrial schemes in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Such schemes are included by the State Governments in their Plans and their outlays are fixed after discussion in the Planning Commission,

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

STATEMENT I

GROWTH CENTRES ALLOCATED TO STATES

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No of Growth Centres</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	4
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No of Growth Centres</i>
3. Assam	3
4. Bihar	6
5. Goa	1
6. Gujarat	3
7. Haryana	2
8. Himachal Pradesh	1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2
10. Karnataka	3
11. Kerala	2
12. Madhya Pradesh	6
13. Maharashtra	5
14. Manipur	1
15. Meghalaya	1
16. Mizoram	1
17. Nagaland	1
18. Orissa	4
19. Punjab	2
20. Pondicherry	1
21. Rajasthan	5
22. Tamil Nadu	3
23. Tripura	1

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No of Growth Centres</i>
24. Uttar Pradesh	8
25. West Bengal	3
TOTAL	70

STATEMENT II

**NUMBER OF EDUCATED
UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS SANCTIONED
LOANS BY BANKS UNDER THE PRIME
MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA**

<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Youths</i>
Andhra Pradesh	3418
Assam	818
Bihar	2015
Delhi	622
Goa	86
Gujarat	527
Haryana	792
Himachal Pradesh	201
Jammu & Kashmir	101
Karnataka	1943
Kerala	1606
Madhya Pradesh	2992

<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Youths</i>
Maharashtra	4850
Mainpur	211
Mizoram	15
Orissa	842
Punjab	1030
Rajasthan	1257
Tamil Nadu	2794
Tripura	124
Uttar Pradesh	3995
West Bengal	899
Andaman & Nicobar	33
Arunachal Pradesh	65
Chandigarh	81
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	112
Daman & Diu	10
Nagaland	39
Lakshadweep	NIL
Meghalaya	157
Pondicherry	162
Sikkim	NIL
TOTAL	31797

STATEMENT IIISTATE-WISE LIST OF APPROVED
IIDCs

	Name of the State/Districts	Project Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Haryana, Sirsa	390.00
2.	Karnataka, Belgaum	505.58
3.	Rajasthan, Jodhpur	514.20
4.	Gujarat, Junagadh	500.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh - Udamalpuram Village, Nandialmandal	328.18
6.	Maharashtra - Yayatmal Ghatodi Village, Pusad Taluka	564.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir, Udhampur	500.45
8.	Kerala - Kazhakuttom	502.09

STATEMENT IVSTATE-WISE NUMBER OF HANDLOMM
DEVELOPMENT
CENTRES (HDCs AND QUALITY
DYEING UNITS (QDUs)

States/UTs	HDC	QDU
Andhra Pradesh	50	24
Assam	45	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	—
Karnataka	6	1

Kerala	8	—
Maharashtra	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	5	—
Manipur	41	—
Orissa	54	28
Tamil Nadu	30	6
West Bengal	55	8
Bihar	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	30	
Total	328	87

Drug Formulations

* 152. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI SRIKANT JENA:

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

(a) whether any study has been made recently to know the percentage of the drug formulations that are considered irrational and have been banned in various countries but still being marketed in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such drugs; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to check the production and marketing of these drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). On the recommendation of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, the highest technical body under the Drugs and

Cosmetics act, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, from time to time, in consultation with Ministry of Law, prohibits manufacture and sale of formulations considered ineffective or irrational or where the possible risk of administration of the drug may outweigh the benefits due to its administration.

Presently of the drugs reported by the World Health Organisation to have been withdrawn in some countries, 11 drugs have been banned in India. These are the following:-

1. Nialamide
2. Practolol
3. Sodium Borate (Borax)
4. Dugynon, Secrodyl, etc. - hormonal pregnancy testing preparations
5. Amidopyrine
6. Phenacetin
7. Methapyrilene
8. Tetracycline liquid oral dosage preparations
9. Mothaqualone
10. Propanidid
11. Methandianone

Free Market Economy

* 153. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has made an exercise on the role of planning process in a free market economy in the post liberalisation era;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive document has been prepared:

(c) the extent to which this exercise is likely to help in planning the process of free market economy; and

(d) if no such exercise has been made, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Eighth Five Year Plan document stipulates the role of planning in the context of the new economic scenario. Planning is needed for creating social infrastructure and for human development. Planning is necessary to take care of the poor and down-trodden. The planning process has to manage the flow of resources across regions for accelerated removal of regional disparities. Planning and more particularly public sector investment have a major role to play in strengthening the physical infrastructure. Eighth Plan document further specifies that the public sector plan will have to become very selective in the coverage of activities and in making investments.

(c) and (d). To strengthen market mechanism Government has substantially liberalised private investments. Import, inflow of foreign capital; reduced import duties, abolished export subsidy and allowed the market to determine the exchange rate

of rupee in respect of current transactions.

Resources Mobilisation

* 154. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has estimated a 6 per cent shortfall in aggregate resource mobilisation in the first two years of the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an expert group on resources; 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 resource mobilised for the two Annual Plans during 1992-94, constitute about 34% of the public sector outlay targetted for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Some States have reported shortfalls in outlays in this period as against their approved Plan outlays. The main reasons for shortfall in resources, among others, are lower realisation of bonds by Central Public Sector Undertakings, decline from the committed levels of Balance from Current Revenues of States, lower contribution of State level Public Sector Undertakings and less net collections of small savings.

(c) and (d). A Working Group has been set up on Mid-Term Appraisal of Financial

Resources for the Eighth Plan. As per the Terms of Reference, the Working Group is to reassess the resources availability for the Eighth Plan.

Foreign Assistance Under IDSMT

*155. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Development Administration (U.K.) has expressed its willingness to provide financial assistance to support India's Urban Management Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance given by ODA and other agencies during the last three years for the programme;

(d) whether all assistance so given has been fully utilised;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. Training under the Management of Urban Development Programme has been started from 1994-95 and Overseas Development Administration (UK) has agreed to provide financial assistance of ₹2,77,774 from the Technical Cooperation Funds in the form of imparting training to trainers and setting up documentation centres. During the last three years i.e 1991-92 to 1993-94, no external assistance was received.

[*Translation*]

Economic Development of States

* 156. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance sought by various States from the Union Government for their economic development during the last three years;

(b) the amount provided by the Union Government State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide some more financial assistance to these States during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the time by which the assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):(a) to (d). The

States are allocated Central assistance for their Annual Plans in accordance with a formula approved by the National Development Council in December, 1991. Details of Central Assistance allocations to the States for the first three years of the Eighth Plan from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in the attached Statement.

In addition to formula based Central Assistance from the budget, further Central support to State Plan is also provided through Additional Central Assistance from the budget for externally aided projects, open market borrowings, Plan Revenue deficit grants from the budget as recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission and negotiated loans from financial institutions such as LIC, GIC, REC. Other than Central support the States are also required to contribute their own resources towards State Plan.

The allocation of normal Central assistance for the remaining two years of the Eighth Plan viz. 1995-96 and 1996-97 will be decided on the basis of the existing formula at the time of formulation of annual Plans for these years. The remaining items of Central support will also continue to be available.

STATEMENT

GROSS ALLOCATIONS OF CENTRAL (FORMULA BASED) ASSISTANCE: 1992-93, 1993-94 AND 1994-95

	(Rs. Crores)			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
States	2	3	4	
1. SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1. Aunachal Pradesh	247.60	277.49	306.84	
2. Assam	756.41	846.99	894.99	
3. Himachal Pradesh	277.99	333.07	370.05	
4. Jammu & Kashmir	730.64	790.44	835.83	
5. Manipur	193.70	207.70	236.87	
6. Meghalaya	172.86	183.50	211.85	
7. Mizoram	161.49	177.48	206.48	
8. Nagaland	164.48	187.05	230.90	
9. Sikkim	98.41	107.96	134.96	

States	Rs. Crores)			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
1.	2	3	4	
10. Tripura	211.01	224.58	247.58	
Total :- A	3014.59	3336.26	3678.35	
B. NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1. Andhra Pradesh	552.50 @	607.50	707.502.	
2. Bihar	776.31	870.31	957.31	
3. Goa	42.00 @ @	43.00	47.34	
4. Gujarat	245.72	255.22	280.72	
5. Haryana	121.37	158.37	188.37	
6. Karnataka	265.34	280.34	308.15	
7. Kerala	324.33	369.28	384.28	
8. Madhya Pradesh	493.30	536.03	566.03	
9. Maharashtra	434.24	438.24	460.24	

Rs. Crores)

States	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	2	3	4
10. Orissa	339.90	339.90	379.90
11. Punjab	162.92	162.92	162.92
12. Rajasthan	385.76	396.51	438.51
13. Tamilnadu	515.92	550.92	654.14
14. Uttar Pradesh	1142.71	1192.80	1292.80
15. West Bengal	425.72	463.54	490.01
Total: B	6228.04	6664.88	7318.22
Total (A+B)	9242.63	10001.14	10996.57

*Including under Special Problems.

@ Excluding Rs. 23 crores arrears of 1991-92

@ @ Excluding Rs. 10 crores for assembly building as one time assistance.

Plan Outlay

* 157. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita ratio of the plan outlay approved for various States during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, yearwise;

(b) whether the approved plan outlay varies for State to State; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to bring parity therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The approved plan outlay of a State is decided having regard to the commitment of the State's own resources and Central support to the State Plan. The per Capita Plan Outlays for the States during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in the enclosed Statement I. Statement II indicating the commitment of State's per capita own resources and actuals/preactuals/revised and per capita Central support allocated and actuals/preactuals/revised for the same period is also attached. There can be no parity in per capita outlay because of the wide variation in State's own resources for financing the State Plan.

STATEMENT-I

ANNUAL PLAN - 1991-92 TO 1993-94 - PERCAPITA PLAN OUTLAYS

(Figures in Rs.)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209	244	267
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2638	2744	3169
3.	Assam	354	416	435
4.	Bihar	257	248	253
5.	Goa	1444	1271	1389
6.	Gujarat	421	443	496
7.	Haryana	458	489	531
8.	Himachal Pradesh	778	916	1036

(Figures in Rs.)				
Sl. No.	States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	926	1031	1082
10.	Karnataka	333	417	648
11.	Kerala	274	308	333
12.	Madhya Pradesh	360	353	346
13.	Maharashtra	314	390	460
14.	Manipur	1053	1108	1186
15.	Meghalaya	1147	1317	1501
16.	Mizoram	2181	2225	2493
17.	Nagaland	1375	1467	1563
18.	Orissa	439	433	439
19.	Punjab	491	725	595

Sl. No.	States	(Figures in Rs.)				
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
20.	Rajasthan	263	309	367		
21.	Sikkim	2311	2594	2740		
22.	TamilNadu	285	309	367		
23.	Tripura	810	992	1066		
24.	UttarPradesh	264	270	279		
25.	WestBengal	216	215	219		
	Population Estimate used:	1991	1992	1993		

STATEMENT II
PER CAPITA PLAN REWSOURCES OF STATES

Sl.No.	States	1992-93		Pre-Actuals	
		Annual Plan	CS	SOR	CS
(Rs.)					
1.	Andhar Pradesh	44.79	198.86	87.20	247.36
2.	Aruncahal Pradesh @	-367.30	2909.85	-87.23	3136.73
3.	Assam @	-281.81	415.87	-161.89	404.67
4.	64.54	183.02	-28.28	163.27	
5.	Goa	681.42	589.42	789.00	561.92
6.	Gurarat	265.70	177.20	312.86	198.63
7.	Haryana	252.05	237.19	206.66	236.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh 2	-503.07	746.74	-433.24	700.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir @	-832.86	1031.05	-213.50	1007.80

(Rs.)

1992-93

SL.No.	States	Annual Plan		Pre-Actuals	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
10.	Karnataka	229.94	186.79	261.18	178.09
11.	Kerala	28.89	278.99	-20.66	271.56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	173.64	179.18	116.63	171.65
13.	Maharashtra	249.99	140.01	339.58	145.56
14.	Manipur@	-332.24	1097.41	-657.30	1166.27
15.	Meghalaya@	-299.39	1188.68	-209.07	1055.24
16.	Mizoram@	-596.10	2200.13	-479.55	2369.54
17.	Nagland	-1366.43	1467.08	-1488.10	1640.99
18.	Orissa	74.12	358.79	15.87	266.98
19.	Punjab	-299.08	1023.61	42.81	445.40
20.	Rajasthan	81.44	227.56	91.50	227.43

STATEMENT II

(Rs.)

SL.No.	States	1992-93			
		Annual Plan		Pre-Actuals	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
21.	Sikkim @	-944.29	2568.39	-831.60	2567.68
22.	Tamil Nadu	52.20	257.02	105.47	236.28
23.	Tripura @	-580.02	923.81	-593.49	843.79
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.80	269.50	-21.17	232.12
25.	West Bengal	-20.93	236.40	-38.09	163.13

Note: @SOR (only small savings) was included in plan resources, and negative BCR, MCR, Contribution of SPs and SP are ignored.

1993-94

Sl. No	States	Annual Plan		Revised Estimates	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.83	233.12	47.56	235.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-266.22	3155.73	335.19	3170.92
3.	Assam	-50.04	485.34	-128.51	496.54
	Bihar	54.80	198.80	-83.41	196.10
5.	Goa	877.04	511.85	673.12	507.43
6.	Gujarat	358.16	180.74	255.58	184.22
7.	Haryana	228.28	302.34	186.62	253.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-339.09	849.86	-860.63	1361.39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-785.91	1082.01	-1586.84	1377.09
10.	Karnataka	458.38	189.83	369.73	258.03
11.	Kerala	15.51	317.02	21.08	318.02

1993-94

Sl. No	States	Annual Plan		Revised Estimates	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
12.	Madhya Pradesh	159.43	186.36	86.80	192.33
13.	Maharashtra	313.16	147.18	319.62	177.30
14.	Manipur	-391.39	1169.47	-486.75	1494.07
15.	Meghalaya	-294.34	1426.28	-273.40	1654.70
16.	Mizoram	-304.04	2459.57	-967.11	2909.84
17.	Nagaland	-564.29	1552.38	-1991.86	2279.88
18.	Orissa	71.65	366.98	18.24	300.91
19.	Punjab	-69.81	664.74	-157.03	666.48
20.	Rajasthan	123.57	243.75	94.32	250.18

Sl. No	States	1993-94			
		Annual Plan		Revised Estimates	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
21.	Sikkim	-1115.07	2712.10	-981.28	2702.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	95.30	272.08	79.39	269.22
23.	Tripura	-564.76	991.13	-164.73	948.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-13.30	292.50	-71.79	260.50
25.	West Bengal	-13.65	232.35	-49.21	193.27
		SOR - States Own Resources			
		CS - Central Support			

Per Capita Plan Resources of States

(in rupees)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92			
		Annual Plan		Actuals Plans	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.42	185.81	52.96	194.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-801.15	2787.39	-245.76	2719.27
3.	Assam	-202.56	415.67	-155.95	353.19
4.	Bihar	86.35	171.18	-69.46	162.95
5.	Goa	934.66	513.93	1305.61	434.32
6.	Gujarat	250.65	170.37	225.17	220.66
7.	Harayan	269.16	188.97	218.95	224.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-308.36	692.56	-145.52	644.68
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-422.25	925.81	-496.04	989.55
10.	Karnataka	171.09	161.71	207.14	144.35

(in rupees)

1991-92

Annual Plan

Actuals Plans

Sl. No.	States	Annual Plan		Actuals Plans	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
11.	Kerala	8.77	265.54	-46.33	248.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	187.77	172.52	138.37	182.51
13.	Maharashtra	188.21	125.80	370.27	-121.88
14.	Manipur	-271.04	1104.38	-232.20	1080.50
15.	Meghalaya	-209.56	1153.52	-37.58	1081.88
16.	Mizoram	32.70	2274.67	-274.08	2472.90
17.	Nagaland	-711.62	1505.65	-1302.45	1521.93
18.	Orissa	139.66	299.81	33.32	246.44
19.	Punjab	-121.01	611.52	78.44	452.61
20.	Rajasthan	73.84	189.19	231.19	204.34

Sl. No.	States	1991-92			
		Annual Plan		Actuals Plans	
		SOR	CS	SOR	CS
21.	Sikkim	-610.95	2375.18	-335.77	2365.69
22.	Tamil Nadu	86.07	199.39	88.30	216.14
23.	Tripura	-648.70	775.74	-276.42	806.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-23.55	287.92	-32.59	221.04
25.	West Bengal	25.53	190.91	-27.21	155.05
	Total				
	Grand				

SOR - States own resources
CS - Central Support

**Profit making Public Sector
Undertakings**

*158. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings earning profit at present;

(b) the profits earned by each undertaking during 1993-94;

(c) whether the Government propose to hand over the profit earning undertaking to the private sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): During 1992-93, upto which period duly information is available, 131 Central Public Sector Enterprises earned a profit of Rs. 7346 crores. The names of each enterprise and the net profit earned have been detailed in Statement No. 7 A of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey for 1992-93 placed on the Table of the House on 23.2.1994.

(c) and (d) No. such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Surplus Land to Landless Poor

*159. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problem of unauthorised

encroachments on a sizeable area of surplus land earmarked for the landless poor;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove such encroachments;

(c) whether the accountability for such encroachments has been fixed on the officials responsible for distribution of such land to landless poor; and

(d) if so, the number of officials found guilty and the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a): No specific complaints have been received by this Ministry regarding encroachments on surplus land.

(b) to (d): Question does not arise.

Foreign Investment

*160. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has asked the Department of Industrial Development and other concerned Ministries to review various laws and procedures to improve the inflow of foreign funds/investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are considering a time bound action plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of foreign investment proposals cleared during each of the last three years State-wise?

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. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board at their meeting held on 19th December, 1992 had, inter-alia, considered the streamlining of procedures for foreign investment. It was decided that Department of Industrial Development in consultation with different concerned Government Departments would submit a report in the first week of January, 1993 to the Board regarding existing procedures and scope for simplification including those involving post approval formalities.

The report was submitted to the Board in January, 1993 suggesting simplification of forms and streamlining of procedures including those relating to state level regulations, clearances and procedures. Inter-action with State Govts. and others concerned with a view to remove bottlenecks is an on-going process.

(d): Details of foreign investment approvals are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of foreign investment approvals</i>	<i>Foreign investment involved in the approvals (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1991	289	534.11
1992	692	3887.54
1993	785	8859.33
1994	439	2454.71

State-wise data of foreign investment approval prior to 1993 was not maintained. State-wise distribution of proposals approved from January, 1993 to June, 1994 are as below:-

MAHARASHTRA	192
TAMIL NADU	130
BIHAR	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	78
GUJARAT	60
UTTAR PRADESH	44
KARNATAKA	77
HARYANA	61
DELHI	134
KERALA	12
MADHYA PRADESH	24
DAMAN & DIU	5
RAJASTHAN	40
WEST BENGAL	32
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	4
PUNJAB	14
ORISSA	14
GOA	13
PONDICHERRY	9
CHANDIGARH	4

97	<i>Written Answers</i>	SRAVANA 12, 1916 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 98
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5	(d) the steps taken to avoid such recurrences?
	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	1	
	ASSAM	2	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI KARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.
	OTHERS (includes cases where location not decided/indicated by the applicant)	264	

1224

Clashes between Army Jawans and Civilians

1453. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: will the ~~Prime~~ MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the growing incidents of clashes between the Army Jawans, on the one hand and police personnel and members of the public, on the other in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the brief particulars of such incidents that have taken place during 1993 and 1994 upto 30 June, 1994 including casualties and damages, caused;

(c) whether each of the incident has been enquired into by the Army authorities or jointly by the Army and the Civil authorities and if so, the results of each of the enquiry; and

(b) and (c): A Statement containing details of incidents of clashed between the Army personnel, Police personnel and/or members of public, during 1993 and 1994 (upto 30.6.94) is attached. The statement also indicates the action taken in each case. Formal Courts of Inquiry have been ordered in all cases except those where mutual compromise was reached between the parties. In major incidents of clashed involving the Army personnel and Police/ Public, Joint Inquiries, in co-operation with the civil authorities, have been conducted. FIRs have also been lodged with the police, wherever required.

(b) The Chiefs of the three Services have been given guidelines to prevent incidents of such clashed in future. Army authorities also maintain regular liaison with the civil authorities to ensure harmonious relations between the Army and the Police personnel. Whenever any dispute arises, Army authorities also take appropriate corrective measures, in co-operation with the civil authorities.

STATEMENT

INCIDENTS INVOLVING ARMY AND CIVILIAN/POLICE PERSONNEL

Sl. No.	Date	Brief on Incident	Place	Progress/Action taken	Damages/Casualties					
					Killed	Injured	Army	Civ.		
1.	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	20 Feb 93	Three NCC involved in a dispute with civilian neighbours holding adjacent properties resulting in minor injuries to the NCOs.	Kollankadu	Case is Still under investigation by the civil police.	-	-	-	One NCO	-	-
2.	10 Apr 93	An OR while returning to his house was attacked by two civilian with iron pipe. The OR sustained severe injuries in his neck.	Nagrata	Mutually agreed, case closed	-	-	-	One or	-	-
3.	17 Apr 93	A JCO was assaulted and beaten up by some unidentified pers. The JCO sustained injuries on face.	Indore	FIR lodged. Case is under investigation by the police.	-	-	-	One JCO	-	-
4.	25 Apr 93	One officer, one JCO and 6 OR assaulted b civilians.	Palta Fly Station	FIR lodged but police have closed the case. Army Court	-	-	-	3 OR	-	-

Sl. No.	Date	Brief on Incident	Place	Progress/Action taken	Damages	Casualties			
						Killed	Injured	Army	Civ.
						Army	Civ.	Army	Civ.
1.	2		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9. 10
				of inquiry completed. The officer was awarded Reprimand for his omissions/commissions.					
5.	30 Apr 93	An officer sustained knife injury when assaulted by two civilian mazdoor.	Bangalore	FIR lodged. Army Inquiry was conducted and civilian Mazdoors were blamed, case is sub judice in the civil court.	-	-	-	1 Offr	-
6.	02 May 93	Four officers involved in an incident with traffic police as a result of abusive and threatening language by the latter.	Bombay	Based on Army Court of Inquiry - One officer was Reprimanded and three officers were awarded 'Reproof'. The case is closed.	-	-	-	-	-
7.	16 May 93	An officer was assaulted by a civilian from behind while officer was a pillion rider on scooter.	Shillong	Court of Inquiry finalised. No Military personnel blamed. FIR lodged. Case is still pending with the police.	-	-	-	One	-

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10

8. 27 May 93 One officer, while travelling in his car, was assaulted by CRPF jawans. Gauhati
Joint Inquiry was conducted by Assam Government. 3 CRPF Jawans have been blamed. Further details are awaited. One
9. 23 June 93 An incident of assault and affray and police at Lumding railway station resulting in the death of two Army personnel and injuries to one Junior affray and indiscriminate firing by civil police at Lumding railway station resulting in the death of two Army personnel and injuries to one Junior Presiding Officer. (b) Second 2 OR 2 OR
11. 30 Jul 93 An altercation between one officer and the Railway staff resulting in head injury to the officer. Jammu
(a) Court of Inquiry completed. (b) Disciplinary action against the officer is in progress. (c) Railway authorities have been requested to take action against two errant railway employees. Some Glass offr
12. 21 Aug 93 Two Army personnel (other Ranks) were manhandled by the civil police resulting in injuries to both of them. Wellington Nilgiris
Inquiry was ordered by the collector, Nilgiris. His report has been forwarded to Secretary, Public Department, Tamil Nadu. Report is yet to be finalised by the Tamil Nadu Government. Some done police Str.

1. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

13. 26 Aug 93 A civilian mob gheraoed the residence of Commandant Grenadiers Regimental Centre, Jabalpur in retaliation to alleged involvement of Army Personnel in arson at Movivada Bagdi area in Jabalpur. Jabalpur
- The court of inquiry completed its proceedings. No Army personnel were blamed. The case has been closed.
14. 28 Aug 93 An Army officer while travelling with his family in his car was manhandled by the police. Jammu
- Army Court of Inquiry was ordered. Due to non-availability of civilian witnesses, the inquiry could not be completed. It is scheduled to meet on 11 Jul 94.
15. 20 Sep 93 An Army officer was beaten up by some personnel belonging Bahujan Samajwadi Party. They also dispossessed him of his identity card, cash, a gold chain and a gold ring. Itarsi
- FIR lodged with the police. I-Card, Rs. 5000, Gold chain and Gold ring snatched by BSP men.
16. 23 Oct 93 An altercation between army jawans and police personnel at a Familla show Ambala
- The police and Army authorities mutually decided to close the case being trivial in nature.

1. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

17. 29 Oct 93 An altercation between an Army officer Bangalore and two civilians. - - - - -
18. 29 Nov 93 An Army jawan was abused and man-handled by the civil police when he tried to catch hold of a trespasser in the unit lines. The police also free the trespasser. Nagpur - - - - -
19. 12 Dec. 93 One Army jawan was assaulted by four unknown assailants. Agra Cantonment - - - - - One Jawan
20. 22 Dec. 93 Two jawans on sentry duties were manhandled by the police. Golconda Hyderabad - - - - - Two Jawans
21. 22 Dec. 93 Two ORs seeing an officer being pushed by the civilian police tried to help him. They were pushed to the ground and sustained injuries. Merrut - - - - -
22. 16 Jan 94 One Army jawan was assaulted by personnel of Mizoram Armed police (MAP) and sustained severe injuries in his head and arm. Vairengte Mizoram - - - - - One Jawan
- Compromise reached between both the parties. Confirmation from the Court is awaited. Officer has also been warned. - - - - -
- Joint Inquiry has been ordered. But no progress due to non availability of civil member. - - - - -
- The case has not yet been finalised due to the assailants not being traceable. - - - - -
- The police authorities have requested for closure of the case - - - - -
- FIR lodged. Case is under investigation. - - - - -
- (a) Army jawan has been severely reprimanded for his misconduct (b) Action taken against police - - - - -

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.									
23. 22 Jan 94	personnel is not known. One officer was assaulted by unidentified civilians travelling in a Maruti car resulting in multiple injuries to the officer	Siliguri		Army Court of Inquiry did not find any military personnel blameworthy FIR lodged. Case is still under investigation b the police.			offr	One	
24. 23 Jan 94	One Army jawan was assaulted and beaten-up by civilians who mistook him for a thief.	Ahmedabad		(a) FIR lodged with the police. (b) Army jawan has been punished for his omissions.			One		
25. 02 Feb 94	As a sequel to alleged murder of two children of an army jawan an incident of assault and affray between army and police personnel took place resulting in minor injuries to police personnel.	Golconda		(a) Joint Court of Inquiry completed. (b) Army Inquiry is in progress.	Some civ houses burnt		Few police-men		
26. 05 Feb 94	One JCO was assaulted by Civil police and sustained Head injury.	Ahmedabad		(a) FIR lodged investigation is under investigation is under progress.					
27. 06 Mar 94	Altercation between Army personnel and Railway employees resulting in two army jawans sustaining injuries.	Ghorawdi		(a) Army Inquiry completed. Loss of Gold Chain of wife of Jawan (b) Further action under progress.			One Jawan	One Fly Staff	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
28. 12 Mar 94	Scuffle between army personnel and civilians.	Abu Road	Case is under investigation.	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. 14 Mar 94	Two army jawans were forcibly taken away from their family quarters by the police on a complaint from an Ex-Havildar who bore grudge against them and were charged under IPC	Shimla	The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has promised to look into the case.	-	-	-	Two jawans	-	-
30. 27 Mar 94	One Army Jawan was assaulted by policemen during altercation between army jawans and policemen.	Secunderabad	(a) Case dismissed by Magistrate, Secunderabad. (b) Army inquiry is in progress.	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. 37 Mar 94	Two army jawans assaulted by police personnel resulting in injuries	Belgaum	(a) Arm Inquiry is completed. (b) Action taken against three other ranks.	-	-	-	Two jawans	-	-
32. 27 Mar 94	One army jawan had an altercation with civilian executive. The civilian has alleged beating by the Army jawans.	Delhi	The case is under investigation.	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. 27 Mar 94	Four army jawans involved in an altercation with the civilians. No one was injured.	Balalore	Army Inquiry is in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

34. 27 Mar 94	One officer was beaten up by the police personnel.	Parvata Sahib	Case closed after discussion with the Chief Minister	-	-	-	-	One offr	-
35. 01/02 Apr 94	Some jawans were alleged to have beaten up a police constable.	Baroda	Army took over the case from the police One jawan found blameworthy was given rigorous imprisonment.	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. 01 Apr 94	Alleged scuffle between Army and police personnel.	Nahan	Case closed after discussion with the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh.	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. 01 Apr 94	One Army jawan was assaulted by CRIPR personnel.	Waransi	FIR lodged with the police.	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. 03 Apr 94	One Army officer was assaulted by some civilian miscreants. officer sustained head injury and fracture in the arm.	Siliguri	Case is under investigation.	-	-	-	-	One offr	-
39. 07 Apr 94	One Army jawan was beaten up by a few Ticket Examiners of the Railways.	Madras	(a) FIR lodged with the police. Rs3000 (b) Army inquiry ordered. removed from jawan's pocket.	-	-	-	-	One Jawan	-

1. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

40. 17 Apr 94 Two officers had an altercation with Civilians and police personnel while out on a picnic. One officer was allegedly beaten up by the police. Mansar
 (a) FIR lodged with the police
 (b) Army is also investigating the case.
41. 24 Apr 94 An altercation reported to have taken place between army personnel and civilians in Sealdah Express. Five civilians were alleged to have been thrown out. Two of them died and three injured. Moradabad
 Magiserial Inquiry has been ordered. 2 civ 3 civ
42. 03 May 94 One NCO was wounded by Gunshot by some assailant. Later on the NCO expired in Commandant Hospital Lucknow. Fategarh
 Station Headquarters Fategarh has detailed an officer for investigation of the incident with the assistance of DIG police and CID. One NCO
43. 08 May 94 One NCO was involved in an altercation with a civilian at a garment stall at R.K. Puram. New Delhi
 1. FIR lodged with R. K. Puram Police Station against the NCO. Stall belonging to civ
 2. Court of inquiry is in set fire progress.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44. 09 May 94	An army jawan was manhandled and beaten up by the police personnel.	Bareilly	Joint inquiry has been requested for.	1 Card Rs3000/- and Wrist watch taken away by policy.	-	-	One Jawan	-	-
45. 17 May 94	Assault and Affray between Army personnel and civilians/police personnel.	Hyderabad	Army Inquiry completed. Action has been taken against one officer, two JCOs and 13 other ranks.	-	-	-	Two jawan	Two pol.	-
46. 17 May 94	Two Army personnel had an altercation with one Railway employee and Tamil Nadu police constable in Tamil Nadu Express approaching Vijayawada.	Vijayawada	Court of Inquiry has been ordered.	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. 18 May 94	One civilian and some police personnel were allegedly manhandled by army personnel in the Goa-Nizamudding Express.	Belgaum	(a) FIR has been lodged. (b) Case is under investigation.	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. 29 May 94	An assault and affray took place between two officer and three civilians. The civilians involved were handed over to the police. FIR also lodged.	Ahmednagar	A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the circumstances under which the incident took place.	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

49. 06 Jun 94 12 ORs involved in a scuffle with the Vishakhapatnam civilians while travelling in Madras Mail. Four ORs injured. 4 OR
50. 06 Jun 94 Two OR had an altercation with two civilians. Army personnel sustained Dehu Road 2 OR
51. 19 June 94 One police constable and two home guards were attacked by miscreants at police chowki, Bapodi, Pune. The authorities suspected that the miscreants were from the College of Military Engineering (CME) Pune. However, after detailed investigations, CME authorities have denied the involvement of any officers in the incident. Pune
52. 24 Jun 94 Some Civilians forcibly entered reserved Army compartment and misbehaved with Army pers and manhandled on JCO. Sonepat Rly Stn. FIR lodged by GRPF against civilians.
53. 26 Jun 94 One Punjab Police constable fired at army personnel who were standing in queue at a Cinema Hall. One OR wounded. Patiala FIR lodged with police.

Court Buildings

*1454. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not sanctioned their share of 50% of the expenditure towards construction of Court Buildings in Maharashtra provided for in the Budget for 1993-94;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the balance amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). For the Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to provision of infrastructural facilities of capital nature for the judiciary, the Planning Commission allocated a sum of Rs. 30 crores for the year 1993-94. The amount was distributed amongst the various States/UTS as per the criterion laid down by the Planning Commission. The share of Maharashtra as per the formula enunciated by the Planning Commission worked out to Rs. 193.8 lakhs which was released to the Government of Maharashtra during March, 1994.

[Translation]

Per-Capita Production

1455. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
DR. RAMAKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

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

(a) whether per-capita production in our country is much less as compared to other countries:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the per-capita production in our country vis-a-vis some major countries:

(c) whether any schemes have been formulated to increase per-capita production in our country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a). The Per capita Gross National Product (GNP) of India in 1992 was at the 115th position out of a total of 132 countries as per the World Development Report (WDR) - 1994.

(b) The per capita production of countries differ because of difference in endowments of natural resources, historical developments of physical and social infrastructure, etc. The per capita GNP of some of the countries in 1992 as per the WDR - 1994 are given below:-

<i>Country</i>	<i>GNP per capita in US \$</i>
1. Nepal	170
2. Bangladesh	220
3. India	310
4. Pakistan	420
5. China	470
6. United Kingdom	17790

	<i>Country</i>	<i>GNP per capita in US \$</i>
7.	United States	23240
	World	4280

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1991	52.71
1992	610.23
1993	257.43

(c) and (d): The growth oriented policies of the Government, investment and programmes under the Eighth Five Year Plan will increase the per capita income of the country during the coming years.

Investment by Japan

*1456. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct-capital investment by Japan in India has decreased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the capital investment made by Japan during each of the last three years, area-wise;

(d) whether the Government have held any talks with the Japanese Government to improve this investment further; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Japanese 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): Details of the capital investment approved for Japanese firms in each of the last 3 years are as under:

These approvals are in the areas such as Transportation, Electrical Equipment, Chemicals Engg. Ind./Industrial Machinery, Food Processing Industry and Electronic Industry.

During the year 1991-1994 (up to June) foreign direct investment of Rs. 988.19 crores from Japanese companies have been approved, placing Japan among the first five countries, investment-wise. Conclusion based on annual investment approval figures may not be correct since it does not take note of variable factors like mega projects or internal constraints.

(d) and (e). Bilateral talks between the representatives of Government and industry of the two countries are held regularly with a view to enlarging mutual areas of cooperation as also for attracting more Japanese investment to India.

Construction of Sulabh Shauchalayas

*1457. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the voluntary organisations which have been given grants/funds for the construction of Sulabh Shauchalayas in cities and town-ships during the years 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and till June, 1994, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the manner in which the utilisation of funds by voluntary organisations is verified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Union Government does not provide grants/funds to any voluntary organisation for the construction of low cost sanitation units. Sulabh Shauchalayas are constructed by an N.G.O. known as Sulabh International.

(b) Question does not arise.

HUDCO Funds for EWS.

1458. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted any proposals to the Union Government in which a request has been made to allocate funds from HUDCO to the

Economically Weaker Sections in urban and rural areas during the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). HUDCO receives proposals for loan assistance from State Housing/Urban Development agencies. On the basis of area and population of each State, HUDCO makes annual loan allocation for each category. During the current year i.e. 1994-95, HUDCO has earmarked loan amount of Rs. 115.50 crores for EWS (Rural) and Rs. 77 crores for EWS (Urban) housing schemes. State-wise break up is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF HUDCO FOR 1994-95 FOR EWS HOUSING.

	STATE	EWS (RURAL) (Rs IN CRORES)	EWS (URBAN)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	0.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.44	5.92
3.	Assam	3.41	1.97
4.	Bihar	10.01	4.21
5.	Gujarat	6.00	5.80
6.	Haryana	1.92	1.23
7.	Karnataka	6.30	4.08
8.	Kerala	2.64	2.58
9.	Madhya Pradesh	12.74	6.08
10.	Maharashtra	8.99	9.40

STATE	EWS (RURAL)	EWS (URBAN)
	(RS IN CRORES)	
11. Manipur	0.52	0.44
12. Mizoram	0.39	0.60
13. Meghalaya	0.55	0.27
14. Nagaland	0.39	0.25
15. Orissa	5.33	2.34
16. Punjab	2.21	1.88
17. Rajasthan	9.32	4.90
18. Sikkim	0.04	0.02
19. Tamil Nadu	5.64	7.41
20. Tripura	0.42	0.26
21. Uttar Pradesh	15.54	7.07
22. West Bengal	6.10	5.07

	STATE	EWS (RURAL) (RS IN CRORES)	EWS (URBAN)
23.	A & N Island	0.17	0.02
24.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.15
25.	D & N Haveli	0.02	0.01
26.	Delhi	0.10	1.87
27.	Goa Daman & Diu	0.13	0.23
28.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.16
29.	Pondicherry	0.03	0.16
30.	Himachal Pradesh	1.45	0.23
31.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.63	0.73

**Development of Cities as
Magnet Towns**

*1459. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab proposed to be developed as Magnet towns.

(b) the plan proposed to be formulated for the development of cities, city-wise; and

(c) the allocation of funds made during the current year, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a). The NCR Planning Board has proposed following towns in the respective States to be developed as "counter

magnet towns":

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|----------|
| i) | Uttar Pradesh | - | Bareilly |
| ii) | Rajasthan | - | Kota |
| iii) | Madhya Pradesh | - | Gwalior |
| iv) | Haryana | - | Hissar |
| v) | Punjab | - | Patiala |

(b) The details of development plans for counter towns Bareilly, Kota, Gwalior and Patiala are given the enclosed statement. The development plan of Hissar has not been formulated by the State Government of Haryana.

(c) A tentative provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for the development of the five counter magnet towns for 1994-95. However, the town-wise allocation will depend upon the Annual Action Plan in respect of each of the counter magnet towns.

STATEMENT

**SCHEMES PROPOSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF COUNTERMAGNETS
FOR FINANCING OUT OF THE DEVELOPMENT FUND BAREILLY COUNTERMAGNET;**

BAREILLY COUNTERMAGNET:

- I. Transport Scheme:
- i) Construction of Master Plan Road No.3.
 - ii) Approach Road to the Railway Bridge.
- II. Housing Scheme:
- i) Residential Scheme No. 1.
 - ii) Residential Scheme No.2.
- III. Town Centre Development:
- i) Central Government Offices-cum-Residence.
 - ii) Industrial Plots and Work-cum-Residential Scheme at Saleh Nagar, Rampur Road.
 - iii) Transport Nagar at Rampur Road.

KOTACOUNTERMAGNET:**I. Transport****i) Improvement of Roads:-**

- a) Rangbari Road
- b) Dadbari Link Road
- c) Chatter Bilas Tank Link Road.

II. Residential Schemes:

- i) Sabhash Chandra Bose Nagar.
- ii) Anandpura Scheme.
- iii) Scheme near Raipur Village.

III. Development of Institutional And Educational Complex.**IV. Commercial Schemes:**

- i) Chotta Talab Commercial scheme.
- ii) Dadabaari District Centre.

- iii) Building Materials Market.
- .V. Development of Regional Park Around Rangbari Temple:
- VI. Development of Health Facilities:
- VII. Augmentation of Water Supply:
- VIII. Integrated Sewerage and Drainage Scheme:
- IX. Solid Waste Management:
- X. Slum Improvement:

GWALIOR COUNTERMAGENT

1. Maharajpura Shatabdipuram Phase-II.
 - II. Mahalgaon city Centre (Residential).
 - III. Construction of Shops-cum-Residential Blocks in City Centre.
 - IV.
 - i) Construction of Major City Links.
 - ii) Bus Stand Kampoo.
- Development of Shopping Centre in Anand Nagar

- VI. i) Construction of 326 shops in Mela Ground.
ii) Construction of Shops at Bus Stand Kampoo.
Development of area Around Archaeological Monument (Mohd. Gouse Ka Makbara)
- VII. Development of Scheme of Counter Magnet Gwalior City.
- VIII. Development of Scheme of Counter Magnet Gwalior City.

PATIALA COUNTER MAGNET

1. Residential:

- i) Extension of Karheri Farm U. E. Phase-III.
ii) Sewa Singh Thikri Wala Nagar Development Scheme.
iii) Adjoining Hira Bagh on Rajpura Road.
vi) Opposite Hira Bagh on Rajpura Road.
v) Residential Sector on Nabha Road.

II. Industrial

- i) Augmentation/Upgradation of Service in an area of 650 acres.

[English]

Alleged Bogus Payments by DDA

*1460. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 20, 1991 to USQ NO. 78 regarding alleged bogus payments by DDA and state:

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

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Details of the information and the action taken thereon are give in the attached statement.

(c) Does not arise.

In some complaints from Members of Parliament it has been alleged that contractors have been given bogus payment by the Delhi Development Authority.

On receipt of complaints regarding alleged bogus payment fraud, award of works on higher rates, heavy expenditure on maintenance of services of colonies in East Zone, etc. it was decided to get the preliminary enquiry done by officers of sufficiently high status. According the preliminary enquiry was entrusted to the Chief Technical Examiner of CVS, Chief Engineer (Quality Control), DDA for technical matters and to

CBI for non-technical matters.

DDA has reported that, in respect of 14 works of East Zone, inspected by CTE, explanation memo have been issued to the concerned officials. The detailed investigation in respect of one Executive Engineer in six reports has been done and as advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, a charge-Sheet for major penalty has been issued in these cases to him on 28.1.1994. Similarly, the role of one Executive Engineer of CPWD who was on deputation to DDA, has also been examined in respect of six CTE's reports, and proceedings under rule 9 of the CCS (Pension) Rules 1972 have been initiated against him by the Ministry of Urban Development on 6.4.1994, as advised by CVC. Two reports in respect of work in South Zone, namely, construction of Bhikaji Cama Bhawan and multi-storeyed flats at East of Kailash, were also received from CTE Organisation. The detailed investigation report in respect of construction of multi-storeyed flats at East of Kailash was submitted to CVC for closure of the case. The CVC has advised to take certain measures for avoiding the loop-holes in working. The preliminary enquiry for construction of Bhikaji Cama Place has been completed and memos calling explanations of the delinquent officials have been issued.

The preliminary investigation/report relating to nearly 70 works was received from Chief Engineer (Quality Control), DDA, generating 35 cases. Out of 35 cases, 22 cases have been taken up for investigation. In one case, charge-sheets for major penalty proceedings against two officials and recordable warning to eight officials have been issued. Two cases have been closed as per advice of Central Vigilance Commission. In five cases, detailed investigation report has been prepared for submission to Central Vigilance Commission. In one of the

cases, two officers (one Superintending Engineer and one Executive Engineer) have since been placed under suspension on 19.11.1993. In eleven cases, the explanations of the delinquent officials have been called for. Three cases are under of preliminary investigation.

Two allegations (i) criminal act of destruction of log book of the vehicle in order to eliminate evidence of involvement in foundationless houses at Vasant Kunj; (ii) maintenance of secret account in foreign banks- were referred to CBI for investigation. The report of CBI has been processed and referred back by DDA to the Central Vigilance Commission for their advice.

