

LOK SABHA DEBATES
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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE THEREOF.]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday July 29, 1992/ Sravana 7,
1914 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

11.00 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi.

Shri Kalvi was a Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha during 1989-91 representing Barmer constituency of Rajasthan. During 1990-91, he was also a member of the Union Council of Ministers and held the portfolio of Energy.

Before entering this House, Shri Kalvi had served with distinction his home state of Rajasthan. He was a member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during 1978-80 and again in 1985-89. He served on various Committees of the Legislative Assembly. As Minister, he held the portfolio of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development in the State Government during 1978-80.

An active social worker, he always cared for the sick and the needy.

A widely travelled person, Shri Kalvi took keen interest in sports.

Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi passed away at Bombay on 27 July, 1992 at the age of 59 years due to a massive heart attack.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The Members may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

11.02 hrs.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.04 hrs.

[English]

Short supply of Coal to Industries

* 305. DR. G.L. KANALJIA :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of COAL
be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to short supply of

coal to industries there is heavy shortfall in their production;

(b) if so, the names of these industries; and

(c) the steps being taken to restore the supply of coal to the affected industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (Shri S.B. Nyamagouda):

(a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The revised demand for coal for the year 1992 was fixed at 235.2 million tonnes. Against this, the actual supplies have been 222.85 million tonnes, which work out to a satisfaction of 94.4 per cent. Thus there was a shortfall of 5.6 per cent in meeting the revised demand during 1991-92. Similarly pro-rata demand for the period April-June '92 has been worked out at 58.31 million tonnes against which the supplies have been 53.98 million tonnes indicating a satisfaction to 92.5 per cent and a shortfall of 7.5 per cent. The shortfall in 1991-92 was mainly confined to steel and cement industries.

Coal companies have taken several steps to enhance supplies of coal to consumers. The systems and procedures for supply of coal are being streamlined. Consumers can obtain their coal requirements by road upto 1000 m.t. at a time from specified collieries without any sponsorship. In addition, 20 million tonnes of pithead stocks are also being offered to customers with preference to actual users. Coal stockyards are being activated. Further, Consumer Councils have been set up at national and regional levels to look into specific grievances of coal consumers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in part (a) of my question I have asked about the total percentage of shortfall in the production of industries due to short supply of coal. This part of my question has not been answered.

The hon. Minister has admitted that the supply of coal has been reduced by 7.5 per cent. Now will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the total loss of production due to short supply of coal?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (Shri A. Sangma):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually there is no shortfall, as the hon. Member has said, in the industrial production because of the short supply of coal. The year 1991-92 was not a very good year for us. It is true that there has been a shortfall in the industrial production; in fact, when we took over in June, 1991, the industrial production was -3 per cent, but by February this year, there has been a sign of increased growth rate in the industrial production. Therefore, the trend has been arrested now. I have not specifically mentioned the heavy shortfall in coal. It is very difficult to quantify the percentage of shortfall in the industrial production because of the short supply of coal.

Therefore, I have admitted that there has been a shortfall in the supply of coal. But it is very difficult to quantify what would be its contribution towards the industry. (*Inter-ruption*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has made a mention of introduction of certain reformative measures in the procedure. Will the improved procedure of movement

of coal serve the purpose of ensuring adequate supply of coal? Is it not necessary to increase the production? Per capita production in U.S.A., Germany and Australia is 17% while in India it is only 6%. In view of this fact, will we make some attempts to increase the production? Besides, a report states that the Railway Deptt. could not be able to transfer the coal in time causing short supply of coal to the industries. Will your Deptt and the Deptt of Railways make attempts to work in close coordination in the matter of supply of coal.

{ English }

SHRI A. SANGMA: The hon. Member is very right that there has to be increase in production of coal. This is precisely what we are trying. In 1991-92, there has been a growth rate of more than eight per cent in the production. We hope to produce more. I also agree with the hon. Member that there has to be a close coordination with the Railways, which is our prime mover of this commodity to the consumers.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The question is carrying coal to Newcastle. There is a great demand of coal but production of coal is not being increased to that extent. We are also importing coking coal. We have adequate reserves of coal in our country in Assam and Bihar.

In order to reduce the import of coal for which we are spending crores of rupees every year, whether there is any programme to modernise the coal washeries so that the ash content of coal can be reduced - the imports of coal are now taking place - so that the import can be reduced to save scarce foreign exchange resource of our country?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The import of coking coal to the tune of four million tonnes to five million tonnes has to continue for some time. It cannot be reduced drastically. Our main coking coal reserves are in Bihar, in Jharia area which unfortunately has been faced with a tremendous trouble of underground fire, which for the first time, we are

tackling it very systematically. We have got the technology already for tackling it. We are now trying to mobilise resources to tackle it. I am very hopeful this underground fire which is in existence for more than 18 years can be now tackled.

Secondly, huge coking coal reserve has been found in the Northeastern states, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya. We are going ahead with new projects in those areas. The latest one being Bodgloi coking coal project in Assam. We are also trying to open up coal mines in Arunachal Pradesh in a place called Nampung.

Unfortunately Meghalaya coking coal is in the private hands. But we are trying to organise that also.

I agree with the hon. Member, in order to ensure the supply of quality coal, whether it is coking coal or non-coking coal to our consumers, beneficiation is a must. It is our intention to have, in future, more and more washeries and also to modernise the existing ones. Since the Government has some financial resource constraint, we have decided to involve the private investment in setting up of washeries. To that effect, the coal Nationalisation Act is being amended. It has been passed in the Rajya Sabha and it has now come before this House.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you, how it is that although there has been an increase in growth rate of about 8.5 per cent, the demand has not accordingly increased to that level. But still there is shortage.

What has been the impact of the newly introduced cash and carry system in the coal sector on the working of different industries?

I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of Government that because of inability of certain industries even in public sector like the power plants and fertiliser plants as Talcher Fertiliser plant and others

and electricity and thermal power stations, there has been a situation where because of their inability to pay in advance or to pay before carrying coal to their power plants, there has been a situation wherein some industries have been closed.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to be question.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : It has come to notice that some industries have been closed because of their inability to pay in cash before carrying coal. What has been the demand because of this system in industrial sector for coal, category-wise, grade-wise B. Grade, S. Grade, low grade coal etc. ? Higher grade and better grade coal is not available.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question. The hon. Minister knows all those things.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I am sorry I do not have the figure of grade-wise demand. But the demand for coal has been increasing. For example, in 1991-92, the total demand was 239 million tonnes. For the current year of 1992-93, the demand is 247.3 million tonnes. So, there is an increase in demand and correspondingly we are also increasing our production. As hon. Member himself has submitted, in 1991-92, we have a growth rate of 8.3 per cent. We hope to achieve the target during the current year also. Now as far as the cash and carry system is concerned, it has been introduced from 1st of October and it is continuing. May be, there are Electricity Boards which are facing some problems. But I think they are managing. The same system is working and continuing and we intend to continue it and, as a result of this, the liquidity position of coal India has improved to a great extent.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : At the time to power shortage, coal should be supplied liberally. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, despite adequate coal deposits in our country, our production is less. In foreign countries 80 per cent coal is mechanically excavated from coal mines, while in our country 80 per cent coal is manually excavated. This is the main cause for short fall in production of coal. I would like to know from the Government whether it would consider modernisation of coal excavation in view of all these facts.