Shortfall in Housing

*1461. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any statistical survey of the shortfall in housing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise showing the position as on March 31, 1993;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortfall and the results achieved therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have taken not that cost of residential units is escalating beyond the financial means of middle class people due to abnormal rise in cost of land and construction materials; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard to help the low and fixed income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No statistical survey has been undertaken by the Government to assess shortfall in housing in the country. However, based on 1971 and 1981 census data, the NBO has estimated housing shortage in the country as on 1.3.91 to be 51 million units, the State-wise break up of which is given in the attached statement.

(c) Housing being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to take steps to remedy the situation of housing shortage.

The National Housing Policy lays down various steps which would need to be taken at Central, State and local levels to accelerate the pace of house construction. These include:-

- (i) re-orientation of the role of the public sector housing agencies from direct builders to that of enablers.
- (ii) removal of legal and other constraints;
- (iii) augmenting the inflow of housing finance through increased budgetary support and institutional finance through HUDCO, National Housing Bank, Housing Finance Institutions, LIC/GIC, etc;
- (iv) involving the private sector, cooperatives, and Non-Governmental Organisations in housing development activities;
- (v) stepping up the supply of developed land, infrastructural services, cost-effective technology

and building material, etc. These are recent policy initiatives and it is too early to assess their impact in terms of physical achievements.

(d) Due to general inflationary trend and all round cost escalation, the cost of housing has increased and affordability of middle and lower groups people to procure houses has been affected.

(e) With a view to helping lower income group people, housing finance is made available through cross-subsidiation. In addition, direct subsidy from Government budget is also allowed for housing schemes, viz. Shelter Upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Shelter and Sanitation Scheme for Urban Footpath Dwellers. Besides such financial support, following steps have also been taken to bring down the cost of housing units to make them affordable to the poorer sections:

- (i) The State Governments have been addressed for affecting saving in construction costs of

house being put up by State housing agencies by incorporating cost effective alternate building materials and technologies.

- (ii) To promote cost effective building materials and technologies on a decentralised basis, a National Network of Building Centres has been established.
- (iii) Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have jointly formulated specifications on innovative building materials and techniques which have been incorporated in the Schedules of CPWD and State P.W.Ds.
- (iv) To bring down the cost of new construction materials, including those manufactured from industrial wastes like fly ash,, phosphogypsum etc, exemption of customs and excise duty has been announced by the Government.

STATEMENT

HOUSING SHORTAGE (ASON 1.3.1991) (IN MILLION)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Assam	3.52	0.25	3.77
2.	Andhara Pradesh	1.81	1.45	3.26
3.	Bihar	4.65	0.58	5.23
4.	Gujarat	0.39	0.37	0.76
5.	Haryana	0.09	0.15	0.24
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.01	0.04
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.11	0.12	0.23
8.	Karnataka	0.64	0.64	1.28
9.	Kerala	0.68	0.43	1.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.72	0.40	1.12
11.	Maharashtra	1.30	1.04	2.34

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban	Total
12.	Manipur	1.13	0.04	0.17
13.	Meghalaya	0.18	0.03	0.21
14.	Nagaland	0.11	0.00	0.11
15.	Orissa	0.92	0.40	1.32
16.	Punjab	0.13	0.21	0.34
17.	Rajasthan	0.32	0.34	0.66
18.	Sikkim	0.03	0.00	0.03
19.	Tamil Nadua	0.53	1.56	2.09
20.	Tripura	0.27	0.03	0.30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2.43	1.22	3.65
22.	West Bengal	1.34	0.66	2.00
23.	A. & N. Island	0.03	0.00	0.03
24.	Arunachal Pd.	0.13	0.01	0.14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban	Total
24.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.01
25.	D & N Haveli	0.03	0.00	0.03
26.	Delhi	0.00	0.37	0.37
27.	Goa Daman & Diu	0.01	0.01	0.02
28.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Mizoram	0.06	0.01	0.07
30.	Pondicherry	0.01	0.03	0.04
	Total	20.61	10.36	30.97
	Total (say)	20.60	10.40	31.00

[*Translation*]

Problem Villages in Madhya Pradesh

*1462. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of problem villages indentified in Madhya Pradesh having no drinking water facility;

(b) whether the Government have made any special allocation to the State to dig wells in the village during 1994-95;

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

(d) whether any scheme regarding supply of drinking water to these villages has been formulated;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount allocated for this purpose during 1993-94 and actually provided so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Nil, as on 31.3.94.

(b) and (c). No separate allocation is made for digging wells in the villages. However, the allocation under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was increased from Rs. 28.19 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 46.00 crore in 1993-94.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore was additionally released in 1993-94 at the request of the State Govt. The allocation has been

further increased to Rs. 51.42 crore in 1994-95 out of which Rs. 25.71 crore has been released.

(d) and (e). To augment the efforts made by the State Govt. to provide rural water supply under the state sector minimum needs programme, scheme under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission like ARSWP, Mini Mission, Sub-Mission are implemented.

(f) Against an allocation of Rs. 46.00 crore in 1993-94, Rs. 48.00 crore was released.

Unauthorised Construction

*1463. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding illegal construction in cognizance with the employees of Delhi Municipal Corporation, as reported in Jansatta, dated June 29, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action 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) and (c). According to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, 55 properties have been booked from 16.8.1990 to 1.8.1994 and action has been initiated in all these cases as per Building Bye-laws.

[English]

**Eligibility for OTI Pension to
Ex-Servicemen**

*1464. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have denied one time increase (OTI) to those ex-Servicemen who had served again after retirement from Service and earned a second pension;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in a large number of cases the two pensions put together are less than the OTI pensions;

(c) if so, whether the Government have given the option to pre-1986 retirees to opt for OTI and forego the second pension;

(d) if not, whether this aspect had been considered by various Committees on OTI; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not giving such an option?

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

(b) No, Sir, Information regarding second pension earned by Armed Forces Pensioners, after retirement from the Services is not available. Therefore, it is not possible to say whether or not such cases exist.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Armed Forces Pensioners who retired before 1.1.86 have been granted one time increase in their pension on the consideration that they had truncated career and retired from service much earlier than their counterparts in the civil services. Since this condition is not fulfilled in the cases of those Armed Forces Pensioners who get employment in civil services after retirement from the Armed Forces and continue in service till they have not been granted OTI.

[Translation]

**Public Sector Undertakings
in Uttar Pradesh**

*1465. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for the expansion of existing Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union 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 (b) & (c). Details of sanction of new projects/schemes in the existing Central Public Sector Enterprises during 8th Five Year Plan in U.P. State is given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Name	Anticipated cost	(Rs. in crores) 8th Plan Outlay
<u>BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.</u>		
a) Heavy Forge Shop, Haridwar	35.49	
b) Gas Turbine, Haridwar	34.25	
c) Manufacturing of G. T. Blades, Haridwar	25.00	
<u>HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.</u>		
i) Optical Fibre Project	42.81	
ii) Manufacturing of Fibre optic Cables	36.00	
<u>INDIAN OIL CORPORATION</u>		
Propylene Recovery at Mathura		47.53

Name	Anticipated cost	8th Plan Outlay
<u>GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.</u>		
Gas Cracker at Auraiy	29.41	
<u>FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA</u>		
New Ammonia-Uria Plant at Gorakhpur	670	
<u>TEXTILES</u>		
a) Modernisation and other schemes of BIC Cotton Mills, Kampur	125	
b) National Centre for Jute Diversification at NOIDA	5.00	
c) Modernisation of 4 Mills under NTC, U.P.		39.58
<u>HEAVY INDUSTRY</u>		
i) Scooter India, Lucknow	0.10	
ii) Triveni Structurals Ltd., Allahabad		1.00

Funds to Bihar for Agricultural Development

1466. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALLI
ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) the amount of funds allocated to Bihar during the year 1993-94 for agricultural development;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the Government of Bihar;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar has sought additional funds for the current year; 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 Planning Commission finalises the sectoral allocations in the Annual Plans of the States in consultation with them for different sectors of development. For the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 158.02 crores had been agreed to for Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector for Bihar which was later revised at Rs. 38.34 crores.

(c) and (d). Planning Commission have not received any request from the Government of Bihar for additional amount for the current year.

[English]

Autonomous Energy Regulatory Authority

*1467. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up an autonomous energy regulatory authority for better management of the power sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Integrated Wastelands Development Projects

*1468. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have finalised two major schemes to giving a fresh impetus to the wastelands development programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the principal objectives of the investment promotional schemes; and

(c) the details of projects so far sanctioned/ implemented under the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme in wastelands having a pre-dominance of non-forest wastelands, State-wise?

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

(a) The Department of Wastelands Development in the Government of India is implementing various schemes including Integrated Wastelands Development Projects, Grant-in-Aid Scheme for Voluntary Agencies for the development of non-forest wastelands. Recently the Department has finalised two schemes for giving further impetus to the programme of wastelands development in the country. These schemes are:

- (i) Technology Development, Extension & Training.
- (ii) Investment Promotional Scheme.

(b) The principal objectives of the Investment Promotional scheme are :

- (i) To facilitate/ attract/channelise/ mobilise resources from financial institutions, banks, corporate

bodies including user industries and other entrepreneurs for development of wastelands in non-forest areas belonging to Central and State Governments, panchayats, village communities, private farmers, etc.

- (ii) To facilitate production and flow of additional biomass including farm-forestry products used as raw material inputs for different types of industries.
- (iii) To facilitate employment generation through land development and other allied land based and related activities including plantations.

(c) The details of the projects sanctioned for implementation upto 31.3.1994 under the integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme for the development of non-forest wastelands are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	IWDP in Nalgonda District.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	302.09
2.	IWDP in Nellore District.	1993-94 TO 1996-97	416.72
3.	IWDP in Mahabubnagar District. (Project-I)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	362.38
4.	IWDP in Mahabubnagar District. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	362.27
5.	IWDP in Vizianagaram District. (Project-I)	1993-94 TO 1998-99	381.05

S. No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	IWDP in Nizamabad District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	357.56
7.	IWDP in Prakasam District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98.	21.33
8.	IWDP in Vishakapatnam District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	402.04
9.	IWDP in Cuddapha district	1993-94 TO 1996-97	110.00
SUB-TOTAL			2715.44
10.	BIHAR IWDP in Chatra District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	138.45

S No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
11.	IWDP in Lohardaga District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	249.66
12.	IWDP in Gairwa District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	114.21
13.	IWDP in Gaya District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	433.37
14.	IWDP in Nawada District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	289.37
15.	IWDP in Palamau District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	233.97
SUB-TOTAL			1457.03

S.No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
	<u>GUJARAT</u>		
16.	IWDP in Madar Garh of Siyala Taluk in Surendra Nagar	1991-92 TO 1993-94	19.26
17.	Micro-Plan project in 5 watershed in Surendra Nagar Distt.	1991-91 TO 1995-96	206.14
18.	IWDP in Kutch District. (Project-I)	1992-93 TO 1995-96	396.55
19.	IWDP in Kutch District. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	389.96
20.	IWDP in Panchmahal District.	1993-94 TO 1997-97	267.89
21.	IWDP in Dang District. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	409.50

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
22.	IWDP in Banaskantha District.	1993-94 TO 1996-97	369.71
		SUB-TOTAL	2078.71
HARYANA			
23.	Micro plan project of Hissar Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1994-95	362.60
24.	Micro plan project of Hissar Distt. (Project-II)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	348.12
25.	Micro plan project of Karnal Distt.	1991-92 TO 1994-95	355.21
26.	IWDP project of Yamunanagar Distt.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	151.80

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
27.	IWDPS project of Mohindergarh Distt.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	296.22
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SUB-TOTAL	1803.30
29.	IWDPS project of Hamirpur Distt.	1992-93 TO 1994-95	300.25
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	SUB-TOTAL	300.55
30.	IWDPS project of Udhampur Distt.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	137.11
	KARNATAKA	SUB-TOTAL	137.11

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
31.	Micro-plan Project of Tumkur Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	436.20
32.	IWDPS project of Mandya District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	372.91
33.	Micro- Plan project of Tumkur Distt. (Project-II)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	120.00
KERALA			
34.	IWDPS project to Thrissur Distt.	1991-92 TO 1994-95	157.59
35.	Micro-Plan project of Palakkad Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	372.25
36.	IWDPS project of Palakkad Distt. (Project-II)	1992-93 TO 1995-96	313.60

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
MADHYA PRADESH			
37.	IWDP for Indore Distt. (NSS)	1991-92 TO 1995-96	95.22
38.	IWDP in Jhabua district	1991-92 TO 1994-95	32.20
39.	IWDP in Datia district	1992-93 TO 1996-97	40.00
40.	IWDP in Bhopal district	1993-94 TO 1996-97	65.84
41.	IWDP in Chindwara District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	301.69
SUB-TOTAL			843.44

S. No.	Name of the Project (1)	Project Period (2)	Total Project Cost (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
42.	IWDP in Tikamgarh District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	128.68	128.68
43.	IWDP in Tikamgarh District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	128.68	128.68
44.	IWDP in Mandla District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	350.28	350.28
45.	IWDP in Jhabua District (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	319.44	319.44
46.	IWDP in Ujjain District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	338.57	338.57
47.	IWDP in Dhar District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	184.91	184.91

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total/Project Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	MAHARASHTRA		
48.	IWDP-School of Artillery, Deolali in Nasik District.	1992-93 TO 1995-96	2179.27 156.73
		SUB-TOTAL	156.73
	MANIPUR		
49.	Microplan Project of Imphal Distt.	1991-92 TO 1996-97	202.00 202.00
		SUB-TOTAL	202.20
	MIZORAM		
50.	IWDP in Mizoram	1992-93 TO 1996-97	359.95 359.95
	NAGALAND		

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
51.	IWDP in 10 watersheds of Kohima	1993-94	216.14
52.	District (SFDA Project) IWDP in Phek District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	362.53
53.	IWDP in Kohima District (S & M Project)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	516.00
		SUB-TOTAL	1094.67
	ORISSA		
54.	IWDP in Kalahandi distt. (Project-I)	1992-93 TO 1996-97	907.13
55.	IWDP in Kalahandi Distt. (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1996-97	441.53
56.	IWDP in Lamtaput Block of Koraput District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	216.00

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
57.	IWDP in Laxmipur Block of Koraput district.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	49.12
58.	IWDP in Balangir District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	437.54
59.	IWDP in Malkangiri distt.	1992-93 TO 1993-94	62.39
SUB-TOTAL			1414.37
PUNJAB			
60.	IWDP in Punjab	1992-93 TO 1994-95	599.82
SUB-TOTAL			599.82
RAJASTHAN			

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
61.	IWDP in desertic areas of Mohangarh Tehsil, Jaisalmer Distt.	1991-92 TO 1994-95	170.30
62.	IWDP in Bhilwara district	1992-93 TO 1996-97	320.00
63.	IWDP in Tonk District	1992-93 TO 1996-97	304.00
64.	IWDP in Sikar District	1992-93 TO 1995-96	397.19
65.	IWDP in Maharajpura Tehsil of Jhalawar District.	1993-94 TO 1997-98	273.95
66.	IWDP for Dhund River in Jaipur District.	1993-94 TO 1996-97	329.40

S. No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
67.	IWDP of Kukas dam of Jaipur Distt	1993-94 TO 1997-98	153.32
68.	IWDP in Ajmer District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	320.76
69.	IWDP in Jodhpur District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	191.36
70.	IWDP in Bandi basin, Jaipur District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	414.05
SIKKIM			
71.	IWDP in south Sikkim District	1993-94 TO 1995-96	77.81
SUB-TOTAL			2874.33

S. No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
72.	IWDP Sikkim under NSS Scheme	1993-94 TO 1996-97	18.49
73.	IWDP in East Sikkim District	1992-93 TO 1994-95	92.04
74.	IWDP in Pabong watershed, South sikkim district	1993-94 TO 1995-96	92.04
<u>TAMILNADU</u>			
75.	IWDP in Pudukottai District	1993-94 TO 1997-98	126.45
<u>UTTAR PRADESH</u>			SUB-TOTAL 126.45

S. No. (1)	Name of the Project (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
76.	IWDP in Hamirpur district	1993-94 TO 1996-97	302.33
77.	IWDP in Lalitpur District	1993-94 TO 1996-97	287.76
78.	IWDP in Mathura district	1993-94 TO 1996-97	115.40
79.	Micro Plan Project of Jhansi distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 TO 1994-95	349.85
SUB-TOTAL			1055.34
WEST BENGAL			
80.	IWDP in Bankura district (Project -I)	1992-93 TO 1996-97	256.98

S. No.	Name of the Project (1) (2)	Project Period (3)	Total Project Cost (4)
81.	IWDP in Purulia District (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1995-96	137.75
82.	IWDP in Bankura district (Project-II)	1993-94 TO 1997-98	256.52
83.	IWDP in Darjeeling district	1993-94 TO 1996-97	469.74
84.	IWDP in Purulia District (Project-I)	1992-93 TO 1994-95	93.83
85.	IWDP in Delhi	1993-94 TO 1996-97	55.75
SUB-TOTAL			55.75
GRAND TOTAL			21765.95

Labour Intensive Industries

*1469. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Korea has offered its willingness to transfer some of its labour intensive industries to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union 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). Both the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Korean Industries have indicated positive attitude towards investment in India. Main areas of interest are textile, leather, electronics, home appliances, automobile and telecommunications etc. The view of the Government is that both countries should mutually benefit through economic cooperation.

Prices of Formulations

*1470. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders regarding price revision of formulations, based on Diclofenac Sodium has been revoked as reported in the Business Standard dated May 30, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof:

(c) whether price reduction has been notified only in case of Voveran brand of

tablets and two other units manufacturing this drug;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the remedial steps proposed in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure that no undue harm is caused to established units and price revisions are carried out strictly in accordance with the normal procedure and standard practice?

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 (f). The prices of voveran brand formulations, based on the bulk drug Diclofenac Sodium, which were earlier computed on the adopted market price were revised on the basis of the notified price of the bulk drug.

BICP has since completed the Cost-cum-Technical Study of the bulk drug and its recommendations for the price of the bulk drug are under consideration.

Capacity Utilization of Ordnance Factories

*1471. SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of spare capacity of the various Ordnance Factories in the country, factory-wise;

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken to utilise their spare capacity for military and/ or civil use; and

(c) the nature of products/items that are proposed to produced by using the spare capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Spare capacities, to some extent, in certain ordnance factories exist because of (a) arrangements having been made to cater to surge demands and (b) occasional shifts in indents of defence forces for some items. It is not in the public interest to give factory-wise details.

(b) and (c). With a view to maximising capacity utilization in ordnance factories (after fully meeting the requirements of defence forces) and thereby raising productivity and lowering costs, the government have been promoting their diversification by:

- (i) undertaking manufacture of new items demanded by the defence forces;
- (ii) increasing supplies to paramilitary forces and state police forces;
- (iii) undertaking export of ammunition and other items;
- (iv) producing items for the civil sector such as castings, forgings, commercial explosives, etc.

Revamping of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited

*1472. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the various units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) has been declared a sick company by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in terms of the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. BIFR has appointed Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) as the Operating Agency to prepare unitwise rehabilitation package for HFC. Any decision on the revamp of various units of HFC would depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Production of Goods by Ordnance Factories

*1473. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector undertakings under the Defence Ministry have taken steps to manufacture and sell goods to non-defence sectors in the country and for export as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far by each undertaking;

and

(c) the details of the future programme likely to be followed by these undertakings in this regard including targets set, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) have been diversifying into non-defence areas in order to achieve increased turnover and productivity; without, of course, in any way reducing their commitment to first subserve the needs of the defence forces. The DPSUs sold goods and services worth Rs. 1784 crores to the non-defence customers (including exports) in 1993-94. The figures for each PSU are as follows:-

Name of PSU	Sales to non-defence customers (Rs. in crores) (provisional)
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL)	82
Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL)	485
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd (BEML)	865
Mazagon Dock Ltd (MDL)	251
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd (GRSE)	42
Goa Shipyards Ltd (GSL)	16
Bharat Dynamics Ltd (BDL)	12
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd (MIDHANI)	31
Total	1784

In the last couple of years, ordnance factories (which are departmental production units) have also stepped up their efforts for diversification. In 1993-94 their sales to nondefence customers have amounted to about Rs. 433 crores. That has been accomplished while, at the same time, maintaining their tempo of issues to the defence forces, as per their indents.

(c) In 1994-95 sales by DPSUs to non-defence customers are targetted to increase by about 10 percent over those in 1993-94 and by ordnance factories by about 20 percent. In addition to the traditional areas of supplies to para military forces, off-shore installations, railway coaches, diesel engines, bridging equipment, earth - moving and mining equipment, communications and broadcasting equipment, etc., activities such as servicing of civil aircraft, medical electronics, etc., are being taken up.

Industries by KVIC in Madhya Pradesh

*1474. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(d) whether there is any proposal under

consideration under which KVIC sponsored projects could also be financed by the State Financial Corporations?

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

(c) The KVIC has taken up the matter with the Banks concerned to ensure that interest subsidy eligibility certificates are honoured to the fullest extent. However, Banks do not respond positively in all cases. In few cases Banks have responded by enhancing cash credit limits but not to the full extent.

(d) The comprehensive Interest Subsidy Scheme does have provision for funding of KVIC's sponsored projects by State Financial Corporation. KVIC has been making efforts for flow of credit to the Institutions from State Financial Corporations.

Base Repair Organisation of Coast Guard at Madras

*1475. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras unit of the Base Repair Organisation (BRO) for the preventive maintenance and repair of Coast Guard ships in eastern region, was originally scheduled to be commissioned in December, 1989 and the funds therefor as required, had been made available by the Government;

(b) if so, reasons why BRO at Madras has not been commissioned even five years after the deadline and the Coast Guard ships have even now to go perforce to

Visakhapatnam or Calcutta for repairs etc., thus resulting in avoidable expenditure and loss of valuable mandays;

(c) whether the abnormal delay in setting up of the BRO unit at Madras and the resultant loss of money and mandays thereby has also been adversely commented upon in the Audit Report; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for setting up and commissioning of the BRO unit of Coast Guard at Madras?

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

(b) The building earmarked for the BRO belonged to Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department and due to administrative delays, the building along with the land could be acquired only in April 1989. The building needed extensive modifications and civil works to suit the requirements of the Coast Guard. The delay was further aggravated due to non-availability of acid tiles and modification of trusses. As a result, the civil works could be completed only by March 1993 and the building was taken over by Coast Guard in July, 1993.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Equipment/machinery is being procured and is expected to be positioned by the end of December 1994. Manpower requirements for the Organisation are being planned. The Tamil Nadu Electricity board has been requested to provide the necessary HT electrical connection.

**Development of Various Areas in
Tamil Nadu**

*1476. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any special scheme for the development of backward, rural and tribal areas in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the development of these areas during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of persons in Tamil Nadu benefited therefrom category-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The Following schemes are in operation in different parts of Tamil Nadu for development of backward, rural and tribal areas. The details are indicated below:

Second stream of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being operated in six backward districts of Tamil Nadu namely (i) South Arcot: (ii) Chenglepatu: (iii) Thanjavur: (iv) Dharmapuri: (v) Chidambarnar: and (vi) Ramanathapuram. Rs. 32.55 crore have been allocated under this scheme annually for the year 1993-94 & 1994-95

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is being implemented in 56 drought prone/tribal/hill area Blocks in twelve districts of Tamil Nadu allocation under this scheme in 1993-94 is Rs. 13.19 crore.

Western Ghat and Hill Area Development Programmes are being implemented in 29 Talukas in the State and allocation under these programmes in the last three years is given below:-

	(Rs. Crores)
1991-92	18.27
1992-93	18.33
1993-94	25.03

Under the second stream of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) mandays generated were 87.89 lakh and under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 10.96 lakh in 1993-94. The figures of numbers of beneficiaries under different programmes are hot maintained.

Seizure of Defence Uniforms

*1477. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press report appeared in the "Times of India" dated May 25, 1994 regarding seizure of 450 new defence uniforms from the godown of a scrap dealer and arrest of five persons from the Old Fort, Allahabad;

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigations made in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

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

(b) According to the report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh during investigation of case Crime No. 363/94 U/S. 409/ 379 IPC registered in Police Station Naini, the involvement of two stores officials and a labourer was suspected. During the transit of stores they stopped the Army vehicles on the way and shifted the defence uniforms into the vehicle of a scrap dealer, Babloo.

(c) Stricter vigil is now being kept during transit of stores from Chheoki siding to Ordnance Depot, Allahabad.

Foreign direct Investment

1478. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of direct foreign investment actually matured during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, sector-wise; and

(b) the total employment generated from these investment, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND

DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI); (a): During the years 1991, 1992, 1993 and upto June, 1994 foreign direct investment of Rs. 351.43 crores, Rs. 675.22 crores, Rs. 1786.00 crores and Rs. 1136.45 Crores respectively have actually matured. Sector-wise distribution of actual inflow of foreign direct investment is not maintained. However, a statement showing sector-wise break up of foreign investment approved during the year 1991 to 1994 (upto June) is attached.

(b) The employment opportunities likely to be generated by these projects will vary from stage to stage till they are fully implemented and, therefore, no projection can be made in this regard.

Foreign investment in the industrial sector would definitely generate additional employment opportunities. The industries, with and without foreign investment, are required to file Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda. Therefore, the employment projections made in these Memoranda could be indicative of size of employment likely to be generated. During the entire post-policy period upto June 1994, 14488 IEMS were filed envisaging employment opportunities for 27,69,495 persons.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry (2)	1991	1992	1993	1994
		Amount (3)	Amount (4)	Amount (5)	Amount (6)
		(Rs. in crores)			
1.	Metallurgical Industries	2.23	58.87	1246.53	167.90
2.	Fuels	2.30	1504.11	2822.54	401.58
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	0.72	0.12	53.86	2.97
4.	Prime Movers (Other than Elec. Generators)	-	-	-	2.25
5.	Electrical Equipment	101.39	371.84	645.85	157.05
6.	Telecommunication	13.58	119.07	46.98	10.00
7.	Transportation	20.11	145.36	306.25	63.42
8.	Industrial Machinery	55.70	70.71	86.84	32.75
9.	Machine Tools	1.97	6.73	12.99	14.81
10.	Agricultural Machinery	-	5.54	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	(Rs. in crores)			
		1991 Amount (3)	1992 Amount (4)	1993 Amount (5)	1994 Amount (6)
	(2)				
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	0.08	0.55	0.60	1.25
12.	Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Industry	0.84	37.17	40.38	32.39
13.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	-	63.81	9.27	4.10
14.	Medical & Surgical appliances	4.25	3.60	8.17	6.31
15.	Industrial Instruments	2.07	14.81	1.69	0.84
16.	Scientific Instruments	1.65	32.89	-	-
17.	Mathematical Surveying & Drawing Instruments	-	-	-	-
18.	Fertilizers	1.00	-	1.66	-
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	146.32	421.17	349.89	193.70
20.	Photographic Raw Film & Paper	-	7.90	10.73	-
21.	Dyastuffs	-	0.08	13.58	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	(Rs. in crores,			
		1991 Amount (3)	1992 Amount (4)	1993 Amount (5)	1994 Amount (6)
(1)	(2)				
22.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	0.80	30.17	29.91	28.62
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	18.55	139.25	119.21	201.75
24.	Power & Pulp including paper products	4.40	20.15	115.27	42.89
25.	Sugar	-	-	53.50	-
26.	Farmentation Industries	-	4.99	147.45	10.50
27.	Food Processing Industries	54.09	402.22	907.87	90.87
28.	Vegetable oil and Vanaspati	3.03	6.13	10.88	9.46
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet preparations	-	18.86	0.47	17.52
30.	Rubber Goods	1.09	2.37	54.09	19.82
31.	Leather, Leather goods and pickers	3.14	27.25	17.04	6.29

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	(Rs. in crores)			
		1991 Amount (3)	1992 Amount (4)	1993 Amount (5)	1994 Amount (6)
	(2)				
32.	Glue & Gelatin	-	-	-	-
33.	Glass	0.75	0.34	49.93	85.44
34.	Ceramics	12.74	19.38	30.08	15.57
35.	Cement & Gypsum Products	12.00	6.79	25.20	177.74
36.	Timber Products	-	-	-	-
37.	Defence Industries	-	-	-	-
38.	Consultancy Services	5.81	12.16	10.31	2.21
39.	Service Sector	-	67.21	1136.28	551.73
40.	Hotel & Tourism	-	198.77	352.98	69.99
41.	Trading Company	-	5.43	22.57	9.73
42.	Miscellaneous Industries	63.52	61.74	118.29	23.28
	Total	534.11	3887.54	8859.33	2454.71

Industries in Jammu and Kashmir

*1479. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to invite NRIs to settle, invest and set up industries and trade in Jammu & Kashmir with a view to provide balanced economic growth/development of the State; and

(b) if so, the response of NRI's thereto so far?

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 Central Government provides several facilities, including permission to NRIs/OCBs for 100% equity participation and repatriation of capital invested, for boosting NRI investment in the country. The location of the project, however, is left to the choice of the investor.

Silchar Airport

*1480. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silchar Airport is not safe for landing and taking off of aircrafts;

(b) whether the Government have sanctioned any amount for improvement/renovation of the airport;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any work has since been started and if so, the details thereof and the quantum of money spent so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Silchar airport is safe for aircraft operations.

(b) and (c). The airport belongs to Indian Air Force which has no proposal for its improvement/renovation. The National Airport Authority has a proposal for developing a civil enclave complex and have made a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

There is a proposal to extend and modify the existing terminal building to cater to 300 passengers (150 arriving and 150 departing) at a time with a suitable car park. The administrative approval is under consideration. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 340 lakhs.

(d) Four new garages have been constructed in lieu of the existing garages located on the proposed site for expansion of the terminal building. The amount spent on this is Rs. 5.37 lakhs.

Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

*1481. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Government have resorted to disinvestment of shares of Public Sector Undertakings, the number of shares disinvested in each case and the amount of money mobilised thereby, undertaking-wise;

(b) whether this money has been ploughed back into the public sector for their improvement:

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which this money has been utilised so far?

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

dertaking-wise details of number of shares disinvested and amount realised there against are as per Statements I and II.

(b) to (e). Amounts realised from disinvestment from time to time have been credited to the Consolidated Fund of Government. Fresh assistance to public sector undertakings for their improvement by way of equity and loan assistance are provided through the budgetary process in the normal course.

STATEMENT I

DISINVESTMENT OF PSU SHARES

No.	No. of Companies whose shares were sold	No. of shares sold (in crores)	Amount Realised (Rs. crores)
1.	2	3	4
YEAR 1991-92			
First Round	30	51.62	1427
Second Round	16	35.69	1611
TOTAL	30	87.21	3038
YEAR 1992-93			
First Round	8	12.87	681.95
Second Round	12	31.06	1183.63
Third Round	9	1.01	46.73
TOTAL	16	44.94	1912.51
MARCH-APRIL	6	11.37	2291 (likely to be realised)

STATEMENT II

YEAR-WISE/PSUs-WISE DETAILS OF SHARES DISINVESTED SINCE 1991-92

Sl.No.	Name of the PSE	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		No. of shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)	No. of Shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount of Realised in (crores)	No. of shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andrew Yule	10.15	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	60.00	-	-	-	15.00	43.273.
3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	160.00	-	-	-	33.10	47.17
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	489.52	-	11.17	8.21	269.23	301.34
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	100.00	-	50.00	331.18	-	-
6.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petro ch. Ltd.	399.61	-	107.91	45.40	-	-
7.	CMC Ltd.	25.28	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Cohin Refineries Ltd	42.19	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dredging Corpn. Ltd.	4.02	-	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Name of the PSE	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		No. of shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)	No. of Shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount of Realised in (crores)	No. of shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	52.32	-	5.00	1.30	-	-
11.	HMT Ltd.	42.68	-	42.28	23.38	-	-
12.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	16.69	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	-	34.11	8.07	-	-
14.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	98.70	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	127.68	-	63.84	331.85	44.69	563.11
16.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	191.90	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	807.46	-	209.74	81.55	-	-
18.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	372.00	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd.	0.13	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the PSE	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		No. of shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)	No. of Shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount of Realised in (crores)	No. of shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	175.38	-	17.00	15.63	-	-
21.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	193.16	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	1200.00	-	-	-	774.37	1330.00
23.	Minerals & Metal Trading Corpn.	3.34	-	-	-	-	-
24.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	351.00	-	1298.85	244.20	0.30	0.01
25.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	111.63	-	3.00	0.72	-	-
26.	National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.00	-	21.40	17.88	-	-
27.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	717.91	-	325.74	70.43	-	-
28.	Bashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	311.36	-	102.37	30.36	-	-
29.	Shipping Corpn. of India	522.46	-	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Name of the PSE	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		No. of Shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)	No. of Shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount of Realised in (crores)	No. of Shares sold in (lakhs)	Amount Realised in (crores)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
30.	State Trading Corpn.	23.93	-	3.00	2.25	-	-
31.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	-1990.75	-	2198.61	700.10	-	-
32.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	120.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:-	8721.25	-	4494.02	1912.51	1136.69	2290.70

1. As in 1991-92 the shares were sold in bundles the amount realised PSU wise is not available. The total amount realised is Rs. 3038 Crores.

2. Total shares disinvested 14351.96 lakhs and Amount Realised is 7241.21 crores.

Intellectual Property Laws

*1482. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee of experts to study the impact of the final Act of Uruguay Round on Indian intellectual property laws;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) 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 (d). The Government has set up an Expert Group to consider and suggest specific amendments necessary in the Patents Act, 1970 and the Patent Rules, 1972 to comply with our obligations under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement of the final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations and to safeguard our interests, with particular reference to obligations which will come into effect immediately upon the coming into force of the World Trade Organisation Agreement re-

sulting from the Uruguay Round and any other matter incidental thereto.

The group is yet to submit its report.

Disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprises

*1483. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested to the Union Government to undertake a large scale disinvestment in a number of Public Sector Enterprises so as to make them profitable:

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

(c) the names of the such enterprises running into loss during the last three years?

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) A list of enterprises which incurred losses during 1990-91 to 1992-93 continuously, upto which period only information is available, is enclosed as Statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
1.	Artificail Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India
2.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
3.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
4.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.
5.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
6.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
7.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
8.	Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corpn. Ltd.
9.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.
10.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
11.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
12.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
13.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.
14.	Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd.
15.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
16.	British India Corporation Ltd.
17.	Brushware Ltd.
18.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.
19.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.
20.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.
21.	Coal India Ltd.
22.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
23.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
24.	Damodar Cement and Slag Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
25.	Delhi Transport Corpn.
26.	Eligin Mills Company Ltd.
27.	Engineermg Projects (India) Ltd.
28.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
29.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.
30.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.
31.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.
32.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
33.	Hindustan Steel Works Constr. Ltd.
34.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd. .
35.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
36.	Indian Airlines
37.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
38.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
39.	Indian Road Constr. Corpn. Ltd.
40.	Instrumentation Ltd.
41.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.
42.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
43.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
44.	Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
45.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.
46.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
47.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.
48.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
49.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.
50.	National Instruments Ltd.
51.	National Jute Manufactures Corpn. Ltd.
52.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.
53.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
54.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corpn. Ltd.
55.	NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.
56.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.
57.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
58.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
59.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
60.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
61.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
62.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
63.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.
64.	Praga Tools Ltd.
65.	Projects & Development India Ltd.
66.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
67.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
68.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
69.	Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd. .
70.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.
71.	Reyroll Burn Ltd.
72.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
73.	Scooters India Ltd.
74.	Scooters India (International) GmbH West Germany
75.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
76.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.
77.	Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
78.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.
79.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
80.	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
81.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
82.	Vayudoot
83.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.
84.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.

Investment by Korea

industrial sector of India;

*1484. KUMARI FARIDA TOPNO:
SHRI R. JEEVERATHINAM:

(b) if so, the areas where investment is likely to be made; and

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(c) the quantum of foreign investment proposed therein?

(a) whether Republic of Korea have expressed its keenness to invest in the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY)(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) to (c) Both the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Korean Industries have indicated positive attitude towards investment in India. Main areas of interest to Korean industries are textiles, leather, electronics, home appliances, automobiles and telecommunications etc. Various proposals are at different stages of negotiation, processing and implementation. It is therefore not possible to quantify the amount of proposed investment in India at this juncture.

[*Translation*]

FACILITIES TO N.R.Is.

*1485. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide facilities to N.R.I.s to acquire land and property for accommodation in Jammu and Kashmir under the Indian national Schemes; 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) Government of India have formulated a scheme for encouraging NRI investment in housing and real estate. The State Governments have been advised to implement the scheme. Under this scheme, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has set up a nodal cell to provide

expeditious single window clearance to NRI's investment.

Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station

*1486. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petroleum products supplied to the Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station are being stolen;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by the Government on this account;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this matter; and

(d) 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) to (d) No, Sir. However, there was an incident over five years ago in December 1988 when the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station apprehended a diesel tanker with about 210 litres of diesel while it was being taken out from the Station. Disciplinary action was taken against two employees involved in the incident. A criminal case under Sections 406 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code was also registered promptly against the concerned employees.

[*English*]

Benzidine and Benzidines Based-dyes

*1487. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-

IZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed ban on manufacturing, marketing and handling of Benzidine and Benzidine based dyes;

(B) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Benzidine and Benzidine based dyes are still being manufactured and marketed in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the manufacturers and dealers of Benzidine and Benzidine based dyes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has banned manufacture and use of Benzidine and Benzidine based dyes with effect from 30 January, 1993 on account of their alleged carcinogenic nature.

(c) to (e). The Ministry of Environment and Forests has ascertained the position about the continued manufacturing and marketing of Benzidine and Benzidine based dyes in the country from the various State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to implement the ban order strictly. They have also been requested to take action against the defaulting units under the Environment (protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder.

[Translation]

Spurious Pesticides

*1488. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which are manufacturing pesticides in India;

(b) whether quality of these pesticides is checked by the Government; and

(c) 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) Most of the pesticides have been delicensed w.e.f. August, 1991. There are a large number of companies, both in organised and unorganised sector, engaged in manufacture of pesticides. There is no centralised data monitoring system on the number of companies.

(b) and (c). Provisions already exist in the Central Insecticides Act, 1968 according to which no one can manufacture, stock, display or sell pesticides without proper registration/licence which are granted after thorough scrutiny by the Central/State Authorities. Stern actions are taken by the notified functionaries at State level against violations of the provisions of the Insecticides Act.

Unauthorised Colonies

1489. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of URBAN

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Delhi has submitted any proposal for regularisation of 600 colonies;

(b) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) the names of colonies proposed to be regularised;

(d) whether applications for issuing No Objection Certificate to several colonies of Palam area are under consideration of the Union Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these applications are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (f) A proposal has been received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. As certain additional information called for from the said Government has not yet been provided by it, the Central Government is not in a position to react to the proposal.

[English]

Upgradation of Sea Harrier Fighter Aircraft

*1490. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
D R . R A M K R I S H N A
KUSMARIA:

**Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make the 'Sea Harrier' fighter aircraft of the Indian Navy more combative and sophisticated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

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

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

[Translation]

Fertilizer Plant at Phoolpur Allahabad

*1491. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the fertilizer plant of IFFCO at Phoolpur-Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the area of farmers' land acquired by the Government during the last 5 years and the rate of which compensation has been paid to them;

(c) whether an assurance for providing jobs to those people whose land was acquired was given by IFFCO;

(d) if so, the number of persons given employment so far and the number of persons yet to be provided jobs; and

(e) the time by which the remaining persons are likely to be absorbed ?

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 (b). IFFCO has a plan to expand the capacity of its Phulpur unit. The proposal is at a preliminary stage and is yet to be considered by the Board of IFFCO. No land has been acquired for this purpose.

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

[English]

Divorce Cases

1472. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of divorce cases pending in different High Courts and the Supreme Court as on June 30, 1994; and

(b) the number of such cases disposed of during the last two years;

(c) the time by which the pending cases are likely to be disposed of?

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

Urban Basic Services in Delhi

1493. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations which are coordinating for the Urban Basic Services (UBS) in Delhi and their respective areas of coordination;

(b) the total number of slums under the UBS;

(c) whether any review of their action programme has been made to assess the achievements and the shortcomings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps contemplated by the Government to make UBS more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). U.B.S. Scheme is a State sector scheme. The required information as furnished by the Government National Capital Territory of Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement

Directorate of Health, MDC, Delhi Development Authority, Directorate of Education of Government of Delhi have been coordinating in the areas of Health and Sanitation, pre-school education, child sur-

vival and development and income generation activities. Twelve Non-Governmental Organisations are coordinating with DBS in the areas of Health and Sanitation and Human Development.

350-Slums.

The review of the UBS scheme is periodically done by the Department of Urban Development.

STATEMENT

ACHIEVEMENT OF UBS (DURING 1992-93 TO JUNE, 1994)

MAJOR ACTIVITIES	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Assistance to aged	3750	3552	3277
2. Pre-School Education (No. of Centres)	194	164	170
3. No. of Children attending the creche	6887	4920	5100
4. Supplementary Nutrition (No. of children)	6887	4920	5100
5. Distribution			
(i) ORS Packets	--	75,000	50,000
(ii) Chlorine Tablets	--	25,00,000	15,00,000

SHORT COMINGS

1. There is duplication of activities by various Departments which results in wastage of resources.
2. The level of response from various Departments is not really encouraging because of lack of sufficient motivation on their part to cover the target groups of UBS.

Special emphasis is laid on convergence of services from different agencies and also on community participation through organisation of Neighbourhood Committees and Community Development Societies.

Decentralisation of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology

1494 SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to decentralise Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas likely to be covered by the Regional Council; and

(c) its administrative structure and the functions thereof?

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

MENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) The Executive Committee of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in its meeting held on 17.6.1994 has approved a proposal to decentralise CAPART by setting up Regional Committees. All States would be covered by the Regional Committees. Further details are being worked out.

[*Translation*]

Scarcity of Potable Water in Madhya Pradesh

*1495. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed position in regard to availability of potable water in the villages of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the funds allocated by the Government to the State for this purpose during the Eighth Plan;

(e) the target fixed in this regard; and

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

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

(b) As per survey conducted in 1985, 14714 problem villages with no source of drinking water facility were identified in Madhya Pradesh. As on 31.3.94 all the 14714 problem villages have been provided with one or more sources of drinking water.

(c) Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme 7318 water supply schemes were received from Madhya Pradesh and sanctioned covering 8096 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 9278.35 lakh during the VII Five Year Plan.

(d) The allocation of funds to Madhya Pradesh under ARWSP is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>
1992-93	28.19
1993-94	46.00

(Additional Rs. 2.00 crore was released at the request of the State Govt.)

1994-95	51.42
1995-96	This will be decided
1996-97	Year to year basis

(e) Against a target of 10350 villages, 11629 Villages were covered for rural water supply in 1992-93 and 1993-94. A target for coverage of 9000 habitations has been set for 1994-95. For the remaining two years of VIII Five Year Plan, the target will be fixed on year to year basis depending on the outlay for these years.

(f) Against an allocation of Rs. 51.42 crore in 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 25.71

crore has been released.

[English]

Coir Workers in Kerala

*1496. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding implementation of welfare schemes for coir workers during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Board has not been directly implementing any welfare schemes in Kerala from 91-92 onwards. Instead an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been released upto 93-94 to Kerala Coir Workers welfare fund board for implementing welfare programmes in Kerala. During the year 93-94 the Govt. of Kerala have requested for an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs to be released to the Kerala Coir workers welfare fund Board for implementing welfare measures such as old age pension to Coir workers, family pension, Medical expenses, Scholarships, marriage expenses, funeral expenses etc. Since the sanction was received only on 31st March, 1994, the Board could provide only Rs. 10 lakhs to the welfare fund Board in 93-94. The balance of Rs. 15 lakhs will be released on receipt of funds during the current year.

During May, 1994 Coir Board has received a proposal from the Kerala Coir workers welfare fund Board for starting an old age home for destitute and poor Coir workers in Kerala. The project is proposed to be implemented by the Kerala Coir workers welfare fund Board with financial assistance from the Coir Board. The total project cost is estimated at Rs. 5.21 lakhs. Coir Board examined this proposal in detail. It was seen that under the model Coir village programme implemented by the Coir Board in Kerala certain amounts were not utilised by a Coir Cooperative Societies which had been sanctioned assistance under the programme. The steering committee constituted for monitoring the implementation of the model Coir village programme in Kerala at its meeting held on 27.6.94 decided in principle that the funds that would be available as a result of resumption of unutilised amount could be sanctioned as assistance to the Kerala State Coir Workers Welfare Fund Board for setting up of the old age home, provided the welfare fund Board agrees to the terms and conditions to be decided by the Coir Board and provided further, that the State Govt. also make adequate contribution for the establishment and maintenance of the old age home. The comments of the Govt. of Kerala on the above are awaited. On receipt of the reply a proposal will be placed before the Board for approval.

(c) The proposal is being examined in consultation with Coir Board, Cochin.

Plan Expenditure

*1497. PROF. UMMAREDDY

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

(a) whether there has been a fall in plan expenditure in various States;

(b) if so, the States where plan expenditure has come down;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A statement giving approved and revised plan outlays for various States for 1993-94 is attached.

(c) and (d). The Annual Plan outlay of a State is decided having regard to estimates of contribution made by the State from its own resources and Central support for the State Plan. The fall in plan expenditure in various States is due to their inability to make committed resources available for Plan expenditure. However, there is no shortfall in Central support for State Plans. The Planning Commission has impressed, time and again, upon the States the need to make more contribution towards plan financing by way of additional resource mobilisation, improvement in the working of State level public enterprises, economy in expenditure, improved collection of small savings etc.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT GIVING APPROVED AND REVISED PLAN OUTLAY FOR STATES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No	States/Uts	Annual Plan - 1993-94	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
1.	2	3.	4.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1851.00	1851.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.00	263.91
3.	Assam	1027.00	872.00
4.	Bihar	2300.00	750.00
5.	Goa	170.00	144.50
6.	Gujarat	2137.00	1900.00
7.	Haryana	920.00	839.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	560.00	562.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	880.00	684.00
10.	Karnataka	3025.00	3025.00

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Annual Plan - 1993-94	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
1.	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	1000.00	1019.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.00	2018.21
13.	Maharashtra	3604.00	3632.80
14.	Manipur	230.00	174.84
15.	Meghalaya	281.00	281.00
16.	Mizoram	185.00	181.90
17.	Nagaland	203.50	168.41
18.	Orissa	1450.00	1095.19
19.	Punjab	1250.00	1140.00
20.	Rajasthan	1700.00	1704.76
21.	Sikkim	120.00	100.12

(Rs. crores)

Sl No.	States/Uts	Annual Plan - 1993-94	
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
1.	2	3	4.
22.	Tamil Nadu	2101.00	2102.21
23.	Tripura	310.00	220.03
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4050.00	2800.00
25.	West Bengal	1550.00	1020.94

Conersion of 'C' Tenements Into Freehold

*1498. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications have been received by L&DO for conversion of 'C' Type Tenements into freehold;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether conversion has been granted to all such applications within three months as per the assurance given in para 30 of the Brochure issued in April, 1992; and

(d) if not, the number of applications pending for more than three months 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1000 applications have been received.

(c) and (d). out of about 1000 applications 800 have been disposed of. Applicants have been requested to furnish documents and/or pay up Government dues as the case may be.

[*Translation*]

Disposal of Applications

*1499. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have fixed any time limit for the disposal of vari-

ous applications pending for setting up of industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such time limit is strictly and uniformly adhered to for all the States; and

(d) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) As per the existing procedure, Industrial Licence applications are required to be disposed of within 60 days of receipt of application. This time limit is applicable to all the States and no exception is made in this regard.

It is the endeavour of the Government to dispose of all the Industrial Licence applications within the stipulated time schedule. However, it is not always possible to adhere to the said time schedule because in some cases recommendations of the concerned Administrative Ministries are not received in time while in some other cases additional information is called for from the parties as their applications are deficient resulting in delay in their disposal.

Administrative Ministries are regularly reminded to expedite their recommendations and applicants are directly addressed to furnish additional information for ensuring expeditious disposal of applications for industrial licence.

[*English*]

Management of Solid Wastes

*1500. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA

HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any MOU has been signed recently by HUDCO with a French Agency for long term cooperation for efficient management of solid wastes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Solid Waste Management is one of the areas identified for cooperation under the Indo-French collaboration programme. HUDCO had organised a workshop on Solid Waste Management at New Delhi from 26th to 28th April, 1994. At the conclusion of the workshop, a MOU had been signed between AGENCE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA MAITRISE DE L'ENERGIE (ADEME) and HUDCO for developing the potential of HUDCO in the field of Solid Waste Management and to identify integrated city level projects where pilot projects could be set up.

Sick units in Andhra Pradesh

*1501. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial

units in Andhra Pradesh are lying sick;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount locked in these units, sector-wise;

(d) the total labour force affected due to their sickness;

(e) the number of units revived so far; and

(f) the steps taken to revive the remaining units?

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 data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country is compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest Reserve Bank of India data as on 30th September, 1992 the details regarding number of Non-SSI sick industrial units in Andhra Pradesh and the amount of bank credit outstanding against them, sector-wise, are given in the attached Statement-I.

(d) to (f). The Reserve Bank of India do not maintain data regarding number of workers employed in sick units. As regards the number of units revived, VIFR has sanctioned/approved revival schemes for 78 companies of Andhra Pradesh as on 30.06.1994. Some of the important steps taken by the Government for revival of sick industrial units are given in the attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Industry	Non-SSI Sick Units	
		No. of units	Amount Outstanding
1.	Enginnering	32	86.94
2.	Electricals	4	28.67
3.	Textiles	15	23.45
4.	Jute	4	5.97
5.	Paper	12	89.73
6.	Rubber	2	5.31
7.	Cement	13	104.47
8.	Iron & Steel	4	5.63
9.	Sugar	2	5.77
10.	Chemicals	26	29.87
11.	Miscellaneous	54	156.90
TOTAL		168	542.71

STATEMENT-II

effect from the 15th May, 1987.

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units.

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(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 financial institutions evolve rehabilitation pack-

ages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Government for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Re-

habilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

[*Translation*]

Cantonment in Kashmir

*1502. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken a decision in 1978 to declare Bhaderwah in Kashmir a Cantonment area;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing this decision so far;

(c) whether such a decision is likely to hold in establishing peace and also in checking infiltration; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be declared a cantonment area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). No decision has been taken to notify Bhaderwah in Kashmir as a Cantonment under Section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. However there is a proposal to set up a Military Station at Bhaderwah in District Doda of J&K. Pending final clearance of the project by the Government, sanction has been issued for acquisition of 894.134 acres of land required for the purpose. Demand for acquisition has also been placed with the State Government. The actual work will commence after possession of the land is taken over by the Ministry of Defence.

A Military Station in the area is ex-

pected to build up the confidence of the local populace and also act as a deterrent to any militant/anti-national elements.

[*English*]

Development Schemes for Gujarat

*1503. SHRIMATIBHAVNACHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sent any development schemes to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c): The State Government of Gujarat has sent its proposals regarding development schemes for the State in the form of its Draft Annual Plan proposals for 1994-95 which have been duly approved by the Planning Commission in accordance with the procedures laid down. The approved Annual Plan outlay for Gujarat for 1994-95 is Rs.2240 crores.

[*Translation*]

Self-Employment Scheme

*1504 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of training scheme meant for rural youth for self-employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures adopted by the Government to ensure to achieve fixed targets of the training scheme meant for rural youth for self-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Besides review through monthly and yearly progress reports, evaluation of the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) was carried out during June to Aug., 93 through reputed independent organisations. The main findings of this evaluation were that more than three fourth of beneficiaries of TRYSEM are satisfied with the training received. About 55% of the trainees got self or wage employment. Lacunae in the programme pointed out were lack of proper linkages with credit, lack of infrastructure, etc.

(c) The measures adopted by the Government to ensure achievement of targets include:

(i) Improvement in the selection of the candidates for TRYSEM training.

(ii) Review of the period of training and design of the training programme.

(iii) Strengthening of the infrastructure facilities TRYSEM.

(iv) Stressing better linkage with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

(v) Strong monitoring mechanism.

(vi) Improving the quantum of

assistance to the trainees and training institutions.

[English]

Alcohol Based Industries

*1505. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee headed by Chief Minister of Karnataka to look into the problems of alcohol based industries;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; 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) to (d) A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Karnataka, was set up in the Excise Minister's Conference held on 4.11.1993. The terms of reference of the Working Group were (i) to harmonise the State Policies for sale and distribution of country liquor with decontrol (ii) to review the Acts and Rules in the States to bring them in line with the objectives of decontrol; (iii) to rationalise Acts and Rules to ensure that potable alcohol production is regulated and controlled in a uniform manner in all States (iv) to remove all hindrances to mar-

ket forces operating freely in respect of molasses and alcohol; (v) to suggest interim measures, if any. (vi) to suggest measures for checking diversion of molasses for potable alcohol production; and (vii) to suggest measures to balance supply of rectified spirit to deficit states and also Government supply of country liquor to licensed vendors and chemicals and pharmaceuticals producers.

The recommendations of the Groups are under examination.

Enrolment of Government Employees as Advocates

*1506. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQ Nos. 4520, 3245 and 371 dated August 25, 1993, December 22, 1993 and February 23, 1994 regarding enrolment of Government employees as advocates and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

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

(d) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Department of Personnel & Training and the Bar Council of India.

[Translation]

Pension to Ex-Servicemen

*1507. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the Government in regard to provision of pension to ex-servicemen during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen to whom pension has already been sanctioned and the number of cases pending rejected, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which pending cases are likely to be disposed off?

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

	1991-92	77,603
	1992-93	85,345
	1993-94	98,402
	TOTAL	2,61,350

No Statewise details are maintained

		Sanctioned	Rejected
(b)	1991-92	72,972	4,631
	1992-93	82,223	3,122
	1993-94	94,309	4,093
	TOTAL	2,49,504	11,846

No Statewise details are maintained.

(c) No claims received upto 31.3.94 are pending.

[English]

N.C.C. in School/Colleges

1508. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools and colleges in the country where N.C.C. facilities are available at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to provide N.C.C. facilities in some more schools/colleges in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which N.C.C. classes are likely to start therein, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Number of schools and colleges, covered by NCC, State-wise is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). An addition of cadet strength at the rate of 10,000 cadets per year with effect from 1991-92 to 1995-96 has been approved by the Government for extending the NCC coverage to new educational institutions. The specific proposals are finalised in consultation with the concerned State Governments. NCC starts functioning in a school/college when raising orders are issued after requisite financial concurrence is given by the State Government. It is not possible to give a time frame by which State Governments will give their

STATEMENT**SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES COVERED BY NCC**

SI.No.	State(s)/UTs	Schools	Colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	250
2.	Bihar	421	197
3.	Delhi	254	57
4.	Gujarat *	305	220
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	20
6.	Karnataka	394	333
7.	Goa	17	25
8.	Kerala *	451	184
9.	Madhya Pradesh	479	243
10.	Maharashtra	606	735
11.	Assam	273	108
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	4
13.	Meghalaya	26	9
14.	Mizoram	8	2
15.	Manipur	40	16
16.	Nagaland	38	11
17.	Tripura	32	10
18.	Orissa	447	109
19.	Punjab	288	201
20.	Haryana	167	124

Sl.No.	State(s)/UTs	Schools	Colleges
21.	Himachal Pradesh	200	40
22.	Chandigarh	23	16
23.	Rajasthan	242	120
24.	Tamil Nadu	675	228
25.	Pondicherry	29	10
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	28	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	76	1175
28.	West Bengal	545	191
29.	Sikkim	15	1
Total		6635	4641

@ Including Diu & Daman, Dadar & Nagar Haveli

* Including Lakshdeep

[Translation]

this purpose; and

Construction of Houses with Foreign Assistance

(c) the amount allocated and released to the State Governments, State-wise?

*1509. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated schemes for construction of houses in the country with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the amount of loan sought for

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, Government of India and KFW, Germany have entered into following agreements for construction of houses in the country :

	Schemes	Purpose	Amount	Status
1. (Loan)	HUDCO-KFW-I for urban weaker section housing	For funding sub-loans	DM 20 M	completed

	<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Status</i>
2.	HUDCO-KEW-II (Loan)	For funding sub-loans for housing schemes for weaker sections in urban and rural areas.	DM 30 M	-do-
3.	HUDCO-KFW-IV (Grant)	For funding loan for weaker section housing in urban areas & reconstruction of houses damaged in earthquake in Maharashtra.	DM 35 M	Financing agreement signed recently
4.	HDFC-KFW-I	For funding sub-loans in connection with HDFC low cost housing programme for Economically weaker section.	DM 25 M	In progress
5.	HDFC-KFW-II (Grant)	For financing low cost housing measures to Governmental and non-Governmental Organisations for EWS and loan/grants for the improvement of complementary infrastructure as well as for the project related construction and development of dwellings.	DM 30 M	Financing Agreement signed recently.

(c) All the projects under KFW-HUDCO. I and II have since been completed. State-wise utilisation of the loan is as under:

	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>HUDCO-KFW.I</i>	<i>HUDCO-KFW.II (Rs. in lacs)</i>
1.	Kerala	807.06	2235.10
2.	Tamil Nadu	355.28	123.38
3.	Tripura	14.74	-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	49.03	1797.84
5.	Rajasthan	51.39	-

AS regards HUDCO-KFW.IV, scheme from the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Karnataka have been received in HUDCO for posing to KFW. Details of loan sanctioned State-wise in respect of HDFC-KFW.I are as under:

1. Kerala	2483.87
2. Tamil Nadu	567.53
3. Combined in Kerala & Tamil Nadu	163.50
4. Uttar Pradesh	246.50
5. Maharashtra	34.24
6. Gujarat	11.22
7. Karnataka	10.26
8. Andhra Pradesh	177.12

[English]

Wind/Solar Energy in Kerala

*1510. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiments have been carried out for generation of wind/solar energy in Kerala recently?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any schemes in this regard for approval of the Union Government;

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

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose during 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). A large number of solar energy and wind energy devices and systems have been installed in Kerala under the various demonstration programmes. These include solar water heating and air heating systems, solar stills and solar cookers; solar photovoltaic, street lighting, community lighting and domestic lighting systems, television and small village level power plants; and, water pumping wind mills and wind battery charger. In addition, two demonstration wind farm projects for power generation have been taken up in Palakkad district of the State.

(c) and (d): No proposals from the State Government are pending for approval of the Ministry. However, the submission of proposals by the States in an ongoing process and approval of the Ministry is accorded subject to their technical feasibility, fulfilment of criteria under the various schemes, and availability of funds.

(e) Year-wise allocation of funds for each State has not been made. However, an amount of about Rs.1.65 crore was released during 1993-94 for these programmes in the State.

Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission in Maharashtra

*1511. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission has been launched in

Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scope of involving any voluntary organisation in this regard; and

(d) 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). The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) was launched in the year 1986 to supplement the efforts made by the State Government to provide drinking water facilities under State sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Under RGNDWM schemes are implemented through Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Mini Missions and sub Missions.

Central assistance under ARWSP is given subject to matching provision under MNP.

The two Mini Mission Districts in the Maharashtra are Latur and Satara with an approved project cost of Rs.8.90 crores.

Sub Missions are set up to tackle water quality problems. Four defluridation plants, two desalination plants and 74 iron removal plants have been approved for Maharashtra under the Sub-Mission Scheme.

(c) and (d). Rural Water Supply schemes are implemented through the public Health Engineering Department of the State Government. However, for implementation of these schemes by the voluntary organisations, the funds are provided through council for Advancement of People's

Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

Unauthorised Construction in Cantonments

*1512. SHRI KALKA DASS:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken action to protect the Defence lands under various categories of lease in the Cantonment areas of Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut and Jhansi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether unapproved building plans are being executed by the encroachers on these lands without any check from the authorities;

(d) whether the Government have estimated the actual cost of the land being encroached there; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the concrete steps proposed to be taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). Defence lands in Cantonments are held by private individuals either on old grant terms or on lease under provisions of Cantonment Codes of 1899 and 1912 and Cantonment Land Administration Rules 1925 and 1937. These leases confer occupancy rights on the lessees and are executed for a specified period. Lease holders are generally responsible for safeguarding and protecting the

property under their possession against encroachments. As such the question of Government taking action in regard to such encroachments on property held on lease hold does not arise.

All unauthorised constructions on defence lands are required to be dealt with by Cantonment Board concerned under the Sections 184, 185 and 256 of the Cantonment Act, 1924.

No estimation of the cost of defence land on lease hold arrangements under encroachment or otherwise has been undertaken as these are defence owned.

Persons Below Poverty Line

*1513. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of persons/families belonging to backward classes and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes below poverty line as on March 31, 1994. State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any increase in their number as compared to the last year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to bring them above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The Planning Commission estimates State-wise number of persons below poverty line on the basis of quinquennial survey on household

consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The poverty estimates for backward classes are not available. The State-wise poverty estimates for SCs and STs are available only for the years 1977-78 and 1983-84. As such, the estimates of poverty for SCs and STs as on 31st March 1994 are not available.

(d) A number of programmes are being implemented in order to improve the quality of life of the poor households. These include programmes for raising income and generating employment such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). Benefits of SCs/STs are specifically earmarked in these programmes. In addition, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are being implemented which aim at providing a package of benefits for SC & ST families so as to enable them to meet their specific needs raise their income and levels of living.

Lok Adalats

*1514. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in different parts of the country during the last three years and the amount of compensation paid, State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases disposed off therein, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The information of certain States which is readily available with the Commit-

tee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes is contained in the Statement attached.

Information from other States being sought and would be laid on the Table of the House when received.

STATEMENT

THE NUMBER OF LOK ADALATS HELD, CASES DISPOSED OFF
AND COMPENSATION PAID, STATE-WISE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS 1991, 1992 AND 1993
(Based on the information provided by State Legal Aid and Advice Boards)

S.No.	Name of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board held	Lok Adalats held	Number of Cases disposed off	Amount of Compensation paid
				Rs.
*1.	Andhra Pradesh	256	65,092	34,73,06,082
2.	Gujarat	316	43,750	24,83,23,701
3.	Haryana	232	70,000	16,40,00,000
4.	Himachal Pradesh	121	15,227	2,50,48,443
*5.	Kerala	35	21,961	2910,12,247
6.	Orissa	917	2,61,937	6,84,91,665
7.	Punjab	127	30,541	12,22,18,082

S.No.	Name of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board/held	Lok Adalats held	Number of Cases disposed off	Amount of Compensation paid
8.	Tamil Nadu	339	16,774	Rs. 50,70,61,829
9.	Delhi	11	3,438	30,09,97,521
10.	Pondicherry	8	672	1,49,33,518

*The figures are on financial year basis i.e. 1991-92; 1992-93; & 1993-94

Conversion of Leasehold Properties into Freehold

*1515. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received in the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) during the first quarter of the current year for the conversion of leasehold properties into freehold;

(b) the number of cases cleared and the cases still pending clearance;

(c) the number of cases pending although inspections of the respective property had already been done; and

(d) the date by which all such cases are 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.K. THUNGON): (a) From 1.1.94 to 31.3.94 DDA received 1682 applications for conversion.

(b) Out of 1682 applications, 505 have been disposed of and in remaining 1177 cases deficiencies were noted and they were conveyed to the applicants.

(c) Inspection of property is not done on receipt of request for conversion. However, the report is obtained in cases where the

case is already under process for unauthorised construction or misuse of the property concerned.

(d) Disposal of cases depends on timely receipt of information/clarifications from the applicants.

Foreign Assistance for Irrigation Projects

1516. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Gujarat State for various irrigation projects during the last three years;

(b) the details of the projects for which the funds have been allotted; and

(c) the details of such projects for which foreign agencies have provided assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Central assistance is provided in the form of block loan and block grant in the State's Plan and is not tied to any project/programme except the amount earmarked under "Special Problems" criterion.

(c) The information regarding on-going World Bank assisted Irrigation projects in Gujarat is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT
DETAILS OF ONGOING WORLD BANK ASSISTED IRRIGATION
PROJECTS IN GUJARAT

Name of the project 1991-92	Present value 1992-93	Date of signing 1993-94 (upto 31-1-94)	Utilisation during	(in US \$ Million)
1. Gujarat Medium Irrigation II Project (Cr. 1496-IM)	196.980	29.6.84	21.554	16.697 8.251
2. National Water Management (Cr. 1770-IM)	127.270@	12.5.87	11.368@	28.210@ 17.713@

@ Multi-State Project Government of Gujarat is one of the Participating State.

Statewise allocation and utilisation is not available

Committee on Industrial Growth

[Translation]

*1517. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Powered Committee set up in Prime Minister's office is considering the measures required to lift the industry out of its current slump;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee so far; and

(c) the following action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

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

**Amendment in Delhi
Development Act**

*1518. SHRI ANAND RATNAMAURYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make changes in Delhi Development Act, 0957; 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). No final decision has been taken by Government to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

**Renting Out of Government
Accommodation**

*1519. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding renting out of Government accommodation have been received during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of cases which have been enquired and which are proposed to be enquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The number of complaints received regarding renting out of Government accommodation in Delhi is as under:

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994
				(30.6.94)
No. of cases	386	915	352	142

(c) Inspections against subletting is a continuous process. So far, inspections have been carried out in 1194 cases.

[English]

**Financial Support to Sick Public
Sector Undertakings**

*1520. SHRI LOKANATH

CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide financial support to sick public sector undertakings to improve their performances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Government have been providing financial support to various Central sick Public Sector Undertakings. The details of Budget Provisions made during 1993-94 & 1994-95 have been indicated in Statement No. 9 of Volume-I of Expenditure Budget 1994-95.

[*Translation*]

**Funds to Maharashtra from National
Renewal Fund**

*1521. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries in Maharashtra to which assistance has been given from the National Renewal Fund during the last three years; and

(b) The nature of assistance provided to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). In the first instance, assistance was provided from the National Renewal Fund for meeting payments of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in Central Public Sector Enterprises including those in Maharashtra. Apart from assistance for VRS payments, funds have been made available to the nationalised textile sector for meeting immediate liquidity requirements. From 1993-94 onwards, funds have also been provided for worker counselling, retraining and area, regeneration schemes, which include worker retraining schemes being implemented in Maharashtra. Details of such allocations are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO NATIONAL RENEWAL FUND.

		(Rs. in Crores)			
		R.E.	R.E.	B.E.	
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		2	3	4	
MINISTRY/PSU					
1.					
A. For implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme					
Ministry of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals					
	Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals	84.10	92.00	107.00	
	1. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	21.60	42.00	27.00	
	2. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	1.50	1.00	
	3. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	4. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.00	2.00	0.50	
	5. Hindustan Insecticide Ltd.	15.00	34.00	21.00	
	Department of Fertilizers	1.60	2.50	2.50	
	1. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	22.00	15.00	34.00	

		(Rs. in Crores)			
		R.E.	R.E.	B.E.	
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		2	3	4	
MINISTRY/PSU					
1.					
2.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	25.00	20.00	34.00	
3	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	0.50	0.50	1.00	
4	Projects and Development India Ltd.	15.00	14.50	11.00	
	Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism	--	8.73	0.00	
	Department of Tourism	--	8.73	0.00	
	1. Indian Tourism Development Corporation	--	8.73	0.00	
	Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer	--	12.00	5.00	
	Affairs and Public Distribution				
	1. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	--	12.00	5.00	
	Ministry of Defence (Non-plan)	--	10.00	18.00	
	1. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	--	10.00	0.00	
	2. Vignam Industries Ltd. (subsidiary of BEML)	--	0.00	5.00	

		(Rs. in Crores)	
MINISTRY/PSU	R.E. 1992-93 2	1993-94 3	B.E. 1994-95 4
1.			
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd.		0.00	13.00
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	0.34	2.00	1.00
Modern Food Industries Ltd.	0.34	2.00	1.00
Department of Heavy Industry	153.00	191.00	107.00
1. Employees' Provident Funds	141.00		96.00
2. Central Government of India	11.00		1.50
3. Other Industries	0.50		4.50

STATEMENT

MINISTRY/PSU	B.E.			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	2	3	4	
1. Ministry of Mines	-	82.48	55.00	
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	-	18.48	15.00	
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	40.00	17.50	
Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	-	6.00	5.00	
Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	-	8.00	7.50	
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	-	10.00	10.00	
Ministry of Steel	41.00	36.00	28.00	
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	30.00	30.00	20.00	
Bharat Refractories Ltd.	3.00	2.00	3.00	
Bird Group of Companies	8.00	4.00	5.00	
Ministry of Surface Transport	38.00	70.00	49.00	

R.E.	R.E. MINISTRY/PSU	B.E.			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	1.	2	3	4	
1.	Delhi Transport Corporation	30.00	60.00	40.00	
2.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.	8.00	10.00	9.00	
	Ministry of Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	14.66	12.00	6.00	
1.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	10.00	10.00	6.00	
2.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	4.66	2.00	0.00	
	Ministry of Textiles	366.56	131.32	119.00	
1.	National Jute Manufactures Corpn.	2.00	10.00	6.00	
2.	British India Corporation	0.75	0.75	13.00	
3.	Jute Corporation of India	0.50	0.50	2.00	
4.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	340.00	100.00	84.00	
5.	Elgin Mills	15.25	17.15	12.00	

P.E.	P.E.	P.E.		1994-95
		1992-93	1993-94	
1.	MINISTRY/PSU	2.	3.	4.
6.	Cawnpore Textile Mills	8.06	2.92	2.00
	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	0.00	6.42	0.00
1.	Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	0.00	6.42	0.00
	<u>Ministry of Water Resources</u>	10.00	12.00	0.00
1.	Rashtriya Paryojane Nirman Nigam Ltd.	10.00	12.00	0.00
	<u>Department of Atomic Energy</u>	0.00	5.00	5.00
1.	Electronic Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.00	5.00	5.00
	<u>Ministry of Coal</u>	0.00	120.00	0.00
1.	Coal India Ltd.	0.00	120.00	0.00
	Total	707.66	790.95	500.00
B	Investments in Public Enterprises			
	<u>Ministry of Textiles</u>	122.00	61.00	0.00

B.L.C. MINISTRY PSU		B.E. 1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1		2	3	4
1	Cawnpore Textile Mills	2.00	1.00	0.00
2	Elgin Mills	20.00	10.00	0.00
3	N.T.C. Workers retaining etc	100.00	50.00	0.00
	Ministry of Industry	0.00	188.45	198.50
	Department of Industry	0.00	188.45	198.50
1	Protection of Labour affected by industries restructurings closures	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Implementation of VRS in State PSUs	0.00	140.05	150.00
3	Counselling, retraining and Area Regeneration Scheme	0.00	46.30	47.90
4	Miscellaneous Contingency Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Department of Small Scale Industries	0.00	2.00	0.00

B.E.	B.E. MINISTRY/PSU	B.E. 1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.		2.	3.	4.
	and Agro & Rural Industries			
1.	Counselling and Retraining of Rationalised labour	0.00	2.00	0.50
	Ministry of Labour	0.00	0.00	1.50
1.	Counselling and Retraining of Rationalised Labour	0.00	0.00	1.50
	TOTAL:	0.00	188.45	200.00

[English]

the regard in 1993-94?

Sanitation programme in Andhra Pradesh

*1522. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Rural Sanitation Programme has been successful in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of achievements made in

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The Rural Sanitation Programme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh for the last nine years and the average physical achievement has been 73.45%.

(b) The details of achievements in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 was as under:

Funds under	released CRSP & MNP	Funds utilised	No of individual sanitary latrines	
			Target	Achievement
Rs.	379.99 lakh	Rs. 240.13	14136	10101

CRSP - Central Rural Sanitation Programme

MNP - State Sector Minimum Needs Programme .

[Translation]

which are providing assistance to this industry?

Leather Goods Units in Maharashtra

*1523. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leather goods manufacturing units in Maharashtra at present; location-wise;

(b) the annual production of these units during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken for the development of leather industry in the State ; and

(d) the names of the foreign agencies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) As per the information furnished by the Council for Leather Exports (CLE), Madras, there are about 47 leather goods manufacturing units in Maharashtra registered with the Council. Of these, 43 units are located in Bombay, 3 units are in Pune and 1 unit in Thane.

(b): As leather goods are manufactured in large variety of products, the production figures of each and every item cannot be made available.

(c) The State Government is setting up a leather complex of 200 acres at Ambermath, Distt. Thane through Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. In this leather complex 100% export oriented units will be set up. In addition to this, Central Footwear Training Centre will also be started where training will be given to the students of various States. The State Government, Khadi and Village Industries Board and other agencies extend financial and technical assistance to Rural Artisans. The State Government is implementing the package scheme of incentives for development of industries including leather industry. Land and other infrastructural facilities are made available by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) for setting up of industry.

(d) A National Leather Development Programme with the financial assistance of US \$ 15.05 million from UNDP has been launched by the Government of India on 1st June, 1992 for integrated development of leather industry through the selected institutions/ agencies in the country. The areas earmarked for assistance are Human Resource Development, Product Development, development of supporting industries (components, machinery), marketing, etc.

[English]

Indo-Russian Programme on Earth Science

1524 SHRI E. AHAMED Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allotted to various projects relating to Earth Science under Indo-Russian Programme;

(b) the norms adopted by the Government in regard to disbursement of these

funds;

(c) whether the Chairman and members of the Project Advisory Committee have strictly adhered to these norms; and

(d) the funds utilised by the members of Project Advisory Committee during the last five years including its Chairman and the manner in which these funds have been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) Sir, an amount of Rs. 61.30 lakhs was allotted to various Earth Science projects under the Indo-Russian Programme (Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology (ILPT)).

(b) The project proposals are examined and recommended by the Project Advisory Committee, including the fund allocation to individual projects. A careful scrutiny from financial angle precedes the actual release of funds:

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Project Advisory Committee has utilised a sum of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs for travel and DA proposes since its inception in 1991.

White Paper on Sick Public Sector Undertakings

*1525. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a White Paper on the working of public sector undertakings;

(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). In view of the fact that the Statement on Industrial Policy of 24th July 1991 also covers the public sector, the Government had decided that it was not necessary to bring out a White Paper.

Decontrol on Ammonia Chloride Fertilizer

*1526. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to decontrol Ammonia Chloride fertilizer;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this decision is likely to result in closure of existing Ammonia Chloride manufacturing units; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to save these units?

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 price and movement controls on Ammonium Chloride have been removed with effect from 10.6.1994, keeping in view its low nitrogen content and relatively small contribution to the overall nutrient nitrogen supply in the country.

(c) and (b). The producers of Ammonium Chloride are free to sell their product at prices determined by market forces. There are only two Ammonium Chloride manufacturing units in the country. So far, there is no report about the closure of these units.

Fertilizer Units

*1527. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIJIYA:
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN
THORAT:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "FCI Units may be put for sale" appeared in the 'Pioneer' dated July 15, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported there in and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the names of the sick units identified for rehabilitation; and

(d) the names of the chronically sick units which have been identified for closure/sale to private sector and arrangement made for rehabilitation of workers likely to be affected?

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) to (d). Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), which owns fertilizer units located at Sindri, Ramagundam, Talcher and Gorakhpur, was declared a sick company by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 6.11.92 in accordance with the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. BIFR had also appointed Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) as the Operating Agency in respect of FCI. In the hearing held on 14.7.94, BIFR directed ICICI to evaluate all the alternatives for rehabilitation of the units of FCI from the angle of technical, financial and commercial viability and submit its proposals to BIFR within 3 months. ICICI has also been directed to explore entrepreneurs in other sectors for a possible change over of the management of the units, if found necessary. Any final decision on restructuring and rationalisation of manpower of the units of FCI would depend upon the outcome of the proceedings pending before BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Compensation to Displaced Families in Chandipur, Orissa

*1528. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensations were paid to the families displaced from the safety zone during the period of launching of 'Agni' at Chandipur, Orissa last time; and

(b) if so, the amount so paid and the number of affected families?

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

(b) Rs. 10,80,000/- sanctioned as compensation for 11,000 persons during the last Agni launch on 19 February, 1994 had been paid to the Government of Orissa for further disbursement to the evacuees.

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Quarters.

*1529. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government quarters in general pool of Directorate of Estates in Delhi, category-wise;

(b) the number of Government quarters under unauthorised occupation, category-wise and since when; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to get these quarters vacated?

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):

Type	I	16,431
Type	II	23,118
Type	III	16,215
Type	IV	5,001
Type	IV(S)	384
Type	V	1,887

333	Written Answers	SRAVANA 12, 1916 (SAKA)	Written Answers	334
Type	VI	520	(b) A Statement is enclosed. The date since when the quarter is under unauthorised occupation varies in each individual case.	
Type	VII	108		
Type	VIII	113	(c) Action under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) act, 1971 has been initiated to get these quarters vacated.	
		63,813		

STATEMENT

S.No.	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)	HOSTEL
1.	-	04	-	-	-	-	-
2.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	06	-	10	-	10	-	-
4.	11	06	24	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
6.	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
7.	-	-	-	-	-	01	-
8.	09	06	45	-	-	-	-
9.	-	-	03	-	-	-	-
10.	-	-	-	-	-	04	-
11.	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
12.	-	-	08	-	01	-	-

S.No.	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)	HOSTEL
13.	Kali Bari Apartments	-	-	02	-	-	-
14.	Kidwai Nagar	15	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Laxmibai Nagar	00	-	17	-	-	-
16.	Lodhi Colony	00	33	07	-	-	-
17.	Lodhi Garden	-	-	-	-	02	-
18.	Lodhi Road Complex	03	21	-	02	-	-
19.	Lodhi Estate	-	-	-	-	01	-
20.	Curzon Road	-	-	-	-	-	05
21.	Mahadev Road	-	-	-	-	01	-
22.	Mall Road	-	-	01	-	-	-
23.	Mandir Marg	06	02	-	-	-	-
24.	Mahabhatkan Road	-	-	01	-	-	-

S.No.	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)	HOSTEL
25. J.B. Nursery	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. M.B. Road	19	45	25	02	-	-	-
27. Minto Road	08	-	11	02	-	-	-
28. Mohammad Pur	01	05	-	-	-	-	-
29. Moti Bagh	01	20	-	-	-	01	-
30. Nanak Pura	-	03	09	08	-	-	-
31. Nauroji Nagar	-	02	-	-	-	-	-
32. Netaji Nagar	18	13	05	02	-	-	-
33. North West Moti Bagh	-	02	03	08	-	-	-
34. Pandara Road	-	-	-	13	01	-	-
35. P.K. Road	05	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Peshwa Road	-	-	-	83	-	-	-

S.No.	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)	HOSTEL
37. PremNagar	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Press Line	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
39. Pragati Vihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
40. Probyn Road	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
41. Kasturba Nagar	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. R. K. Puram	33	52	12	32	01	-	-
43. Rabindra Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Sadiq Nagar	-	10	10	02	-	-	-
45. Sarojini Nagar	-	-	90	01	-	-	-
46. Shahjahan Road	-	-	-	-	-	02	-
47. Srinivas puri	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
48. Tagore Road	-	-	02	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)	HOSTEL
49	Talkatora Road	-	-	-	-	01	-
50	Thompson Road	-	-	03	-	-	-
51	Tilak Lane	-	-	-	01	-	-
52	Tilak Marg	-	-	-	-	01	-
53	Tinnar Pur/Lander Road	19	15	-	-	-	-
54	Toxajmal Road	-	-	-	01	-	-
55	Vasant Vihar	-	06	-	-	-	-
56	Willington Crescent	-	-	-	01	-	-
57	Zakir Hussain Marg	-	-	-	-	03	-
Total: 927		215	235	333	110	07	17

Agriculture Development in Uttar Pradesh

*1530. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 for the agricultural development and the amount out of this actually utilised;

(b) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought more funds;

(c) whether the funds were made available in accordance with the demand made therefor ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Planning Commission finalises the sectoral allocations in the Annual Plans of the States in consultation with them for different sectors of developments. For the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 377.50 crores and Rs.312.94 crores respectively had been agreed to for Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector for Uttar Pradesh. Actual expenditure reported by the State Government for 1992-93 and revised (RE) outlay for 1993-94 are Rs.350.02 crores and Rs.253.52 crores respectively.

(b) to (d). Planning Commission have not received any request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for additional amount for current year.

Foodgrain Production

*1531. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government projected substantial increase in the country's foodgrain production during the next 25-30 years at the recent CGIAR meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has given its approval; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). The projection of foodgrains production over a long-term perspective of 25 - 30 years has not been made, nor was such a subject on the agenda of the mid-term meeting of the CGIAR held in May 1994.

MBT 'Arjun'

*1532. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Just How Indian Is MBT Arjun" appeared in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi, dated May 23, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of the parts which are imported, together with their suppliers and cost;

(d) the steps taken to reduce the present percentage of imported parts and system; and

(e) the time by which the MBT Arjun is proposed to be indigenously produced?

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

(b) MBT -Arjun is wholly system engineered and designed by DRDO to meet the General Staff Qualitative Requirements . In the prototype phase, some parts have necessarily to be imported for a product with high degree of technical sophistication. These will be progressively indigenised during the production phase.

(c) Power-Pack is imported from Messers MTU in Germany. Parts of Fire Control System are imported from Messers Delft Instruments Electro-Optics, Netherland and part of Gun Control System are supplied by Messers Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited out of Importation. Cost of these items are as under:-

(i) Cost of Power-Pack : Rs.100 lakhs

(ii) Cost of parts of FCS: Rs.42 lakhs

(iii) Cost of parts of GCS: Rs.68 lakhs

(d) In the last 3 to 4 years, 70% of parts of Gun Control System and 40% imported parts of Fire Control System have been indigenised. Arrangement have also been worked out for indigenious production of the imported items inclusive of MTU engine in India with appropriate technology transfer tie-ups.

(e) The MBT Arjun is expected to be bulk produced indigenously in 1996/97. It will have about 10% import content because of very high level of technological sophistication involved.

National Policy on Urban Development

*1533. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and Secretaries in-charge of Urban Development of States & Union Territories was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the broad features discussed therein;

(c) the decisions taken in regard to alleviation of urban poverty;

(d) whether the Union Government are considering to introduce a National Policy on Urban Development ; and

(e) if so, these details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of Secretaries of State Govts./UTs incharge of Urban Development, Housing, Water Supply and Local Self Government was held at New Delhi on 15-16 July, 1994.

(b) The broad features of the discussions related to the following items:-

1. State Urban Development Strategy sponsored by the

Planning Commission.

2. Draft Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme.
3. Draft revised guidelines for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.
4. Follow up action on 74th Constitutional Amendment Act by the State Government.
5. Mid Term Appraisal of Centrally and State sponsored schemes namely; Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Urban Basic Services for the poor, Accelerated Urban Water Supply programmes, Low Cost Sanitation, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Economically Weaker Section and LIG housing and other State plan schemes.
6. Housing and HUDCO supported schemes: Model Rent Control Legislation, Model apartment ownership Bill, NRY investment in housing and real estate, development and preparation of housing action plan by states and progress of HUDCO supported schemes.

(c) A review of the existing Urban Poverty Alleviation programmes was done and need for restructuring the same was felt during the deliberations of the Meeting.

(d) and (e). Urban Development being a state subject, consultation with the State Governments and UTs would be necessary before framing any National Policy on Urban

Development. The process of such consultation has been initiated.

Construction of Staff Quarters

*1534. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the date fixed for completion of staff quarters of Orissa Census Directorate at Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the construction of those staff quarters;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the construction of those staff quarters?

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) Quarters of Type-I, III and IV have been completed and handed over to the Census Department. The revised target date for handing over the Type-II quarters has been fixed for the end of June, 1995.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The buildings were originally planned to be partly three storeyed and partly four-storeyed construction. However, while approving the plans, the Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) restricted the permissible height to two storeys. While two storeyed construction commenced at site, simultaneously the Central Public Works Department and the Director of Census Operations pursued the matter with BDA, which finally (in October 92) cleared the construction upto 4 storeys. Thereafter con-

struction of additional storeys was taken up. Type-I, III and IV quarters have since been completed and handed over. The contract for Type-II quarters had to be rescinded because of poor performance by the contractor. The balance work is being awarded to another agency and the work is likely to be completed by June, 1995.

Sick Units Under IDPL

*1535. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

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

(a) the details of the units under the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) which have fallen sick and since when; and

(b) the reasons for the sickness of each unit; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of these units?

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) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) has five manufacturing units one each located at Rishikesh, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Madras and Muzaffarpur. The company has been incurring losses since 1965-66 except for a period of five years from 1974-75 to 1978-79. In compliance with the provisions of sick Industrial Companies (Special Provi-

sions) Act, 1985, as amended in December, 1991, the company was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The company was formally declared sick by the BIFR on the 12th August, 1992.

(b) and (c) The major reasons for sickness of the company are high wage component, low capacity utilisation, obsolescence in technology, high interest burden and fixed costs, constraints of working capital and marketing. A revival plan for the company has been approved by the BIFR. The revival plan envisages, *inter alia*, capital restructuring involving write-off of over-due interest, penal interest, conversion of term loan given by the Government into equity; restructuring of business of the company; higher production and sales targets; rationalisation of manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme, etc. The plan, which is for a period of 10 years, has been put into operation from 1994-95.

Cost Escalation of Projects in Rajasthan

*1536. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has identified the projects in Rajasthan of which the cost escalation has crossed 100 per cent;

(b) if so, the details of such projects;

(c) the direction given by him to the concerned Ministry to expedite the implementation of those projects; and

(d) The details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(b) Out of 11 projects costing Rs.20 crores and above under implementation in Rajasthan, only Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit-III & IV has crossed cost escalation of more than 100 percent i.e. from Rs.711.56 crores to Rs.2107 crores. The Project has been delayed by 18 months and is now expected completion by May, 1997.

(c) and (d). The Department of Atomic Energy is the implementation agency for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. Through its monitoring reports, the Dept. of Programme Implementation has been advising the Deptt. of Atomic Energy to expedite critical civil construction and equipment installation to avoid further cost increase and delay in project implementation.