(English)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : There are two types of mining. One is open-cast mining where you use maximum equipment and machinery. We have underground mining where we employ more human resources that it is in the open cast mines. It is a fact today that India is producing more in the open-cast mine and, to be very frank, 32 per cent of our work force in the Coal India today is working in open cost mine producing 68 per cent of the total production. Therefore, it is the machinery which is producing more. But we will have to keep the unemployment position of all those in view.

What we are trying now is to improve our production in the underground mines which has stood at about 60 million tonnes for the last 20 years and we are unable to increase it. I agree with the hon. Member that this is an area where we must utilise our human resources and produce more.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question has two aspects. One is related to the production of coal and other is related to the short supply of coal to the industries. The coal India Limited does not implement the designs and plans which are formulated and provided by the C.M.P.D.I. about the project. It cause shortfall in the coal production. So far as the supply of coal to the industries is concerned, I would like to state that the annual target of the coal pro-

duction fixed for the year is not achieved. While the officials show stones and earth as coal in their records and show it as several lakh million tonnes; and when the demand increase....

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question, Shri Mandal?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: I would like to know from the Government whether the coal is being supplied to industries on priority basis; whether the vigilance wing of coal India Ltd. investigates these matters and whether irregularities have been found or not; if so, the efforts being made by the Government to improve the situation? I would also like to know whether the Government is giving any thought to the work project on the basis of Design and plan submitted by C.M.P.D.I.

(*English*)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: There is no shortage of availability of coal as such. Even today, as on 1st of July, we have 43 million tonnes of coal at our pit-heads. So, availability is not much of a problem. What is the problem is the despatches, what is the problem is the transportation. Our Railways are trying their best to move it. But they have their own priorities. There are other sectors of higher priorities like movement of foodgrains and all such things. All these things have to be taken into account. But it is not only because of shortage of Railway wagons, sometimes, that the supplies are disrupted but there are other reasons for disrupting the supply of coal to the consum-

ers. Here, I would seek the cooperation of the hon. Member because he is the person who can help the consumers in our country, in reaching coal. so, I would placed with him: 'Do whatever you like but do not do economic blockade in future.'

[*Translation*]

Public sector undertakings in Maharashtra

***306. Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao Gundewar: will the Prime Minister**

be pleased to State:

(a) the details of those Central Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra in which capital investment has been decreased during the last three years;

(b) whether the efficiency and profits of these undertakings have increased as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to further increase the efficiency and profits of these undertakings?

(*English*)

(DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (Shri P.K. Thungon) :

A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The details of the investments in terms of equity and loans and the profit/loss of the enterprises, the registered offices of which are in the states of Maharashtra are indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Air India	134007	125032	122849	8123	7060	4331
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	5	5	5	1	(-) 1	0
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	27845	28547	25021	12781	12257	10433
4.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	10063	10063	10063	6285	2324	- 856
5.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn.	5000	5000	500	14073	35	- 910
6.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	13468	12880	9146	79	225	- 235
7.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	5338	8495	9516	3197	2954	1731
8.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	39496	37148	41431	12014	20026	17390

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	9489	9044	8091	- 1374	- 935	- 648
10.	Indian Oil Blending Ltd.	755	755	660	361	120	109
11.	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	58152	47092	18762	73004	67454	51433
12.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	13598	13198	12791	76	213	- 726
13.	Indo Hokko Hotels Ltd.	214	215	221	16	1	- 8
14.	Lubrizol India Ltd.	1963	2134	987	855	801	769
15.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	385	385	353	- 65	- 47	- 106
16.	Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd.	4161	4714	5254	219	- 210	33
17.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	2178	2182	1918	471	458	41

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	49582	45600	45214	321	- 313	- 1669
19.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	6379	6064	5643	- 456	574	393
21.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1379	1158	1114	- 25	- 40	55
22.	NTC (Maharashtra) Ltd.	26047	24647	21948	- 1436	- 2276	- 3554
23.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	29366	29366	17395	- 3299	- 3299	- 4675
24.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	80931	85250	89271	4076	4881	6995
25.	Richardsn & Crudds (1972) Ltd.	6030	5416	4753	- 864	- 777	- 818
26.	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	137167	124657	121605	- 9525	10110	5453
27.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	6000	6000	138470	7858	7201	6422

Oral Answers

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Oral Answers 16

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Investment			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	110187	101758	82690	- 9540	- 3094	- 1593

- (d) The reasons for losses/low profits by the enterprises are escalation in input costs, low capacity utilisation, out dated plant and machinery, shortage of power, excess man-power, high incidence of interest on outstanding loans, demand variations etc. Improving working of Central Public Sector enterprises is a continuous process. Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and the enterprise to improve the performance. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plans, financial, managerial and organisational restructuring, change in product-mix, energy conservation, technological upgradation, signing of MOU with the Government, etc.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is considering to sell the public sector undertakings, running in deficit, to the private sector, if so, the consequences of this move on the workers?

(English)

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, we do not have proposals, at the moment, to sell public Sector Units to Private Sector.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Marathwada and vidarbha regions of Maharashtra are the most backward regions and the hon. Prime Minister is very well aware of this fact that the absence of any industry in this region is the main cause of this backwardness. I would like to know whether the Government is considering to set up any gas based public sector industry in that region and the time by which this plan would be materialized?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of it.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Is there any proposal to remove the backwardness by setting up some public sector undertaking? Secondly the Government in its written reply.....

MR. SPEAKER: The backwardness can not be removed just by asking question in this way.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: The Government has said in the written answer that the investment has been reduced in some industries i.e. Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation, Lubrizol India Limited, Manganese ore India Limited as compared to the previous financial year. What are the reasons for

it? What are the effects of this reduction on the workers?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, so far as Maharashtra State is concerned, they are lucky that they are at number one position in respect on investment that has been done in the public sector units in comparison to other states. In Maharashtra, there are 28 public sector units which are registered in that state. Out of that 11 are loss making units; seven have been continuously making losses for the last three years. Out of seven units, five are sick units and out of these five, two have already been referred to the BIFR.

So far as investment in particular areas due to their regional backwardness is concerned, Government's policy is that before establishing any public sector unit, a study about the techno-economic feasibility is carried out. If there is a techno-economic feasibility then along with that, regional imbalance of backwardness is considered.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that Maharashtra was a very lucky state. There are so many Public sector industries which are running in loss. As per the data supplied by you Bharatiya Hotel Corporation Limited is one of such units which have been running in loss for the last three years. In your written reply you have mentioned that some measures have been taken such as modernisation and rehabilitation plans, financial managerial and organisational restructuring change in product-mix energy conservation, technology upgradation, signing of Memorandum of understanding etc. My first question is what are the measures being taken about Bharatiya Hotel Corporation Limited and the second question is what are the measures being taken to wipe out the deficit in National Film Development Corporation Ltd.

(English)

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: So far as

revival or modernisation of PSUs is concerned, it is carried out from time to time. It is a continuous process. There are industrial units. In the industrial units, naturally restructuring, financing, rationalisation of working force etc., are carried out. PSU Specific, enterprise specific plans are drawn up. So far as Hotel Corporation of India is concerned, the concerned administrative Ministry is certainly going through it and enterprise specific plans are being drawn so as to enable them to revive this Corporation.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, The NTC mills in Maharashtra are running under losses and the reasons given in the statement by the Minister are the escalation in full capacity utilisation, shortage of power. These instances have been given in the statement. Now I would like to know from the Minister what is the percentage of the administrative expenditure incurred in these NTC mills. This is number one. Secondly, what is the escalation in input cost such as of cotton etc.?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: So far as the reasons for falling a unit sick are concerned, as the hon. Member is aware, the reasons are many. To mention some of them: surplus manpower, high wage burden, escalation of input cost, outdated plant and machinery, poor shortage, fierce competition from private sector companies, low capacity utilisation, high incidence of interest on outstanding loans, demand variation, etc.