Development of Rural Energy Under IREP

*1537. SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI:
SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has created the modal agency APCOST for economic development of rural areas under Integrated Rural Energy Programme(IREP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far;

(c) the funds provided under IREP to the State during 1994-95; and

(d) the areas likely to be covered under the Programme during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Andhra Pradesh Council of Science & Technology (APCOST) is the modal agency for implementing Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. IREP aims at developing capabilities for planning and implementation of integrated rural energy projects for bringing about rapid economic development in rural areas through planned inputs of energy with block as a unit of planning. Nine blocks of Andhra Pradesh have been covered under IREP upto 1993-94.

(c) and (d). Under centrally sponsored IREP scheme, grants-in-aid are provided for setting up IREP cells at State & District/Block level. An amount of Rs.30.45 lakhs for one State level and 23 block level IREP cells have been allocated for 1994-95. Accordingly, IREP projects are being set up in 14 more blocks in 1994-95.

Human Development Index

*1538. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "India slips further on human development index" appeared in the 'Business Standard', New Delhi dated June 2, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed/being taken in this regard?

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

(b) India ranked 135th out of 173 countries in terms of Human Development Index (HDI).

(c) Human Development Index (HDI) is an attempt by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to evolve a single index combining some of the diverse indicators of social development like life expectancy, education and per capita GDP.

(d) The Eighth Five Year Plan recognises human development as a core of all developmental efforts and as the ultimate goal. It is towards this that employment generation, population control, literacy, education, health, drinking water, provision of adequate food and basic infrastructure have been accorded top priority in the Plan.

Rebate on Khadi

*1539. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rebate on the sale of Khadi has not been reimbursed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the Khadi producing institutions for a number of years;

(b) if so, the amount due upto June 30, 1994;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the total amount of loan sanctioned by the Commission to the Khadi institutions during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and envisaged for 1994-95?

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). KVIC has stated that rebate claims upto the end of December 1993 have been cleared. As such arrears at present are only from January, 1994 and not for a number of years. It is estimated that the amount due for the period from January to till the end of June, 1994 would be about Rs.16 crores.

(c) Due to steep rise in the prices of raw materials, especially cotton prices, the cost of production and thereby the rebate on khadi has increased. The budget provision could not match this unanticipated increase in the rebate claims. Hence, the slight delay in reimbursement of khadi rebate.

(d) The Central Government release funds to KVIC by way of loans and grants for the development of KVI sector in the country. KVIC, in turn, disburses them to various State/UT KVI Boards and directly aided institutions. The loans released by the Government during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the Budget Estimates (B.E.) for 1994-95 are as follows:-

Year	Loans released . (Rs. in crores)	
Khadi	V.I	
1992-93(Actual)	35.00	58.00
1993-94(Actual)	35.00	55.00
1994-95(B.E.)	35.00	50.00

Control on Molasses

*1540. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to put molasses and industrial alcohol under statutory control; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be 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) and (b) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations for Setting up Non Conventional Energy Plants

*1541. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide rebate/subsidy to the units using Non-conventional Energy Sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also provide grants/assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in popularisation of these sources; and

(d) if so, the grants/assistance provided to voluntary organisations for the purpose during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (till June, 1994), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government provide subsidy to the users, under selected Non-Conventional Energy Programmes for various devices/systems. The subsidy pattern, under these programmes, is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The Central Government provide grants/assistance to selected voluntary organisations of National character for the propagation/assessment of Non-Conventional Energy programmes in different States. A sum of Rs.25.34 lakhs and Rs.57.97 lakhs were provided during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. No funds have been released during 1994-95 (till June, 1994) for the purpose. Voluntary organisations are also involved in implementing the NRSE programmes by the State implementing agencies.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Programme	Pattern of Central assistance/subsidy
1.	Biogas (i) Family size (ii) CBP/IBP	Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500 depending upon size, location and category of user. Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 depending upon type, size, and user organisation.
2.	Improved Chulha Programme (a) Fixed Models (b) Portable Models. (i) SC/ST/Hilly Areas	Unit cost minus beneficiary's minimum contribution of 50% 33% (subject to maximum limit of Rs. 50/-) 50% (subject to maximum limit of Rs. 75/-)
3.	SPV Systems/Small village level plants	50% (under socially oriented scheme) (Ex-works cost)
4.	Solar Lanterns	Rs. 2000
5.	Wind Power Demonstration Projects	60% of Wind Electric Generator
6.	Modified 12 PV 500	Rs. 12,500/-

Sl. No.	Programme	Pattern of Central assistance/subsidy
8.	Solar Water Heating Systems	Soft term loan to beneficiaries and manufacturers.
9.	Solar air Heating Systems	Rs. 800/- per sq. metre collector area.
10.	Solar Distillation Systems	Rs. 500 per sq. metre collector area.
11.	Solar Cookers	Grants-in-aid to State Nodal agencies
12.	SPV water pumping systems	Rs. 170 per watt.
13.	Biomass Gasifiers	Loan upto a maximum of Rs. 80,000/- at 5% interest rate.
	(a) Electrical & Mechanical Applications	60% of the cost of gasifier system
	(b) Thermal Applications	30% of the cost of gasifier system
14.	Bagasse based Cogeneration	30% of equipment cost. (Maximum Rs. 70.00 lakhs)
15.	Biomass combustion based power generation	30% of project cost. (Maximum Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Pattern of Central assistance/subsidy
16.	Battery Operated Vehicles	Rs. 2.00 lakhs subsidy for purchase of passenger model BOV with 2 sets of Batteries. Rs. 0.50 lakhs subsidy for purchase of BOV of industrial model.

[English]

Power through non Conventional Energy Sources

*1542. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new action plan to achieve the target of generating 2000 MW of power through Non-conventional Energy Sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sites identified for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has formulated a new Strategy and Action Plan and the targets to generate power through non-conventional energy sources by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan have been revised from 600 MW 2000 MW. According to the new Strategy and Action Plan, the generation of power is being given a market orientation with active private sector participation to achieve full commercialisation.

(c) The generation of power through non-conventional energy sources is site-specific and depends primarily upon the availability of the resource, and suitability of other technical and infrastructural conditions. Sites for specific projects are financed after carrying out overall resource assessment, detailed surveys, and preparation of feasibility reports. A large number of potential sites for small hydro and wind power

projects have been identified in various States. In addition, sugar mills in the country have potential for surplus power generation through bagasse based co-generation.

Group Housing Societies

*1543. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 2, 1993 to USQ No. 3256 regarding fake group housing societies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

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

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

(b) According to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Delhi Police no case of fake group housing societies has been detected or come to their notice during the period.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of reply to 'b' above.

[Translation]

Classification of Cities

*1544. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared Bhopal, Indore and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh as B-I class cities on the basis of census of 1991;

(b) if so, since when these cities have been declared as B-I class cities and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to declare Gwalior as B-I class city in view of the combined population of both Gwalior city and Gwalior cantt.; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Cities/Towns have been reclassified on the basis of 1991 census and notified vide Ministry of Finance O.M. No.2(2)/93ELL(B) dated 14.5.1993. According to this notification Bhopal, Indore and Jabalpur (UA) are in the category of B-I class for the purpose of House Rent Allowance (HRA), (CCA). While for the purpose of House Rent Allowance (HRA), Indore and Bhopal are in B-I class and Jabalpur (UA) is in B-2

(c) and (d) The qualifying limits of population or classification are as follows for the purpose of grant of HRA/CCA:

<i>Population</i>	<i>Classification</i>
Above 16 lakhs	'A' class
Between 6 lakhs & 16 lakhs	'B-I' class
Between 4 lakhs & 8 lakhs	'B-2' class
Between 50,000 & 4 lakhs	'C' class

Gwalior (UA), even after the reclassification of cities on the basis of 1991 census, remained as B-2 class for the purpose of HRA/CCA. Gwalior (UA) does not qualify for B-I class category on the basis of 1991 census as the population of the Urban Agglomeration of Gwalior was 7,17,780 and that of Gwalior Municipal Corporation was 6,90,765 as per 1991 census, which is below the mark of 8 lakhs. No proposal is pending with Ministry of Finance for upgradation of Gwalior city as B-I class for the purpose of HRA/CCA.

[English]

Protection of Allotment of Quarters to Widows

*1545. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to protect the allotment of Government quarters given to some widows of erstwhile leaders in new Delhi; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor and facts 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). Some of the widows of the erstwhile leaders have been allotted Government accommodation in Delhi for their lifetime. Each such case has been considered on merits. No specific guidelines have been laid down for dealing with such requests.

Recently, it has been decided that after the demise of a freedom fighter, the widow would be allowed retention of accommodation for the remaining part of the stipulated period of allotment made to the freedom

fighter under Freedom Fighter's Scheme for allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Expert Group

*1546. MAG. GEN (Retd.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.3015 on March 16, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has since completed its examinations/discussions on the recommendations of the Expert Group;

(b) if so, the major recommendations accepted/rejected by the Planning Commission;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any time frame for implementation of the recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) if answer to part (b) is no, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (g). The report of the Expert Group set up under the Chairmanship of DR. S.Z. Qasim to formulate a National Policy for an integrated development of the Himalayan region is presently under advanced stage of examination in the Planning Commission. A final view on the recommendations is likely to be taken in the matter shortly.

LRTS in Cities of Gujarat

*1547. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Light Rail Transport System in major cities of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the project is to be financed with the details of agencies involved therein?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Conservation of Energy

*1548. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Public Works Department has completed survey in some buildings regarding remedial measures to be adopted for conservation of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the buildings where these measures for conservation of energy have been implemented partially and the progress made 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) and (b). No such survey has been conducted by the Central Public Works Department. However, under a survey commissioned by the Department of Power, Shram Shakti Bhawan was surveyed by the Tata Energy Research Institute and the Technology Bhawan and the National Informatics Centre building were surveyed by the National Productivity Council.

(c) the remedial measures suggested by these two organisations in their reports have been partially implemented by the CPWD in the above three buildings as also in Nirman Bhawan.

[English]

Price of Diclofenac Sodium

*1549. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BICP/Department of Chemicals and Drugs have departed from the normal practice and reduced the prices of formulations of Diclofenac Sodium without revision of notified price of bulk drug;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received representations in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to avoid closure of those units producing quality produce?

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 DE-

PARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Representations were received for Voveran brand of formulations based on Diclofenac Sodium.

(d) and (e) BICP has since completed the cost-cum-technical study regarding the price of the bulk drug Diclofenac Sodium. The report of the BICP is under consideration.

[Translation]

Auto-Electronic Factory, Dehradun

*1550. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of Auto Electronic Factory (Ordnance) Dehradun which was proposed to be carried out with the assistance of erstwhile Russia has now been adversely affected after the disintegration of Soviet Union;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to find an alternative thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The full project of establishing Opto Electronics Factory Dehradun has been fully completed in December 1993. There is no proposal for its expansion.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reconstitution of KVIC

*1551. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME

MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since reconstituted the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the new team is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Ministry of Industry has already initiated the process for reconstitution of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

'Vermi Compost' Projects

*1552. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pioneer project to make

low cost manure by using earthworms culture has been launched at a military farm in Secunderabad recently;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to start such 'Vermi Compost' projects at other military farms in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Earthworms were innoculated in 10 sheds at Military Farms Secunderabad and 500 Kg. of manure is being produced daily which is being used partly in the Military Farm for cultivation of crops and partly for sale to farmers. The response to this manure has been found to be encouraging.

(c) and (d) . This experiment has also been taken up in the following Military Farms:-

(a)	Military Farms Pimpri	-	3 sheds
(b)	Military Farms Manjri	-	2 sheds
(c)	Military Farms Belgaum	-	2 sheds
(d)	Military Farms Deolali	-	2 sheds
(e)	Military Farms Ahmednagar	-	2 sheds
(f)	Military Farms Bangalore	-	2 sheds

[Translation]

Corruption Cases against IAS/IPS

*1553. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state :

(a) the number of IAS and IPS officers against whom cases of corruption have come into light and referred to the Ministry of Personnel during the last three years;

(b) the names and number of such officers against whom action has been taken; and

(c) the details of action taken against the officers?

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) For the All India Services, the authority to deal with the cases of corruption against a Member of the Service rests with the respective Govt. in connection with whose affairs the Member of the Service is serving for the time being. Thus, the Central Govt. as well as the State Govts. are competent to take action against All India Services officers as the case may be. If the State Govt. comes to a conclusion that the officer is required to be prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, or one of the major penalties of dismissal removal and compulsory retirement or withholding of pension of the officer is required to be imposed on the conclusion of departmental proceedings, then only, the cases are referred to the Central Government. This information is not centrally maintained or monitored in this Department. During the last three years the number of IAS officers allegedly involved in corruption against whom cases have been referred to the Deptt. of Personnel & Training is 27.

Cases of corruption against IPS officers are not referred to the Deptt. of Personnel & Training. Out of the cases referred to above prosecution sanctions under the P.C. Act, 1947/1988 have been accorded in 6 cases. In 10 cases RDA proceedings for major penalty have been ordered by the Central Govt. resulting in the imposition of various penalties in 4 cases, whereas in 2 cases minor penalty proceedings have been instituted. In 3 cases, on the advice of the Govt. of India RDA proceedings for major penalty have been initiated by the State

Govts. concerned. 3 cases have been closed. The remaining cases are under process.

Drug Companies

*1554. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some companies which are not having licences are manufacturing drugs;

(b) if so, the number of such companies detected by the Government during the last two years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI EDUARAO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). The manufacture of drugs without a valid licence is an offence under Section 18(c) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. If any person/company is found manufacturing Drug without licence, action is taken by the State Licensing Authority under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

[English]

Import of Drugs

*1555. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from where drugs are being imported;

(b) the value of the drugs imported during the last two years; and

(c) the names of drugs out of them which are not manufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI EDUARAO FALEIRO): (a) The names of the countries from which the drugs are imported into India is given in the attached statement.

(b) The total CIF value of drugs imported during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>CIF Value</i>
1991-92	Rs. 807.38 crores
1992-93	Rs. 1063.31 crores

(c) India is almost self-sufficient with respect to formulations.

Statement

NAMES OF COUNTRIES FROM WHICH DRUGS WERE IMPORTED INTO INDIA

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>
1.	Italy
2.	China
3.	Netherland

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>
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4.	Germany
5.	Switzerland
6.	Japan
7.	Russia
8.	Belgium
9.	Denmark
10.	Spain
11.	U.S.A.
12.	United Kingdom
13.	France
14.	Taiwan
15.	Hungary
16.	Hongkong
17.	South Korea
18.	Ireland
19.	Holland
20.	Norway
21.	Brazil
22.	Sweden
23.	Oman
24.	Czechoslovakia
25.	Australia

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>
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- | | |
|-----|-----------|
| 26. | Canada |
| 27. | Indonesia |
| 28. | Thailand |
| 29. | Cyprus |
| 30. | Finland |
| 31. | Croatia |
| 32. | Argentina |
| 33. | Austria |
| 34. | Israel |
| 35. | Singapore |
| 36. | Iceland |
| 37. | Turkey |
| 38. | Bahamas |
| 39. | Panama |
| 40. | Mexico |

NRIs Investment

*1556. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total NRI investment and For-

eign Direct Investment already made and projected to be made in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) the State which has attracted the highest NRI and other Foreign investment and the one which has the highest potential for attracting such investment; and

(c) the steps taken by different State Governments to provide infrastructural facilities and incentives for attracting such investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Since the announcement of New Industrial policy and upto June, 1994, approvals to proposals envisaging foreign direct investment, including NRI investment, of Rs. 15,615.82 crores have been accorded for setting up of projects in various States. Available location-wise details of approvals between April, 1993 to March, 1994 are given in the Statement attached. Information prior to 1993 was not centrally maintained.

Future approvals will depend on the proposals received.

(c) *Infrastructural facilities and incentives to attract foreign/NRI investment, are provided by State Governments. Such details are not centrally maintained.*

Statement

Statewise report for foreign direct investment cases approved for the period April, 1993 to March, 1994

STATE	APRIL, 1993- MARCH, 1994	
	Number	Investment (Rs. in Crores)
MAHARASHTRA	109	1513.87
DELHI	89	955.80
OTHERS	61	944.71
ORISSA	11	779.59
MADHYA PRADESH	17	582.87
TAMIL NADU	78	558.78
KARNATAKA	43	355.94
ANDHRA PRADESH	43	348.99
GUJARAT	30	303.39
HARYANA	38	133.74
RAJASTHAN	24	75.77
UTTAR PRADESH	16	63.79
WEST BENGAL	21	48.30
GOA	10	36.59
KERALA	10	21.89
CHANDIGARH	3	20.02
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	2	7.43
PUNJAB	7	7.21

STATE	APRIL, 1993- MARCH, 1994	
	Number	Investment (Rs. in Crores)
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	2.62
PONDICHERRY	4	2.18
DAMAN & DIU	2	1.42
BIHAR	2	1.37
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	1	0.90
ASSAM	2	0.27
	626	6767.43

Small and Cottage Industries in Uttar Pradesh

*1557. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in the growth of small scale and cottage industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the production in small scale and cottage industries in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the number of persons employed therein;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the growth of these industries; and

(e) the amount provided therefor during

the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bio-Gas Plants in Gujarat

*58. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas installed in Gujarat during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the target fixed during 1994 for installation of these plants in the rural and tribal areas of the State; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Government for the installation of such plants during each of the last three years and in 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The number of bio-gas plants installed in the

State of Gujarat during the last three years i.e. 1991-92 to 1993-94; district-wise, is given the attached statement.

(b) The State has been allocated a target of setting up of 39,200 family-type biogas plants and seven community, institutional and night-soil based biogas plants in rural and tribal areas during the year 1994-95.

(c) The amount released/allocated for installation of biogas plants in the country including Gujarat State, during the last three years and in 1994-95 is as follows :

Years	Amount released/allocated (Rs. in Crores)	
	National Project on Biogas Development	Community, Institutional & Night-soil based Biogas Plants Programme
1991-92	61.46	2.21
1992-93	56.86	0.88
1993-94	77.55	3.82
1994-95 (Allocated)	63.70	3.00

STATEMENT

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF FAMILY TYPE AND COMMUNITY, INSTITUTIONAL AND NIGHT-SOIL BASED
BIOGAS PLANTS SET-UP IN THE STATE OF GUJARAT DURING 1991-92 TO 1993-94

Name of District	No. of plants set up during 1991-92 to 1993-94	Community institutional and night-soil based biogas plants
	Family type biogas plants	
Ahmedabad	4269	1
Amreli	4491	3
Banaskantha	3682	4
Bharuch	3023	6
Bhavnagar	2081	1
Gandhinagar	340	-
Jamnagar	5964	-
Junagarh	13359	4

Name of District	No. of plants set up during 1991-92 to 1993-94 Family type biogas plants	Community institutional and right-soil based biogas plants
Kutchchh	512	-
Kheda	7935	3
Mehsana	8330	10
Panchmahal	8691	-
Rajkot	8684	-
Sabarkantha	10683	17
The Dangs	182	-
Vadodara	15191	1
Valsad	8372	2
Total	112860	52

Solar Power Plants

*1559. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some Solar Power Plants during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the places selected/likely to be selected for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL EN-

ERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the solar energy programme, both solar thermal and solar photovoltaic routes are being considered for power generation. Solar photovoltaic power plants in the Kilo Watt range have been already set up or are under implementation in different States/UTs, as per details given in the attached Statement I and II. A Demonstration Project for setting up a 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant at Jodhpur in Rajasthan is under process.

Solar power plants in other places would be considered after the proposals are received from the State/UTs.

STATEMENT-I

SMALL VILLAGE LEVEL SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANTS
POWER PLANTS INSTALLED

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Capacity (KWp)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2
3.	Assam	1	1
4.	Goa	2	1.7
5.	Gujarat	3	14
6.	Haryana	4	23.20
7.	Kerala	2	2.20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6
9.	Maharashtra	3	6.41

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Capacity (KWp)</i>
10.	Manipur	5	5
11.	Meghalaya	7	15.5
12.	Nagaland	1	6
13.	Orissa	5	34
14.	Punjab	1	1
15.	Rajasthan	10	80
16.	Tamilnadu	1	10
17.	Tripura	9	25
18.	Uttar Pradesh	34	350
19.	West Bengal	1	3
20.	A & N Islands	20	104.12
21.	Delhi	1	5
22.	Lakshwadweep	1	25
Total		115	732.16

STATEMENT-II

POWER PLANTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Nos</i>	<i>Capacity (KWp)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	14.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	4.95
3.	Assam	9	8.43
4.	Haryana	1	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Nos</i>	<i>Capacity (KWp)</i>
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	9.37
6.	Karnataka	5	10.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	16.44
8.	*Meghalaya	2	5
9.	Rajasthan	2	11.1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	31	106.6
11.	West Bengal	3	15
12.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	2	10
13.	Lakshadweep	1	15
TOTAL		70	228.03

[*Translation*]

Court Cases

*1560. DR. RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for early disposal of Court Cases and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :

(a) and (b) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in Courts and find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts

was held on 4th December, 1993, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been commended to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts for necessary action.

The Administration of Justice has been made a Plan item with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases.

[*English*]

Tidal Power Plant in Gujarat

1561. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up a Tidal Power Plant off the sea coast of

Kutch in Gujarat in collaboration with some foreign company;

(b) if so, the nature of this project and the energy likely to be generated;

(c) whether any foreign agency has agreed to set up such power plant in the State; 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 proposal for generation of power by harnessing tidal energy in the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat has been under consideration. However, no foreign company as yet has been collaborated with this proposed project. Capacity of the proposed power plant is about 900 MW and it has been estimated that 1700 million units of electricity per annum is likely to be generated.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Flats Under Ambedkar
Awass Yojana**

*1562. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Janta and L.I.G. flats allotted under the Ambedkar Awass Yojana so far; and

(b) the prices charged 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) The DDA has reported that 3323 flats in Janta and LIG categories have been allotted to registrants under the Ambedkar Awass Yojana so far.

(b) The disposal price of the flats allotted under Ambedkar Awass Yojana has varied according to locality and time of draw, as under :

Category	Disposal price of the flat
Janta	Rs. 95,500 to Rs. 1,58,100/-
LIG	Rs. 1,91,600 to Rs. 3,23,600/-

[*English*]

Development Plan of Coast Guard

1563. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15-year perspective plan for building up the Coast Guard has gone awry with actual force level falling for short of the target;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps contemplated to strengthen the Coast Guard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). The Coast Guard Perspective Plan was drawn up in 1978 for balanced development and growth of CG by the end of the century. It included proposals for acquisition of ships and aircraft, recruitment and training and manpower and the establishment of requisite shore support facilities.

In 1987, in view of the changed situation, a revised 15 year perspective plan for the CG upto the year 2000 AD was prepared. In tune with the long term perspective plan, a five year Coast Guard Development Plan has been approved by the Government fully taking into account the requirements of user agencies and the need for intensive coastal surveillance.

During the plan period, 1992-97, a number of ships/boats and aircraft are planned for induction.

[*Translation*]

Cases Pending in Supreme Court/High Courts

*1564. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases filed in Supreme Court and various High Courts during the year 1993-94, court-wise; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The information furnished by the Registries of 9 High Courts is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of cases filed in 1993-94	Number of cases disposed of in 1993-94
1.	Bombay*	97,372	96,722
2.	Delhi	55,844	45,164
3.	Himachal Pradesh	13,624	10,266
4.	Gauhati	14,523	12,697
5.	Karnataka	64,300	40,740
6.	Kerala	32,869	23,724
7.	Madhya Pradesh	30,712	23,375
8.	Punjab & Haryana	91,363	69,652
9.	Rajasthan*	52,695	43,562

* Figures for the period 1. 1. 1993 to 31. 12. 1993.

Similar information in respect of Supreme Court and remaining 9 High Courts is being collected from the Registry of these Courts and will be laid

[English]

Tool Kits to Rural Artisans

*1565. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to supply improved tool kits to rural artisans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Rural Artisans supplied such tool kits during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the target fixed and achievements made in this regard during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(d) the funds allocated/provided for the purpose during the above period, State-wise?

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

(b) The Scheme of Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans living below the poverty line was launched in 1992-93. 162 districts have been covered in the country during 1992-93, 1993-94. 179 districts have been covered during 1994-95. Under the scheme, a tool kit costing an average of Rs. 2000/- is provided to the rural artisan. 90% cost is borne by the Central Govt. as subsidy, and only 10% is to be contributed by the artisan. The scheme enables the artisans to enhance the quality of the product, increase productivity and income and reduce drudgery. This scheme is meant for all the rural artisans except weavers, tailors, needle workers and beedi workers. The details regarding number of tool kits distributed statewide are given in the attached Statement - I.

(c) The target fixed and achievements made under this scheme during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Targets (No. of artisans to be distributed tool kits)</i>	<i>Achievements (No. of tool-kits distributed)</i>
1992-93	97585	78481
1993-94	129000	57371
1994-95	138650	1416

(d) Details of funds provided during the above period, State-wise are given in the

attached Statement - II

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	State	Achievements		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3461	2394	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	283	--	
3.	Assam	3724	1300	
4.	Bihar	4359	5270	
5.	Goa	12	--	
6.	Gujarat	4510	6370	
7.	Haryana	2034	--	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1191	774	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	--	1500	
10.	Karnataka	4193	13	

Sl. No.	State	Achievements		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
11.	Kerala	716	6658	1416
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8515	10389	
13.	Maharashtra	8020	--	
14.	Manipur	730	--	
15.	Meghalaya	274	--	
16.	Mizoram	937	2147	
17.	Nagaland	1017	322	
18.	Orissa	1908	--	
19.	Punjab	3874	--	
20.	Rajasthan	2714	418	
21.	Sikkim	2000	500	

Sl. No.	State	Achievements		
		No. of tool-kits distributed		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
22.	TamilNadu	3950	--	
23.	Tripura	950	995	
24.	UttarPradesh	11175	133895	
25.	WestBengal	6367	4366	
26.	A & N Islands	774	--	
27.	D. N. Haveli	121	57	
28.	Daman & Diu	28	86	
29.	Lakshdweep	33	70	
30.	Pondicherry	590	437	
	Total	78,481	57371	1416

STATEMENT II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocated (Released)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.00	145.80	180.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.00	33.40	9.00
3.	Assam	72.00	93.60	36.00
4.	Bihar	108.00	117.00	117.00
5.	Goa	18.00	9.00	--
6.	Gujarat	72.00	93.60	180.00
7.	Haryana	72.00	93.60	27.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.00	44.62	18.86
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.00	70.20	90.00
10.	Karnataka	72.00	93.60	144.00
11.	Kerala	36.00	187.20	108.00

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocated / (Released)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	144.00	232.00	297.00
13.	Maharashtra	144.00	167.78	180.00
14.	Manipur	36.00	23.40	4.50
15.	Meghalaya	8.10	9.00	9.00
16.	Mizoram	36.00	27.00	22.50
17.	Nagaland	18.00	9.00	4.50
18.	Orissa	36.00	46.80	108.00
19.	Punjab	36.00	70.20	90.00
20.	Rajasthan	103.00	140.00	144.00
21.	Sikkim	36.00	27.00	14.44
22.	Tamil Nadu	72.00	117.00	126.00

S.I. No.	State	Funds Allocated (Released)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
23.	Tripura	36.00	18.00	9.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	180.00	351.00	450.00
25.	West Bengal	72.00	93.60	126.00
26.	A & N Islands	18.00	9.00	0.00
27.	D N Haveli	3.15	--	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	18.00	9.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	18.00	9.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	18.00	9.00	0.00
	Total	1685.25	2340.00	2495.168

Mid-Term Review of Eighth Plan

*1566. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a mid-term review of the Eighth Plan has been conducted;

(b) if so, the areas and sectors likely to be re-cast; and

(c) whether the development of infrastructure will suffer as a result of faulty planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Certain steps relating to starting the mid-term review of the Eighth Plan have been undertaken in the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) These questions will arise only after the mid-term review is completed.

Diversion of J.R.Y. Fund

*1567. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the norms of utilisation of the Central Fund by the State Governments;

(b) whether the Central Fund can be diverted to other departments of the state;

(c) whether the Government of Assam diverted a huge amount of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to the Flood Control Department for repairing of embankments depriving thousands of unemployed persons; and

(d) if so, the measures the Government propose to adopt against such State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) The resources under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are shared between the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 80:20. These funds are released to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) who after setting apart the funds earmarked for Million Wells Scheme (MWS) and the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), retain 20% of the total resources at their level and distribute the balance 80% amongst the different village panchayats in the district for taking up works in accordance with JRY guidelines. The funds earmarked for MWS and IAY are operated at the district level. The works under the Yojana can either be executed by the beneficiaries themselves or by the concerned department of the State Government/block agency as decided by the village panchayat DRDAs strictly in accordance with the JRY guidelines.

(c) Government of Assam had requested that under JRY, construction and strengthening of embankments in flood affected areas of Brahmaputra/Barak should be permitted. In response to this request, the Central Government had clarified that works relating to the construction and strengthening of embankments could be taken up under JRY as per the JRY guidelines.

It was also clarified that while undertaking such works, no contractor would be employed and the works be executed either

by the beneficiaries/panchayats or by the concerned department keeping the wage-nonwage ratio at 60:40 as prescribed in the JRY guidelines.

(d) Does not arise.

Mini-Hydel Projects in Gujarat

*1568. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mini-Hydel projects have been set up and commissioned in different States with the help of subsidies from the Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of such projects commissioned during the last two years, State-wise and particularly in Gujarat ;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposals for setting up more such plants;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon so far; and

(f) the amount allocated in this regard during the above period?

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) Three projects aggregating to 2150 KW have been commissioned during the last two years, one in Andhra Pradesh (1000 KW), and two in Orissa (1150 KW).

(c) to (e). The submission of proposals by States and their sanctioning is an on-going process. The proposals for subsidy are approved subject to fulfilment of various conditions, techno-economic viability, as also availability of funds. Ministry has so far sanctioned 76 small hydro power projects aggregating to 81.4 MW in 13 States under the subsidy scheme.

(f) The expenditure under the small hydro programme of the Ministry during the last two years was Rs. 25.18 crores against a total allocation of Rs. 26.00 crores.

Sealing of Indo-Pak Border

*1569. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Israel has offered its expertise and technical knowhow to seal the border along the Line of Control in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No Sir. However, a company had offered a perimeter security system based on Israeli Technology for fencing along our border.

(b) and (c). It would not be in public interest to disclose any details.

Upgradation of MIG Aircrafts

*1570. 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 "Upgraded MIGs to strengthen IAF" appeared in 'Statesman' dated June 27, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

(c) whether the Government propose to seek the help of foreign countries in upgrading the MIG fighters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Government propose to upgrade the MIG-21 BIS aircraft for which 'Intention To Proceed' (ITP) has been issued to the Russian 'Mikoyan Design Bureau. The upgradation package would consist of integration of indigenous, Russian and Western weapons/avionics. Design and development phase of the upgradation is planned to be undertaken in Russia. Productionisation of the upgraded version will be done by HAL.

Desert Development Programme in Gujarat

*1571. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large area of land in Gujarat turn into desert area every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the estimated area of land particularly in the Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Banaskantha and Saurashtra Kutch region; and

(d) the measures being taken to prevent spread of desert area in the State under Desert Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The results of the integrated studies conducted by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) Jodhpur, using aerial photographs, Landsat and IRS (Indian Remote Sensing) imageries in conjunction with ground truth right from Rann of Kutch in the west upto Hissar and Mohindergarh in the east in Haryana State have established that there is no evidence of spread of desert in any part of the country including Gujarat. The process of desertification however, is noticed in some area because of increasing biotic activities like cultivation of marginal land, overgrazing, lopping and felling of trees and prolonged droughts and occasional unprecedented floods. Desert on the other hand is an eco-system characterised by extreme temperature, poor rainfall, low humidity, high wind velocity, frequent dust storms and droughts.

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

(d) The Central Government is aware of the problem of desertification which has been responsible for the diminishing productivity of the eco-system. These areas need to be treated through appropriate measures to control the process of desertification. Towards this objective the Desert Development Programme (DDP) was

launched in 1977-78 and is now under implementation in Hot Arid Areas in 9 blocks of Banaskantha and Mehsana districts of Gujarat, 26 blocks of Bhiwani, Hissar, Rohtak and Sirsa districts of Haryana, 84 blocks of Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Sikar districts of Rajasthan. The programme seeks to conserve, develop and harness natural resources including rainfall for restoration of ecological balance of the area in the long run.

[*Translation*]

Chemical Changes in Food Items

*1572. SHRI MANJAY LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "Krishi Kshetar ke Ghotale" appeared in 'Navbharat Times' dated July 13, 1994;

(b) if so, whether any research is being conducted by the Government to study the chemical changes in our food items due to the use of latest varieties of fertilizers and seeds; and

(c) is 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) and (c) As per available information, there are no reports of adverse effect on

food items on account of the use of latest varieties of fertilizers and seeds in the country.

[*English*]

Patha Drinking Water Scheme

*1573. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Patha Drinking Water Scheme" appeared in Hindi Daily "Dainik Jagaran" dated June 9, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-operation of this scheme; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be in operation in its fullest capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds Under Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes

*1574 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allocation of funds under the Urban Poverty Alleviation

Programmes has been reduced; and

and

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). (i) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and (ii) Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) are the two Centrally sponsored Schemes under the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme. Since the inception of the VIIIth Five Year Plan, the funds allocated under the two schemes are as under :

Year	NRY	UBSP (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	71.00	13.00
1993-94	75.00	18.00
1994-95	70.00	18.00

It would, thus, be observed that the yearly allocations have maintained more or less a steady trend during the VIIIth Five Year Plan so far.

Wage Earning Programmes

*1575. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new guaranteed wage earning programme has been launched during 1993-94 and the current year upto June 30, 1994;

(b) whether any programmes have been launched in Andhra Pradesh also ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2.10.1993 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on an 800.20 cost sharing ratio between the Centre and States. The objective of this Scheme is to provide about 100 days of assured casual labour employment during the lean agricultural season at the statutory minimum wages to all persons above 18 years and below 60 years of age in the rural areas who need and seek it. The EAS is at present being implemented in 1778 identified backward blocks in 261 districts of the country situated in Drought Prone Areas. Desert Areas. Tribal Areas and Hill Areas in which currently the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation.

(b) The Employment Assurance Scheme is being implemented in 120 blocks in 16 districts of Andhra Pradesh. Furthermore the Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as a State Sector Scheme during 1994-95.

(c) This Scheme provide manual unskilled employment to all those who seek it round the year. 304 mandals have been selected covering 13 districts for implementation of this Scheme. Mandals having less than 20% of net sown area and current follows as per latest statistics under assured canal irrigation and other reliable and sustainable medium irrigation projects have been selected for implementation of the scheme. However, the 120 blocks that are covered under the Employment Assurance

Scheme and 9 districts covered under the Intensified JRY are excluded from implementation of the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Water and Sewage Facility in Maharashtra

*1576. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any scheme from the Government of Maharashtra regarding improvement in water and sewage treatment facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) to (c). No scheme regarding improvement in water and sewage treatment facility for the rural sector has been received from Government of Maharashtra. However, for the urban sector, "Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project Stage II (World Bank Aided)" estimated to cost Rs. 614 crores received from the State Government of Maharashtra was approved in principle by Ministry of Urban Development and forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for seeking World Bank Assistance.

[*English*]

Surplus Funds of KRIBHCO

*1577. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZ-

ERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether KRIBHCO has approached the Union Government for investing its surplus funds in new agro based ventures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the policy of the Government regarding investing the Surplus funds generated by profit making public and cooperative sector fertilizer units?

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 FALAIRO) : (a) to (d) : Yes, Sir. KRIBHCO have a proposal for setting up a Medium Density Fibre Project of 150 TPD capacity at an estimated capital cost of Rs.121.00 crores. The Society is conducting further studies on market requirement, availability of raw material, etc. for firming up the project proposals. The profit making public and cooperative sector fertilizer units can utilise the resources generated by them in the manner permitted by their Articles of Association/Bye-Laws after taking Government approval, where required.

Super Phosphate Fertilizer

*1578. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether single super phosphate fertilizer producers are in a great crisis for

want of clear cut policy on the release of subsidy/concessions for the fertilizer industry;

(b) if so, the total number of such units, their production capacity and actual production during the last one year and number of units lying closed;

(c) whether there has been a sharp reduction in production and consumption of phosphatic fertilizer in the country and if so the extent thereof?

(d) the remedial steps taken in the recent past and measures proposed for the current year; and

(e) the details of subsidy claims of fertilizers units in Maharashtra pending over one year and the steps taken to settle them immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). There are about 80 single Superphosphate (SSP) units in medium and small scale sectors, with an installed capacity of about 51.4 lakh tonnes of SSP per annum. Actual production of SSP during 1993-94 was about 19.0 lakh tonnes. Eighteen (18) SSP units are reported to be lying closed due to liquidity problems.

(c) The consumption and production of phosphatic fertilizers during the last three years were as under :

(In lakh tonnes of Nutrients)

Year	Consumption	Production
1991-92	33.21	25.62
1992-93	28.41	23.06
1993-94 (estimated)	28.84	18.16

(d) Some of the steps taken to reduce the cost of production and make the units competitive vis-a-vis cheaper imports, are as under :

- (i) Customs duty has been abolished on import of capital goods required for setting up new fertilizer plants and also for renovation/modernisation of the existing plants;
- (ii) Customs duty has been abolished on import of phosphoric acid, a raw material for manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers;
- (iii) A scheme for refund of customs duty paid on capital goods and 3% concession in the interest on term loans, in respect of plants commissioned on or after 1.1.1991, has been sanctioned;
- (iv) Railway freight has been reduced on movement of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and their raw-materials; and
- (v) The special concession of Rs. 1000/-PMT on DAP and proportionate concession on other complex fertilizers including SSP has been restricted to indigenous

production only during the current year, on last year's pattern, to enable the industry to compete with cheaper imports.

(e) Some of the subsidy claims of Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation (MAIDC) are pending for more than one year for want of certain clarifications sought by the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee.

National Reconstruction Fund

*1579. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Reconstruction Fund for sick units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

Water Charges

*1580. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted any committee on water rates charged from the farmers;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the Government are actively pushing for an increase in the water

rates being charged from the farmers;

(d) if so, whether there was any interaction with the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e). The Planning Commission had set up a Committee as an Internal Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Vaidyanathan in October 1991, to study the present status of irrigation water pricing in various States, its impact on financial management of irrigation works and to suggest remedial measures. Amongst the members on the Committee there were six members from the selected States also. The Committee in its Report made various recommendations of which some main recommendations are : 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 of higher level efficiency in water use and productivity, switching progressively over to volumetric water rates structure, setting up "High Powered" autonomous Boards at State level to review the policy, establish norms regarding maintenance costs, assess the actual expenditure and determine the parameters and criteria for revising water rates, mandatory review of all matters related to water pricing every five years etc. The Planning Commission has meanwhile set up a Group of Officials including from selected nine States to go into the recommendations made in the Report. 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 view on the action to be taken on various recommendations made in the Report.

Cement Plants in Rajasthan

*1581. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARRAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major, medium and mini cement plants in Rajasthan;

(b) the annual production of cement in these plants during the last three years; and

(c) the extent to which employment has been generated by these cement plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) There are 11 large cement plants in Rajasthan out of which one is not in production. In addition, there are about 82 mini cement plants.

(b) and (c). The annual production of large cement plants during the last three years is indicated in the Statement attached. The production data of mini cement plants and details of employment generated by cement plants are not maintained centrally.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF LARGE CEMENT PLANTS IN RAJASTHAN

DURING 1991-92 --- 1993-94.

(Lakh tonnes)

S.No.	Name of the Plant	Production	
		1991-92	1993-94
1.	Lakheri	3.25	3.42
2.	Birla Cement	4.32	5.00
3.	Chittor Cement	6.79	8.21
4.	Mangalam Cement	3.88	3.86
5.	Neer Shree	--	0.58
6.	J.K. Nimbahera	15.72	16.29
7.	Lakshmi Cement	6.07	5.57
8.	J.K. Udaipur Udyog	3.45	3.03
9.	Shree Cement	7.63	8.76

S.No.	Name of the Plant	Production		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
10.	Shree Ram Cement	2.26	2.29	2.52
11.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.		** Not in production **	
	Total	53.37	54.14	57.27

Loan by KVIC

*1582. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether inspite of recent liberalised loan policy of KVIC, individual entrepreneurs engaged in the production of processed fruits, under cottage sector do not get any assistance for implementing their projects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations in this regard from Kokam processing entrepreneurs of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir. KVIC has a pattern for assisting the individual entrepreneurs in setting up unit upto 3 tonnes capacity for which capital expenditure of Rs. 5,000/- and working capital of Rs. 5,000/- is provided.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Profit/Loss Making Corporations

*1583. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the capital invested, profit earned and loss suffered by each corporation under the Ministry of Industry as on March, 31, 1994 State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to issue directives to the State Governments for closing down those Corporations which are suffering loss continuously;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) There is no proposal at present in so far as PSUs under Department of Heavy Industry are concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Loss making units of Department of Heavy Industry which are sick as per sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA) have been referred to the Board for Financial and Industrial Reconstruction (BIFR) for recommending appropriate measures.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of PSU Loss (-) As on 31.03.93	Capital Invested	Profit (+) 1993-94 (Prov.)	Profit (+)	(Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	<u>ANDHRA PRADESH</u>					
	a) Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. (BHPV)		57.37	2.33		2.50
	b) Praga Tools Ltd. (PTL)		35.68	-5.17		-9.94
2.	<u>BIHAR</u>					
	a) Bharat Wagon Engg. Co. Ltd.		12.90	1.81		0.11
	b) Heavy Engineering Corpn. (HEC)		277.46	-5.17		-9.94
3.	<u>KARNATAKA</u>					
	a) Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL)		11.16	0.59		0.63
	b) H.M.T. Ltd.		488.44	-9.98		-82.00
4.	<u>MADHYA PRADESH</u>					

Sl. No.	Name of State Gross Block Loss (-)	Name of PSU Loss (-) As on 31.03.93	Capital Invested 1992-93 (Actual)	Profit (+) 1993-94 (Prov.)	Profit (+)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	a) Nepa Ltd.		112.14	-5.19	-22.51
	b) Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. (MNPL)		30.07	-16.68	-6.33
5.	MAHARASHTRA				
	a) Richardson & Cruddas 1972 Ltd. (R&C)		21.00	-15.16	-12.97
	b) National Bicycles Corp. of India Ltd. (NBCIL)		1.89	-13.58	-13.39
6.	DELHI				
	a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)		1517.00	309.00	275.00
	b) Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)		619.49	-599.94	-86.1
	c) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI)		25.03	-59.81	-66.35
	d) National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd. (NIDC)		2.08	-0.21	0.22
	e) National Small Industries Corpn. (NSIC)		44.40	1.24	--

Sl. No.	Name of State Gross Block Loss (-)	Name of PSU Loss (-) As on 31.03.93	Capital Invested 1992-93 (Actual)	Profit (+) 1993-94 (Prov.)	Profit (+)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>				
	a) Rajasthan Electronics Instru. Ltd. (REIL)	4.11	0.43	0.50	
	b) Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL)	2.08	-0.11	-0.63	
	c) Sambhar Salts Ltd. (SSL)	4.52	0.05	-0.56	
	d) Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (ILK)	48.25	-11.60	-15.26	
8.	<u>TAMILNADU</u>				
	a) Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. (HPF)	61.66	-77.87	-69.55	
9.	<u>UTTAR PRADESH</u>				
	a) Triveni Structurals Ltd. (TSL)	15.32	-16.37	-16.31	
	b) Scooters India Ltd. (SIL)	26.37	-60.91	-74.00	
	c) Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. (BPCL)	33.07	-14.24	-9.25	

Sl. No.	Name of State Gross Block Loss (-)	Name of PSU Loss (-) As on 31.03.93	Capital Invested 1992-93 (Actual)	Profit (+) 1993-94 (Prov.)	Profit (+)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	h) Reyrolleburn Ltd. (RBL)	0.58	-0.84	-0.64	
	i) Bharat Process & Mech. Engg. Ltd. (BPME)	2.64	-9.81	-10.82	
	j) Jessop & Co. Ltd. (JESSOP)	47.56	-9.72	-11.97	
	k) Braithwaits & Co. Ltd. (BRAITHWAITE)	18.90	-1.65	-8.70	
	l) Weighbird (I) Ltd. (WIL)	0.73	-1.30	-1.27	
	m) Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd. (LAGANJUTE)	3.03	-0.24	0.11	
	n) BBJ Construction Co. Ltd. (BBJ)	5.33	3.16	1.94	
	o) Bridge & Roof Company Ltd. (BRC)	29.97	2.60	3.60	
	p) Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. (MAMC)	55.54	-71.81	-71.09	
	q) Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd. (CCIL)	2.56	-30.47	-35.74	
	r) Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd. (HPC)	579.46	-51.33	-79.63	

Sl. No.	Name of State Gross Block Loss (-)	Name of PSU Loss (-) As on 31.03.93	Capital Invested 1992-93 (Actual)	Profit (+) 1993-94 (Prov.)	Profit (+)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.	s) Hooghly Printing Ltd. (HOOGHLY PRINTING)	0.71	0.08	0.01	
	t) Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL)	19.12	-25.48	-30.08	
	NAGALAND				
	a) Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. (NPPC)	74.44	-23.73	-6.50	
12.	KERALA				
	a) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (HNL)	171.66	-39.81	41.58	

[English]

**Development of Non-Forest
Wasteland**

*1584. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose
to institute a national award for recognition
to the outstanding work done by an indi-
vidual or institution in the area of develop-
ment of non-forest wasteland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the guidelines adopted and norms
fixed by the Government to select individual
or institution for the above award?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF WESTELAND DEVEL-
OPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH) : (a)
and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Waste-
lands Development has instituted an Award,
namely, the Rajiv Gandhi Parti Shrami Mitra
Award to accord recognition to those who
do commendable work in the area of devel-
opment of non-forest wastelands. Two
awards of Rs. 50,000 each alongwith me-
dallions and citations would be given to
persons/institutions of the following catego-
ries :

- i). Government agencies;
- ii) Corporate agencies;
- iii) Voluntary agencies;
- iv) Panchayati Raj institutions;
- v) Educational institutions;

vi) Individual farmers;

vii) Individuals representing
Corporations/NGOs/Government
agencies;

viii) Mined areas and Mined spoils;

(c) The criteria for selection would be
the work done on non-forest wastelands in
the following areas :

- establishing people's nurseries;
- tree planting on wastelands;
- awareness raising, motivation and
extension work;
- involving the rural poor/tribals/
cooperatives in afforestation, tree
planting, wastelands
development;
- setting up of grassroot level
institutions like Tree Growers
Cooperatives;
- social fencing of community
woodlots and pasture lands;
- working in specially difficult areas
and difficult agro-climatic zones;
- land based activities like
pisciculture, horticulture, agro-
forestry on non-forest
wastelands.

**Conference on Management
of Cost**

*1585. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a national conference on management of cost, efficiency and quality in construction has recommended the need to create a standard contract document in a bid to manage construction projects efficiently and to weed out corruption in mega projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The national conference on management of cost, efficiency and quality in construction was organised by National Institute of Construction Management and Research, in collaboration with Planning Commission on July 6-8, 1994. The recommendations of the conference have not been received.

(b) Do not arise.

Drought Prone Area in Andhra Pradesh

*1586. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large-scale drought condition prevails in various districts of State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the schemes formulated by the Government to meet the situation; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government in this regard under DPAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). In Andhra Pradesh, 69 blocks under 8 districts viz. Anantapur, Chittur, Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Prakasam and Rangareddy have been identified as drought prone areas for the purpose of coverage under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). During 1993-94, certain parts of 12 districts namely Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Anantapur, Mehaboobnagar, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Krishna have been declared drought affected by the State Government.

(c) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was launched in the year 1973-74 with the objectives to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources though integrated development of the natural resource base of the area and to achieve ultimately the drought proofing of the drought prone areas. The relief measures in drought hit areas are being undertaken by utilising the funds available under Calamity Relief Fund.

(d) D.P.A.P. is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the funds for which are shared equally between the Centre and the States. An amount of Rs.22213.82 lakhs, including the State share, have been allocated under DPAP since 5th plan to 1993-94. The total allocation for 1994-95 is Rs. 1993.00 lakhs for Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

Small Power Projects in Gujarat

*1587. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the

Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made by the Union Government to Gujarat for setting up of small power projects during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) the amount earmarked by the Planning Commission for the execution of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no small power project (capacity above 2 MW and upto 15 MW) under construction in the State of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds to Uttar Pradesh for Small Scale Industries

*1588. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allocate more funds to Uttar Pradesh for the development of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount allocated for this purpose during the Eight Five Year Plan is less *vis-a-vis* Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is no spe-

cific proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for allocation of more funds for the development of Small Scale Industries.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Eighth Plan outlay for Village and Small Scale Industries Sector of Uttar Pradesh is Rs.261.20 crores which is higher than the 7th plan outlay of Rs.171.59 crores.

[English]

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

*1589. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the turn-over and the net profits earned by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the targets set for 1994-95;

(b) the foreign exchange earnings during the period;

(c) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Limited has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with his Ministry for the year 1994-95; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b): The turnover, profit/loss and foreign exchange earnings of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd, during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and

the targets for 1994-95 are as under:

(Fig. in Rs./lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Net profit/loss</i>	<i>Foreign exchange earnings</i>
1991-92	7185.51	(-) 626.22	73.49
1992-93	8254.14	(+) 44.14	423.70
1993-94	10901.39	(+) 200.30	693.17
1994-95 (provisional)	11433.38	(+) 77.00 (provisional)	860.00

(c) : Yes, Sir.

(d) The main targets set for the year 1994-95 in the MOU are as under:-

- (i) Production : 28,175 MT/KL
- (ii) Domestic Sale : 10582 (Rs. in lakhs)
- (iii) Net Foreign Exchange earning : Rs.486 lakhs (Approx 1.55 M.US)
- (iv) Gross Margin : 873 lakhs
- (v) Net profit to capital employed : (+) 0.81%

Small and Medium Industries

*1590. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM;
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHILIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

(b) whether the Government have prepared any scheme to give latest technical knowhow to these industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which small and medium scale industries have been benefited under the New Industries; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The growth rate of these industries have shown upward trend. Exports from the small industries sector have gone up and the new policies have promoted quality and efficiency in the sector.

(b) and (c) Programmes on total quality management and ISO-9000 Certification system are conducted. Entrepreneurship and skills development programmes are sponsored and organised. Technical support is provided through Tool Rooms, Product-cum-process Development Centres and the Small Industries Service Institutes.

Functioning of HUDCO

- *1592. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
- SHRI TARA SINGH :
- SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
- SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
- SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have received a series of representations/complaints about the alleged financial irregularities ;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether the Government propose to probe these irregularities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the measures proposed to tone up the functioning of HUDCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e): Comptroller and Auditor General of India received a notice from the Lawyer's Forum for Civil Liberties,

on the 8th June, 1994, regarding statutory audit report of Housing and Urban Development Corporation for 1992-93. However, before receipt of the notice from the Forum, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had finalised his comments and review of the accounts of the Company for 1992-93. In his report, the C&AG has adversely commented on the inaccuracies in the statutory auditor's reports. C&AG did not, consider it necessary to send a reply to the Forum.

In addition, some anonymous complaints/references are received and the allegation made are examined and appropriate action is taken by HUDCO wherever required. In one such case, CBI has registered a case against one of the officers for possessing disproportionate assets.

(f) In order to strengthen the vigilance machinery of HUDCO, Government of India recently appointed an officer on deputation as Chief-Vigilance Officer reporting directly to Chairman and Managing Director, HUDCO.

[Translation]

Raw Material for Fertilizers

*1593. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether raw material is mostly imported for manufacturing chemical fertilizers in the country;
- (b) if so, the percentage of raw material being imported at present; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Govern-

ment so far to encourage its production?

Sahara' dated June 23,1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government?

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) : Generally there is no import of raw materials for nitrogenous fertilizers. For phosphatic fertilizers, about 95% of the country's requirements of raw materials are imported. The entire requirement of potash is met through imports as there is no known and viable source of this nutrient in the country.

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) The following steps have been taken for increased availability of raw materials through indigenous sources :

(b) and (c) : Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that functions, rallies, circus, etc. are organised in the ground opposite Red Fort. The ground is controlled and maintained by the Ministry of Defence. As and when any function/rally is organised, the sanitation work is assigned to the MCD and the same is attended to properly. The car parking in the area is an authorised parking and it is maintained by MCD. Pilgrim buses are regulated by the traffic police. As and when any encroachment is detected, prompt action for its removal is taken by the MCD. All types of encroachment/kiosks from the site were last removed by the MCD on 9.7.94.

(i) The project approved by the Government for setting up of a new 900 TPD Ammonia plant at a cost of about Rs. 618 crores by M/s. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) at Cochin, is under implementation

(ii) A scheme of incentives on use of indigenous rock phosphate and iron pyrites is being implemented since February,1993.

[English]

French Planning

*1595. SHRI J. LABULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D.VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Unauthorised Encroachment around Red Fort

*1594. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding unauthorised encroachment around Red Fort as reported in the 'Rashtriya

(a) whether French Planning is emerging as a strong alternative to the current planning model in India after the introduc-

tion of economic liberalisation and market economy in the country;

(b) if so, the perspective plan prepared in this regard; and

(c) the details of examination made by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission convened a meeting of economists on 23.5.1994 to discuss the role and shape of planning in the context of economic reform. A discussion paper on the Indian planning process and an agenda for its reorientation, prepared in the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission was one of the background papers circulated in this meeting. A note on French Planning was also annexed to this paper as background material to facilitate discussion.

Report of the Austerity Committee

*1596. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received the report of the Austerity Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Austerity Committee has recommended a drastic cut in non-plan expenditure; and

(d) if so, the steps Planning Commission propose to take to implement the recommendations of the Austerity Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMED IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) : A summary of the recommendations of the N.D.C. Committee on Austerity is attached as statement. Among other recommendations, the Committee has highlighted the need to reduce the Non-Plan expenditure. The Report of the Committee was considered in meetings of the National Development Council on 5th April, 1993 and 18th September, 1993. Pursuant to these discussions Chief Ministers/Governors/Lt. Governors of States/Union Territories have been apprised of the recommendations of the Committee in meetings the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission had with them. The need to bring down Non-plan expenditure has been impressed upon them in these meetings.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the NDC Committee on Austerity

The Eighth Plan envisages a total public sector outlay of Rs. 434.100 crores in 1991-92 prices. The outlay of the State has been fixed at Rs. 179.985 crores. In 1991-92 latest estimates show that the balance from current revenue of State alone was (-) Rs.2.940 crores. A substantial improvement in BCR amounting to almost an annual average of Rs.7,000 crores for the Centre and States taken together in the Eighth Plan is required. This will be possible only if determined efforts are made by the Centre and States have to work together and it is necessary to ensure that the policies pursued by the Centre do not in any way come in the way of the States either raising the necessary resources or cutting their expenditures. In this context, particulars refer-

ence must be made to the need for pursuing same policies by the Centre and the States on the revision of pay scales and D.A. The Special Category States in view of their special financial and other problems may not be able to fulfil strictly all the recommendations of the Committee. However, they should abide by the spirit of the recommendations of the Committee which are given below:-

(1) There is a paramount need to bring down the ratio of non-Plan revenue expenditure to total revenues of States. From the base year all states should bring down this ratio on an average by 5 percentage points during the Eighth Plan period. Such a reduction is implicit in the plan size of States already agreed to with the Planning Commission Special Category States which have been recently formed may however bring down this ratio by atleast 3 percentage points.

(2) The Budget Estimates of the States should provide separate statements on Ministry/Department-wise staff strength and expenditure on salaries and allowances on the pattern of the Union Budget. The ratio of pay and allowances to total non-plan expenditure should also be indicated. There should be no general expansion in employment in the Government sector in the Eighth Plan period.

(3) For a period of one year there should be no further release of additional D.A. both at the Centre and in States. The initiative in this regard must be taken by the Centre since the State Governments follow the Central pattern. This policy relating to D.A. should also cover public sector undertakings as well as organised private sector. There should be no pay revision in Government during this period. All these steps must be linked to a national wage and income

(including dividend) policy. Such extraordinary steps are necessary to bring the fiscal system back to balance. At the end of the year the position can be reviewed. There should also be an examination of the D.A. formula that is currently in operation. No bonus should be paid to Government servants. There should be no encashment of surrendered earned leave except at the time of superannuation. Leave travel concessions other than home travels also should be discontinued.

(4) A review of the scale content and rationale of subsidies must be undertaken in order to reduce their overall level. Besides revamping the public distribution system user charges must be raised in the case of electricity tariffs, irrigation rates, bus fares and tuition fees for higher education.

In the case of public distribution system higher income brackets such as income tax payers should be excluded from its purview. In the rural areas, only small and marginal farmers and landless labourers should be entitled.

In the case of higher education that is education above higher secondary level fees should be revised but concessions can be offered based on economic criteria some additional concessions can however be offered in relation to higher education for women.

(5) In the case of public sector enterprises which are commercial and manufacturing in character no budgetary support should be provided in the form of subsidies or to make up losses.

(6) It is necessary to simplify the existing sales tax structure by classifying them into 3 or 4 homogeneous groups and by eliminating numerous concessions and exemptions.

(7) *Ad-valorem* duties should be adopted wherever it is feasible.

(8) Sales tax rate should be uniform on a national basis. Concessions and incentives offered to attract trade and industry should also be uniform and exceptions may however be made in the case of extremely industrially backward areas.

(9) More resources should be raised through land revenues and cess. Revision of rates should be undertaken particularly by States where no revision has been made in the recent period. The small and marginal farmers may however be exempted from such a levy.

(10) Draft guidelines should be formulated and the necessary enabling legislation should be introduced in the Parliament in respect of consignment tax preferably within three months but not exceeding six months.

(11) As a measure of raising resources for the expansion and modernisation of the public sector. A selective scheme of disinvestment of shares in respect of public sector undertakings should be adopted by the State Governments.

(12) In order to reduce subsidy in the irrigation sector in regard to supply of water it is necessary to raise water rates periodically to cover adequately the maintenance costs. Efforts also should be made to make optimum use of water resources and collect dues regularly from the consumers.

(13) In the case of State Electricity Boards efforts should be made to realise a 3 percent return on net worth by suitable

tariff adjustments economy in administration and by proper maintenance of plant and machinery. A minimum tariff of 50 paise per unit for the use of energy in the agricultural sector as agreed to at the Power Ministers Conference should be implemented immediately. A collective action by all States in this regard is required.

(14) It is necessary that the State Transport Corporations are put on a sound economic footing and, therefore, a 5 percent return should be aimed at which can be achieved through appropriate tariff revisions better fleet utilisation and reduction in administrative expenditure.

(15) Loans given to States against net collections of small savings should be treated as loans in perpetuity. *

(16) The interest rate charged from the States on DDA loan may be revised taking into account the very low interest rate charged on these loans by the World Bank and the likely burden on the Centre due to depreciation in exchange rate.

(17) Incentives in the form of additional financial flows should be provided to those States which show better fiscal efficiency and management.

Conversion of Leasehold Residential Property Into Freehold

*1597. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for conversion of leasehold property into freehold are pending finalisation and since when;

* Dr. Bangaraiyan felt that this is an issue that should be examined by the Finance Commission.

(b) the reasons for delay in disposal of these applications;

(c) whether the Government have raised the fee for conversion of leasehold into freehold;

(d) if so, the reasons and justification thereof; and

(e) the last date of such conversion at old rates of conversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) (a) to (e) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Trysem in Andhra Pradesh

*1598. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the TRYSEM programme in Andhra Pradesh in the Eighth Plan Period;

(b) whether any review of the programme has been made: and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken to further strengthen the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) 39090 rural youth were trained under TRYSEM from April, 1992 to May, 1994 in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Besides review through monthly and yearly progress reports, evaluation of the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was carried out during June to Aug., 1993 under the Concurrent Evaluation Survey through reputed independent organisations. The main findings of this evaluation were that more than three fourth of beneficiaries of TRYSEM are satisfied with the training received. About 55% of the trainees got self or wage employment. Lacunae in the programme pointed out were lack of proper linkages with credit, lack of infrastructure etc. The measures adopted by the Government to ensure achievement of targets include:

- (i) Improvement in the selection of the candidates for TRYSEM Training.
- (ii) Review of the period of training and design of the training programme.
- (iii) Strengthening of the infrastructure facilities under TRYSEM.
- (iv) Stressing better linkage with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
- v) Strong monitoring mechanism.
- vi) Improving the quantum of assistance to the trainees and training institutions.

[Translation]

Khadi Gramodyog Boards

*1599. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Khadi Gramodyog Boards are in crisis and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken to overcome their crisis?

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) Government of India has no information about State K.V.I. Boards facing any crisis. However, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Bombay informed that the Bihar State KVI Board is Non-functional for the last two years. The reason for this is that Plan fund allocated to them by KVIC have been mis-utilised by the Board for the purpose of meeting their establishment expenditure, because of which KVIC have no alternative other than stopping further funding to the Board till the diversions are restored. It may be mentioned that the Board is under the administrative control of Bihar State Government and it is the responsibility of the State Government to allocate funds for meeting the establishment expenditure of the Board.

The matter has been taken up with the State Government at the highest level both by KVIC and the Central Government. The State Government has assured that funds will be released shortly for paying the salary arrears of the Board's employees as well as for restoring the diversions made earlier.

Gene Banks

*1600 SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up three National "Gene Banks" for

herbs and fragrant plants; and

(b) if so, the sites selected therefor and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

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. During 1993-94, the Government of India through the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology have set up three national gene banks, to conserve the medicinal and aromatic plants in the country. These gene banks are located at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi; Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow; and Tropical Botanical Garden & Research Institute (TBGRI), Trivandrum respectively. The gene bank of TBGRI would concentrate its activity in peninsular India. The NBPGR and CIMAP banks would, between them cover the other biogeographic regions of the country. All the three gene banks are being equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure including seed and field banks, tissue culture repository and cryobank.

[English]

Burn Standard Co. Limited

*1601. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item

captioned "Burn Standards: Decline in non-railway jobs affecting profitability" appeared in the 'Financial Express' New Delhi dated the July 12, 1994;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the measures taken by the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited for proper planning, upgradation of technology and incorporation of new process line for diversification by the Burn Standard's Howrah unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The main issues brought out therein relate to decline in percentage of non-railway jobs at the Howrah unit of Burn Standard Company Ltd. The Howrah unit is basically a wagon building unit. Therefore, any sudden diversification into a new product range is not easy. Burn Standard Co. Ltd. and BBUNL have identified diversification avenues which need sizeable capital investment.

[*Translation*]

Gas based Power Projects in Gujarat

1602. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has cleared gas based power projects in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity of the projects in megawatt and the estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether the work has since been started on these projects; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Legal Aid Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

*1603. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited from Legal-Aid-Scheme in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether the funds provided to Uttar Pradesh under this scheme during the year 1992-93 have not been fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) 4,51,714 persons in 1992-93 and 5,91,834 persons in 1993-94 respectively have benefited the Legal Aid Schemes in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Leasing out of Surplus Land

*1604. SHRI SHATARAM POTDUKHE:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to lease-out surplus Government land available with the various ministries of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the norms laid down by the Government in this regard?

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

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

Bulk Drug Industry

*1605 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a seminar on "Bulk Drug Industry - Emerging Global Challenge" was held at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the participants in the seminar; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held in the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Bulk Drug Manufacturers' Association organised a seminar on "Bulk Drug Industry - Emerging Global Challenges" on the 6th June, 1994 at New Delhi which was attended by the representatives of the drug industry. Representatives of the Government were also invitees to the seminar. Various aspects relating to the future growth and development of the bulk drug industry were discussed in the seminar.

[Translation]

Import of Items

*1606. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have imported such items which are being manufactured by public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to purchase these items from public sector undertakings instead of importing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) Information in this regard will need to be collected from all the Ministries/Departments of the Government. The time and effort required to do so will not be commensurate with the benefit that is likely to accrue from

required to do so will not be commensurate with the benefit that is likely to accrue from such information.

(c) In respect of purchase by Government, Central Public Sector Undertakings enjoy purchase preference.

[English]

Use of DDA Flats for Commercial Purposes.

*1607. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA flats in various localities of Delhi are being used for commercial purposes as reported in the Hindi daily 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated May 10, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; -

(c) the impact of such conversion on commercial centres of DDA and on civic amenities provided in residential areas;

(d) the number of such cases detected during each of the last three years; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) DDA has reported that 558 cases have been noticed during the last three years in the said localities.

(c) Mis-use of residential premises into commercial influences the disposal of commercial centres and burdens civic amenities.

(d) Year-wise number of cases detected during the last three years in the aforesaid colonies are as under :

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Total
24	230	304	558

(e) Show cause notices for mis-use have been issued in all the aforesaid cases. In 71 cases, show cause notices for cancellation of allotment have been issued. In six cases, the premises have been sealed.

Drinking Water Projects

*1608. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government periodically review the drinking water projects all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to tone up the functioning of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIJIBHAI PATEL) : (a) and (b) Drinking water supply are monitored through the following :

- Monthly Progress reports
- Quarterly Progress reports
- Annual Progress reports
- Field Visits
- Review meetings at the level of Secretaries and Chief Engineers

- Independent evaluation

- Surveys

(c) Steps taken are :

(i) Effective monitoring Programme Monitoring System has been reviewed to know details upto habitation level.

(ii) Outlay has been increased from Rs. 1206.72 crore in VII plan to Rs. 5100 crore in VIII Five Year Plan.

(iii) Research & Development relevant to the sector need have been given adequate emphasis.

Production of Fertilizers

*1609. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have announced various types of concessions incentives to increase the indigenous production of fertilizers in 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the production of fertilizers during 1993-94 *vis-a-vis* 1992-93;

(d) the quantity of fertilizers likely to be utilised/consumed during 1993-94;

(e) the percentage of indigenously produced fertilizers and imported fertilizers separately which contributed to meet this demand; and

(f) whether the Government propose to provide more subsidy in 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93 and if so, to what extent?

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). Apart from the measures to bring down the cost of production, like abolition of customs duty on capital goods for setting up/modernisation of fertilizer plants, abolition of customs duty on phosphoric acid, reduction in railway freight on phosphatic fertilizers and their raw materials etc., the special concession of Rs.1000/- per tonne on the sale of DAP and proportionate concession in respect of complex fertilizers was restricted to the indigenous production only to enable the industry to compete with the cheaper imports.

(c) There was a production of 90.47 lakh tonnes (provisional) of fertilizer nutrients during 1993-94 compared to 97.36 lakh tonnes of fertilizer nutrients produced during 1992-93.

(d) and (e) Details of nutrient-wise consumption (estimated), production and import of fertilizers during 1993-94 are as under :

(In lakh tonnes)

<i>Nutrient</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Import</i>
Nitrogen	89.86	72.31	15.64
Phosphate	28.84	18.16	7.22
Potash	9.62		8.80

Note : (There is no production of potash as the country does not have any known and commercially exploitable reserves of potash).

(f) The subsidy payments during 1993-94 were less as compared to 1992-93, mainly because phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were also covered under the subsidy scheme for part of the year 1992-93.

Shrinking of Dal Lake in Kashmir

*1610. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dal Lake in Kashmir has shrunk further by 20% since 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measure taken/being taken to check its further shrinking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) and (b). It has been reported by J&K Government that no discernible shrinkage of Dal Lake has been noticed during the past four years, except that 643 encroachments have taken place by way of construction of structures in and around Dal Lake since the year 1989.

(c) The J&K Government also reports that the encroachments which have taken place so far within the defined boundaries of

the lake are being removed in a phased manner through a task force headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir. Out of 1719 encroachments so far (including 643 beyond 1989) 48 encroachments have been removed during the current year. Apart from above, measures have been taken to check further growth of encroachments by restricting the movement of building material within the lake.

[*Translation*]

Voluntary Retirement Scheme

*1611. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of special facility/assistance provided to Central Government employees who are retired after completion of 20 years or more than 20 years continuous service under Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide some more facilities to make it more popular ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) A government servant who opts to retire voluntarily under the appropriate service rule is entitled to a weightage of upto 5 years in qualifying service, subject to the condition that the total qualifying service does not exceed 33 years and it does not take the official beyond the date of superannuation.

(b) to (d) The existing provisions in the service rules are considered appropriate and no modification is contemplated.

[English]

Studies and Research in Law

*1612. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to promote studies and research in matters of Law ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Government sanctions regular grant-in-aid to the following institutions which are engaged in research in matters of law :

1. The Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
2. The Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi.
- (c) A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to the

Indian Law Institute and Rs. 7.50 lakhs to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies were sanctioned during the year 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs to the Indian Law Institute and Rs. 7.50 lakhs to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies were sanctioned during the Year 1993-94.

[Translation]

Training to Judicial Officers

*1613. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a National Academy in Gujarat to impart training to judicial officers;

(b) if so, the present position of this proposal ;

(c) whether any amount has been allocated for this purpose during 1993-94 ; 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) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Demolition of Jhuggis

*1614. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI : Will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently launched any campaign for demoli-

tion of Jhuggis and Jhopris in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of Jhuggis and Jhopris demolished under the above campaign ;

(c) whether the Government have provided any alternative place to the Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers ;

(d) if so, the number of such families to whom alternative places have been provided and the locations thereof ; and

(e) 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) to (e) removal of en-

croachment and unauthorised construction is an on-going process. Action to remove such encroachments/structures is taken from time to time under the provisions of the relevant Acts by the concerned land owning agencies with the help of police. However, jhuggi-jhopri clusters on identified priority sites and which were in existence in January, 1990 are to be taken up for relocation to alternative sites on the request of the land owning agencies according to the approved guidelines. The jhuggis which have come up on public land after January, 1990 are removed according to the procedures by the land owning agencies as and when they are detected. No alternative arrangements are made in such cases. Details of the J. J. Clusters, number of jhuggis shifted and the place/location where shifted by Slum Wing of Municipal Corporation of Delhi is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of JJ Cluster	No. of Jhuggies shifted	Place/Location where shifted
1.	Sanjay Gandhi Camp, (Nigerian Embassy site), Chanakya Puri	900	Sehyog Vihar, Pappankala
2.	Tilak Vihar, (Riot Victims)	670	Rohini Sec. XVI Pocket - J
3.	JJ Cluster Mansarovar Garden, B-Block, New Delhi	132	Sehyog Vihar
4.	Sanjay Gandhi Camp (Iraq) Chanakyapuri	567	Pocket-IV, Bindapur
5.	JJ Cluster, G.B. Pant Hospital Complex	55	-do-
6.	JJ Cluster at the site of Andaman & Nicobar Guest House, Chankayapuri	12	-do-
7.	JJ Cluster civic Centre, Minto Road.	174	-do-
8.	JJ Cluster Nehru Camp, Chanakyapuri	110	-do-
9.	JJ Cluster Wazirpur	183	-do-
10.	JJ Cluster Feroz Shah Road	46	Sec. I Pappankala
11.	JJ Cluster Pt. Pant Marg.	50	-do-

S.No.	Name of JJ Cluster	No. of Jhuggies shifted	Place/Location where shifted
12.	JJ Cluster Harish Chandra Mathur Lane	100	-do-
13.	Dhobi Ghat No. 4, Talkatora Road	132	-do-
14.	Dhobi Ghat No. 5, Talkatora Road	206	-do-
15.	JJ Cluster, R.O.B., Okhla	25	-do-

Judges in High Courts

*1615. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the location of the benches of various high courts in the country and the estimated population served by each high court and each bench thereof as well as the number of judges in each ;

(b) whether the establishment of more benches is under consideration of the Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the Government in consultation with the Supreme Court have prescribed any criteria for the establishment of such benches ;

(e) if so, the criteria thereof; and

(f) the recommendations and suggestions made in this regard by the Law Commission or any other commission appointed for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ)

: (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) In its report submitted to the Government on 30.4.85 the Jaswant Singh Commission suggested the broad principles and criteria to be followed while deciding the question of expediency and desirability of establishment of a bench of a High Court

away from the principal seat and the factors to be kept in view in selecting the venue of the said bench. The report of the Commission was placed in the Parliament Library on 15.10.86 and was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 20.4.87 and 21.4.87 respectively, which may be referred to. The question of opening a High Court Bench is considered by the Central Government in the light of these principles and criteria as and when a proposal is received from the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

Patent on Cotton Seed

*1616. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering revoking of patent on genetically-engineered cotton-seed granted to the US agro chemical giant Agra-Cetus Inc;

(b) if so, the details thereof and implementation of the same under GATT ;

(c) the option open to the Government and the action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the implications thereof on farming community in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). Government has received a representation for revoking the patent granted by the Patent Office to Agra-Cetus Inc. of USA relating to a 'Method of Producing Transformed Cotton Cells by tissue culture'. It has been

alleged that the said patent is grossly prejudicial to the farmers and public at large and as such is contrary to the overall state interest.

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

Delling of Land

1617. SHRI SHARAD DIGHEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to the Union Government to provide exemption under the Agricultural Land Capping Act to the land proposed to be used for horticulture purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A proposal was received from the Government of Maharashtra which envisaged permitting an individual of a firm, trust, company of cooperative society for the purpose of cultivation of horticulture produce or the Agro Processing unit to hold beyond ceiling limits cultivable land on lease from the farmer/s for a period not exceeding 35 years or uncultivable land viz. wasteland, fallow land, khajan or khar land on ownership or on lease from a farmer or both combined.

(c) The State Government has been advised to reconsider their proposal in the light of the guidelines on ceiling on Agricultural Holdings drawn up on the basis of the conclusions arrived at in the Chief Ministers Conference held in July, 1972.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the employees of the Food Corporation of India are in *dharna* before the Office of the Food Corporation of India, Connaught Place, New Delhi for the last several days. Their demands are equal-pay-for-equal-work and also abolition of contract system, particularly, where the work is of a permanent nature. The godowns which are in operation for 240 days in a year and the workers who are working in those godown should be made permanent and they should also be given equal status and benefits. Of course, the Supreme Court judgement is there in support of these workers but in spite of that, again, there are some discriminations in implementing the judgement.

In Orissa, there is one godown of Food Corporation of India at Bali Jori near Jharsuguda. The capacity of this Godown is 25,000 tonnes. But the godown which have been constructed later on and which are of smaller capacity, their workers have been made permanent, but not the workers who are working in Bali Jori. Therefore, there is a lot of discontentment among these workers.

I would request the hon. Minister, Mr. Kalp Nath Rai, — he is fortunately present here — through you, that the Supreme Court judgement should be implemented rationally and it should also be made applicable

to the workers who are working in Bali Jori.

Since a countrywide *dharna* is going on, I would like to have a response from the hon. Minister who is present here.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Minister responding? I will leave it to the Minister.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): The Government is considering the issue raised by the hon. Member. Its solution will be found out in future.

SHRI RAMSARAN YADAV (Khagaria): Many people are being killed in my constituency. Please allow for two minutes to speak on this issue. In my Khagaria Constituency a series of murders is going on unabatedly. Forty four murders have been recorded in police record. But I know that hundred of people were killed there. Moreover, the incidents of brigandage, dacoity and kidnapping are increasing. There is no Government worth the name there. The police have become merely a silent spectator. The Government should think over it and rescue Bihar.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): 28 members of a family have been murdered. At least the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should deliver a statement on it.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ours is a border area where this incident has occurred. 3 persons were massacred at Baldaur. The administration had full information prior to the incident took place. But now it is denying. They had given it in writing that they might be attacked, inspite of it the adminis-

tration did not take any security arrangement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the same position is in Koshi Commissionary. Purnea district has also the same fate. The people had demanded there that action should be taken for their security, but it seems that the law that is passed here, is not being implemented in public interest. I, therefore, demand that the Bihar Government should be dismissed at once so that elections should be held there and the activities of public welfare may be started. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. He should reply.

SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the police record. 44 persons were murdered under four police stations namely Alante, Chautham, Gogri and Beldaur in Khagaria district. Since there is no Government worth its name, therefore, the present Government should be dismissed. Through you I demand the Government should be dismissed. Through you I demand the Government to make a statement on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: To dismiss the Government is a different issue. But the House seeks information from the Government about those murders.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): In Delhi kidnapping of school children has created a great scare in the public. It has become just like a nightmare. In Delhi every parent is now viewing this with great suspicion and concern. We have not been able to find out the real source behind this. It appears that it is being resorted to not for money alone but for other cause because in many cases no money has been asked for.

No person or no organisation has come forward stating that they are behind this.

12.08 hrs

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER *in the Chair*

I think this is a matter which should be taken up very seriously. The law and order function is with the Home Ministry I think that a statement should come from the Minister. It is very important because this is something which is going on now for quite a long time. In total, 10-12 small children have been kidnapped and they have been able to identify the culprit only in one or two cases. In one of the cases the culprit was the cousin of the child kidnapped but in other cases the real culprits had not been caught and the real reason behind kidnapping is also not yet known. I would suggest that a special cell should be set up for this purpose so that speedy action can be taken. I would say that a response should come from the Government because this is a matter which concerns everybody.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, it is a very serious issue.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got a lot of time. All of you can speak one by one.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): As pointed out by Shri Thomas, it is a very serious matter which concerns all sections of the society.

Regularly children were taken away by some people in the capital of India. In Kerala, one Thomas from the Idukki Parliamentary constituency was taken away recently. His parents had lodged a complaint with the police. After that nothing has happened.

Three days have already passed.

The Government should take serious steps in this matter because in Delhi schools thousands of children are studying. There is no adequate security also. Some unscrupulous elements are trying to take away children from these schools.

Some of them are killed; some of them are used for some other purposes. The Government should come forward with a statement what they have done in this matter. Adequate security in all the schools in Delhi is very necessary.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (Mavelikara): I strongly support the matter raised by Shri P.C. Thomas and Shri Ramesh Chennithala. The Government should come forward with an action plan and a statement. More than a dozen children are already taken away and nobody knows about them. Even after lodging a complaint with the police, the people are feeling that the police is not taking any action. I do not know what is happening in Delhi, which is a National Capital. If in the National Capital, people do not get protection, especially our children, if their life is not safe, what is going to happen to this country?

I again say let the Home Minister come forward with a statement and inform this House about the position in each case of kidnapping. We would like to know what is the Government doing in this matter?

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): This is a very important issue. The chair should direct the Government to come forward with a statement.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): The children are on the streets. We

want the reaction of the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious issue. So many children have been kidnapped from their schools and such incidents are happening all over the country. A child was also kidnapped from Shimla Himachal Pradesh who was recovered from Chandigarh. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to make a statement in this respect. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I shall request the Home Minister to make a statement on this matter.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Let this statement be followed by Half-An-Hour Discussion in this House. The menace is getting out of hands. The people are becoming panicky. The House must pay serious attention to it. There must be a serious discussion on what is happening to the children in Delhi?

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: The lift irrigation schemes in Maharashtra were started about 10-15 years ago. NABARD had sanctioned them loans at the rate of 10 per cent.

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular saying that now the rate of interest of 15.5 per cent will be charged from the back date. So, all the lift irrigation schemes which were started on a cooperative basis are likely to collapse.

These schemes are being supported by sugar-cane growers. As a result, the production of sugar-cane will go down.

I earnestly request the Government to take necessary steps and instruct the RBI not to charge the revised rate of interest from the back date so that the lift irrigation schemes in Maharashtra will survive; and we will cater to the water supply to all the sugar-cane growers in Maharashtra.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): I would like to draw the attention of the House through you to a very serious incident which occurred in North-East recently.

About Rs. 14-20 lakh worth of currency notes were recovered by police on the 6th July from certain people. After investigation, the police has been able to establish links all over Assam with those people who are making fake currency notes.

Now the information that has come out in the Press and other agencies is that there is a huge gang of people who have been engaged in the manufacture of these fake currency notes, most of them of the denomination of Rs. 50/-. It is a matter of surprise, that recently some of my friends in Delhi have shown me some such fake currency notes which are very similar to the genuine ones. There is a strong possibility that these fake currency note operators have some connections in the North-East and also with the extremists. They are probably operating in league with them. If these notes find their way into the markets and cities like Delhi and Calcutta it may create a havoc in the economy of the country.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the matter. In fact, I have personally mentioned this to him and even handed over one such note to him.

I also request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on the recovery of fake currency notes and to come to the House with a full report on the matter.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): We would like to align with the Treasury Benches in expressing our concern about the panic of the parents of the school going children in the capital. In this respect, I would like to refer to what has been happening in the North-Eastern States, particularly in Manipur also. There have been so many grievances suffered by the parents of the school-going children that there were reports of kidnapping and so on. So, when the hon. Home Minister makes a statement, I would like to urge upon him, to cover the difficulties faced by the parents of the school-going children in the North-Eastern States also. That is all I want to say.

[*Translation*]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, particularly through you I would like to submit that today all Opposition Members have walked out but I would like to ask certain questions. Yesterday also I wanted to ask the same questions. There is a private company named Imfort Agro Finance Company Ltd. in Rajasthan which robbed nearly 60 to 70 crore rupees from the people in conspiratorial alliance with the State Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about 202 branches of the said company have been opened all over Rajasthan which have got the direct support from the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Rajasthan and the State Government. The Department of the PRO of the State Government had published so many advertisements for the publicity of the company. The kingpin of this company Shri Rathaur had openly stated

that the State Government had 49 per cent partnership in this company. The advertisements bearing the photograph of the Chief Minister were printed on behalf of the 202 units of the company and farmers were robbed by telling them that they will be given loan for equipments on lower rate of interest. At first margin money was taken from them and thus about 30-40 crore rupees was collected from them.

On the other hand high-sounding advertisements were published for the recruitment of local youth in 202 units. Under these advertisements people were robbed on the pretext of their recruitment for the posts of Manager, Branch Manager, Deputy Branch Manager, Clerk, Field Officer, Security Guards and Office Assistants in those units.

According to reports lodged by people at different places they paid from Rs. 10 thousand to Rs. 60 thousand for their recruitment. In spite of it, the officers and staff were not paid their salary on this pretext that they did not achieve their targets. For example, the target fixed for the Branch Manager was to sell equity share of Rs. 5 lakh, and Rs. 4 lakh for the Assistant Branch Manager. Rs. 3 lakh for clerk and Field Officer, Rs. 2.5 lakh for Security Guard and Rs. 2 lakh for Office Assistant which they could not sell.

A large number of jobless youth were in search of job and at the mean time the owners of the company withdrew their entire money from Banks and fled away. When the agitated mob endeavoured to discuss the issue with the Chief Minister at Udaipur and tried to lodge a report with the police station, their reports were not lodged in the police stations. But on the basis of reports appeared in newspapers and based on hear-say, the police filed a case on the 27th. Thereafter met the people moved the High Court and thereafter met the Additional I.G. in the

office of the I.G. and filed a report there. The hearing of the people who moved the High Court took place just three days earlier. The High Court held the allegations levelled against Chief Minister and other Ministers to be correct and informed the Government of Rajasthan to take action in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an issue of unprecedented scam in Rajasthan. Yesterday the Leader of Opposition hon. Mr. Vajpayeeji was speaking in acrimony. I am of the opinion that the utmost pre-requisite in politics is to be honest. Is it for others only? The watch-dog of democracy- the press is before us. Those who have won the elections are before us. You are in power. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to pay attention to it.

I remember a Greek legend which is just like a scam. Therefore, proper attention should be paid to it. I would like to know whether the fraud shielded by the State Government will not be raised in the assemblies of those States where the Opposition Party is ruling.

Today, through newspapers, I would like to know from the Government as Zuis had asked Jupiter while the latter was sitting on the chair of Judge. Whether he would have delivered similar judgement in case the allegation would have been made against his son. Through you I would like to convey this message to the people whether the Government will keep mum over the fraud of Rs. 60 to 70 crore committed in the name of selling equity shares in which farmers and jobless youth have been robbed. I am confident that the Government of Rajasthan will not be charged for contempt of High Court. Yet I would like to urge upon the Government to conduct a suo-motu C.B.I. probe into this matter and bring it to the notice of the people and save the Rajasthan Govern-

ment from such fraud.

I am very much grateful to the newspapers. You may get newspapers cuttings in this regard covering the report that people had to sell their small fields and ornaments of their wives to purchase equity shares and to deposit the marginal money. Today the people of Rajasthan are expecting a fair decision from the Government.

[English]

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thanks to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for having passed a legislation in Tamil Nadu Assembly reserving 69 per cent of jobs in the State Government for the backward class people.

Further, I thank our hon. Prime Minister for his timely action to get the consent of the President of India for the legislation passed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Though the President of India has given consent to this legislation, unfortunately, this legislation has been challenged by the Supreme Court. I understand that the Bench of the Supreme Court has issued notice to the Government of Tamil Nadu yesterday.

Similarly, I thank the courage and the interest shown by the Chief Minister, Shri Veerappa Moily for having passed a legislation reserving eighty per cent jobs to the OBCs in Karnataka. But, unfortunately.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter is before the High Court. Mr. R. Anbarasu, when the matter is before the High Court, you are prohibited to raise this issue.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Sir, I am not going into the merits or demerits of the issue. I am only asking for a solution. The aspirations of the OBCs are at stake and for

the last four decades the people belonging to the backward class community have launched a number of agitations to secure social justice. But, so far, they could not get anything. Unless an appropriate amendment to the Constitution is brought in by the Government of India to protect the interests of the backward classes for their adequate representation in the Government services and educational institutions the problem of reservation will not be solved. The need of the hour is only to bring Constitutional amendment to protect the interests of the OBCs.

A simple definition of democracy would mean that the greatest good of the largest number must be the rule of law. In India, it is virtually the reverse. Though the OBCs constitute eighty-five per cent of the population of this country, they are ruled and controlled by fifteen per cent of the people who are in minority and who belong to upper class.

Various agitations have been taken up by different leaders to secure social justice to the backward class people for the last four decades, but nothing concrete has come out. If social injustice is continued to the OBCs the democracy will have no meaning.

The need of the hour is only a Constitutional amendment, granting reservation to all the segments of the Indian population. If reservation is made for all the segments, naturally no one will be left out.

Proportional representation, that is, representation in proportion to their numerical strength in the population, both at the Centre as well as in all States and Union Territories, will fulfil the demand of all the people of this country. Granting and implementing representation to the backward

classes in proportion to their numerical strength in population will be a just solution for this burning problem.

I, therefore, demand from the hon. Prime Minister to take adequate steps to bring Constitutional amendments before the end of this session itself, so as to provide proportional representation to the backward classes and also to bring all the provisions in the Constitution relating to reservation, in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, to avoid any onslaught by the judiciary.