At the moment I do not have the particular statistics which the hon. Member has asked. There are 28 units and enterprises in Maharashtra; I do not have the details of each and everyone of them.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Both the investment figures and the profit and loss figures for 28 public sector units in Maharashtra have been given. We also know that some of the units have been disinvested and the share holding has been sold to mutual funds and all that. There are misgivings about the amount realised from this.

My specific question is; some of these units have originally got land at almost throw-away prices or almost at nominal prices from the Government of Maharashtra - does the Government of India have plans to reevaluate their assets, particularly in terms of the land value - because some of the units have land which is worth thousands of crores of rupees - so that the real assets and investment could be evaluated ascertained.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: So far as disinvestment is concerned, since the hon. Member has mentioned it I may inform the hon. House that shares of 30 PSUs have been disinvested up to an extent of 8 percent of the shares. As regards the value of the assets of the public sector units, I entirely agree with the hon. Member. It is a kind of a suggestion and we will certainly look into it.

Smuggling of children to Arab countries

*307. **SHRI N. DENNIS:**

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of children are smuggled from India to Dubai for camel races;

(b) whether the Government have recently arrested some persons at Delhi Airport in this connection;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent smuggling of children to Arab countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar)

(a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

On 21-6-1992, detection by the alert Immigration officials led to arrest of two Bangladeshi Nationals at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. The cases were registered against the accused persons under Section 419/420/462/471/365/367/373/120 B-IPC and under section 14 of the Foreigners Act. It transpired that the person who had arranged for the visit of the two accused persons to Dubai was involved in sending the children from India and other neighbouring countries to Gulf countries for the purpose of the children being used for camel racing.

Government are aware of this problem and are taking suitable steps to prevent it by enforcing stricter check of passengers accompanied by children in suspicious circumstances.

SHRI N. DENNIS : In the answer the hon. Minister has stated that two Bangladeshi nationals have been arrested on 21.6. 1992. This is one of the several instances and it is done through other centers too. May I know from the hon. Minister whether strict instructions would be issued to the passport and emigration authorities to make investigation and scrutiny when children in the age group of seven to ten are taken abroad without the control of parents?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The Government is taking all possible steps to scrutinise the passport where the children are accompanying the parents. It sometimes becomes very difficult because the person accompanying the child claims the parentship of the child and sometimes the guardianship of the child also. That makes it very difficult to scrutinise whether the child belongs to that particular person or not. But still all the possible instructions are given to the authorities to check these things in the airport.

SHRI N. DENNIS: I would like to know whether the Government have investigated the purposes for which these children are

smuggled to foreign countries. Purposes are of course other than what are mentioned in the answer. Smuggling of children is termed as the modern type of slave trade. Utilising children as jockeys for camel racing involves danger. Small children in the age group of seven and below are utilised for this purpose. So, may I know from the hon. Minister the steps that are taken by the Government to stop smuggling of children and also the steps taken by the Government for the banning of use of children as jockeys for camel race?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, It is a practice in the Middle-East country to use children for the camel race, traditionally. The children used to come from the poor families of those countries. But after their economic development, they have now started taking children from countries like Sudan, Yemen, Pakistan, Bangladesh and lately from India. They tie up the children on the back of the camel for the race and it is the belief that when the children cry, the camel runs fast. The Indian Government is taking all possible steps and there is not much smuggling of children from our country.

We have detected this case on the 26th of June, at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. After arresting two Bangladeshi persons, immediately this case was reported to the police. Police have interrogated and those persons were arrested. On their interrogation, they raided one guest house also it was more than a guest house and in the guest house, they had arrested two ladies with another two children. some incriminating documents were also seized by the police there.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : As the Minister has stated in the reply, recently incidents of children trafficking for the Gulf countries for camel race have been discovered. Children from India and other neighbouring countries are taken to the Desert Kingdom for the fun of a few. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what

has been the effect of the action taken by the Government to prevent this horrible act; and also I would like to know whether any directives have been given to the Indian Embassy in those countries to identify the suffering children. If so, what action to help them has been taken so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao): Sir, the question concerns the External Affairs Ministry to a large extent. May be better, if we could get a little more time; I will instruct the External Affairs Ministry to find out more details and we can come back to the Members. The Labour Minister by himself will not be able to give much more than what he has given. So, I appeal to the House to give us a little more time to find out more details. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Would you be interested to ask further on this or can we postpone it for tomorrow or day after tomorrow?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Within one or two days, it will not be possible. It is a question of our finding what exactly has been happening. One or two cases have been detected here. From that, we really cannot give a whole long story, until we have all the facts. It is a matter of diplomatic relations. Please give us a little more time. We do not want to hide anything; but answering only on behalf of one Ministry would be lopsided; it will be incomplete. I would like to complete the picture. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a law and order problem also. (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Advaniji, now in

view of what the Prime Minister has said, you may ask a question.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: In view of what the Prime Minister has said, I would suggest that you may allow a half-an-hour discussion on this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, agreed.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: By that time, the Government would be ready.

It is a very serious matter and one feels disappointed that the whole question has been confined to one incident. It is a continuing practice and a horrifying practice.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion. I accept it. Let some Members give the notice (*Interruption*) I will accept it.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: It has become a permanent feature.

MR. SPEAKER: I have agreed. You give a notice (*Interruptions*) I have said that I will accept the notice. Give the notice please.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a suggestion. This question about the children who are rescued not only pertains to Ministry of External Affairs but it has also the involvement of the Home Ministry. The children are being kept in Tihar jail. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, I would ask the Government to consult all the Ministries concerned and be ready to answer the questions when the half-an-hour discussion comes up.

(*Translation*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Besides children women are also smuggled out. There are palaces in Delhi where trafficking in opium is done.

(English)

[Translation]

Uranium from thorium deposits**shri Prataprao B. Bhonsle:****Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to State:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recovery of Uranium-233 from Thorium deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM):

(a) and (b) yes, Sir, Thorium in its natural form does not contain any uranium-233. However, when irradiated in a Nuclear Reactor part of thorium gets converted into uranium-233 which can be recovered,

(c) to (e) yes, Sir, research and Development towards utilisation of thorium for energy production is being actively pursued in the Department of Atomic Energy. A small reactor based on Uranium-233 has been built by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The initial core of the first unit of Kakrapar Atomic power project has been loaded with thorium bundles to achieve power flattening.

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in reply that Thorium in its natural form does not contain any uranium-233. However Research & Development towards utilisation of thorium for energy production is being actively pursued in the Department of Atomic Energy. A small reactor based on Uranium-233 has been built by the Bhabha Atomic Research Center. How much power can be generated by using it in this reactor and whether it would be economically viable according to the international standards? What is the cost-benefit ratio?

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is at an experimental stage.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, it is at an experimental stage. I would like to inform him that from our uranium reserve, normally we would permit the installation. We would be able to produce about 10,000 MW of energy in the normal course - just natural uranium. But using the fast breeder technology and uranium-238 produced from thorium, technically we could go up to 3,50,000 MW of power. Therefore, there is a tremendous opportunity.