Sir, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. I urge upon him to allow for a discussion under rule 193 because it is a burning problem of this country. It is not the problem of a particular State, it is the problem of a vast majority of the population of this country. Therefore, once again I urge upon the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to react to this. I want to know, through you, Sir, whether he is going to allow a discussion under rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri....

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I want to make only one submission on the same subject, Sir....*(Interruptions)*. This is only to support the contention of Shri Anbarasu, Hon. Anbarasu has raised a very important and a very relevant point. It is very important because it is the demand of the entire backward classes in the country. Unless the Government brings a Constitutional amendment so as to give protection to the legislation made by the Tamil Nadu Government and by any other Government, it will not be possible for backward classes to protect the rights and privileges of the backward classes.

There is a judgement of the apex court which is now pointed out by many people. We have great respect for the judiciary, especially for the Supreme Court of India. But whatever observations have been made by the Supreme Court of India with respect to the quantum of reservation fixed at fifty per cent, it cannot be taken as sacrosanct because it is for the Parliament of India to take a decision whatever it deems necessary. When there are more people from the backward classes, one cannot just make a ceiling of fifty per cent or sixty per cent. Therefore, I very strongly support the views expressed by Shri Anbarasu and the Government of India should come forward with the necessary amendment in the Constitution.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Chettipalayam): Sir, this is a matter of social concern. Tamil Nadu has been the pioneer State in introducing and implementing the reservation policy to uplift the weaker sections of the society. Now the Tamil Nadu Reservation Bill has been assented to by the President and has become an Act. Now it is being challenged in the Court. So, to avoid any judicial challenge, we want a Constitutional amendment. First it has to be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution and then we want a Constitutional amendment to give powers to the States to determine the reservation policy according to the population and other relevant factors. We want this issue to be discussed at length because it is a very important issue which concerns the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I want to draw your attention to a difficulty now being experienced by candidates who apply under reservation quota, for posts advertised through UPSC and by public sector undertakings.

The Government of India have decided that the reservation should go to really backward people of the backward community, that is those who are above the creamy layer shall not be given the benefits. But the certificates are not being issued by the revenue officials. There are a number of conditions laid down in the notification. Some 13 pages have to be filled in. I want the Government of India to give clear directions that the Certificates for eligible candidates, who are below the creamy layer, should be given and the procedure for this should be simplified so that they may get the certificate without difficulty. Now, thousands of candidates all over the country are facing difficulties. Because of this problem, even the backward communities are not getting the benefits. I submit that the certificate-issuing procedure should be simplified. (Interruptions) I want to be very clear. I am supporting the creamy layer. I belong to a backward community but I support the creamy layer. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although it appears to be a trifling issue but through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government, especially the Ministry of Railways towards a very serious matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the State Government for taking the decision to provide 60 and 70 per cent reservation for people belonging to backward classes. Along with that I demand from the Government of India to endorse the decision taken by the State Government.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I was saying that in the past Ministry of Railways used to launch a special drive for off

loading coal at Varanasi. Coal is supplied there to various Coal depots by rail wagons. Earlier the coal was off loaded at Manduadeeh railway station. It used to spread a lot of dust which caused lot of inconvenience to the people of that area later on coal off-loading operations were ceased there. Now this coal is offloaded at Shivpur railway station near Varanasi. This railway station is very close to local market and residential area. Thus off loading of coal has polluted the environment in that area. It has created problems for thousands of denizens of Shivpur. Thousands of people are becoming victims of T.B and other diseases. It has spread bronchites and Asthma. Every day you will find a large number of women taking their children to hospitals for treatment.

People of Shivpur have protested against this. They wrote to Ministry of Railways and officials of Divisional Railway in that area. Officials of Divisional Railway assured to stop it immediately but later on it was not implemented. Thereafter Collector, ADM and Senior Superintendent of Police of the area also made an appeal for it to the Ministry of Railway in this regard but nothing was done. Sometimes back the Parliamentary Advisory Committee of Railway Ministry visited Varanasi and it was gheraoed by the people of Shivpur. They took the Members of the Committee to the spot of off loading. While expressing their opinion Parliamentary Advisory Committee said that it was very unfortunate and Railways Ministry should stop it immediately.

People of Shivpur had been on fast unto death which was withdrawn on the request by the Members of Advisory Committee and an assurance was given that immediate action will be taken in this case but so far nothing has been done. Hunger strike, demonstration and dharnas have

become a common feature in Shivpur. Denizens of that area feel disgruntled.

Sir, through you, I demand that you should give instructions to the Minister of Railways to stop forthwith this unprudent offloading of coal. Arrangements should be made for offloading of coal at railway stations situated outside the city for the convenience of people.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Memorandum of understanding
between Pyrites, Phosphates and
Chemicals Ltd. and the Department of
Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals &
Fertilizers for 1994-95 etc.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Eduardo Falerio, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6173/94]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Fertilizers

Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6174/94]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1994-95. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6175/94]

Memorandum of understanding between Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry for the year 1994-95 etc.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY), (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, for the year 1994-95. [Placed in Library. See No.LT 6176/94]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6177/94]

[*English*]

Notification under All India Services Act, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R.340 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1994.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment rules, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R 341(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1994.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R 342 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1994.
- (4) The Indian Administrative (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No.343 (E) in Gazette of India dated the

29th March, 1994.

- (5) The Indian Police Service, (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 396 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1994

- (6) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 397 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1994.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6178/94]

Statements showing action taken by the Government on the Assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:-

- (1) Statement No.XXXIII- Thirteenth Session, 1989
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6179/94]

— Eighth Lok Sabha

- (2) Statement No.XXIX-Second Session,1990
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6180/94]

- (3) Statemen No.XXVI-Third Session, 1990 :
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6181/94]

— Ninth Lok Sabha.

- (4) Statement No.XXII-Sixth Session, 1990
[Placed in Library. See No.LT- 6182/94]

- (5) Statement No.XXII- Seventh Session,1991 :
[Placed in Library.See No.LT-6183/94]

- (6) Statement No.XXII-First Session,1991 :
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6184/94]

- (7) Statement No.XIX- Second Session,1991:
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6185/94]

- (8) Statement No.XVII-ThirdSession,1992 :
[Placed in Library.See No.LT-6186/94]

— Tenth Lok Sabha

- (9) Statement No.XV- Fourth Session,1992 :
[Placed in Library.See No.LT-6187/94]

- (10) Statement No.XII- Fifth Session, 1992
[Placed in Library.See No.LT-6188/94]

- (11) Statement No. XI- Sixth Session, 1993:
 [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6189/94]
- (12) Statement No. VII- Seventh Session, 1993:
 [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6190/94]
- (13) Statement No. VI- Eighth Session, 1993:
 [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6191/94]
- (14) Statement No. IV- Ninth Session, 1994:
 [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6192/94]
- (15) Statement No. I- Tenth Session, 1994:
 [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6193/94]

Tenth Lok Sabha

12.36 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
 BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Reports

[English]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

12.36 hrs

[English]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-second Report

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara): Sir, I move the following:-

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1994"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is,

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

12.37 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to write off the loans given to farmers in the form of cost of construction of water courses in Indira Gandhi Canal Project- Phase 1 in Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, cemented water courses have been constructed in Indira Gandhi Canal Project Area. The cost of construction of water courses, constructed in the first phase, have been given to farmers as loan whereas in second phase the cost of their construction have been borne by the Government. This double standard in policy matters cannot be called practicable and justifiable.

The water courses constructed in the first phase have already been destroyed due to water logging. Farmers are facing

great difficulties as this loan has since increased by five times.

Therefore, I request the Government to waive aside this loan so that farmers could be given relief.

(ii) Need to Declare M.C. Road in Kerala as National Highway and also clear the proposal of Kerala Government to Declare Certain Roads as national Highways

[English]

SHRI P.C.CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, the request of the Government of Kerala for declaring some very important roads in Kerala as National Highways is pending before the Government of India. Eight roads in the State were proposed to Government of India to be declared as National Highways and among them the M.C Road which is the main arterial road was announced by the Central Government as National Highway but no action has so far been taken for implementation of the same.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to declare M.C Road as National Highway and consider other proposals from Kerala Government in this regard.

(ii) Need to Provide basic amenities to the Hutment Dwellers on the Railway Lands in Bimbay without any pre- conditions

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, the matter regarding providing basic amenities such as drinking water taps, latrines, street lights and electricity connections for the hutment dwellers in the lands belonging to Railways in Bombay has been pending since long as the railway authorities

are refusing to give no objection certificate to the hutment dwellers and/or to the Municipal Corporation, for Greater Bombay and/or to State Government of Maharashtra even though no financial burden is involved as far as the railways are concerned. The railways are insisting that before granting no objection certificate to hutment dwellers, the colony should be pushed back at a distance of 30 metres from railway lines and that a wall should be constructed by the State Government along the railway line. The fulfilment of such a condition is impracticable both from the point of view of finding out alternative patches for such displaced hutment dwellers and also from the point of view of heavy cost that would be involved in constructing a wall along the railway lines by the State Government.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Railways to reconsider the matter and grant no objection certificate for providing primary amenities to the hutment dwellers on the railway lands in Bombay without any pre-conditions. The hutment dwellers are prepared to give undertaking to shift from the railway lands as and when such land is required for any railway projects.

(iv) Need for construction of a new bridge on Kanhan River on National Highway No.7 passing through Nagpur district in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): Sir, the bridge constructed on Kanhan river on National Highway No.7 passing through District Nagpur, is hundred year old. This is a narrow bridge and often gets damaged by floods and its term also expired. This damaged bridge can fall any-time due to heavy traffic on it which will

completely isolate this district. So, repair of this overraged bridge is very much needed. In addition to new bridge should be constructed on National Highway No.7 besides carrying out the repairs of existing old bridge.

I urge upon the Central Government to make arrangement for completion of this work at earliest.

(v) Need to set up a Frequency Modulation Station of all India Radio in malappuram district, in Kerala

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has decided to start two FM stations under All India Radio in Kerala. Kerala is lagging behind in the field of electronic media and the step taken by the I&B Ministry to set up two FM Stations in Kerala is a laudable step. Eranad and Idukki high range areas in Kerala are not having electronic media facilities. It will be only in the fitness of things that one of the FM Radio Stations should be sanctioned in Malappuram district. It may also be mentioned that there are sufficient and suitable land and buildings available in Manjeri for setting up of such Radio Stations any time.

I urge upon the Central Government to set up one of the FM Stations of All India Radio in Malappuram District.

12.44 hrs

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL-
Contd.

[English]

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now

take up legislative business on further consideration of the Airports Authority of India Bill. One or two hon. Members are yet to speak on this Bill.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor): Mr.Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. The purpose of this Bill is to bring the functioning of the Airports under one Authority. This I think will bring about greater improvement in the functioning of our Airports.

We have opened our skies to private operators who are operating air services to different parts of our country. The idea behind this liberalisation is to encourage healthy competition so that the travelling public gets better services. While liberalisation is a good idea, it should not lead to any laxity in safety matters. In certain cases in the past, there were security lapses and fortunately no serious accident has taken place. But it can happen. So, the new Authority should strictly ensure safety at all times.

I had the privilege to congratulate the hon.Civil Aviation Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad when he became the Civil Aviation Minister. He has done lot of things. The main thrust before him is the passengers amenities. He has taken several steps for improving the passengers amenities. And passengers very much feel that most of the flights are on time. The unwanted strikes are avoided and the grievances of the employees of the International Airports Authority of India are sorted out at an appropriate time. The better relations between the management and the employees are very much needed in the sensitive departments. Here, I can say that the hon. Civil Aviation Minister has taken into confidence all the employees. Once again, I appreciate him.

12. 47 hrs

[SHRI P.C.CHACKO in the Chair]

Regarding providing facilities to private airlines, the Government must provide all the facilities. Our passengers are very much happy after the operation of private airlines started. After the introduction of private airlines in the domestic sector, we do not see any passengers' problems in the domestic airports. But many private airlines complained that the Airports Authority of India is disturbing them. This is not fair. Private airlines are very much needed. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into any complaints if it is from the side of private airlines.

Regarding the reservation policy, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes employees are not getting proper employment in the Airports Authority. I have a serious charge against the International Airports Authority of India that the reservation policy is not followed there. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that he would ensure the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

I want to say a few words about the Trivandrum International Airport. When Shri V.P. Singh Government was in power, Trivandrum Airport was declared an international airport. After the declaration of the Trivandrum Airport as the international airport, IAAI has not taken any effective steps. We feel that the bureaucracy is not taking much interest in the Trivandrum Airport as an international airport. In Trivandrum very recently, Air India has cancelled many international flights. As per my information, a number of foreign airlines have requested the Government of India for permission to operate flight service from Trivandrum to

various countries. But their requests had been pending with the IAAI for a very long time. I hope, the hon. Minister will consider it at the earliest. People of Kerala believe that the Government of India will take effective steps for treating the Trivandrum as an international airport. Regarding the new airport in the country, I may request the hon. Minister to construct small airport at Pathanamthitta district in Kerala.

As you are aware, Sabari Mala Ayyappa temple is one of the famous temples in the country. This holy temple is located in the Pathanamthitta district. Every year during the season, lakhs of Ayyappa devotees visit Sabarimala. Many of the hon. Members have also visited Sabarimala several times. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indiraji and Shri Rajivji were also very much interested to visit Sabarimala. But they could not go there as there was no helipad or no airport near Pathanamthitta district. Pathanamthitta district is also one of the important NRI districts in Kerala and several tourists spots are located there.

But there is no railway facility in Pathanamthitta District Headquarters. Pathanamthitta is 200 kms. away from Cochin and 150 kms. away from Trivandrum where there are airports. In a holy place like Tirupati you have a small airport. Small aircraft, Fokker service, and helicopter services are available at Tirupati. It is the long pending demand of lakhs of Ayyappa devotees and the people of Pathanamthitta to construct an airstrip in Pathanamthitta District Headquarters at a suitable place. I hope, that the hon. Minister will seriously consider my genuine demand. Once again I support this Bill.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol):
Mr Chairman, Sir, I stand to support this Bill. As we know, the International Airport

Authority has come into existence very recently. But the Airports Authorities, as in the case of other Departments, do not work in proper coordination. Many times there are problems of traffic handling at important points like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi where there is congestion of international and domestic flights. So, it is in tune with the need that the amalgamation has been proposed. It will give boost to the proper functioning of this Authority and give amenities to the passengers. At the same time I will request the Minister to give full thrust to the development of avionics and air traffic control systems, so that the air traffic which is increasing because of the induction of private air taxis can be handled properly and there is less traffic congestion.

What we see of late is that several people are applying for licences to operate in different sectors. But I would like to ask the Minister whether for the time being we can put a stop to the further applications for permits or licences because two things are involved in this; firstly hangers and other facility bases are not available and secondly even today many of the flights of private airlines and the Indian Airlines are going empty. Because of the fact that they are going empty, we have been burdened with the increase in the fare which was not warranted. So my suggestion is, in future at least for some time to come, if there are new applicants, they should be asked to wait.

I would like to know what you are doing in respect of the present operators who have promised that they will be operating on uneconomic or less lucrative, less paying routes, but are not operating as per their promise. We had great hopes that with the induction of so many private airlines, air service to smaller towns will be taken care of.

I would like to cite one example of Raj Air. As far as my knowledge goes this Raj Air not only ditched me, which promised to operate in Nasic route but not operating in Nasic-Bombay route, but also others. Even according to my information, they had promised to operate in Latur, hon. Speaker's town; Nanded, hon. Home Minister's town and even Akola wherefrom our hon. Civil Aviation Minister comes, but they are not operating in those routes. When they are not operating in these routes, why can you not take action against them, I would like to know.

The new Airports Authority which is coming into existence after amalgamation should be given more legal authority to control the encroachment of buildings near the airports. I myself know the case of Aurangabad. The Airport Manager is writing to SIDCO, Sick Industrial Development Corporation, a semi-Government authority, saying that there are so many buildings which have come up and which are not observing the height restrictions. But, they are not replying. 'Non-replying' to him means that, again, more and more buildings will come up; and when the Airports Authority or the Government, either State or Centre, decides to extend the air strip at Aurangabad, it will become difficult. You know, some months back, an accident took place at Aurangabad because the aircraft touched the running truck while taking off. So, we may also require urgently to increase the length of the air strip. If the Airports Authority is not empowered to restrict the height of the buildings nearby, then at the time of increasing the air strip, this problem will arise. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to find out some ways and means by which the Authority will have some powers to take action, legal or otherwise, against the people who do not observe the height restrictions or other norms which are speci-

fied for the proper and safe functioning or for operating the airlines.

Mr. Chairman, there is not much to say. Presently, many of the international airlines feel that flying over India is a dangerous one. It is a dangerous zone because they are not able to get in touch with the ground, whenever they require, when they want to convey some message or get back some information as to which aircraft is flying where. This is because we do not have advanced technology in the air traffic control system or we do not have the costly technology which has been installed in various other countries. For this also, a lot of expenditure is to be incurred which has to be supported by Parliament, if the Authority or the Ministry wants to have a big Budget in terms of rupees.

I would also like to say that this air traffic is being used in a big way. Even middle class people, not only upper-middle class people, like to save time and travel by air, whenever possible for them or whenever it is required. So, I feel, it will grow very fast. Advanced technology, air traffic control, proper construction of hangers and base, accommodation for the private air taxi operators, sufficient facilities for baggage handling and other amenities to the passengers who will wait during the transit period are the things in which this Airport Authority is involved.

Lastly I would like to suggest this to the hon. Minister. He had said that there would be 14 Members in the managing or governing body of this Airport Authority. Yesterday, some hon. Members have suggested that MPs may also be inducted in that.

Along with that, I would like to suggest that flying clubs are there in large numbers

in India. They are the end-users of Airport Authority's plots, hangers and other air-strips. So, one of the members of the flying clubs may also be taken on the Governing Body of the Airport Authority of India. With this suggestion, I support the Bill and thank you for giving me the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

13. 00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

14. 05 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*

Airports Authority of India Bill-contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Oscar Fernandes may speak now.

[*Translation*]

* SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has presented "Airports Authority of India Bill" for the transfer and vesting of the undertakings of the International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority for the better administration and cohesive management of airports. I express my gratitude to the Hon. Minister for this and I wish him all success in improving Air Services. We have to improve our air

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

service so as to bring it to the international standards. We are providing more facilities for air travel. At the same time, we have to open new avenues for the development of the country.

Sir, I shall confine my speech to the needs of Karnataka. In Karnataka Aerodromes are in Bidar, Hubli, Bellary, Bangalore and Mysore. The Hon. Minister has to give top priority for the fast improvement of Mangalore and Bangalore Aerodromes as they are very important centres. The State of Karnataka has its own historical importance. These days the foreign tourists have started visiting southern states instead of Kashmir. All the facilities must be provided for these foreign tourists otherwise they may not like to visit tourists centres in our country. Bangalore Aerodrome has to be made an international aerodrome at the earliest as there is great demand. I am happy to state that this work would commence in the near future. In fact, the Hon. Minister is visiting Bangalore to lay the foundation stone of this vital project. This information I got from reliable sources and I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for this. I request him to give an assurance about this programme in the House. Many international travellers of our state come to Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi etc. and then they have to catch a separate flight to reach Bangalore. Even the tourists who want to visit southern states face the same problem as they have to come to Bangalore by a separate flight.

The coastal areas are becoming more attractive tourist centres these days. Mangalore aerodrome is ideally situated amidst such tourist centres. The first and the foremost Portugese Navigator to India Shri Vasco de Gama reached Malpe first. This place had been named as St. Mary's Island and then he continued his journey to

Calicut. The coastal area between Mangalore and Maravanthe near Kundapura is a very beautiful coastal area. When compared to foreign coastal areas and other coastal areas of our country. Therefore, it is very essential to make Mangalore aerodrome as an international aerodrome. Unfortunately, Mangalore aerodrome has got its own problems. Only 737 Boeing air flights can land here. Air Bus and other flights cannot land here. During rainy season, the landing of Boeing 737 is also difficult. Hence, some modern equipments have to be installed to enable the landing of flights throughout the day. There is rumour that the expansion work of the Mangalore aerodrome has been dropped. In case, if it is not possible to make Mangalore aerodrome as an international aerodrome then an alternative aerodrome has to be constructed at 'Padabidri'.

Thousands of Indian who are working in Gulf countries have to come to Bombay first and then to Bangalore, Mangalore and other places in my state. In Kerala, they have special arrangements for direct flights. Calicut, Trivandrum, Cochin are linked to Gulf countries by direct flights. In the same way, there must be direct air link between Gulf countries and Mangalore. One of the travellers who travelled from Gulf to our place narrated his experience to me a few days ago. He first arrived at Bombay. He was taken to a fine Hotel where he was treated very well. He felt very happy to stay in that Hotel. But he was shocked when the bill was presented to him the next morning. He paid his entire earning and left with no money. This is an example of the bitter experience of the travellers who travel from Gulf to my state. There is an urgent need of a Passport office in addition to an Airport Office in Mangalore. Direct air-link between Gulf and Mangalore would fetch us a substantial amount of foreign exchange. The State Government of Karnataka has some

projects in this connection. The Centre should help the state in this regard.

Many students and villagers go to see the Aerodromes. They cannot buy soft drinks or other eatables in the restaurant situated in the aerodrome.

Even Members of Parliament like us find it very difficult to buy eatables here. The items are very costly. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to set up some Janta Tea Stalls Restaurants etc. which would suit the students, villagers and others. Tea and coffee should be available for Rs. 1 or 2/- and food should be available at Rs. 5/- or 6/- in these Canteens. These Canteens may be situated just outside the Aerodrome. This would serve as a boon to the coolies who are working day and night in the aerodromes.

Mangalore port is a very important port between Cochin and Goa. In the next five years about 25,000 crores of rupees would be invested in various industrial projects. MRPL (Mangalore Refinery) has been set up and its capacity is about three million tonnes. In fact its capacity is being increased to nine million tonnes. There is great demand from the people of Karnataka for setting up a Super Thermal Power Station in Mangalore. Konkan Railway has progressed very well in this area and it is going to be completed very soon. Like Bombay there would be industrial revolution in Mangalore. I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister to convert the Aerodrome of Mangalore into an International Aerodrome at the earliest.

Sir, I am grateful to you for calling me to speak on this subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Tichur): Mr.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill and congratulate the Minister for this bold initiative. This Bill has come before the House on the basis of our experience for the last two decades.

The International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority of India is having out of the experience we have gained during the last almost 22 years. Now, it is decided that both the Authorities be merged together and the merged Authority should be called "The Airports Authority of India". This act will be justified only if we are able to provide better facilities at the airports in this country.

Many Members participated in this debate yesterday and today also. They have highlighted the requirements of the various airports in the country, especially in their States. The Bill alone is no solution for the problem which is facing the airports and the air traffic in this country, because it requires a lot of investment.

The hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, will throw some light on this aspect. Whatever the Airports Authority of India or the Civil Aviation Ministry is able to get from the budgetary provision is not sufficient for building all the airports to international standard and also to provide adequate facilities. Most of the airports in the country, of course, barring four-five international airports are having very inadequate facilities; and most of the airports are in a very dangerous condition.

The air traffic control system is the most important thing. The satellite-based air navigation system is the modern system which is prevalent in the world today. But, in India, we are still resorting to the primitive system, that is the ground-based air navigation system.

So in India, after all this advancement and after all the tall claims we are making, we still are not able to modernise our air navigation system. That is one of the main things which this Authority is trying to attain. This requires a huge investment for building the airport, air traffic control system and management of air space. These are the important aspects or the duties and functions of the Airports Authority. But I do not know with the meagre finances or the money which the Airports Authority is going to get, taking both the International Airports Authority as well as the National Airports Authority, how are they going to do justice to these problems.

Sir, I come from a small State, the southernmost State of the country, Kerala. We are putting forth a model project before this country and I would like to say a few words about this in the context of this Bill.

At Cochin a prestigious project of the Kerala Government is coming up. Our hon. Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is going to lay the foundation stone of the Cochin International Airport on the 21st of August. On this airport, we will be spending about Rs. 300 crore. This amount of Rs. 300 crore, which is to be spent on this airport of international standard, is not coming from the Budget, not from the Ministry's financial support. But this is totally a private venture. A large number of NRIs from outside the country from Kerala are contributing for this. When this idea was mooted, when this project was conceived there was a tremendous response, the society received from various countries; from the Gulf countries, from all over the world. Wherever the Keralites are there, they contributed liberally. This society is able to collect a substantial amount of money from the Keralites residing outside the country. They are doing

it with good faith that this airport will come up very soon. If we totally depend on the Airports Authority for our airport to develop, it may take years and years together.

We know that after declaring the Trivandrum Airport as an international airport, the fifth international airport in the country, even today the facilities there are quite inadequate. Even though the Minister is taking some personal interest in the matter that land is being acquired and the runway is being expanded, there are a lot of inadequacies in the Trivandrum Airport. This shows that if we are depending totally on the Airports Authority for our airports to be modernised, then we are not going to attain the level we are aspiring for. So the thing is that private initiative should be there. This is an area where we can invite a lot of private initiative.

I want the hon. Minister to give us his reaction on this matter because we are getting some encouragement when we attempted for this. But this is not enough because today the world is becoming comprehended and small and we can have investment from various developed countries. There are surplus funds in many countries and they are prepared to give them to our country on build-and-operate basis of such projects. To those people who are opposing the economic reforms and other things, I do not want to answer, but the question simply is that probably if you take the development for the next five years, it may require Rs. 5,000 crore. Now we are forming this new Airports Authority. That is all right. But how is this new Authority going to find out the requirement of Rs. 5,000 crores for the next five years? It is just not possible.

Many Members who raised the issue of

their concerned airports, if all their demands are put together, it may be even a bigger amount. So it is not possible for the Government alone to do justice to this area. So private sector investment in this area is a very important thing. The Government's hard earned money, the money collected from the poor people, cannot be spent for building airports. Primary facilities like drinking water, construction of roads and providing public transport system, education, health care, etc.- the Government have to spend on these priority areas for the people who are deprived of these facilities.

So, probably this area is the one where we can have maximum private investment. We can raise money internally and also from outside. We can form societies or companies and then we can build our own airports.

At the same time, there are offers from other foreign countries, who are prepared to come and build airports in India as per the international standards on BOT basis, build and operate basis or build, operate and transfer basis. These are the international patterns, which are existing in the world. But we are not encouraging such ventures. Such avenues are not being properly utilised. That is the main problem, I think, now this stands as a stumbling block for the expansion. Every time we go to the Civil Aviation Ministry for getting funds for a project. Sir, to get money for a project costing Rs.100 crore, it takes over a period of five years or ten years and the escalation rate is now going up by 15 or 20 per cent every year. For a project of Rs.100 crore, if the gestation period takes five years or seven years or ten years, simply the cost of the project goes up to Rs.200 crore. It almost doubles. That means, most of the projects become unviable. So, every project, which is conceived, should be implemented in a particu-

lar period of time, in the shortest time possible. That is the most important thing as far as all public projects are concerned.

Most of the schemes and the airport plans are being finalised by the National Airport Authority or International Airport Authority. Now it is going to be combined and it is going to be one. For the schemes before them, the money is filtered from the Budget provisions year after year. When they are going to be implemented finally, the gestation period goes up.

The international aviation is going for a sea change. Lot of changes are being introduced in this area. For example, I come from Cochin. A jet cannot land there because the runway is very short. While travelling, we notice that in Goa or in Cochin or for that matter, in most of the airports, the landing is so difficult. It is because of the personal capacity or the skill of the pilots, we are somehow managing. Many of the airports do not have sufficient modern facilities so that airports are safe. Sir, danger is lurking in every airport. Every landing and every takeoff is having dangerous problems. This is happening and we are simply watching it as on-lookers. This cannot be allowed. If the Aviation industry in this country is to be modernised, we must spend money on this sector and we must have new airports, new landing systems and new technological devices. For this, the new authority, which is being formed through this Act, should look for new avenues, new areas and new resources. And for that, we have to look to the whole world. Wherever money is available and whenever people are prepared to come and invest, they should be given maximum encouragement. We have an example. Within another 15 or 20 days, the work of our new project is going to be initiated. But the point is that even today there are many problems, which are cropping up in the initial

stage. The Cochin Airport is being operated by the Navy and the new airport is constructed by another agency. There is a clash on everything between the Naval Authorities and the new Cochin Airport Authorities. These are areas, where unnecessary confrontation, unnecessary clashes, are being developed, which, in fact, is blocking the construction and the progress of this kind of ventures.

So, sir, I think, the Government should not be satisfied by merely passing this legislation and constituting an Authority. This Authority should not go the way the National Airport Authority or International Airport Authority was going in the past. If they are likely to go the way of beaten track, there is no point in having any new legislation. Let this be a new beginning. Let us attract more funds from outside. Let us have more airports constructed with the help of outside funds because we have funds constraints. This is one of the important aspects, to which, I think, the Civil Aviation Ministry must give adequate attention. Whenever there is an attempt from the private sector to construct an airport, if it is not resolved in proper time, then that will create a setback. These are matter, which the hon. Minister is well aware of and he is really taking some sincere steps. I wish that more and more investment come. When a small State like Kerala can build an airport, totally privately, without getting money form the Government, investing Rs.300 crore, most of the States in the country can follow this example and have this kind of ventures to satisfy their needs.

So, this kind of enterprise, this kind of initiative should be encouraged and that should be one of the functions of the new Authority. That is one point I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister.

In the past there have been a lot of complaints about the functioning of the Airports Authorities. With all this in mind, when we are starting a new chapter, when we are entering a new phase all those previous experiences should be taken into consideration and adequate attention should be paid to such problems. The new Airports Authority should pave the way for more investment in this area, especially in the private sector, thereby fulfilling the ambitions of the people of this country. With these words of caution, I would like to support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are eight hon. Members who want to participate in the debate. Therefore we should have a limitation on time.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I stand in support of a long overdue reform and I am quite certain that besides bringing economy, this step on the part of the Government, would also result in an efficient functioning of the new Airports Authority of India.

This step is very timely because after the new Government came into being it announced the 'Open sky policy' and with the steps taken towards liberalisation by the new Government, more and more entrepreneurs are coming to operate new airlines in this country. So, I feel that this is a very timely step, because they shall be operating not only in the domestic sector but also in the international sector. This step, most certainly, will eliminate the difficulties that arose owing to division of authority between the International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority of India. It is quite obvious that dual authority always creates difficulties and sometimes it comes into clash particularly when the areas of operation are common. So, there is no doubt that this step will also infuse greater

confidence not only amongst the entrepreneurs but also among the public at large of our country. This measure will also, hopefully, result in better exploitation of manpower resources and talent from the technical and professional angles.

As we all know, the National Airports Authority of India was running in the red and the challenge before the new Airports Authority of India is indeed a very big one and I am quite sure that to overcome all this the present merger will certainly eliminate the losses being incurred now by the National Airports Authority and it will result in closer integration. While there should be optimal utilisation of resources on the one hand, the Authority on the other hand, would get better returns by participation in joint sector ventures.

However, I wish to raise three important points and I am quite sure that I will get the reaction of the hon. Minister. The first point is that under the open sky policy there are more and more entrepreneurs who wish to operate in our skies. However, so far as the question of facilities is concerned, particularly on the domestic sector they are very limited. So, I wish to urge upon the hon. Minister that we must, before we allow new people to go into the market, develop the infrastructural facilities in the country because the safety of the passengers is of paramount importance.

The second point I wish to raise is about development, particularly about the development of the international airports. I understand reliably that in Bombay the Government is planning to have another international airport in the area which is known as Mandvi Revas. I wish to know whether the new Airports Authority is going to develop this area or as Shri P.C.Chacko has indicated, we shall be inviting foreigners to

develop our airports. Because, there is no doubt— I totally agree with my colleagues here- that it entails a tremendous amount of expenditure and from where are we going to get the money?

One more angle which is very very important is the social angle. Suppose if we pump in our money in the development of the big airports what are we going to do about the smaller airports?

There is a social commitment on the part of the Government and that is particularly in the North-Eastern Region where people find it very very difficult to approach those areas. So, I urge upon the Government that they must try to invite people who wish to develop international airports and also big Indian airports. While planning we must plan 15 to 20 years in advance.

Sir, this Bill also gives me an opportunity to bring to the notice of this august House and the hon. Minister the longstanding need of developing a full-fledged airport at Jabalpur. Sir, ever since I became a Member of Parliament in 1991, I have been ceaselessly toiling to see that this project is completed speedily. But to my disappointment it has not yet seen the light of the day. I have met the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation a number of times.

I wish to emphasise and impress upon this august House and the Government that Jabalpur once upon a time was tipped to be the State Capital. It is the second largest city of Madhya Pradesh. It has got two universities. It has got the seat of High Court of Madhya Pradesh and yet, Sir, we are without an airport. So, I want to impress upon the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation that he should take up this matter in all seriousness. There was a time when we were getting Fokker Friendship planes which were land-

ing there. We already have an airstrip. The demand is for the extension of the strip and the construction of a new airport building. We used to have Fokker Friendship planes landing at Jabalpur. Then we used to have HS-748 AVRO Planes of the Indian Airlines landing at Jabalpur regularly. Later on, we had the Vayudoot services. But now not a single aircraft is landing at Jabalpur. I personally feel that this is really a very unfortunate thing that we have to see this kind of a situation in Jabalpur.

The National Airports Authority wanted 33 acres of additional land from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. I took up the challenge. At that time, the BJP Party was ruling the Government. I went and met the Chief Minister a number of times. Ultimately, the Government agreed to give more than 33 acres of land. We had in fact 38 acres of land free of charge and it was handed over to the National Airports Authority of India. The National Airports Authority of India had given an assurance that once we get the land free of charge, we shall immediately start the ball rolling. However, not a single clod has been turned and the situation still remains the same. So, I wish to urge upon the Government that this matter should be taken up expeditiously.

Archana Airways has recently started operating in Madhya Pradesh and it is in joint venture where the Madhya Pradesh Government has given one crore of rupees to this enterprise. It has started its services between Bhopal and Raipur and the plane is overflying Jabalpur and yet it is not landing at Jabalpur. I know that the problem is about fuel. So, I request the hon. Minister to write to the concerned Ministry and see that the fuel is made available so that the aircraft can land and we are once again given the facilities of having air service at Jabalpur.

Lastly I once again want to remind our hon. Minister of Civil Aviation about the commitment that he has made. The hon. Prime Minister has also made a commitment that towards the end of 1995, this airport shall be fully functional. I am absolutely certain that the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation will look into this matter and he will start very soon services to and fro Jabalpur.

With these few words, I once again support the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1993 which the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation has moved.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill because the purpose of this Bill is to make the Airports Authority more effective in the interest of the nation.

This Bill has been brought for the constitution of a single unified Airports Authority of India. That is very good. I hope, the merger of the two organisations- the International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority of India- will make the management more effective.

While appreciating the merger, I would like to urge the Government to see that the present employees do not suffer from any victimisation or from any partial treatment

While supporting the Bill, I would primarily like to make some proposals for the consideration of the Civil Aviation Ministry. The first proposal is for developing the Imphal Airport in the State of Manipur. At the moment, there are no night- landing facilities at the airport. I urge the Government, particularly, the hon. Minister, for taking steps for developing the Imphal Airport in order to provide night- landing facilities there.

As you know, Sir, Manipur is not con-

nected by Railways. If the people of Manipur want to go out of the State for any purpose, they have to undertake one-day journey by bus and then catch the train either at Dimapur or at Guwahati. The journey by bus is very difficult because it has to cross so many jungles and hilly tracks, and also many insecure places in the context of the present law and order situation. So it is very necessary that the people should be able to travel from Imphal by air.

If the people have to go outside the State and if they have to travel by air, for that these poor people have to sell even their land, their property and everything. If they have to rush to a big and better hospital for treatment, they have to resort to their last means, that is selling their property, in view of the high cost of fares. But at present, no night-landing facilities have been provided at the Imphal airport. So, I again urge that the Imphal airport must be developed so that the planes can land there at night also.

Secondly, I propose that the Imphal Airport should be converted into an international airport. At the moment, it may not be necessary but after a decade you will feel that necessity. We have experienced it in the Second World War how much important the airports are in Manipur for the defence of India.

Sir, it is an international border State. From the defence angle and from other angles also, there is the necessity for making it an international one. Also, for attracting tourists from the North-East countries of the world, it must have one international airport at Imphal. I am proposing it now. It may not be necessary at the moment. But after a decade's time you will feel the necessity. I am making the proposal in advance.

For providing better facilities for air

service for the people of that State of Manipur, I would like to propose to the hon. Minister that we must be given facilities for travelling from Delhi to Imphal to reach Imphal in one day. At the moment we have to depart from Delhi and stay for one night at Calcutta and reach Imphal the next day. That means we take two days to reach Imphal. In the present context, you please see how much difficulties we are suffering in this way. If we want to go to Imphal from Delhi, we take two days. Earlier, there was arrangement for providing air service from Delhi to reach Imphal in one day which arrangement was there for thrice a week. Earlier from Delhi via Guwahati, we could reach Imphal in one day. But, as soon as Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad took charge of Civil Aviation, it was reversed. The people of the area started questioning as to why Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is so unkind to the people of Manipur. It is a question which I had to answer and I said that Shri Azad is a very good Minister and he will help us. We are expecting some action from you. We have to reach Imphal from Delhi on the same day. You please arrange for three such journeys in a week so that we can reach Imphal from Delhi on the same day. Otherwise we have to spend one night in Calcutta and spend our time there.

I repeat again and specially request the hon. Minister for looking into it. Please arrange for a flight to Imphal from Delhi via Guwahati or via Calcutta so that one can reach on the same day. It is a strong demand from the people of Manipur and I am urging the hon. Minister on behalf of the people of Manipur.

If an air link can be managed from Delhi via Calcutta and if there is a link flight so that we can reach Imphal in one day, that also can be managed. I am proposing it very strongly.

I would like to join those who support the proposal- or I am making the proposal- that we must have one advisory committee of local people for each and every airport. That will help in solving problems. You might allow them to present their representations in the committee. The people's representatives, local M.Ps and M.L.As, can be made members of the committee. They will propose for development of the airport in many ways.

Sir, at the moment I am confining only to the issue of airport of my State. At present, the arrangement at Imphal is not very good. We are not very happy with the present arrangement. In the airport the facilities provided for the passengers are very badly managed. I want the hon. Minister to look into this.

So, lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to think about giving some subsidy to the people travelling by air from Manipur to other places because of their present economic conditions and other aspects.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K.MURALEE DHARAN (Calicut): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I thank you very much for giving me a chance to participate in this debate.

I rise to support the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1993 introduced by our hon. Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. We know that the income from the international airport is higher than that of the national airport authority. Now we can distribute that income equally when the International Airports Authority and the National Airports Authority will be merged as one Airport Authority of India.

Everybody who participated in this dis-

cussion mentioned about their States and their State airports. I am also mentioning the development of Calicut airport. Our hon. Civil Aviation Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad— if my memory is correct— in September, 1993 held a meeting in the presence of Mps and MLAs including the Chief Minister of Kerala. In that meeting, we decided for the expansion of runway for Calicut Airport from 6,000 feet to 9,000 feet. The amount calculated was Rs.60 crores. At that time, the Kerala Government agreed to raise Rs.60 crores to the National Airport Authority and the Central Government agreed to that. It would be in the form of loan without any interest. The Ministry agreed to get it back within five years. Myself and the State Industry Minister visited Gulf countries like Bahrain, U.A.E. and we mobilised Rs.10 crores in the first instance. We are ready to submit that amount. But the most unfortunate thing is, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has not approved the project report. My humble request to the hon. Minister is, kindly sanction the project report and the work should start as early as possible. Otherwise, the credibility of the Central Government and the State Government will go.

Now the people, especially our friends from the Gulf countries are asking about the expansion of the airport while the work has not yet started. While the Minister has promised that the work will start in December, 1993, the work is still not started. There are very serious problems.

Second thing is about the open air policy declared by the Government. Even now in Calicut, so many other foreign airlines want to provide service from the Gulf countries to Calicut. But the Ministry of Civil Aviation has sanctioned for the private airlines only to Trivandrum but not to Calicut. You know the behaviour of Air India, especially towards the Gulf passengers. The

price is very high and the behaviour is very bad. That is the pathetic condition we are facing, especially in the Malabar area. Most of the passengers travelling from Calicut to the Gulf countries are illiterates. They are poor people also. They do not know how to behave gently. But unfortunately the behaviour of airport authorities, especially Air India is very bad. They are behaving just like a master to his servants. My request is, you should allow other foreign airlines to operate from Calicut to the Gulf countries.

The work undertaken to provide night landing facility in Calicut is still continuing. Now it is rainy season in Kerala. Most of the time, the flight does not land in Calicut. The Gulf flights from Dubai to Abu Dhabi are coming to Calicut but the land there is inadequate and the flights are diverted to Bangalore for want of landing facility. This is presenting a lot of difficulty for the passengers who come from Gulf countries to Calicut. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that the work on instrumental landing system is completed as early as possible.

Regarding the Airport Authority of India Bill, 1993 I would like to say that there are lot of complaints from the staff of the Airports. As a Member of the Consultative Committee and as a Member of the Standing Committee on Civil Aviation and Tourism, I have received a large number of memoranda from the employees. They demanded that their problems should be settled as early as possible. They mentioned their problems regarding their pay and seniority etc. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to satisfy their demands.

I once again thank you for giving me a chance to participate in this discussion.

I once again thank the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation and I request him to fulfil his

promise made in respect of Calicut.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity for speaking on this Airports Authority of India Bill on behalf of Anna- ADMK.

This Bill seeks to abolish the twin authorities i.e., the National Airports Authority and the International Airports Authority and to establish an Airports Authority in their place.

A uniform command structure in place of multiplicity of Authorities is a welcome measure. Multiple Authorities, in fact, are a source of lethargy, delay and even malpractices in official establishment. Double expenditure for a work that can be done by a single establishment is also sought to be avoided by this Bill.

Kodaikanal, which is in my Constituency, is well-known to all the people of India and of the world. It is a hilly area and it is a summer resort. There is no threat of terrorism or intrusion of terrorists there. It is well-known all over India that Kodaikanal is a peaceful place in Tamil Nadu. The cost of living in Kodaikanal is also low when compared to Kashmir, Shimla and other places. People all over India choose to stay in Kodaikanal during summer season. International tourists also have a liking for Kodaikanal. So, an Airport has to be installed in Kodaikanal. There are 200 acres of land also available. It is lying idle without any use in Kodaikanal. It is near Mannamanur.

15. 00 hrs

It would be helpful for Kerala people also as it connects Kerala and international tourists would like to see the tourist places.

Thus, foreign exchange will mount in India. So, I humbly request our Minister to consider these suggestions.

In Tamil Nadu, Tuticorin Airport commenced nearly more than a year back. But after amalgamation of Air India and Indian Airlines, no flight will come there.

15. 01 hrs

SHRI P.C.CHACKO in the Chair

Money is wasted if an airport has no flight service. Tuticorin is an industrial area. It is a port city and a terminal city. So, action should be taken immediately to provide air service to Tuticorin Airport.

Madurai in Tamil Nadu is a historic city, temple city. In the year 1987, flight service was started between Madras to Madurai for nearly six days a week. After that it was reduced to five days. Now only for three days, the service is there. I urge upon you that the service between Madras and Madurai should be given for the entire week.

Apart from this welcome feature in the Bill, there are several areas which require improvement. The storage of cargo in international airports need to be streamlined. I would urge upon the Minister to consider privatisation of storage operations at international airports. The airports authority should also charge a token amount on all uninsured cargo for providing insurance cover to all such cargo. The clearance of cargo at international airports is a tedious affair. A person has to wait at a large number of places in queue and get a large number of signatures for getting his cargo cleared. I, therefore, suggest that a single window clearing system should be introduced at all international airports for clearing cargo by passengers. Cargo clearing

system should also be computerised in all airports. When we come to discuss about modernisation of airport facilities apart from computerisation, I would like to emphasise about staff rationalisation. There are several airports which require modernisation. Some of the airports even do not have night landing equipments. I want the Minister to commission a study on this aspect.

With these words, I hope the hon. Minister would certainly consider the proposals that I have made.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): I rise to support the Airports Authority of India Bill. First of all, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion.

This Bill seeks to constitute a single authority to manage both international and national airports. It signifies a reversal of the earlier policy of having separate agencies for these two types of airports.

First of all, I want to tell that a mere amalgamation of these two airport authorities will not serve the purpose if you will not look into the mismanagement and other important aspects which are now affecting the air travel service in our country. The Statement of Objects & Reasons says that a number of airports do not have any commercial air services and they have infrequent operations. The National Airports Authority could not, therefore, generate enough resources. This Statement is only partially true because of the following two reasons. Firstly, the standard of service of Indian Airlines has been unsatisfactory; secondly, the management does not have proper policy with regard to making the services viable. Even after amalgamating these two authorities we are not going to

gain if we are not fulfilling or if we are not taking care of these two aspects. First of all, as the service has been unsatisfactory, we have to rectify that. Secondly, we have to make the services viable. So, I hope that the new authority will make serious efforts and take these two important points and take more initiatives to make it more profitable.

The relationship between the management and employees of Indian Airlines has been the worst as compared to any other public undertaking in our country. Frequent and lightning strikes by the employees and the pilots, ground staff etc. have totally damaged the reputation and credibility of these public undertakings. Then the basic problem is that the Indian Airlines does not have a proper policy with regard to the employee- employer relationship. When we reach the airport, all of a sudden, we get the information that either there is a go-slow strike or something else. Because of this, the credibility of the public undertaking is eroded like anything. A proper policy of the employer-employee relationship is urgently needed so that we can repair the damages.

Frequent strikes by the staff has disturbed the credibility of these public undertakings. My request to the hon. Minister is that by amalgamating these authorities we have to have a fresh look on the employee and employer relationship which is existing in this public undertakings. At times, the management totally surrenders before the employees and sometimes they are very adamant. Because of this attitude of the management and the attitude of the employees the credibility of these organisations has completely gone. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that while we are restructuring or remodelling this public undertaking and are giving a new face to these organisations, we have to look at these aspects very seriously.

Coming to the open sky policy. my hon. Colleagues have also discussed this policy. We all welcome that. There are a lot of facilities for the passengers because of new private airlines. I accept that. Definitely this is in tune with the privatisation policy which is accepted by the Government and accepted by the people at large. The private airlines which have been started more or less, they are giving good service. There is no doubt about that. People are happy about that. However, we must be very careful about the air safety. Most of our hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion mentioned about the air safety aspect. When there is an intense competition, a tendency may develop to by pass the safety regulations. So, this will cause serious accidents and therefore air safety regulations should be strictly enforced.

Now, there are a lot of private airlines which are operating in our country. But, there is no proper maintenance and there is no facilities for their repair in some Airports. They should be asked to follow the safety measures strictly so that we can avoid these serious accidents.

Many airports in the country do not have modern facilities. Sir, when you participated in the discussions, you were also mentioning about the modern facilities which are available in the international and national airports outside our country. The absence of these facilities increases the risk of accidents. The Indian sky is getting crowded. Therefore chances of accidents too are increasing. Many airports have only the old systems; we have to replace them.

Many years ago the Estimates Committee of the Parliament was informed by an official that because of the poor standard and the absence of navigational aids, there is always a chance of the aircraft moving

into the air corridors of another aircraft causing a serious accident in the air. Therefore, when we are trying to streamline the working of the airports, I think the Government should take more care and make serious efforts to modernise all our airports.

Another point is about the money needed to modernise the airports. That is the main problem. The financial constraint of the Central Government is the main impediment in the modernisation or development of the airports. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is planning to go to the public for raising money. How is he going to raise resources? I would like to know whether his Ministry has got any definite plans in this regard. Many Members have pointed out here that for setting up of new airports a lot of agencies are now coming up. A lot of people are ready to contribute and NRIs are also prepared to contribute. I would like to know whether the Government has any specific plans for going to the public and generate more resources for modernisation and further development of the existing airports.

There is a controversy that the experienced and well trained staff of the Indian Airlines is joining private airlines. This is a very serious issue. I do not know the exact number. But a lot of trained and well experienced Indian Airlines pilots are now resigning and are joining private airlines. This is a problem which requires serious attention of the management. The exodus of the trained staff should be discouraged. This exodus definitely affects the quality of the Indian Airlines; its operations are badly affected. I was told that recently the Government has taken a decision to curtail certain benefits of the ex-employees in order to stop this exodus. That is not enough. There should be a proper plan and there should be certain minimum and necessary steps to stop this

exodus of the trained and experienced pilots from the Indian Airlines to the private airlines.

Clause 3, subclause (5) of the Bill specifies the qualification of the Chairman and members. It says: "Special knowledge and experience in air transport or any other transport service..." In fact, the Chairman or a member of the Airports Authority should have the special knowledge and experience in air transport. But when it says "air transport or any other transport service", it creates a little confusion. I request the hon. Minister, Azadji, to remove that confusion. In the rules it should be specified as to how many members should be from the air transport sector and how many members should be from the other sectors. That confusion can be avoided. Otherwise it will create more confusion in selecting the members and you may also feel personally embarrassed. I think that a clarification is necessary to avoid that confusion.

Finally, about the recently declared International Airport in Trivandrum. I think you personally visited the airport. You said that you never saw such an international airport anywhere else. The condition is very pathetic. You also asked how anybody can say that this is an international airport. The hon. Minister has been kind enough to earmark some amount for the modernisation and expansion of the airport.

I think, it should be speeded up. Already some initiative and some work has started. I think that a time limit should be there to complete the airport building. Moreover, the work on the second terminal has not been started. I think that you, being a young and dynamic Minister, will be extending a helping hand to the Southern most part of the country and to the State of Kerala; and this is, I think, the latest announced interna-

tional airport in the country. There is the Nedumbacherry Airport and the Calicut Airport. Sir, Kerala is a place, from where lots of people are working abroad. More facilities should be made available to the people of Kerala, like international flights should be made available so that the people can go abroad. Since, we are not getting any employment here, let our people go outside by availing these facilities. We are not in a position to give employment to the people. Even though our youth are educated and trained, they are not getting employment. We should make more facilities available so that our people go abroad, work there and earn their bread and butter.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to support the Bill.

In fact, there is a policy change from the policy established in 1971 and 1985, by way of International Airport Authority Act in 1971 and the Bill for International Airport Authority in 1985. Now, a merger is being proposed by this Bill and I feel that the objective is well intended. I would think that when the Airports Authorities are merged, there is some scope for the employees and others concerned to feel that their benefits or other positions in any way may be altered or they may be put to difficult situations. But, I am sure that the objective of the Bill is that they will be given the perks as well as all the facilities which they have been enjoying; and therefore I think that these aspects will be attended to.

Now, with regard to the Bill, a chairperson and eight to fourteen members are supposed to be the members apart from another member also who would be from the Civil Aviation Ministry. I feel, as has been already pointed out, that there must be a provision for some public men and the pro-

vision must be specifically stated.

I would like to mention about another aspect which I have found in this Bill. The Bill is intended for making the structure stronger and giving more safety measures as well as better facilities at airport buildings. I think that there is one provision which says that the public or anybody concerned should not go to Courts against the Authority. I do not know whether Clause 33 is just included in the Bill, as in the case of many other bills. There are many other Bills which say that prosecution or suits against the Authority shall not be maintained. But, I feel that if a provision is made as in Clause 33 saying that no suit, no prosecution, or no other legal proceeding shall be maintained against the Authority or any officer of the Authority doing things in good faith- of course the expression 'in good faith' is there- then , many suits can be filed by the public or those concerned in the air traffic which are actually banned by this Clause.

I do not know whether there is any other clause. Of course, I do not find any other Clause in the Bill which gives a proper place for such complaints to be taken up before such tribunal or other fora. The example is tortious liability. Suppose a vehicle taking the passengers to the aircraft is going through the airstrip or passes the airstrip and suppose there is a small ditch which is caused by the negligence of the persons concerned, then where is the provision for a person who is travelling in the bus or a truck which is going to the place, the file a suit against the authority? So, this provision, which is a normal provision which is seen in some other Act should not be maintained in such words in this Act. But, some other provision should be there so that the authority can be taken to task when such liabilities like tortious liability, etc. are there; or even prosecution can be taken up.

There is another Clause, namely Clause 39 at page no. 16 of the Bill, which deals with the power of the Central Government to supercede the Authority. I do not know whether supersession may be a necessity actually at any stage. I think, that provision should be well put and there should be some safeguard with regard to supersession. If that is not done, I think, the changes in so many aspects, say political or otherwise, will be necessary and it will cause some kind of difficulty so far as the working of the authority is concerned. Clause 39 says:

“ If, at any time, the Central Government is of the opinion-
(a) that on account of a grave emergency, the Authority is unable to discharge the functions and duties imposed on it by or under the provisions of this Act; or”

This is okay.

“(b) that the Authority has persistently made default in complying with any direction issued by the Central Government under this Act.....”

This is also okay to some extent. But sub-clause (c) says:

“(c) that circumstances exist which render it necessary in the public interest so to do,”

Here, of course, the expression ‘ public interest’ is stated. But, this is a Clause which may be misused at times due to some interest, political or otherwise. So, some kind of safeguard may be made with regard to the intervention of the Government in the working of the Authority.

There are other provisions which say

that at times even in the day-to- day affairs, the Government can interfere in the affairs of the Authority. Here also, some kind of safeguards must be made with regard to the powers of the Government. Of course, the ‘powers’ of the Government should be there, but it should be restricted.

Now, I may make some observation with regard to some other aspects which are of course not specifically mentioned in the Bill, but which are related to the Bill. Regarding ‘safety’ as has been pointed out by many hon. Members, everybody is interested. When the new Airports Authority is formed, it must be given more teeth with regard to air safety measures. I had an opportunity to speak to some persons in one airport which is not a commercial airport. It is an airport in India where no plane comes and goes. But the employees are duty bound to do the job with regard to air safety measures. They have to sit in their seats and see that the air passage is well looked after. This has to be monitored by them and they have to give the necessary information to the persons concerned. I understand from some of the persons who work in one such airports that there is absolutely no interest for them to work there because there is absolutely no incentive and in fact, there is absolutely no supervision also to a desired extent. There are also cases, as stated by one of the predecessors, where air corridors were taken by other aircraft which were not detected. This must be looked into and when such a new Act comes, the air safety measures including the work to be done by such officials must be properly monitored. This should be properly put with regard to the provisions connected with the provisions of the Bill.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, is

about the intrinsic relationship of tourism with civil aviation. As has been already mentioned by many of the Members, we have many tourist centres where there is not an inch of airstrip and where there is no scope even for helicopters to land.

After the open sky policy has come, so many aircraft and so many private agencies are coming. If we are able to make some small airport in many of the district centres and many of the tourist centres, I am sure, there will be enough persons to come forward to put aircraft. If that is so, we can tap a very important industry in India which can prosper, that is, tourism. There are people who come to Kerala. They say that the whole of Kerala is a tourist centre. That is because of the natural beauty there. But there are no provisions for foreign tourists to go to the internal beautiful parts of Kerala. I am sure, that is applicable to many other states. So, I think, the Minister may kindly see the possibility of undertaking the work of small airports in many of the tourist centres and also the district centres. If the district centres are connected, I am sure, the tourism industry will be greatly benefited apart from the other industries which will be benefited by such a proper move.

With regard to my State, many of the points have already been stated. Trivandrum Airport is an international airport. That is the fifth international airport in the country which has been declared by a previous Government as such but without giving any facility of an international airport. I am happy that the Minister has found that though Trivandrum has been given the status of an international airport, the only thing which was granted was the status without any other facility and money for the proper construction of the airstrip and airport and other facilities therein. I also urge upon the Minister to see that the status of Trivandrum

Airport, as given, is implemented.

Lastly, with regard to Cochin Airport, I also support the views which have been expressed by many of the Members from my State. The Cochin Airport, at present, does not have enough facilities. The international airport is coming up. But that would take some time. But the Cochin Airport, which has some facilities, is not being utilised properly. I know that the Minister has taken a view of this also. I think, more centres can be connected by airlines. We had daily flights from Delhi to Cochin. It is unfortunate that it has been reduced by six flights in a week. I think that should be restored back and flights should be given on all days. One flight to reach Delhi at least by 11 o'clock may also be considered.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. In spite of such a dynamic Minister Rajasthan has been deprived of Air Service. Rajasthan attracts sixty percent of the total tourists visiting India. In spite of all this Rajasthan has air services for three places only i.e. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur, it is really surprising. Tourists visit Rajasthan because it has splendid havelies, castles and forts water tanks and such a vast desert. Foreign tourists visit in a large number to see these. An air strip is there in Jhunjhunu district and earlier it was linked with air service. I have made several request during my first term and in my present second term to the dynamic hon. Minister to link it with air service, but no attention has been paid towards my suggestions. There is a Rani Sati temple in Jhunjhunu and every day thousands of people from Delhi visit it. It has a heavy traffic but has not been linked with air service. From the viewpoint of tourism Rajasthan Government has envisaged a air-circuit for

Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Delhi but no action has been taken on this project I request the hon. Minister to link Jhunjhunu with air service then only this, area will be developed, we are ready to co-operate with the Government in this project and I think that it will make the district headquarter prosperous.

I request the hon. Minister not to neglect Rajasthan and airport in Jaipur, which is the capital of the state and renowned as of 'Pink City' should be developed as an international airport. At this demand was lying pending for a long time. The said air strip has some shortcomings such as it is narrow and short. I would like to say that Rajasthan Government is ready to provide land for this purpose and work is also going on there but so far this airport has not been declared as an international airport and thus tourists are facing great difficulties to reach this place. Therefore, I would like to say that attention should be paid towards this demand and Jhunjhunu should be linked with air service so as to attract more tourists.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is a vast country and there is a need to construct many airports. I totally agree with the fact that our Minister of Civil Aviation is a very dynamic person. The post of Secretary to Government of his department is lying vacant and there is no Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The hon. Minister might have to work for many hours. My request is that such vacant posts should be filled immediately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the more the input of tourists, the more will be the number of airports. Today, the greatest number of tourists, as many as 170 million tour out of

300 million, go for skiing (on snow). We have good skiing centres in our country but they are not being developed. Very good skiing centres can be developed in Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, there is the desert tourists and the 'water skiing tourists'. There is need to develop such centres in Kerala, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

In Madhya Pradesh, such a large state, called the heart of India, the condition of raipur airport is very bad. There are no landing instrument, there due to which 3-4 aeroplanes cannot land there every month. Similarly, there is no space to ground aeroplanes in a row there. Therefore, there is need to develop the apron and the launge (the waiting hall). The landing instrument should also be installed there.

Bastar is the largest district of India but it has not been connected by rail or by air link. Even the buses can not ply there because all the bridges are dilapidated. There existed the most developed airport there during the British era and when the British planes used to take sorties from there for bombarding Burma. it was said that British bombers are going from Bastar (on their mission to drop bombs on Burma). Bastar is a great airport. I urge the hon. Minister to make Bastar and Bilaspur airports functional and make simultaneous arrangements for instruments.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take more than two minutes. Kindly allow me to mention just two points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name was called. Anyway, please try to be very brief.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Thank

you for having given me this opportunity. I rise to support the Bill. The merits of the various provisions of this Bill have been very well highlighted by the learned Members who spoke before me. I do not want to repeat those points.

The unification or merger of both the Airport Authorities- national and international- will be advantageous in many ways from the point of view of better management both men and material. Here, I would like to make just two observations. Firstly, the growth of the air taxi operations is very rapid. I should say that it is quite phenomenal. From just four operations and six aircraft in the year 1990, it has increased to 17 operations and 45 aircraft in 1993 and the air taxi traffic went up from one per cent to 21 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these points have already been mentioned by other Members. You don't have to repeat.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: But on the other side, the growth of air traffic in the Indian Airlines is rather dismal. I am sorry to state here that the growth is not encouraging. I can easily prove this contention with the necessary figures. But as there is no time, I do not want to take up all those points. My only submission is that this aspect should be looked into by the hon. Minister taking into consideration comparative figures with regard to performance abroad and also in our neighbouring countries.

I now come to the problems of my constituency. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the Jharsiguda Airfield. In Jharsiguda, we have a very good airfield which is in existence since the days of Second World War. Due to lack of maintenance, now it is an abandoned

one. The Ministry of Civil Aviation are thinking of closing it down. In this connection, I would like to state that Jharsiguda is the gateway of Western Orissa, comprising of ten revenue districts. It is also the centre of an industrial complex. Coalfields, paper mills and even the Rourkela Steel Plant are situated very nearby and these can very well be served if this airfield is properly developed and maintained. A few months back, I have approached the Mahanadi Coalfields Authority with a request to take up some repair work of this airfield. They have kindly agreed to this proposal. Their Chief Engineer came along with me and inspected the airfield. They are prepared to spend Rs.40 lakh on this airfield which is situated very near to their coal fields. In addition, there are other industrial houses such as the Tatas, the Birlas and many others. The Orient Paper Mills of Brajrajnagar and the Rourkela Steel Plant are also situated very nearby. All these industrial units will stand to benefit if this airfield is made to function properly. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to have a fresh look at it and reconsider the matter. This airfield is situated in a backward area of Western Orissa where industries are now coming up one after the other. There is a lot of potentiality and even the financial support will come from the industrial houses. So, I earnestly request the hon. Minister to revise their decision and plead with him not to close down the airfield. Instead, they should undertake the necessary repairs so that it is made functional. At the same time, I would also request the hon. Minister to make arrangements for the introduction of a stopover of the Delhi-Bhubaneswar flight at Jharsiguda.

My last request is about the pressing need for daily flights from Delhi to Bhubaneswar. My friend Dr. Patra has highlighted the difficulties that we are facing in Orissa. As you are all aware, Bhubaneswar

is a very important city, being the capital of Orissa and also from the point of view of tourism. We have got the flight operating only for six days in a week. I am very sorry to state that there is no flight on Sundays, when there is a great demand for a flight even from Members Parliament, so that they can go to Delhi to attend to their next day. Therefore, I request that immediate steps should be taken to see that the flight between Delhi and Bhubaneswar operates regularly on all the seven days of the week.

With these words, I support the Bill. I once again request the hon. Minister to have a fresh look at the Jharsiguda Airfield with an open mind. While concluding, I plead with the hon. Minister to arrange for daily flights between Delhi and Bhubaneswar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the discussion is over.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): I would like to make a general request to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish in one minute.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Sir, I support this Bill. In Karnataka in my district of Kolar there is a very big airport. It was constructed at the time of second world war. It consists of five hundred acres of land. It is a very big airport and it can serve as an international airport. It is totally in the central place of the southern States. By this time I have already requested the hon. Minister and I have given a memorandum to the hon. Minister to at least convert it into a cargo airport and this is because I already requested the Defence Minister also. It is under the control of

defence and I requested the hon. Minister to pay a visit so that this may be converted into a cargo airport as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, first of all, I must thank hon. Members including the Members of Opposition who are not present here, but few of them who spoke on this particular subject. I also thank you, Sir, for taking keen interest in the subject to which I would come in the later part of my speech. I have listened to the comments and observations of hon. Members with deep respect and attention. I think, this is one of the Bills, which the hon. Opposition Members had said had taken a long time, if they would have been here, I would have told them today that yes, it has taken some time from Cabinet to introduction stage, from introduction stage to referring to the Committee and coming back to Parliament. But it has also taken it eight days because of their attitude to Parliament we could not run and it is after the eighth day that we are passing this Bill.

Sir, as I have said that we have been talking and hon. Members have been talking on this Bill for the last seven to eight days on different occasions, so I have jotted down most of the points raised by hon. Members, but I am afraid, at the same time it may not be possible for me to reply each and every point which the hon. Members have raised. However, I would like to take the important airports which have been talked about, whereas the rest of the airports which have been talked about by the hon. Members, I will definitely write to them.

It is difficult on the part of the National Airports Authority, and on the part of the Government to construct airport in each district. If it were like a playground, I would have definitely done that. It is not really a

playground. It is an airport which costs not few crores but hundreds of crores or rupees which is very difficult to be constructed in each district or in each constituency.

We shall have to go by the requirement of distance and also the money which is available with the International Airports Authority and National Airports Authority.

Massive programmes have been undertaken for expansion and modernisation of airports, air navigation and air traffic management services. I think the hon. Members will appreciate that under the Eighth Plan the combined investment of the National Airports Authority and the International Airports Authority is Rs. 1566 crore which is almost four or five times more compared to past 40 years.

For modernisation of Air Traffic Services at Bombay and Delhi Airports a major turnkey project has been undertaken at the cost of Rs.352 crore. Under this project state-of-the-art radars, navigational aids, Instrument Landing Systems will be installed and automation will be introduced in the Air Traffic Control systems. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this point was raised by you as well as by some other hon. Members. So, for the first time we are taking care of it in a big way. This project is slated for completion in October, 1995. It will significantly enhance the capacity of these two airports to handle traffic efficiently and will result in considerable fuel and time saving to the airlines.

As far as other airports are concerned, feasibility studies have been completed for the modernisation of Air Traffic Services at Calcutta and Madras. While detailed planning is in progress, letters of intent have been placed for supply of modern Airport Surveillance Radars and Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars.

Radar towers are under construction at Calcutta and Madras. Construction of a new Technical Block and control tower has been approved for Madras at an estimated cost of Rs.19 crore.

Another project has been launched for supply and installation of Airport Surveillance Radars and Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars for the airports at Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Ahmedabad at the cost of Rs.104 crore. Installation of these radars will enhance air safety at these airports.

Orders have also been placed for procurement of 28 Very High Frequency Omni Range equipment at as many airports. Further, 21 high power Distance Measuring Equipment has also been ordered. Order has also been placed for supply of 13 Instrumental Landing Systems for installation at various airports. The total cost of these equipments is about Rs.60 crore. Installation of these equipments will enhance the air navigation capabilities, as recommended under the Director General Civil Aviation Award.

Sir, apart from this, 12 airports are being developed as model airports with modern facilities for aircraft operations and passenger handling. These airports are at Bhubaneswar, Calicut, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Vadodra.

The security hold area at these airports will be air-conditioned and there will be a provision for air-conditioning of the entire terminal building in future.

These model airports will also have provision for introducing immigration and customs facilities and duty free shops. When

international flights commence operation at any of these airports, these facilities can be utilised. Very recently— in the last 3-4 years— we have started Tourists Air Charter in this Country and I must say that it has done tremendously well in our country.

This particular service was started in 1991 with hardly a few aircraft which we received. The next year it went up to about 220 and last year the number went up to about 600. I am very happy that this year the number of air charters which we have received at different airports was very close to 600 in the first six months alone and I am sure the number will go up to 1000 by the end of this year. So, the basic purpose is that, should these air charters like to go and land at any airport other than the international airports, we should have the facilities of immigration and customs there. So, I am sure that this is going to help the tourism promotion as Shri Ayub Khan and the other friends have said. I think, only on one subject I do not agree with him. I agree with him that Rajasthan is still the choicest place for the tourist. But as far as Rajasthan is concerned, 80 percent of the tourists coming from abroad prefer to travel by road rather than air. So, I think, we should ask for more roads, better roads rather than air services, because the travellers while visiting the desert and other historical places prefer to visit by road and not by air.

The model airport projects will be completed by the year 1995-96. The construction of International Passenger Terminal Complex Phase-3 at Bombay airport at an estimated cost of Rs.80 crore has already commenced. The work is expected to be completed by October, 1996. It will provide an additional handling capacity of 2.5 million international passengers annually. Additional passenger facilities have also been provided at all international airports.

As far as Tirupati is concerned, work for expansion of the runway has been undertaken to make it suitable for operation of Boeing 737 type of aircraft. The work costing about Rs.5 crore will be completed by the end of the current year. The cost of the over all development of Tirupati airport of the order of Rs. 12 crore including provision of new terminal building, extension of runway and provision of navigational aids will be shared between the National Airports Authority and the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam.

As far as Bangalore airport is concerned, for the benefit of my friends from Karnataka in general and Bangalore in particular, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has recently given No Objection Certificate to the Karnataka State Government to develop another airport of international standards. I would like to make it clear, not an international airport, but, an airport of international standards, because we cannot declare any airport international without having anything in existence. That could be thought of only at a later stage when it qualifies for it and then only it can be taken into consideration whether it could be an international airport or not. At this stage, we can say that we have given No Objection Certificate only for having an airport of international standards through public and private participation. This airport will be owned by the State Government or may be jointly owned, that is for the State Government to decide what sort of agreement they are **going to have with the public or private participation. However the regulatory functions of the airport like air traffic control and communication facilities will be provided by the Airports Authority**

As far as the present airport of Bangalore is concerned, the work has commenced for additions and alterations to the terminal

building, the augment capacity for passenger facilitation at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs. This is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1995.

The design for the new international block, adjacent to the present Terminal building has already been completed at Bangalore. This is estimated to cost around Rs. 14 crore and is ready for tender action any time. Due to shortage of space, it had become necessary to plan two-storeyed building with the international departure from the first floor. This calls for aero-bridges. So, there is also a provision of two aero-bridges. There is also a plan to expand the apron to provide sufficient space for parking the aircraft. When the work is awarded, it will take, at least, two years to complete.

As far as Mangalore Airport is concerned, during the recent discussion with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Chief Minister and also the officials of the State Government had expressed a view for building of an Airport through private or public participation near the Beach. This has been agreed to by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and had given the 'No Objection Certificate'.

As far as the present status of the Mangalore Airport is concerned, Mangalore is a table talk airfield. There will be no possibility of further expansion of this Airport. However the state-of-the-art instrument landing system is being installed and this is likely to be commissioned in May, 1995.

As far as Kerala in general and Cochin, Calicut and Trivandrum are concerned, I am thankful to the hon. Members from Kerala that they are taking keen interest not only during the debates but outside the House also in this regard.

As far as expansion of Airports is concerned, I would like to mention about a few

airports which are under consideration. As far as Calicut airport is concerned, the expansion of runway is planned up to 9,000 feet. With the expansion of the runway, A-320 and A-300 will operate without load penalty. At the moment, we are operating A-320 type of aircraft but it is only possible with the just load penalty. Without load penalty, we cannot operate. So, this shall be taken care of.

Air safety will be enhanced. There is a hill which was talked about by the hon. Member during his speech with high granite contents on the approach path of the aircraft. It was anticipated that this could be removed but now it has been revealed that this cannot be done. I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member that our engineers should have anticipated before coming or before having discussions with the State Government. But, unfortunately, they could not anticipate. But I have already ordered an inquiry as to why this was not taken care of and why this was not anticipated. One important feature will be that after expansion, the load penalty as I have said (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Then what is going to happen?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At the moment it is not possible to carry on the work. We will have to expand the airport on the other side instead of the side where the huge rock is there. We had also discussed whether we can blast the rock. Even otherwise also we have to blast the rock. But, since, it is a granite rock, it is very difficult to break. We have not only to break the rock but the stones which come out after the blast will destroy the existing Terminal building, the runway and also the nearby houses. So, it is very difficult on the part of the Government to take such a big risk. At

this stage I can only say that we are examining to expand this runway not on the hill side but on the other side in order to execute this work. I cannot- I cannot comment on this because tomorrow you may charge me offhand say anything now. But I have been told that the estimate might be even less as compared to this.

As far as the present position is concerned, in this runway of 6,000 feet, A-320 flights are operating. The load penalty is there. As I have already stated, the state-of-the-art instrument landing system currently is under installation and is likely to be commissioned by the end of October, 1994 viz., two months from now.

16. 00 hrs

So, this is some consolation for my two friends from Calicut. Besides, VOR is also being installed and is likely to be commissioned by June, 1995. Well, I must say that as for the Calicut is concerned, we have taken care. I can imagine people from Trivandrum and Cochin crying but I think my friends from Calicut have no reason to cry. Last year we have introduced 12 flights from Calicut to Gulf. So, at the moment a total of 19 international flights per week are operating and 12 flights are under joint venture operation and these 12 flights are from Calicut to different parts of Gulf.

There was also a point raised by hon. Members that they are expecting some international air carriers to operate to and from Calicut. Sir, the existing policy is that we are not giving any permission to foreign airline to operate to and from any domestic airport. We have confined them only to the international airports. So, at the moment it is not possible with the type of runway and landing problems we have. I think we cannot allow any foreign airline to operate at the

moment. We can think of some extra flights as and when required by Indian Airlines from Calicut. As for as Cochin is concerned, Sir, the State Government has planned a new runway. I must congratulate the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri K. Karunakaran who has taken very keen interest in developing Cochin, Calicut and Dumdum airports and we personally flew from Kerala to this place. It was so nice of him being an elderly person and we had a series of meeting to develop this airport. The state Government has planned a new runway close to the beach which would be capable of operating 747 aircraft Jumbo. Land has been taken over. Entire funding will be through public and private participation. I congratulate the Government of Kerala, organisers, Members of Parliament and private participants from the Gulf and those who are contributing for this. The tender was held up in the final stages because we are still having some sort of negotiations with the Navy. Because basically these airstrips belong to Navy. So, both the State and Central Governments are having consultation with the Navy. I am sure they will be able to convince the Navy. If that is done we will be able to start the work. As for as the present position of Cochin is concerned, no expansion is possible to the runway. It is just efficient for Boeing 737 operation. We have planned to install state-of-art VOR instrument landing system and it is likely to be commissioned by April next year.

I have already said I am talking about the bigger aircrafts. But the Members are talking about airports.

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): The airport is not functioning.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Airport is different. Once the airport is ready the job of

the National Airports Authority is over. Then it is the job of the Indian Airlines or for that matter private airlines to operate any aircraft. It is totally a different subject.

So far as the status of Trivandrum is concerned, the project is being undertaken in phases. Internal modification of existing terminal and its airconditioning are under progress.

This will cost about Rs.170 lakhs. Provision of a power house to complement the power requirement is also being taken up at a cost of Rs.175 lakhs. This will be completed in 18 months' time.

A major project of Airside expansion at a cost of Rs.2000 lakhs is also envisaged. It will include expansion of apron as well as terminal building. Provision of aero-bridges is also being planned. These will be provided as and when required by the airlines. This project will be over by 1997. There is a small project of city side expansion at a cost of Rs.150 lakhs which is also being planned.

The Government of Kerala has acquired the land for runway expansion and it is likely to be handed over to us by September, 1994. Though at the moment the operational viability is not in favour of runway expansion because none of the airlines except Air India has shown inclination to operate a Boeing 747 type of aircraft. Detailed working of economic viability will be undertaken for executing this project of runway expansion and if found viable the same will be completed by 1997.

National Airports Authority has installed a latest state of the art technology radar which is being commissioned shortly. Cost of this equipment is around Rs.28 crores.

About Nagar Airport, I have already

said that it is a model airport. We have already laid the foundationstone. The terminal building is under construction.

Presently the airport at Jabalpur is suitable for operation of upto Avro type of aircraft.

The National Airports Authority had drawn plans for development of this airport to make it suitable for jet operations. The major work involved was to extend the runway from the existing length of 4500 ft. upto 7000 ft., for which National Airports Authority have provided for Rs.4 crores in the 8th plan.

On a request from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has handed over 37 acres of land, free of cost, in February, 1993. On preliminary survey of land, thus handed over, revealed that huge earth filling of about 5.6 lakh cubic metres was necessary. Further, earth for the purpose would have to be obtained from a distance of 12 kms. as the local soil is black cotton soil, which is not suitable to serve the purpose.

The cost of the earth work was itself estimated at Rs.5.56 crores, which is not provided for in National Airports Authority's plan. Since National Airports Authority does not have additional resources to spare for the project, a request was made to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to bear this extra cost, so that the work could be taken up. The Government of Madhya Pradesh was however unable to share the cost of the project and therefore, at least for the time being, National Airports Authority had to keep the project in abeyance. So, I share the anxiety of hon. Members which they have shown for their constituencies. There is a lot of potential. Apart from the constituencies and a particular place,

Madhya Pradesh is one of the biggest areas in our country. I think that it needs special attention both from the State and the Central Government. I would like to say that for the total development of this airport it requires about Rs. 17.5 crores; and the money which we have earmarked in the 8th Plan is only Rs. 4 crores. So, I think, we need to have some more discussion with the State Government; and if required, we might start the work with these Rs. 4 crores and then we shall have to stagger this so that it is taken care of in the next plan.

As far as Bombay and Delhi Airports are concerned, as I have already said, on modernisation a sum of Rs. 352 crores has already been earmarked and the work is in progress. It will be completed in the coming two years.

Sir, I share the concern and anxiety shown by the Chairman and also the hon. Members as far as the safety of the flights is concerned. I think this safety is one paramount importance. Safety should be first and the size of the fleet should be last. I will prefer fewer number of safe aircraft rather than having a thousand aircraft not being safe.

So I would like to take all the Members of Parliament into confidence, and also the concern shown by the hon. Members, that at present 17 operators hold permit to operate air taxi services. Out of these 17 operators, 10 operators have applied for the permit to operate scheduled air transport services. Apart from 17, 22 agencies have also obtained no objection certificate to become air taxi operators and apart from these 22, 15 more agencies have submitted applications. That means 17 plus 22 plus 15 and if I go by the number they have asked for, the number runs into a hundred aircraft.

With the growth of the air transport services in the country, capacity constraint is being experienced at a number of airports, such as Bombay Airport. I would like to mention that the entire parking base of domestic terminals is occupied at night and no additional aircraft can be parked. Air traffic control, apart from the space on ground is also unable to handle additional flights during certain peak hours in the morning and evening at Bombay and Delhi Airports. Additional flights cannot be accommodated at certain hours at Bombay, Delhi, Goa, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kulu, Ludhiana and other airports due to limited parking base or limited capacity of terminal building conveyor belt or other facilities.

Hon. Members, as I have said, are aware that work on modernisation of Delhi Airport is in progress and is likely to be completed in 1996. Further the Airports Authority are already spending another Rs. 1500 crore for construction of model airports and improvising the other facilities at some airports.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government's policy of liberalisation will continue, however, in order to ensure safety, security and orderly growth of air transport operation. It may not be possible, at present, to allow import of additional aircraft by air taxi operators and other applicants who wish to start air transport services. Expansion of fleet and permission to start air taxi services by new agencies can be considered after additional infrastructure is developed at these airports. Addition of some limited capacity to the existing air taxi operators who have applied to become Scheduled Air Transport Operators, to meet the growth in traffic will however, be considered on case-to-case basis. Further import of small aircraft, of a seating capacity of 30, to promote tourism and to link district head-

quarters or smaller destinations, could also be considered..

As far as the safety aspect is concerned, I am happy to announce here that the late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, was a great aviator and he was the first pilot to become the Prime Minister of the country. We are observing his Fiftieth birthday on the 20th. On the eve of his birthday, from the 19th of this month we will be observing an Air Safety Fortnight all over the country and during this fortnight, safety seminars will be held at different places; posters will be printed; special safety drive will be conducted; safety monitoring will be taken into consideration; and safety-related action pending with DGCA and at different levels will also be cleared.

As far as having an airport at Jalandhar is concerned - my friend is very keen about Jalandhar - I would like to say that it is very difficult to have two international airports at a distance of about 30 to 40 miles. I think, America and Japan, being rich countries, have not been able to provide this type of luxury. It is only in our country that we have airports inside the city. That is why, we are facing this bird hit and all type of things day in and day out. Like in most of the countries, the airports should be at a distance of 50 miles or 60 miles. As far as Jalandhar is concerned, we have started, rather I have started about few months back, only two or three months back, a service from Amritsar linking, via Delhi, New York, London, Toronto, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Singapore. All these places can also be air linked to Amritsar. So, any person going to these seven countries, can book his luggage right from Amritsar. Only he has to change the aircraft. And if somebody would like to go to Hong Kong, his luggage would be booked right from Amritsar to Hong Kong, from Amritsar to Toronto, from

Amritsar to London, From Amritsar to Bangkok and from Amritsar to Singapore. And in vice versa, from these countries, should anybody like to go to Amritsar, he can book his luggage and the only thing is that he shall have to change his aircraft at Delhi. So, it is not possible to have another airport at Jalandhar, which is just 35 miles away from Amritsar. I do not see any reason why we should have another airport at a distance of 35 miles.

I have already said with regard to the demands for other airports. Certain demands were made by the hon. friends with regard to flights. These are totally different things. I shall take them up with Indian Airlines people separately.

Now I would like to come to the main body of the Bill, which has been, I think, unfortunately neglected to a great extent. Most of my friends were much more concerned about flights and all those things. But the basic purpose which we are taking into consideration is the merger of National and International Airports Authorities.

Sir, in the beginning I have said that the basic purpose is to have a cohesive management. I am very happy about that. Before I come to that, in the past three or four years, the National Airports Authority has done an excellent job. In 1990-91, the revenue earned by the National Airports Authority was Rs.119 crore; in 1991-92 it has gone from Rs.119 crore to Rs.164 crore; in 1992-93, it has gone to Rs.190 crore; and in 1993-94 it has gone to Rs.260 crore. So, if we do not take into consideration the accumulated losses and if we go year by year, we are making profits as far as the National Airports Authority is concerned.

As I have mentioned earlier, the primary purpose of the Bill is to remove the

duality in the management of the Airports and to provide for better administration and cohesive management of the Airports and Aeronautical Communication Services under a single authority. The present practice of having two Authorities leads to divided responsibility and avoidable problems of coordination. I would like to mention some of the problems which have made the Ministry to put these Airport Authorities together.

One is, operational control of runway at International Airports is with National Airports Authority whereas the maintenance of the runway is with International Airports Authority.

Second is, operation of the runway lights at the International Airports Authority is with International Airports Authority, but as far the Instrument Landing System is concerned, it is the responsibility of the National Airports Authority. The same runway, two instruments and one runway are being handled by two different agencies.

Third is, the Air Traffic Control is manned and managed by National Airports Authority, but safety services are with International Airports Authority. This came under critical scrutiny by the Court of Inquiry on accident to TU-154 aircraft at Palam.

Fourth is, in the event of the birds on the runway, the pilot informs the Air Traffic Control of National Airports Authority and he alerts the International Airports Manager who in turn asks the Apron Controller to take action. So one has to take the air like this and not like this statement.

Fifth is, under the proposed Unified Authority, the Air Traffic Control would instruct the Apron Controller directly which would be faster and more result oriented.

Rectification of defects like restoration of electrical power supply presently takes a long time because of divided responsibility between National Airports Authority and International Airports Authority. This has adverse impact on air Traffic Control Services. With the merger, the Single Authority will have the entire control. Fire services at International Airports are with International Airports Authority, but aircraft landing and take off are managed by ATC which is under National Airports Authority. The divided responsibility has adverse impact on safety as well. This too came under critical scrutiny by the Court of Inquiry on the TU-154 air crash at Delhi, where a lot of time was lost in the vehicles reaching the scene of accident. A single agency will be more effective in providing safety services and Unified Authority would also be in the better position to activate Low Visibility Procedures thereby enhancing air safety. There can be many more illustrations, Sir, to emphasize the need for evidence of duality in the management of Airports and Aeronautical Communication Services.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee went into considerable details of the proposed merger of Airports Authority and International Airports Authority and was convinced of the need for unification of the two Authorities. In course of deliberations, the Committee also examined a number of things and I am sure that the merger will take care of these things raised by hon. Members of the Committee.

Sir, I think, I have already taken much of time and I would like to cut short because at 4.30 you have to take another subject. I would now seek the support of the hon. Members to pass the Bill to bring under a single Authority, international and domestic Airports for better administration and cohesive management of Airports and Aeronau-

tical Communication Services in the country. My hon. friend, Shri E. Ahmed has moved some amendments. I would like to request him to withdraw the amendments so that we can pass the Bill.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL(Jabalpur): I want only one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak to the Minister. We have only five minutes more.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: I will not take even one minute.

MR CHAIRMAN: We do not have even one minute.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Just one minute, sir. At the time when the matter of 33 acres was to be decided a letter was written from the then Civil Aviation Minister and at his instance and assurance the land was transferred by the Government of Madhya Pradesh free of charge. So, what I want to say is that the matter of spending Rs.5 crore was taken up later on by the Airports Authority. My submission is that since the commitment from the Civil Aviation Ministry was total, and this matter has cropped up later on. I urge upon the Minister once again to at least start the work and make the necessary provision in the Budget. We need only Rs.17 crore and he is spending crore and crores of rupees.

MR CHAIRMAN: All right. The Minister will discuss the matter with you later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“ That the Bill to provide for the constitution of the Airports Authority of India and for the transfer and vesting of the undertakings of the

International Airports Authority of India and National Airports Authority to and in the Airports Authority of India so constituted for the better administration and cohesive management of airports and civil enclaves whereat air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated and of all aeronautical communication stations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, 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 Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“ That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 5 to 11 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12- Functions of the Authority.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I beg to move.:

Page 6, line 44,—

after "aircraft" insert "or helicopter"
(4)

Pages 6 and 7, lines 47 and 1
respectively,—

omit "cargo handling"
(5)

My amendments are meant to make the statute a perfect one. I wanted the words "helicopters" to be included with the word "aircraft", because this Bill has given the definition of a heiport. 'Heliport' means an area, either ground level or elevated on a structure, for the use of a helicopter. As a matter of fact, there is no definition given, for "aircraft".

Amendment No. 5 is important. I want to explain it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not have to explain it. You have already moved the amendment.

SHRI E. AHAMED: While moving, I want to explain it. Any other activity at the airport at the Civil enclave or of a commercial interest is involved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not permitted to make a speech now.

I now put Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 to clause 12 moved by Shri E. Ahamed to the vote of the House.-

Amendments nos.4 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 13 to 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 to 17 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to Clause 18.

The question is:

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the clauses 19 to 21 stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 19 to 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22

Power of Authority to charge fees, rent etc.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 10, line 43,—

(6) after "aircraft" insert "or helicopter"

Page 10, line 44,—

for "aircraft" substitute "any" (7)

Page 11, line 1,—

after "aircraft" insert "or helicopter"
(8)

Page 11, line 2,—

after "aircraft" insert "or helicopter"
(9)

Page 11, line 3,—

after "any aircraft" insert "or helicopter" (10)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put amendments 6 to 10 moved by Shri E. Ahamed to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos.6 to 10 were put and negated.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 23 to 37 stand part of this Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 23 to 37 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clause 38.