The pilot plant, which is called Kamini, with 30 MW is in trial stage. It is definitely one of the highly efficient power conversion units that is possible.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what does the Government intend to do in this regard in the Eighth five Year Plan and how much Uranium-233 is to be produced during that period. How much power can be generated through it and whether it is a better way of power generation in comparison to others?

(English)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, so far as the Eighth Five year Plan is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member the during the period 1992 to the period 1996, we would be having about 1120 MW of power production units.

So far as uranium-233 is concerned, we have not yet made it commercial. It is still an experiment reactor. Therefore, how much we would produce would be something which we cannot really say at this moment.

[Translation]

SHI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a satisfactory reply. I had specifically asked whether this method can be more beneficial than the other methods of generating power in this country?

SRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Definitely this will be beneficial.

(English)

But I cannot say how much will be produced.

MR. SPEAKER: It is still at an experimental stage.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uranium is a radio-active element. Only limited amount of uranium-233 is available and had we required high radio active uranium for our technology we would have to import it....

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a highly technical question.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA: I am a student of science and this is my subject. I can go deep into it. I know what is disintegration or restructure... (Interruptions)... I would

like to know through you that as it is a highly radio active element does the Government know how much reserve of thorium is available in this country for the power generation or for its use in other areas. I would also like to know whether the Government has made an assessment of its optimum utilisation. If so, what measures have been taken to ensure its availability in full?

MR. SPEAKER: There should be a separate question for this, but if the hon. Minister is ready it is alright.

(English)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I can give the information if he wants. I have got the information with me. There are about 410,000 to 220,000 tonnes of thorium oxide contained in about 4.5 million tonnes of monazite which are available in beaches and inland deposits in Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA: I would like to know when will it be completed in the experimental stage.

MR. SPEAKER: He needs to be convinced much. It is better if you meet him in his Chamber and seek clarification.

(English)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I would like to know whether there has been any study made on the health hazards wherever uranium deposits have been there and are being exploited. Specially, there is an apprehension, where there are new deposits, that in case they are exploited, there may be health hazards or radioactive fall-outs. So, does the Government have any study already done; if so, whether it could be made public or not?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, I need a separate notice for this question.

309. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government propose to close down/privatise 47 chronically sick central public sector undertakings as reported in the Business Standard dated May 19, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of workmen employed in these undertakings;

(d) whether the Government are also contemplating some economic package for other sick public sector undertakings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) As on 31.3.1991, upto which period only the information is available, there are 54 sick industrial central public sector enterprises which are referable to BIFR under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985. The BIFR shall examine these cases for formulation of revival/ rehabilitation plans. The National Renewal Fund has also been set up as a Safety Net for protecting the interest of the workers who are likely to be affected due to restructuring of these sick enterprises.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry has informed that there are 54 sick industries in the Central

Public Sector. But the hon. Minister has cleverly evaded reply to part 'C' of the question. I had asked - -

[English]

"The number of workmen employed in these undertakings."

[Translation]

He has not replied to that at all. He has left all the matters to be examined by BIFR. I have come to know that notices for retrenchment have been served to employees in some industries and consequently employees of those industries are anxious. Similarly, it has also been stated that National Renewal Fund has been set up for protecting the interests of workers who are likely to be affected due to restructuring of these sick enterprises. I would like to ask whether the persons who are due to retire after two years will also be imparted training? I would like the hon. Minister to clarify as to the employees of what age will be training and the employees of what age will be . . . You should consider all these things and I would request you to assure that no employees of any sick industries will be terminated from service. Secondly, if there has to be a restructuring the arrangement for training should be made right now. The number of those men who are to get training should be made known and the number of those who are to be affected should also be made known.

MR. SPEAKER: You should reply to all his questions.

(English)

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I will try to satisfy the hon. Member and I hope he will be satisfied. As I have stated, we have 54 sick industrial units. the number of employees engaged in those units is 3.33 lakhs. The hon. Member has said that I have evaded Question (c), Why I have said 'does not arise' is because the question was based on 47 units. I have not given the figure for 47

units. But I have given the figure for 54 units, viz. 3.33 lakh employees.

So far as issuance of notices for retrenchment is concerned, I do not have any such information from any of the units of the public sector enterprises under the Central Government. I can assure the hon. Member that we are very much interested in the welfare of the workers. They are the people who create wealth for our country. Therefore, we are very much concerned about them. But at the same time, if I may say so, we cannot keep on carrying all these sick units with us. We will have to rive them and necessary steps are already being taken for their revival. That is why, we have said in our new Industrial policy that these sick units should be referred to the BIFR. After the declaration of the new Industrial policy, we have amended the SICA. So far, we have already referred 33 units out of the 54 to the BIFR and the rest will follow soon.

Regarding the National Renewal Fund, I would like to say that as a result of the restructuring of the sick units, the financial burden and other aspects should not fall on the workers. Therefore, a safety network has been worked out by the Central Government and a National Renewal Fund has been declared. We are still working on the modalities and there is a special tripartite committee headed by the Labour Minister. This Committee is going into the details of this question. This Committee has also formed six small sectoral committees and these committees are also going into all the aspects. The hon. Prime Minister was good enough to form a committee from amongst the Members of Parliament of the concerned Consultative Committee. All details are being discussed so that we can obtain a consensus because the burden of the workers who are an asset of the nation, is a national concern. That is why we want to obtain a consensus on this and the necessary exercise is being carried out.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, notice for retrenchment has been served to some employees in Hindustan Steel Construction Company in Bhilai. I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance that the notice served to them will be withdrawn? Secondly, will there be adequate number of representatives of the union on the B.I.F.R. Committee which is examining this case?

(English)

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: BIFR gives an opportunity to the workers to explain their viewpoints; BIFR will hear the viewpoint of the management; and certainly BIFR will keep in view the recommendations views of the Special Tripartite Committee also; that is why we are doing all this exercise.

So far as retrenchment aspect of a particular unit is concerned, as I have already stated, we are not going to retrench anybody; but we do have a programme of VRS (voluntary retirement scheme). So, under the voluntary retirement scheme, if some workers voluntarily want to go out or if the management voluntarily wants to retire them, it is a mutual sort of thing.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Before I ask my supplementary, let me draw the attention of the Minister through you to part (d) of the question. The part (d) of the question was: "Whether the Government are also contemplating some economic package for other sick public sector undertakings". I am underling 'other' because only last week there was a statement where it was mentioned that another 30 units were referred to BIFR. So, this should be part of the original question and not my supplementary which he should answer. Now, about the supplementary, this is a part of the ordinary question. He cannot expect us to put supplementaries from the original question which he refuses to answer; he answers only in parts; that cannot be the fact. My supplementary is that the whole problem of sickness is that workers are considered as part of machines and as dispensable as machines are; they are never considered mas-

ters of the machines. And therefore they are not given the right to choose, right to decide and not merely right to suggest. There are problems I know. Before putting a question, I am explaining. I will explain how they are sick.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please. It is too big a philosophy. You would not be able to explain everything to us now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am just giving you the facts. The Tyre Corporation of India is accumulating tyre stock; they cannot sell them because there is nothing to pay for excise duty. For M/s Bengal Immunity, the Government has granted some guarantee instead of credit from the bank upto 31st March; it was extended upto ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are other hon. Members who want to ask questions. You come to the question please.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Would the Minister try to rehabilitate the sick units on the basis of tripartite consultations at the level of the units and not stop their functioning. I am giving you the suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a concrete question; let it be replied.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Let me explain a little, before I give him the reply. Besides 54 industrial sick units, we have 13 more sick units which do not fall within the category of those referable to BIFR. Therefore, I would like to say, as the hon. Member is aware, there are enterprise specific proposals in respective administrative Departments. The concerned administrative Ministries are certainly trying to revive these also. It is not necessary that only after referring to BIFR, the package can be worked out.

BIFR is nothing but a package which could be worked out to revive or close down or whatever has to be done.

Likewise the respective Departments or ministries can also work out such revival plans. Those exercises are going on. These are continuous exercises. Sometimes the number of sick units may increase and sometimes the number of profit making units may increase.

The Hon. Member has asked about the Tyre Corporation of India and he knows how much we are interested and what we are doing there. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member, if he has got further suggestions, as we have been following most of their suggestions, he is most welcome.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: The hon. Minister has emphasised new industrial policy and at the same time, he has stated in his statement that there are only 54 sick units. But as per the news item published in *The Statesman* dated 8th July this has been published in a restricted document of World Bank - that there are 58 public sector units which have been considered by the Government of India as sick and the Government of India is keen to close down all these 58 sick units. This closing down of all the sick units will involve at least Rs. 30 billion. At the same time more than 3,50,000 workers were thrown out of employment.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to reply on this statement in the House is it a fact?

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these Rs. 30 billion would be met by the Government's own resources or this will be borrowed from the World Bank? Whether the Government considers to have gradual privatisation or it wants to jump abruptly to the privatisation concept? It is very much dangerous as it has been experienced in Argentina, The United Kingdom and in other developed countries; that has become a disaster. What steps are taken by the hon. Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: May I crystallise the question for you? He says 58 sick units are

going to be closed down. Is it a fact?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been informed by the hon. Minister, there are 3.33 lakh workers and employees in sick industries of the Public Sector. Mr. Speaker, Sir, out of that 2 lakh workers and employees are in N.T.C. alone. The workers and employees of N.T.C. are being retrenched. Is there any special provision to safeguard their interests and stop retrenchment?

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: We are concerned with all the sick units including NTC. Therefore, there is no question of giving different treatment. We are certainly concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the Government does not propose to close down the sick Engineering Industries? I would like to ask a specific question. Does the Government propose to close down the Heavy Engineering Industry of Hatia and Fertiliser factories of Barauni and Sindri in Bihar?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Some of the hon. Members and people inside and outside seem to be having this phobia of closure. For the last few years we have been talking about the BIFR guidelines. So far not a single unit has been closed down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about the Hindustan Fertilizers? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, you allow a full-fledged discussion on this. Already the Government has closed

down several units.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see. For the time being you sit down. We will see what can be done. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

[*Translation*]

Allocation to States in Eighth Five Year Plan

*310. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Planning Commission to each State in the Eighth Plan, sector-wise, and the criteria adopted in this regard;

(b) the sectors to which top priority has been given and the schemes proposed to achieve these priorities;

(c) whether all the State Governments were consulted before finalising the priorities of the Eighth plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCED (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). The size of the plan outlay for each State is decided on the basis of State's own resources, availability of Central assistance based on the criteria adopted in the National

Development Council and the Central assistance extended for the externally aided projects implemented in the State. A statement is appended giving the broad sector and State U.T.-wise outlays in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The areas to which priority has been given are:

(i) infrastructure including power, transport and communication;

(ii) agriculture including diversification of agriculture production;

(iii) health

(iv) education

(v) literacy

(vi) basic needs including drinking water, housing and welfare programmes for the weaker sections; and

(vii) employment in the rural areas.

The individual schemes are formulated by each State keeping in view these objectives.

All the State Governments were consulted in deciding the priorities of the plan. These priorities are finally settled at the National Development Council (NDC) in which all the States/U.Ts are members. The Directional paper of the Eighth Five Year plan was approved at the 43rd Meeting of the N.D.C. held on 23-24 December, 1991. The draft plan was approved by the N.D.C. in its meeting held 22-23 May, 1992.'

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory-wise and Broad Sector-wise outlay for the Eighth Plan 1992-97

(Rs. Crores at 1991-92 Prices)

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Agriculture & Allied Activities & Irrigation & Food Control		Special Area Programme	Industry & Minerals Energy (incl. (IREP)	
		Rural Development				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2844.58	532.97	450.00	3043.62	272.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.96	36.32	0.00	151.96	24.96
3.	Assam	776.61	186.66	11.84	1196.85	322.76
4.	Bihar	3977.29	1089.92	77.33	2149.13	458.14
5.	Goa	178.75	14.60	0.00	55.75	36.20
6.	Gujarat	4188.00	421.20	0.00	2678.50	667.00
7.	Haryana	966.68	119.30	20.00	1711.84	220.47
8.	Himachal Pradesh	349.35	74.20	0.00	510.25	75.75

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Agriculture & Allied Activities & Irrigation & Food Control		Rural Development	Special Area Programme	Industry & Minerals Energy (incl. (IREP)	
		3	4			6	7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	536.02	96.80	216.50	1180.28	194.00	
10.	Karnataka	3079.24	427.50	575.00	3046.50	984.00	
11.	Kerala	1352.50	303.97	2.50	1238.00	810.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3232.59	523.49	0.00	187.45	39.80	
13.	Maharashtra	4177.11	1712.61	216.56	4582.71	814.46	
14.	Manipur	245.49	14.50	0.00	187.45	39.80	
15.	Meghalaya	149.26	37.59	10.67	172.23	42.25	
16.	Mizoram	83.10	130.25	0.00	104.00	44.25	
17.	Nagaland	109.50	96.50	10.50	60.80	49.00	
18.	Orissa	3723.03	402.35	0.00	2647.70	785.70	

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Agriculture & Allied Activities & Irrigation & Food Control		Special Area Programme	Industry & Minerals Energy (incl. (IREP)	
		Rural Development				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Punjab	1151.60	187.29	50.91	2429.00	162.92
20.	Rajasthan	2880.36	1021.76	84.00	3255.48	535.55
21.	Sikkim	69.00	11.80	0.00	135.50	20.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	1413.15	446.00	0.00	3020.00	550.00
23.	Tripura	279.00	73.75	90.00	121.25	64.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4670.45	1569.15	290.00	7006.26	569.30
25.	West Bengal	1521.73	682.78	144.35	3024.72	1074.78
26.	Special Area Programmes			4500.00*		
Total — A States		42135.35	10213.26	6750.16	47291.58	9284.89

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Agriculture & Allied Activities &			Industry & Minerals	
		Irrigation & Food Control	Rural Development	Special Area Programme	Energy (Incl. (IREP)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A & Nicobar Islands	35.83	2.20	0.00	64.72	6.90
2.	Chandigarh	4.82	5.00	0.00	55.40	2.84
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.55	2.63	0.00	5.51	3.25
4.	Daman & Diu	9.49	0.55	0.00	7.47	2.76
5.	Delhi	88.35	21.25	0.00	1223.50	30.00
6.	Lakshadweep	25.20	1.89	0.00	15.51	3.40
7.	Pondicherry	53.90	8.58	0.00	102.40	48.71
Total — B Union Territories		239.14	42.10	0.00	1474.51	97.86
Grant Total (States & Union Territories)		42374.49	10255.36	6750.16	48766.09	9382.75

(Rs. Crores at 1991-92)