The question is:

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to Clause 39.

The question is:

"That Clause 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

" That Clauses 40 to 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 40 to 44 were added to the Bill.

Clause 45 — Amendment of Act 22 of 1934

Amendment made:

Page 20, line 4,—

for "1993" substitute "1994"

(3)

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 45, as amended, stand part

of the Bill.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

*“That the Enacting Formula, as amended,
stand part of the Bill.”*

*Clause 45, as amended, was added to
the Bill.*

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was
added to the Bill.*

“That clause 46 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Clause 46 was added to the Bill.

“That the long title stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1 Short title, commencement and
application*

The long Title was added to the Bill.

Amendment made:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may
now move that the Bill, as amended, be
passed.

Page 1, line 6,—

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg
to move:

for “1993” substitute “1994”

(2)

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part
of the Bill”*

“That the Bill, as amended be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the
Bill.*

16. 37 hrs

Enacting Formula

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Amendment made:

**Heavy Loss Life and Damage to
Property due to Floods in many parts
of the Country—Contd.**

Page 1, line 1,—

[English]

for “Forty-fourth” substitute “Forty-fifth”

(1)

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

MR CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up
the next item— discussion under rule 193.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject of discussion today is a very important one. Our country is prone to drought and floods every year and has to incur great loss on this account. There is loss of life and property and even at places where there is no such loss, there are great many problems there. Calling this situation of drought and floods as a national tragedy will be no exaggeration. Vast amount of money has been spent on controlling floods and droughts since 1952, Great schemes were formulated but we could not control these despite the development of science and technology.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are equipped with the technology of forecasting about what is going to happen where, yet we could not control floods and droughts. This scourge still exists there. There was a loss of Rs.35,918 crores in 37 years from 1953 to 1989 and of Rs.17,413 crores during the last five years. This speaks clearly about the fact that the loss has been more during the past five years as compared to that of 37 years. Many countries of the world are affected by floods but this scourge has acquired serious dimensions in India. Every year 3,26,60,000 people are affected by floods in India alone and 60,000 people are affected by the calamity.

As per a specific data, 1,523 people die of floods every year and property worth 917 crores is lost. The management and control of floods is taken up two levels in our country—configurational and non-configurational.

Under it, schemes of constructing embankments on rivers is formulated and executed and water reservoirs are made. The

rivers ways are widened, river beds deepened and water drained out. Floods are controlled by changing the direction of flow of rivers. But all these measures have proved to be ineffective in combating floods in our country till date. We have had to face many problems. Under this head, Rs.27 thousand crores have been spent till the end of seventh plan. 14000 kms. long embankments were constructed and 29000 kms. long canal dug. Flood prevention measures were taken up in 546 cities and 47000 villages of the country but a review of all these measures will reveal that the scourge of floods remains the same today. It is taking the joke of human lives, damaging crops and incurring loss the same way it did earlier. I am of the firm opinion that it is due to an faulty system. There is corruption here. I may cite an example of my constituency. Shri Uttambhai Patel is present here. He visited the constituency recently. There was dearth of water. On the one hand, there are floods and on the other there is drought. The people of the villages are not getting water. A demand of installing handpumps was raised there. The Uttar Pradesh Government was provided with some handpumps but they were not installed there. About a dozen rivers including the Ganges, Gomati, Sai, Magai and Udanti flow through my constituency. They are affected by floods every year. Soem towns and villages like Patna, Kharaula, Hathoda, Devehandpur, Jalalpur, Devkali/ Niyar Bela, Saidpur- Bhitari, Tetarpur etc. get inundated in water every year. Crops of thousands of acres of land are damaged. some people are killed but despite repeated requests, as the district Magistrates and other responsible people of the districts are aware, no action is being taken.

This year we were under the impression that drains will be constructed under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna and water drained

out through them. A decision of constructing Shivdaspur Kauria drain with Rs.76000 was taken. Rs.1 lakh was granted for constructing Mangari drain, Rs.92 thousand for Barhara drain and Rs.50000 for Ubraon drain. Surprisingly enough, this sanction was made on papers alone. This issue was raised many times in this House. We had demanded that the State Government may be asked as to why no work was done by the money granted under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The people of the district also raised voice for this and there was a police report on it. Though a few culprits were apprehended and some Engineers were sent to jail, yet they could not be indicted. Therefore, how can the floods be controlled? For the villages mentioned by us drains have been constructed only on paper. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Agriculture to also monitor the utilisation of funds disbursed if permanent solution is to be found. Though crores of rupees are released lumpsum on demand to the State Governments in time of floods, yet in the absence of proper monitoring it remains unknown as to how the funds have been utilised.

Sir, I submitted earlier also that there is total mismanagement and most of the State Governments are quite perfunctory. I would like to submit frankly that the funds disbursed to the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by the Centre for flood relief last year and in earlier years, have been grossly misutilised. This tendency needs to be checked and monitored. Floods are always damaging and their consequences are heart rending. Even then some persons welcome floods as it gives them the opportunity to indulge in looting in the name of flood relief. These persons on receiving news of floods start weaving dreams. Contractors, BDOs, relief Officers, 'Lekhals', Tehsildars and Pargana Officers on seeing the rain clouds get into festive mood and

start dancing like Peacock in anticipation of amassing money.

I would like to submit that in the name of relief embezzlement and plundering is going on all around and nobody cares about the consequences. In most of the States concrete steps are not being taken to control floods. Many embankments are broken and cutting of forests continues as ever.

In fact flood control measures were first initiated in India in 1954 when under the leadership of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru the National Flood Control Commission was set up. A three phase scheme was adopted to build dams, development of canals, and to rehabilitate villages in high places and to save life and property in towns and cities. From 1956 to 1961 this was the main motto of the Commission. In 1964 a Ministerial Committee was set up which suggested some tenable measures for controlling floods. However, all these suggestions became redundant later on.

If the permanent solution of the floods is to be found out then we should find out permanent solution of the problem. We are witnessing debates on floods and droughts and for giving relief whenever these strike. It would be better if discussion are held even before the floods strike for finding out concrete solutions and to take effective measures.

Though the hon. Minister is quite experienced yet I would like to give him a few suggestions. In India we have several small rivulets, the names of some of these I just now mentioned in the House. As soon as rains set in these rivulets are in spate and cause extensive damage to the adjoining villages and crops. If permanent solution of floods is to be found out then the Centre should issue instructions to the State Gov-

ements in this regard. 4-6 months before the floods strike instructions should be issued to the State Governments for connecting these rivulets. If rivers and rivulets are connected then water will not get collected in any one river and flood damage could be checked. This will improve irrigation facilities as water reservoir capacity will increase and flood damage will be controlled too. This will protect us from floods.

Secondly, I would like to submit that a scheme should be formulated to tame the rivers and flowing through Uttranchal i.e. Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and upto Assam originating in Himalayas for controlling floods. I do not want to dwell into the issue of floods in flood prone regions of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, which cause widespread damage. Recently the newspapers widely reported about the extensive damage caused by floods in Karnataka, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir. However, all flow towards Uttranchal, where these assume devastating proportions. To tame these rivers and to find permanent solution the Government should evolved a scheme for traversing the course of the rivers originating in the Himalayas.

Thirdly, I would like to submit that development is the talk of the town. The Central Government, the Hon. Prime Minister and everyone is quite serious about the development of the country. For the sake of development roads and rail bridges are constructed embankments and dams are built for controlling floods and new cities are built but proper evaluation of rains and floods is forgotten.

Recently a road was constructed in my constituency between forked course of a river and the people had difficulty in crossing the river in the absence of bridge. Therefore, the villagers damaged the road and the

surging water of the river inundated the villages downstream the villagers had to bear heavy loss due to it. Therefore, while undertaking the development works instructions should be issued to the Engineers that all these aspects should be taken care of.

Sir, fourthly, I would like to submit that forecasts regarding floods and rains are made by the Central Water Commission. This Commission is playing a vital role in this regard. However, 50 per cent of the forecasts made by the Central Water Commission prove to be wrong. I would like to submit that in the world new techniques have been evolved. Therefore, either these latest machines should be imported or the scientists should be properly trained in utilising the available techniques, so, that the forecasts of rain and floods turn and to be correct.

Sir, there is the need to mobilise the Government machinery even before the excessive rains or drought. We witness that the Government machinery gears up only after floods and by that time the havoc caused is widespread. The concerned machinery is unable to control the floods and the Armed Forces are called for assistance. This causes hue and cry among the masses. Therefore, I would like to suggest that advance instructions should be issued even before excessive rains or drought, so, that the machinery gears up for relief operations.

Sir, sixthly, I would like to submit that pollution is assuming alarming proportions. Industries of all types are mushrooming. River Ganges originates in Gangotri and flows down to the plains starting from Rishikesh upto Bengal. Filth of number of villages and industries set up on the banks of the river is drained into the river Ganges. The Ganges is not being cleaned. I am in favour of cleaning of the Ganges and in-

creasing its depth traverses in River path should be straightened.

Sir, I hail from Benaras and my house is located on the banks of the Ganges. I remember during my childhood we used to cross the river by boat. In those days the Ganges had a very wide stretch and more. However, now people get down in the middle from the boat and cross the river on foot or swim as water is not very deep there. Therefore, we are seeing that the depth is declining. If rivers are not deep then water will naturally cross the banks and cause havoc. All this could be witnessed in Mirzapur, Gazipur and Ballia and during rainy season they get submerged. Water there flows two or three metres above the danger level. The main reason for it is that no attention is being paid towards depth of the rivers.

Sir, crores of rupees have been spent on cleaning up the river in Benaras but all the money is merely being spent on paper. Time and again through questions and other means attention has been drawn towards this fact in the House. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, made a good statement in Benaras. He stated that if my dream materialises then Kashi will regain its lost glory. I would like to submit that even after spending crores of rupees floods are being witnessed and people are facing difficulties. Therefore, there is the need to look into it.

Sir, seventhly, I would like to submit that forests are being indiscriminately cut. There is the need to look into it. During the discussion in the morning in the House it was mentioned that trees are being planted in barren lands to cause rains there yet on the other hand indiscriminate felling of trees is going on. We see that in some forests in Uttar Pradesh vast tracts of forests land have been almost denuded.

I do not want to go on and on about this, but we find that in some jungles regular felling of trees and smuggling of wood is still going on. You will have to check it.

We are glad to know that our present Prime Minister has taken several concrete steps for the implementation of flood control schemes. He has even sought assistance from International Financial Institutions and has been successful in that to a larger extent. A meeting of Secretaries of various Ministries had also been convened. The States have also been issued directions but these directions should not remain directions only, these should be followed also.

Our Minister of Agriculture and Ministers of Rural Development are present here. Both are experienced persons but the Minister of Agriculture is highly experienced, it is my submission to them to seriously consider those issues and chalk out plans to check floods forever.

Our country had attained Independence in 1947 and it has been more than 47 years after that, that we make plans every year and spend billions of rupees in checking floods but there is no permanent solution. Unless good schemes are chalked out, the public money will continue to be wasted on flood-related programmes.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing floods here. We have seen that the areas having heavy rains suffer from floods. Our colleague, Shri Sonkar has just said that there is a lot of corruption and no work is done in States. But I would like to say that there were heavy rains in Maharashtra from 12th July to 14th July which were dealt with effectively by the Maharashtra Government.

Wherever there was damage caused, the Chief Minister immediately visited the area and provided relief.

I belong to Vidarbha region and Nagpur city is my constituency. I have never seen this area being affected by floods. This is a natural calamity. There were 15 inch rains on the night of 12th and on the 13th of the month. The whole city was ravaged by such heavy rains as were witnessed earlier 90 years back. This city inhabits 25 lakh people and especially those 4-5 thousand poor people who were residing by the side of the nullah had to bear the fury of the rains. The Chief Minister visited the area and provided relief. But everybody could not get the relief. One day 11 persons were killed in Nagpur city. The Chief Minister immediately announced a relief of Rs.25 thousand to the kins of the deceased and those families got the assistance. Last year the kins of those killed in riots in our area had received Rs.2 lakh but the families of those drowned in floods were given only Rs.25 thousand. It is my request that the families of the deceased should get assistance from Pant Pradhan Nidhi also. I have written a letter also to Pant Pradhan Nidhi in this regard. 31 people were killed in Vidarbha. 4 to 5 thousand juggies were washed away in Nagpur. The city had faced floods for the first time which caused a large scale destruction.

17.00 hrs

The 542 villages of our constituency Vidarbha are affected by floods. 45 people were killed as a result thereof and seven thousand people were displaced. The crops of 64 thousand hectare area were damaged. There has been heavy losses of lives and property due to over flow of water. You should give more attention to rehabilitation

work. Though the Maharashtra Government is providing assistance yet the Central Government should also provide full assistance. Jakhar ji has a lot of information about Nagpur.

Nagpur is a very big city. The agricultural work is not undertaken here. For the first time such a large number of people as seven thousand have been displaced. The Maharashtra Government has said that people living in slums will not be helped. We have requested the hon. Chief Minister that all the flood-victims should be helped. When a big city is affected by a large scale calamity then help is provided through Pant Pradhan Nidhi. You may provide relief through this fund.

My constituency has seen such a havoc after 90 years. The victims neither have anything to eat nor have any employment. Their houses have been washed away. Though the Maharashtra Government is helping them yet they need more help. Our hon. Prime Minister knows our Constituency. When Maharashtra had been hit by a Severe earth-quake everybody had provided help. Crores of rupees were provided as assistance. But not much help is being given to our constituency. The Central Government should provide full assistance to our constituency. I conclude with this request.

* SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, sir, Floods have almost become a regular feature in our country. This year also the country has experienced floods in a larger scale. It is evident from what the Hon. Members have pointed out that the present floods have

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam

occured with unprecedented severity. Reports flooding from various parts of the country show us a picture of immense loss of human lives, properties, crops, cattle etc. Government has instituted various commissions and programmes to find an effective solution to the havoc caused by floods that occur annyally with prompt regularity. But Inspite of all this, the painful fact remains that we have not been able to find a permanent solution to this apparently perennial problem, so far. Instead of running for temporary relief measures whenever floods or drought occur, we have to think about a permanent solution. Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government through you, sir, to make use of whatever studies and reports are available with a view to formulating and implementing effective and long standing measures to prevent the damages caused by floods.

Sir, I also feel that deforestation is one of the prime factors that cause floods. Strong action has to be taken against the elements that destroy the forests. We know that this year's floods are more severe than those of the previous years. But, so far the Government has not taken proper and effective measures to resolve the crisis caused by the floods. This fact is very much evident from the speeches made by Hon. Members belonging to various states. One thing I would like to point out in this connection is that it is highly regrettable that the Hon. Members belonging to the opposition have kept away from the House when such an important discussion is being held. At a time when the country is facing such a crisis, it is unfortunate that the Opposition Members failed in performing their duty to the country. I would like to term their action as a sign of indifference to the problems of the people of our country.

17. 04 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the fourteen districts in my state, Kerala are in the grip of devastating flood. 4,82,875 persons have been directly hit by the flood. Hundreds have lost their lives, thousands have lost their livelihood. Landslides have occurred in various places and road transport system has been disrupted extensively. Almost all the districts in Malabar have been affected severely. The districts of Kozhikode, Palakkad, Malappurm, Kannur, Wayanad and Kasargod are virtually under water. Extensive dameages to human lives and properties are being reported from these districts. It is repted that 110 persons have died so far. 3,500 houses have been destroyed totally and around 20,000 houses suffered partial damage.

Sir, the flood that has unleashed its cruelty in the northern districts have begun to spread to the southern states as well. Road transport and even rail transport have been disrupted extensively. The southern districts are also now exposed to the mischief of the Nature. In short, the whole state of Kerala is facing the havoc caused by floods.

Sir, it still needs time to estimate the total loss caused by the floods and get a view of the magnitude of the damages. Since vast areas of agricultural land and farms are still under water, it is not yet possible to draw a true picture of the mishap. Especially, in the case of paddy fields, not only the crops are destroyed but the soil has eroded. There are cases where the relief requirements exceed even the value of the land.

Thanks to many factors, Kerala is dif-

ferent from other States. The economy of the states is sustained by cash crops. The cash crops like Coconut, Rubber, Pepper, Cloves, Cardamom, Cashew etc constitute the backbone of Kerala's economy. The speciality of these crops is that they require an average time span of 10 years to yield. It only accentuates the misery of those unfortunate lot at the receiving end. It goes without saying that any damage occurs to the cash crops in the State will have irreparable consequences on the economy of Kerala. I mention this factor emphatically to drive home the point that Kerala's condition is different from that of any other state. While formulating the relief measures, this point has to be taken into serious consideration. The damage to the cash crops in Kerala which bring in considerable amount of foreign currency cannot be treated at par with damage occurred in any other state. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the basis of these important factors, I urge upon the Government, through you, sir, to have a different perspective towards the flood havoc in Kerala. Let me make use of this opportunity to bring this point to the kind attention of the Hon. Agriculture Minister.

Sir, as per the allocation made by the 9th Finance Commission, Kerala's allotment is Rs.31 crores. Out of this amount 25% has to be met by the State Government. It means that the Central assistance would be a mere Rs. 23.25 crores. This is a pittance compared to the extent of damage caused by floods in the state. This amount is insufficient to meet the actual relief requirements in the state. The Hon. Chair is aware that for a state like Kerala which is facing acute financial crunch it will not be an easy task to raise a huge amount required for the relief operations. What I would like to submit to the Government, through you, sir, is that since the total loss in the state may exceed Rs.200 crores, atleast Rs. 100 crores has to

be allotted to the state immediately. The Hon. Chief Minister of Kerala Shri K. Karunakaran has already submitted this demand and an extensive report of the flood situation to both the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Agriculture Minister. The flood has not subsided till today. As incessant rain has been on for the past two weeks, it is almost certain that the actual damage will far exceed the figures shown in the report.

Another point I would like to point out is that many areas in the state face a peculiar problem of having to face drought in the summer and floods in the Monsoon. A permanent solution has to be found to solve this otherwise unending problem. Large amount of water is being wasted in every monsoon. It is high time a study was conducted as to how the water being wasted in Monsoon could be stored for use in the summer.

I would like to say a few words about my district also. Places like Attapady in Palakkad district and several other places in the districts of wayanad and Idukki are prone to landslides and mountain slides. Large scale landslides have already occurred in these places. Those at the receiving end in all these instances are tribals who are otherwise suffering from various mishaps like contagious diseases.

Malampuzha in Palakkad district enjoys a pride of place among the dams in Kerala. This is the dam that irrigates Palakkad which is known as the "foodgrains store of Kerala". Recently a breach has appeared on a side of the dam. If this is not looked into and attended to properly it may lead to tragic consequences. The magnitude of series of tragedies that might be triggered off by a possible collapse of the dam could not be gauged. This is a matter that requires immediate attention.

Sir, I would like to cite an example which would clearly show the serious dimension of the flood situation in Kerala. Apart from causing damage to human beings, residences, agricultural lands, crops etc floods have caused damage to animals. The river 'Kunthipuzha' which originates from the famous silent valley, which was over-flowing has washed away an 'elephant'. I cite this example here to point out the terrible nature of the flood Kerala has been subject to .

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Agriculture Minister into the serious situation in Kerala. I would also like to make a request to him to allocate more funds for the relief operations in the state. I would also urge upon the Hon. Minister to look into the peculiar problem of Palakkad which falls under the rain-shadow region in the Western Ghats of having to face severe drought in the summer and heavy floods in the Monsoon. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this year the early monsoon has caused devastating floods in several States of our country. Among these States, particularly Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Assam have suffered very badly. Properties worth tens of hundreds of crores of rupees have been destroyed, hundreds of thousands of dwelling houses have been washed away there. Standing crops worth hundreds of thousands of rupees in those States have been damaged. The Central Government has taken appropriate urgent steps to help the distressed people. The hon. Prime Minister has immediately released Rs. 15 crore from the PM's Relief Fund for the flood relief

works. This kind reaction of the hon. Prime Minister is very much appreciable.

Sir, coming to my own State, Assam, it has been regularly hit by the severe waves of flood every year. This time two districts of the State have suffered a lot due to heavy floods. They are Dhamagi and Sibsagar. Dhamagi district which falls under my constituency has been hit severely by three consecutive heavy floods. This district is inhabited mostly by the OBC, Tribals and SC and ST people. Standing crops worth several crores of rupees have been damaged there. Thousands of acres of cultivable land have become useless due to silting. Hundreds of thousands of people have become homeless as their houses have been washed away. Ten people have lost their lives. Hundreds of cattle have died. Poultry and piggery farms have been completely damaged. About one hundred kilometers of embankment has been washed away. Almost ten lakh people have been affected by the recent floods. Thousands of people are still in the camps.

The State Government of Assam with its limited resources has taken up relief and rehabilitation measures. But that is not sufficient particularly in the matter of rehabilitation of the affected people. The State is in a financial crisis. So my humble request to the Central Government is to extend a helping hand to the State Government, so that the unfortunate people could be rehabilitated immediately. Assam is economically a very backward State. It has been under severe financial crisis. It cannot take the extra burden of giving relief to the victims of the natural calamities like floods.

The formula of central relief or assistance given to the States should be changed. The 9th Finance Commission at present has given a formula of 75 per cent relief

assistance from the Central Government and 25 per cent to be managed by the State Government.

This formula of the Finance commission is not realistic. The Finance commission should take a realistic approach considering the financial condition of the State Governments, particularly of the Government of Assam. It is good that the Central Government has taken up a Centrally sponsored Integrated Watershed Management Scheme. From this Scheme, the Central Government should allot more funds to the State Governments to meet the emergency situation arising out of flood and other calamities. Finding a solution to the flood problem of Assam deserves to get the immediate attention of the Central Government. The people of Assam still feel that this problem has been remained neglected by the Central Government. On this occasion, again I want to raise the issue of Subansiri Dam Project which has been kept suspended for a long time. This has been the long pending and a strong demand of the people of Assam. This Project should get priority in the agenda of the Water Resources Ministry; and it should be taken up with right earnest. This will help in finding a solution to the flood problem of North bank of Assam. I hope the Water Resources Ministry will not delay further in taking up the Subansiri Project.

Sir, erosion is also a very big problem of Assam. During and after the monsoon, the mighty river Brahmaputra and its tributaries are eating up thousands of acres of cultivable land and inundating villages every year. 900 kilometers long Brahmaputra's both the banks have already eroded the townships like Sadiya, Dibrugarh, Paragbari, half of the famous river island Majule, Mancachar; and further threatening the townships like Dibrugarh, Dhubri,

Dhemagi, Dadia, Mangaldoi, Sualkuchi, etc. If this continuing erosion is not stopped, then, almost all the cultivable land would be lost due to erosion, thereby causing unemployment to the agricultural labourers and it will hit the very basic economy of the state of Assam.

Therefore, the Central Government, particularly the Water Resources Ministry should come forward with a viable project to check the erosion with right earnest. To check erosion and floods, the mighty river Brahmaputra must be tamed and controlled. For this purpose, the Subansiri and Dehang Projects which have been kept pending must be implemented fully in letter and spirit. This is the demand of the people of Assam for a long time.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Shrimati Tharadevi Siddhartha has sent in a letter saying that she wants to go somewhere. If you all agree, I may call her name to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, you are in the Chair; you can decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I always seek the advice of the House. So, I now call Shrimati Tharadevi Siddhartha to speak.

SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA (Chikmagalur): Sir, the unabated torrential rain triggered by the South-West monsoon has caused destruction; and human misery is also spread across seven States including Karnataka, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala. The flood havoc has claimed more than 600 lives; thousands of people have been displaced and rendered homeless. They have lost their properties; they have lost the standing crops worth crores of rupees. My state, Karnataka is badly affected by the

incessant rains and severe flood havoc. Due to heavy rain and attendant floods in hilly areas, districts like Chikmagalur, Coorg and parts of coastal and North Karnataka have been badly affected.

The floods have spelt misery to the people. The intensity of floods during the last 1-1/2 months has been so much that large areas have been submerged. The loss to property, both private and public, due to excessive rains and floods in eight districts has mounted to more than Rs. 100 crore. Overflow of river water has made thousands of acres of fertile land into silted land.

My parliamentary constituency, Chikmagalur, is one of the worst affected constituencies in the Karnataka State. During my intensive tour of flood-affected areas in the district, I saw the plight of the people. The landslides everywhere have blocked the roads and disrupted the traffic. A number of villages have been cut off from the rest of the district. For days together, because of wash-off of bridges and breakdown of electricity and non-availability of essential commodities, the situation has further worsened.

Thousands of people, whose villages and houses were marooned by water, have been evacuated and shifted to some other places. Uncertainty is haunting them. They do not know how long they should live like homeless people.

The worst affected people are farmers. In our area, this is the transplanting season. Paddy nurseries raised for transplanting have been washed away. Overflow of water on to the paddy land made the fertile land saline. Most of these people are small farmers owning half-an-acre to two-an-acre to two acres. This year's crop has been lost. They do not have money to remove the silt

deposited on their land. They also do not have money to develop the land to make it good for cultivation of next crop. Whatever money they saved or took on loan has been spent in this year's crop cultivation. They have been ruined completely. They do not have an alternative source for their livelihood.

The State Government of Karnataka and the Chikmagalur district administration have been doing a commendable job in the most difficult situation. But because of paucity of funds and the magnitude of the damage caused by floods, the assistance from the State Government alone is not enough to meet the situation. It should be matched generously by the Central Government assistance also. I request the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister to give financial assistance to the State Government and to provide seeds and inputs, like fertilisers and pesticides, on a subsidised rate to the affected farmers. The Union Government must come forward to help the farmers to remove silt deposited on their land and to develop their land.

I appeal to the Central Government that those farmers, whose land has been silted and whose crops like potatoes, cabbage and other things have been completely damaged, should be given some flood loan. The flood loan should be interest free. This will definitely help them. They can use this money to get other inputs and prepare for cultivation of the next crop.

The flood loan should be given to the small farmers without any interest. Those farmers, who have come above the income limit, have also suffered very much. They should also be given the loan with a marginal interest. The same facilities should be extended to the small and cottage industries.

Such people whose shops, etc. are completely washed away, should also be given assistance by the Government.

Since the beginning of this decade, Karnataka has been continuously facing natural calamities of one type or the other every year. Since last four years, successive drought and flood havoc, besides the earthquake in 1993 and communal violence have drained the State exchequer to a great extent. Karnataka has to spend a lot of money on relief work. This time, the destruction caused by heavy rains and flood is very severe. The state Government alone cannot tackle the situation very effectively. Our State Government has already submitted a memorandum to the Central Government seeking an interim relief of Rs.100 crore as a grant to the State to carry out relief work.

I request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture to release financial assistance immediately to help the people of Karnataka particularly those who have lost everything in these floods and who are in need of relief very badly.

Sir, I thank the hon. Prime Minister for sending the Minister of State for Defence, Shri Mallikarjun to Karnataka to tour the flood affected areas and assess the loss. His visit has created a hope in the minds of the people that the Prime Minister will give adequate funds to the State.

I also thank the Prime Minister for announcing a compensation of Rs.50,000 to the next of the kin of each deceased from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Sir, the development of our country is highly uneven. We have built houses, shops, colonies, industries and townships on land which is generally regarded as flood-prone. In other countries, there is a criterion for

development. Here no such criteria exist at all. According to one estimate arrived at by the National Flood Commission, out of a total geographical area of 329.3 million hectares in the country, nearly 40 million hectares are declared flood-prone. But as things stand today, the Government is in a position to save only 14 million hectares of that land. The rest of it continues to get washed away year after year. No one is in a position even to assess what is lost and nor are we in a position to do anything to stem the rot and stop this loss.

In this connection, I would like to request that the Government should view natural calamities as a national problem and not as a problem confined to certain States only. This problem should be tackled with the help of properly funded and well devised central sector projects. Otherwise, despite spending millions and millions of rupees every year on construction of new embankments, drainage channels and other structural controls, the menace continues to defy solution.

I conclude with these words and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are more than 20 hon. Members who are very eager to participate in the debate. The time allotted is already over. But I can understand the feelings of the hon. Members. If you promise to be very brief and make your points in just two minutes each, then I will permit. As the proceedings are telecast, people from all over the country watch the TV and your participation, from that point of view, is also very important. Please cooperate with me and be brief. I will call according to the list. Shri Sarat Pattanayak will speak.

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK (Bolangir):

Sir, every year some parts of the country are affected by natural calamities like flood. This results in loss of property, human life and livestock. Every year, out of Natural Calamities Fund, assistance is provided to State Governments to overcome the losses. I would like to say that there is lack of a definite Flood Control Policy. If an integrated approach— in consultation with the Ministries of Water Resources, Agriculture, Environment and Forest, Rural Development and Surface Transport —is adopted, perhaps the loss due to these natural calamities can be minimised.

I would suggest that there should be a three-tier approach— at the national, state and local level. At the national level a National Level Water Policy should be framed by linking major rivers. At the State level, the check-dams, dikes and diversion walls should be strengthened prior to monsoon. Priority should be given to the rivers and tributaries which are to be connected and in local level Catchment area treatment should also get the priority. The river beds should be maintained properly. Floods occur mainly due to deforestation and, therefore, massive afforestation programme should be launched.

Now, Sir, coming to the havoc caused by floods in Orissa, we are grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for sending a Central Minister to our State to assess the losses. The State Government has asked for the Central assistance but due to inactive attitude of the State Government the people of Orissa are facing a lot of difficulty. The relief measures undertaken so far are inadequate. There is no adequate provision to drain the flood water. The estimated loss due to this natural calamity in the whole of Orissa is about Rs.200 crore. In Bolangir alone, which is my constituency, the estimated loss due to flood is about Rs.10 crore.

Due to the partisan attitude of the State Government the people are facing a lot of difficulties. The State machinery has failed to act in time leaving people at the mercy of nature. Unless Central assistance is provided immediately the economy of the State will be ruined. Due to the lack of safe drinking water in the flood-affected areas there is likelihood of outbreak of epidemics. So, I would request that adequate medical facilities should also be provided to our State of Orissa. For the student community the tuition fees should be waived. For the farmers recovery of agricultural loan should be deferred.

A Technology Mission on flood control should be set up by the Central Government. In some parts of Orissa, especially in various Blocks of the Dhenkanal district— Bhuban, Kamaksya Nagar, Hindol, Babanda Dampha, Tikrapada and Atmalik— more than 22 people have died and the State Government has not given any assistance in regard to this. Some 4-5 days back, after the intervention of the Hon. Minister, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, the State Government has started taking relief measures in the flood affected areas.

A natural calamity like the flood affects each and every person living in the affected area but, unfortunately the ruling Janata Dal Party is giving a step—motherly treatment to the people affected by flood. All our cries and requests for giving help to these people have fallen on the deaf ears of the State Government.

I request the Central Government to take urgent steps to ameliorate the condition of people affected by flood.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):
Thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very

important debate. Floods have affected Kerala and more particularly Trivandrum this year which is my constituency.

The hon. Members who have spoken before me have already explained that several parts of this country have been very seriously affected by unusual floods. Floods have ravaged this country and particularly the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and several parts of Orissa and Kashmir during the last one-and-a-half months. In Kashmir, in one block, more than 60 lives have been lost and the latest statistics from all over the country shows that more than 600 lives have been lost. In a small state like Kerala, it is reported that more than 60 people have lost their lives and a few persons are still missing. Now, the latest figure which is made available to us says that it has gone up to 192.

The report which has just now come from Trivandrum says that almost the entire area of Trivandrum is under water. Sir, about 30 kilometres of the coastal belt is in my constituency. Every year, during monsoon, the coastal belt gets washed away and thousands of traditional fishermen of our area cannot go for fishing. Their huts are washed away and they are taken to the relief camps. Almost 1100 villages are affected by floods. My friends from Kerala have already explained about the damages caused due to floods. The loss comes to more than Rs. 160 crore. but the fact is that still most of the areas are under water. We cannot estimate the loss of food crops and other agricultural products now. We cannot even estimate the damages caused to the roads. In Trivandrum, we have two rivers which are overflowing. The people of Trivandrum are also facing a lot of difficulty due to this. Under such circumstances, I feel that we have a responsibility to see that the people who are now very seriously affected by

floods are given sufficient help. It happens every year. Thousands of families are uprooted due to floods. Sir, 150 families are accommodated in one school building. It is a very miserable sight. Therefore, I would like to suggest that we should have a permanent scheme or plan in order to see that the areas which are affected by floods every year are protected on a permanent basis. There was an effort to construct a sea-wall in the coastal belt. During the Seventh Plan, some work was carried out but it is unfortunate that the scheme has been abandoned. Now, that scheme has been left to the State Government. How can a State like Kerala which has the longest sea-coast complete such a huge task costing several crores of rupees. If that scheme is started again, especially, the States like Kerala, where the cost of land is very high, will benefit.

Before this debate, we have had a very nice discussion on the Airports Authority Bill. We have an International Airport which is 200 feet away from the side of the sea-coast. If floods occur, even the International Airport may be washed away. So, some special assistance will have to be given.

On the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission, a very inadequate amount viz., Rs.31 crore had been granted to our State. I am unable to understand how such a limit had been fixed for a state like Kerala which has suffered a damage to the extent of several crores of rupees. This meagre assistance that is coming from the Central Government will not be sufficient at all. Our Chief Minister had written a letter earlier seeking an assistance of about Rs.100 crore as a one-time payment but till date no reply had been received from the Central Government.

I am sorry to say that our Agriculture Minister who is supposed to be present

here is not present. We do not blame him. He may be having several other engagements.

More than that, he had been to our State several times. So, he knows the geography of our State. He knows how floods will affect our State. So, it is not always necessary to come and have an aerial view of floods. He knows what is happening there. What I mean is that the whole position is known here. So, some efforts should be made to extend all possible help to those States which are constantly affected by such floods.

We have to discuss floods and natural calamities together. Today, there are floods. A few months from now, there will be drought. This is the fate of Kerala. At one point of time, there will be floods; a few months later, there will be drought. Unless some permanent scheme is envisaged such as building of dams, our State will always be affected by these natural calamities.

The entire water of monsoon flows into the sea; that is being wasted. We have to store that water so that it will protect the State from the next drought. Even that is not done. When there is drought, we release some relief fund for the drought prone area; when there are floods, we again think of giving some temporary relief. So, this temporary relief will not do any good. Now, immediately, some fund has to be released for the Centre. Unless that goes there, the representatives of the people will be in a difficulty. Every day, telephonic calls are coming and we have to explain to them about the relief measures taken by the Government. On Saturdays and Sundays, we go there. When the affected people are in the relief camps, there is no ration for them; there is no electricity; they do not have clothes. The affected people are

dumped like cattle in such relief camps. How can we go and see them in these conditions?

So, I request the Government of India to give a serious thought to this and immediately some relief should be rushed to our State. The request of our hon. Chief Minister for immediate relief or Rs.100 crores may be accepted as a special case.

Similarly, help should be extended to all parts of the country. I am not confining myself to my State. After all, this is a big country and several parts of this country are affected by floods and drought; and we have to do something to help the people who are seriously affected by them. Compensation will have to be given for the livestock also.

I again request the hon. Minister that immediate relief should be rushed to Trivandrum and Kerala and other parts of the country may be taken care of.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate. It is said that Indian agriculture is gambling with monsoon. Every year, several parts of India are severely affected or are being severely affected either due to floods or cyclone or drought— all sorts of natural calamities.

This year is an abnormal year during which several parts of the country have been severely affected due to floods. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has said that the number of casualties throughout the country is 539; but it is more than that. It was stated that only ten casualties were there in my State; but, subsequently it was found that they were more than 18.

My State, Orissa is being affected se-

verely due to floods because the rivers Subarnarekha, Vaitarini, Mahanadi and Brahmani are overflowing. Fifteen districts of our State have been affected. The number of blocks affected is 22.

The number of ULBs affected is 7. The number of Gps affected is 596. The number of villages affected is 2606 and the number of total population affected due to the recent floods is more 90,14,872. The number of human casualties is more than 18. The crop area affected is about 2,25,256 hectares. The number of breaches occurred in several embankments is 159. The number of minor irrigation projects affected is 295. The number of lift irrigation projects affected is 1,065. The districts affected are Cuttack, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Puri, Sambalpur, Nayagarh, Balasore, Boudh, Sundergarh, Koraput, Sonepur, Angul Kendrapara and Khurda.

Here I want to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of State for Agriculture that they have made necessary arrangements for visiting these flood affected areas in several parts of the country. Hon. Minister Shri A.K. Antony has been very kind to visit our State.

Sir, it is found that the State Government has failed to discharge its responsibility in distributing relief supplies, in taking pre-flood precaution measures and in taking all sorts of steps to redress the grievances of the flood affected people of our State. It is found that the State Government has not taken sufficient precautionary measures for repair of embankments, construction of paths, etc.

Due to devastating floods in river Subarnarekha some villages have been washed away. Some hundreds of houses have been washed away completely and

those people were taken to safe places. But the present State Government has not repaired the embankments. That is why so many breaches occurred. The entire money has been misappropriated by the present State Government. It was the responsibility of the State Government.

The Central Government has adopted a liberal policy and declared that a State could spend whatever money it requires and the Central Government would pay for it. For that a ratio of 3:1 has been fixed by the Central Government, but the State Government is not taking any precautionary measures. No food stocks have been released though a very little quantity has been kept for this purpose. We were there and even for 4-5 days after placing the matter before the BDOs and Collectors, we could not do anything. They say that no stocks have reached there. They procured some chura and rice and distributed them in the flood affected areas. People are in panic in marooned villages as the communication with them has been cut off.

They were there in their houses. They were detained there. Still they are there. Relief work could not reach them because the State Government has not taken proper care. Sir, in some places, fair mounds were earlier made during the time of the Congress Government in the State. But those flood mounds were totally destroyed and no protection has been given to those flood mounds.

Sir, you will be astonished to know that this is a man-made flood because many people had brought to the notice of the State Government that this portion has been weakened and this portion of embankment should be strengthened. This could not be repaired. In some places, people had brought it to the notice that this embankment would be

washed away. Somebody has said that in Banganbadi, a big breach was there and the houses would be totally washed away in floods. We have been informed that somebody put one polyethylene pipe of four inches from the river to his post through that embankment and that could not be replaced and repaired. He is Member of that Ruling Party. Like that, relief work was made on partisan basis. And wherever Congress People are there, they could not get any relief. Some Janata Sarpanchs and some Chairmen outrightly sold all the relief stocks. We arranged relief through our Party funds. We and our PCC Chief visited the affected places and arranged relief through our Party funds. But the State Government is very much reluctant in doing this. We do not say anything to our BDOs, Sub-Collector and Collector because they are taking steps. In spite of our united approach, the Government could not do anything.

I would like to submit one thing to the Central Government. The Central Government should come forward to survey the places, where this sort of calamity is perennial and permanent due to non completion of Chandil Dam at Subarnarekha river in Bihar. My constituency has been perennially and severely affected every year. Sir, you would be astonished to know that this year in Bhograi Block, 16 Panchayats and 83 villages consisting of 60,000 population with a crop area of 9,344 hectare have been totally affected. Similarly, in Baliapal Block, 14 Panchayats and 81 villages consisting of 55,000 population with a crop area of 6,000 hectare have been totally affected. In Jaleswar Block Baliapal Block, 12 Panchayats and 67 villages consisting of 35,000 population with a crop area of 5,500 hectare have been totally affected. In Basta Block also, four to five Districts have been affected.

Sir, the Chandil Dam project is an inter-state project. It should have been completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan. But it could not be completed because for the last four years, wherever non-Congress Government is there, the State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have not paid their share. Due to that, the drainage schemes could not be completed. The Dam has not been properly fitted with gates. It is still without a gate. And because it is without a gate, floods are coming and severely damaging and affecting the vast area in my constituency.

I would like to submit before the Minister for Agriculture that steps should be taken for immediate completion of Chandil Dam and the irrigation projects in Deogarh.

Sir, if we take steps to complete all these projects under a time-bound programme, then this sort of miseries would not have visited the people. These miseries are caused only because we are neglecting our duty in the completion of these projects which have been pending execution. These projects should, therefore, be completed under a time-bound programme.

I would like to mention the steps to be taken by the State and the Central Governments. The State Governments should prevail upon the centre to take steps to give house relief grants immediately so that the people who are rendered homeless can be rehabilitated and those people whose houses have been washed away by the floods can rebuild them. For the construction of the houses, loans should be given under the Indira Aawas Yojana or some such scheme so that they can be permanently settled.

Also, loan assistance should be given for second crop. Supply of fertilizer, seeds and pesticides at subsidised rates should

be ensured. Either the loans should be waived or their collection should be stopped till next year. This sort of measures should be taken by the State and the Central Governments.

I submit that the Central Government should be very vigilant about the States where the Congress Government is not there to ensure that they are fully cooperating with the Centre and they are fully conscious of the fate of the flood-affected people of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the condition of Kerala after the havoc played by floods. The condition caused in Kerala by heavy rains is a matter of grave concern. Earlier the northern areas of Kerala were hit by severe floods. Now, the same kind of damage is being done in the Southern areas. Charlesji just talked about Kerala's floods in detail. I do not want to go into that again. The Government must pay attention to landsliding taking place in my constituency and hilly areas of other states.

18. 00 hrs

Such a situation has arisen that several people have been forced to live in camps and other safe places. We have to do so much. The State Government and the Minister are making efforts to provide essential items to Relief Camps but as you are aware, the economic condition of Kerala is not sound, it is in doldrums. Our coffers do not have money to even pay salaries to Government officials. Such a situation requires the Central Government assistance.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the desire of the House that we shall sit for half-an-hour more?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let him complete his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright, we will allow him to complete.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The norms prescribed by the Finance Commission need to be changed. We get an amount of Rs.32 crores as per the prescribed norm. The situation caused by floods cannot be effectively tackled by this amount. That is why this norm needs to be changed. You are also aware of the situation of Kerala. The prescribed relief amount is not sufficient. Thus, it is my submission to the hon. Minister that it needs to be reconsidered. Whenever an area is hit by a natural calamity, a relief should be provided only after getting an investigation conducted. The Government should consider providing financial assistance keeping in view the status quo before the Finance Commission had prescribed the norms. Only then the grievances of the people could be redressed and people could be helped. The damaged roads could be reconstructed, the damage caused to the houses of the people could be repaired and they could be helped.

The Kerala Chief Minister has sought a grant to the tune of Rs.100 crores. We have been informed that the Minister of Agriculture is coming to Kerala to see the plight of the people. It is true that Jhakarji has visited Kerala on several occasions but he must come this time also.

I have received information today from my constituency that all the trains starting from South and Kerala have been suspended. The communication with those areas have come to a standstill and the situation continues. It is going to get worse in a day or two.

That is why, it is my submission that the Government should consider it and take decision of providing assistance to Kerala to the tune of Rs.100 crores in view of its deteriorating economic condition. The Central Government should expedite taking steps to redress the grievances of the people and provide immediate relief to people in distress in hilly areas and low-lying areas.

With these words I urge upon the Central Government again that the Minister of Agriculture should visit Kerala and in view of the worsening economic condition provide more and more financial assistance to Kerala.

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18. 03 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 4, 1994/
Sravana 13, 1916 (Saka)*