Sl. No.	States and Union Territois	Transport	Communication	Science and Tech.	Ecology and Environment (incl. Forestry & Wild life)	Social Services	Others	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1153.54	0.00	2.00	68.42	2066.53	65.84	10500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	343.93	0.00	0.47	47.34	321.63	47.90	1155.00
3.	Assam	294.86	0.00	4.62	116.99	1642.04	108.77	4662.00
4.	Bihar	1462.61	0.00	7.82	190.60	2918.54	668.62	13000.0
5.	Goa	107.45	0.00	3.00	11.30	297.10	56.85	761.00
6.	Gujarat	640.00	0.00	5.50	309.50	2255.40	325.90	11500.00
7.	Haryana	391.38	0.00	6.62	123.70	1968.80	171.21	5700.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	328.15	3.00	2.75	211.85	748.15	198.55	2502.00

Sl. No.	States and Union Territois	Transport	Communication	Science and Tech.	Ecology and Environment (incl. (Forestry & Wild life)	Social Services	Others	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	280.60	0.00	1.90	107.60	1226.00	160.30	4000.00
10.	Karnataka	448.00	0.00	8.00	209.76	3260.25	261.75	12300.00
11.	Kerala	433.00	0.00	21.93	98.05	1077.18	122.87	5460.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	429.26	0.00	6.41	212.58	2079.01	569.14	11100.00
13.	Maharashtra	1731.72	0.00	5.68	504.64	1187.13	587.38	18520.00
14.	Manipur	160.60	0.00	4.00	24.00	255.90	47.26	979.00
15.	Meghalaya	207.29	0.00	1.93	61.91	274.63	70.79	1029.00
16.	Mizrom	103.10	0.00	1.95	31.30	212.45	52.60	763.00
17.	Nagaland	161.70	0.00	1.00	28.90	225.80	100.30	844.00

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Transport	Communication	Science and Tech.	Ecology and Environment (incl. Forestry & Wild life)	Social Services	Others	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18.	Orissa	592.90	0.00	45.56	112.01	1543.76	146.99	10000.00
19.	Punjab	357.84	0.00	7.50	60.28	1887.48	275.18	6570.00
20.	Rajasthan	783.97	0.00	7.00	339.51	2461.62	130.75	11500.00
21.	Sikkim	85.00	0.00	2.50	19.00	167.90	38.50	550.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	707.00	0.00	10.00	215.00	3779.56	59.20	10200.00
23.	Tripura	105.00	0.50	2.25	27.25	350.30	16.10	1130.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1902.53	0.00	10.00	379.54	4009.20	593.57	21000.00
25.	West Bengal	575.15	0.00	18.33	143.13	2372.31	202.72	9769.00
26.	Special Area Programmes						4500.00	
Total — A States		13786.58	12.50	188.72	3654.16	41588.76	5079.04	179985.00

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Transport	Communication	Science and Tech.	Ecology and Environment (incl. Forestry & Wild life)	Social Services	Others	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	A & Nicobar Islands	394.85	0.00	1.35	25.25	131.41	22.49	685.00
2.	Chandigarh	16.45	0.00	0.15	8.60	298.01	8.73	400.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.76	0.00	0.38	8.00	26.66	5.26	80.00
4.	Daman & Diu	11.97	0.00	0.40	1.10	22.32	8.94	65.00
5.	Delhi	660.00	0.00	0.30	9.35	2334.50	132.75	4500.00
6.	Lakshadweep	42.14	0.48	1.28	0.85	24.04	5.21	120.00
7.	Pondicherry	29.82	0.00	0.13	2.67	140.76	13.03	400.00
Total — B Union Territories		1161.99	0.48	3.99	55.82	2977.70	196.41	6250.00
Grant Total (States & Union Territories)		14948.57	12.98	192.71	3709.98	44566.46	5275.45	186235.00

***Special Area Programmes**

NEC.	1160.00
TSP.	1250.00
HADP.	1450.00
BADP.	640.00
Total:	4500.00

[English]

Shortage of Coal in Calcutta

*311. SHRISANATKUMARMANDAL:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of coal in Calcutta and the suburbs results in frequent and prolonged power cuts;

(b) if so, the reasons for such coal shortage;

(c) whether the coal being supplied is of substandard quality; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of coal to Calcutta's power generating units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Coal supplies to power houses in West-Bengal are arranged as per quarterly linkages approved by Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term). Central Electricity Authority have informed that no generation loss for want of coal has been reported by any of the power stations operating in West-Bengal.

(c) Central Electricity Authority have reported that the quality of coal supplied to thermal power stations of West Bengal has generally been in conformity with their design requirements. There have, however, been some complaints of receipt of oversized coal and of coal mixed with extraneous materials.

(d) Supply of coal to power utilities is being given priority over all other sectors. The despatches are monitored on daily basis and corrective steps are taken, whenever necessary, to ensure regular supplies.

[Translation]

Food Assistance

*312. ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the quantity and value of food assistance provided by India to Russia, Afghanistan and other neighbouring countries during the last three financial years, country-wise, item-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Year	Country	Item	Quantity (In Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1989-90	Afghanistan	Tea Sugar Vanaspali]	190.8	1.5
1990-91	Afghanistan	Wheat	1300	0.99
	Russia (erstwhile Soviet Union)	Rice Other food stuffq	20000 —	14.3 2.7
	Sri Lanka	Baby food	—	0.01 (approx)
1991-92	Afghanistan	Tea. Veg. Oil Sugar Milk Powder Wheat]	50318	11.74
	Bangladesh	Rice Biscuits]	5000	3.06

Year	Country	Item	Quantity (In mTonnes)	Value (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
		Dal	149.27	0.16 (approx)
		Gur		
		Chura		
	Russia	Rice	(under despatch)	2.5
	(erstwhile Soviet Union)	Other food	(under procurement)	2.5
		Stuff		
	Maldives	Wheat flour	800	
		Rice	915	
		Sugar	790	1.44

*[English]***Indian Prisoners in PAK Jails**

*313. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian prisoners of war still languishing in Pakistan Jails;

(b) the number of other persons of Indian origin in the jails in that country;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the reports regarding maltreatment of Indian POWs in Pakistan jails;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the early release of Indian POWs and other prisoners of Indian origin in that country; and

(f) the number of prisoners exchanged between the two countries during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). According to information available, at present 54 missing Indian Defence personnel and approximately 936 civilian prisoners are believed to be in custody in Pakistan.

(c) Yes, Sir, Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(d) and (e). Government have on several occasions taken up with the Government of Pakistan the question of the release and early repatriation of all Indian prisoners. These efforts continue. The Government of

Pakistan maintains that there are no Indian Defence personnel in its custody.

(f) In two separate exchanges in June, 1990 and July, 1991 Government have secured the release of 95 Indian civilian prisoners and repatriated 64 Pakistani civilian prisoners. Government also secured the release of 181 Indian fishermen in Pakistani custody against 380 Pakistani fishermen under detention in India between March 1991 and April 1992.

Restructuring of Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether some foreign consultants have been hired by the Government to prepare a detailed restructuring plan for some of the public sector undertakings to prune their workforce and shed some loss making activities in order to increase their efficiency;

(b) whether the funds have been provided by the World Bank for the consultancy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the public sector undertakings likely to be covered by these consultants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THJUNGON): (a) to (d): Foreign consultants have been appointed for restructuring a few major central public sector enterprises. The studies were sponsored by world Bank with the objective of achieving complete rationalisation of their operations to improve the quality of the goods produced, cost reduction, technological upgradation to make them competitive on a global basis.

For the restructuring studies, in some cases, the World Bank grant has been provided, in a few cases, foreign Governments have provided grants through the world Bank.

Water Conservation Programmes in Maharashtra

*315. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHANA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received two representations from the Government of Maharashtra asking for additional funds of Rs.300 crores under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for 1992-93 to undertake water conservation programmes and for rural piped water supply schemes and Rajiv Gandhi Technology Mission Programme in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government to each of representations, separately?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the available resources stand already committed, the request for additional funds in the two representations can be considered only when additional funds or savings become available.

[Translation]

People of Indian Origin in Afghanistan

*317. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken up/propose to take up with the UN the ques-

tion of safety and security of people of Indian origin in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government regarding persons who are desirous of returning back to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c). Protection of the lives and property of Afghan nationals of Indian origin is the responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan with whom the matter had been discussed on several occasions. An approach to the UN has not been considered necessary.

(d) Government are extending various facilities to Afghan nationals of Indian origin desirous of coming to India because of the unsettled conditions in Kabul, including expeditious grant of visas for their stay in India.

[English]

Diplomatic ties with Fiji

*318. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any move for re-establishment of diplomatic ties with Fiji after the formation of new Government in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's stand in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Unemployment in Orissa

*319. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious problem of unemployment in Orissa;

(b) whether any schemes have been drawn up to generate additional employment in Orissa during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUHK RAM): (a) to (c). According the 43rd Round of NSS, the latest survey on employment and unemployment carried out in 1987-88, the incidence of Usual principal Status unemployment in Orissa was 4.66%. The State Govt. propose to tackle the unemployment problem in the State through faster economic growth equitable distributed among regions and sections of population, creation of labour intensive works in the rural areas simultaneously ensuring that the labour so employed turns out productive assets for the rural economy and fuller utilisation of the natural resources of the State, besides implementing the Special Employment programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nohru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Self Employment Programme for Educated unemployed. A statement showing the employment strat-

egy envisaged by the State Government is annexed.

STATEMENT

Employment Strategy Envisaged by the Government of Orissa

(i) Self employment schemes for employment of the educated unemployed.

(ii) More training programmes to improve the skills of educated unemployed in various fields so that they take to self-employment.

(iii) organisation of programmes like SEEUY, TRYSEM etc. to set up self-employment.

(iv) Incentives in shape of subsidy, managerial assistance, marketing facilities etc. to be provided to attract entrepreneurs for employment oriented projects.

(v) Engagement of unemployed graduate engineers in engineering jobs after giving on the job training, subsequently they can be useful to the economy.

(vi) Registering Graduate Engineers as 'B' Class Contractors and reservation of at least 20% of the work in regard to 'C' Class and below for them.

(vii) Self-employment of Graduate Engineers in their own industry set up by availing Bank finance.

(viii) Identification of areas with problem of under-employment and manpower where some employment generation schemes can be implemented on emergency basis.

(ix) Employment of Graduate and Diploma Engineers by Contractors as per

yardstick.

(x) Encouragement of Medical Graduates to open private clinics and nursing homes.

(xi) Encouraging Agricultural Graduates to open Agro-Service Centres.

(xii) Earmarking jobs like those of Stenographer, Primary School Teachers, Telephone Operators, House Keepers, Computer Data Entry Operators, / Receptionists etc, for women.

(xiii) Encouraging voluntary organisations to utilise surplus rural labour and enrich the economy.

(xiv) Expand scope and content of IRDP and other poverty alleviation programmes to provide more employment opportunities in the unorganised sectors.

(xv) Diversification of cropping pattern with more thrust on cash crops to absorb more of rural unemployed with support for marketing agricultural produce.

(xvi) Self-employment in cottage, Khadi as well as village industries alongwith other incentives and support.

(xvii) Encouragement to sericulture, fruit preservation and food processing sectors to create more employment with less capital.

(xviii) Provision of wage employment for rural labour in plantation works under social forestry and in commercial plantations like tea, coffee, etc. to be taken up through departmental and voluntary organisations.

(xix) Engagement of rural and urban

labour in building and roads programme during slack seasons so that seasonal unemployment can be taken care of.

(xx) Besides the above, a scheme of stipendiary engineers is in operation since 1990 through which 1468 unemployed degree engineers have been provided employment at a consolidated remuneration of Rs. 2,000 per month.

(xxi) Sikhya Karmis and Sikhya sevakas have been created for educated unemployed who can work as teachers.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi

*320

SHRI ANIL BASU:
PROF. SUSANTA
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi is facing a virtual closure due to non-availability of financial assistance as reported in the Telegraph dated June 2, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be released;

(d) whether the Union Government had also appointed a high power committee in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPART-

MENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to the budgetary constraints of the Government it is difficult to provide additional funds beyond the budget provision during the year.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee headed by Dr. D.V. Kapoor, former Secretary, Heavy Industry is examining the Turn Around Plan submitted by Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) for its revival.

(f) Discussions have been held with the banks for arranging requisite funds for H.E.C.

Licences to SC/ST Entrepreneurs

*321. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to issue licences to SC/ST entrepreneurs for setting up electronic units is under consideration of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). According to Industrial Policy Statement dated 24.7.91, no industrial licence is required for setting up units in the electronic sector except in the area of strategic electronics and for the manufacture of Colour TVs, VCRs, CD Players, Tape Recorders and Microwave Ovens. Even in these areas, there is no limitation on the number of licences that can be issued. Hence, there is no proposal to issue licences sepa-

rately for SC/ST entrepreneurs for setting up electronic units.

[English]

Essential Commodities Act 1955

*322. DR. D. VANKATESHWARA RAO; SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The matter is presently under consideration of the Government.

Contracts to Public Sector Undertakings

*323. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA; SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central public sector undertakings are being ignored by the Government of Southern States in the matter of awarding contracts as reported in the Economic Times dated June 5, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these central public sector undertakings only get the contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Economic Reforms Programme

*324. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of job opportunities lost so far due to the economic reforms programme;

(b) the percentage of backlog of the unemployment risen as a result thereof and how does it compare with the backlog at the end of last year; and

(c) the strategy, if any formulated to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The package of Economic reforms has been announced by the Government recently and it is too early to have an assessment of its

impact on the employment situation.

(c) Employment strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan is to achieve near full employment situation at the end of the next ten years.

World Bank Loan for Coal

3120. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take loan from the World Bank for coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount agreed to by World Bank;

(d) the amount received so far;

(e) the time by which the balance amount is likely to be received; and

(f) the development schemes on which the loan is proposed to be spent during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (f). The following coal projects are being implemented with World Bank loan:-

Sl. No.	Project	Loan Amount US \$ million	Amount utilised (US \$ Million upto 31.3.1992)
1	2	3	4
1.	Dudhichua OCP, NCL	109.00	85.65
2.	Block—II OCP, BCCL (Jharia Coking coal project)	57.5	50.29
3.	Sonepur Bazari OCP, ECL	114.8	2.21
4.	Gevra OCP, SECL	65.2	41.23

Besides the above mentioned on-going projects, a Mission from the World Bank had recently appraised Jharia mine fires for financing a diagnostic study for finding out possible solution to these fires.

No fresh loan has been received from the World Bank yet.

Bombay Haj Committee

3121. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Haj Committee is serving on indefinite extension after the completion of its term;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in reconstitution of the Committee;

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to be reconstituted;

(d) whether the Government have finalised the Bill for amending the Haj Committee Act;

(e) if so, the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced;

(f) whether the Government propose to enact any fresh legislation in regard to Haj Committee Act; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the Haj Committee Act, there is no ceiling for Haj Committee Bombay's tenure. The Haj Committee's reconstitution will be considered in the context of good

Haj management.

(d) to (g) Government have under consideration suitable legislation to replace the Haj Committee Act, 1959. However, no details are available since consultations in this regard have not concluded.

Job opportunities by Public Sector Undertakings

3122. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings are not creating new job opportunities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the various public sector undertakings to create new job opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There is no ban on creation of posts in Public Sector Undertakings. New posts are created in Public Sector depending on their requirement which could include fresh investments or investments for expansion diversification of activities etc.

Policy for Revision of Pensions

3123. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any policy for dearness relief to pensioners and revision of wages and DA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The pay structure (wages) of the Central Government employees including D.A. and dearness relief to pensioners is determined by the Pay Commissions set up from time to time. The present pay structure and dearness allowance of the employees and dearness relief to pensioners are based on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

[Translation]

Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Bihar

3124. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent to tap the non-conventional energy sources in Bihar and the success achieved so far in this regard;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in the State in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) The total amount released by Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources to tap the non-conventional energy sources in Bihar so far is about Rs.14.73 crores. In addition, the State Government also extends assistance towards utilisation of non-conventional energy sources. Various non-conventional energy systems & devices, such as, biogas, improved chulcha, solar water heating systems, solar photovoltaic systems are becoming increasingly popular. Status of Achievements in respect of various New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) systems & Devices in Bihar is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d). Monitoring & feedback of non-conventional energy systems & devices is undertaken by the State Governments Implementing Agencies, Technical Institutions attached to various programmes and Regional Offices of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources on sample basis. In addition, sample survey is also being conducted by National Council for Applied Economic Research, an independent agency, for biogas and improved chulha programmes.

STATEMENT

Status of Achievement in respect of various NRSE systems & devices in Bihar.

S.NO.	Programme/Systems and devices	Cumulative achievements upto 31.3.92 (Numbers)
1.	Biogas Plants	Over 68,000
2.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants.	16

<i>S.NO.</i>	<i>Programme/Systems and devices</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements upto 31.3.92 (Number)</i>
3.	Improved Chulhas	6.73 lakh
4.	Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems	64
5.	Solar Cookers	366
6.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	Over 500
7.	Water Pumping Wind Mills	252
8.	Wind Mapping Stations	6
9.	Urjagrams	9
10.	Biomass Gasifiers	1

Shortage of ANTI T.B. Drugs

3125. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a shortage of anti T.B. drugs in the country and the prices of the same shot up to six times than the original price during the last six months;

(b) if so, the names of anti T.B. drugs which are available and of those which are not available and of those which are not available in the market;

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce the prices of such drugs and make them available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). No general shortage of any of these drugs came to the notice of the Government except instances of shortage of some branded formu-

lations in some localised areas, for which therapeutic equivalents/alternatives were normally available. Government watches and invariably contact producers of specific brands in order to overcome shortages as and when these are reported in any area of the country.

Discovery of Monozite and Zircon

3126. KUMARIPUSHPADEVISINGH: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have identified any deposits of Monozite, and Zircon etc. in the country; and]

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity of each mineral,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI RANGERAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)

has identified deposits of Monazite, Zircon, Ilmenite, Rutile and Garnet in the beach and inland placers of the country. Data on the reserves of each mineral, state-wise, are in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

State	Type of Deposit	Reserves (in Million Tonnes)				
		Monazite	Zircon	Ilmenite	Rutile	Garnet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	Beach Placer	0.312	1.470	18.493	1.555	0.740
	Lake and Sea Bed	0.430	0.523	9.053	0.457	0.010
Tamil Nadu	Beach Placer	0.508	1.409	20.912	1.784	4.951
	Inland Placer	0.742	6.376	51.426	2.621	11.145
Andhra Pradesh	Beach Placer	0.261	1.252	11.402	0.458	5.221
Orissa	Beach Placer	0.865	1.077	35.902	1.338	25.386
Maharashtra	Beach Placer	—	0.001	2.347	—	—
West Bengal	Inland Placer	1.219	0.386	2.087	0.192	—
Bihar	Inland Placer	0.221	0.085	0.744	0.011	—
Total:		4.558	12.579	152.366	8.416	47.453

Revamping of Sindri Fertilizer Plant.

3127. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of revamping the Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Fertilizer Corporation of India is implementing Phase-I revamping of scheme in their Sindri Unit, involving revamp work in the captive power plant, revamping of industrial product plants, etc. Further revamping measures will be taken up as and when funds are available.

Production of Neem Based Bio-Pesticide

3128. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the tremendous potential of Neem as bio-pesticide; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage production of Neem based bio-pesticide.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). "Neem" is known to contain certain insecticidal compounds and know-how for manufacture of insecticidal preparations from Neem seeds has been indigenously developed by Indian Institute of Chemical Tech-

nology, Hyderabad and National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. This has since been licenced to Industrial Units in the country.

Prices of Packed Materials

3129. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of packed items have increased by 20 percent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such packing materials alongwith the names of the producers of these materials;

(c) whether the producers of such packing materials are offering heavy discounts and other incentives for purchases made in big lots; and

(d) the reasons for which this aspect has altogether been ignored while increasing the prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, does not impose any statutory control over the prices of packing materials. However, under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, the prices of formulations of scheduled bulk drugs and their packing materials are controlled. The administrative Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has informed that increase in packing material cost was necessitated by overall inflationary conditions. They have further informed that while fixing/revising the price of a formulation, the packing material costs are allowed after verification of documents submitted by the formulator in support of his claim, however, subject to internal ceilings adopted for various pack sizes. Ceilings are fixed and revised from

time to time on the basis of recommendations of BICP. The study conducted by BICP in this regard analyses and evaluates data available from manufacturers of formulations, suppliers of packing materials and on the spot verification at public sector units to arrive at an average cost. Government's decision with regard to costs of packing material used in drug formulations are based on the recommendations of BICP which are of confidential nature.

CBI cases In Gujarat

3130. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered by CBI in the State of Gujarat during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases where the inquiry is still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) During the last three years i.e. from 1989 to 1992 (upto 30.6.1992) 178 cases were registered by CBI in Gujarat.

(b) Out of 178 cases, 70 cases are pending investigation as on 30.6.92.

Fire In H.V.O.C

3131. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire incident took place some days back in the Delhi Unit of H.V.O.C., a public sector undertaking;

(b) if so, the reasons for this fire incident and the total amount of loss caused due to this incident;

(c) whether the said fire incident had been investigated;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(e) the details of profit or loss of the above unit during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Fire incident took place around 00.35 hours on 27th April, 1992 in the godown of Vanaspati Unit of H.V.O.C., used for storing raw-material and finished goods, No manufacturing activity is, however, carried in this area. (

b) to (d). The fire incident has been investigated. The exact cause of the fire could not be pinpointed. It is suspected that fire broke out in the adjoining show room/godown owned by a private party for manufacturing and storing of garments with the possibility of some burning pieces falling on to HVOC godown which caused fire to the stored oil tins. No one from HVOC has been held guilty.

(e) The following is the details of profit and loss account of HVOC Delhi Unit for last three years:

Year	Profit/Losses (Rs.)
1988-89	Rs. 78,94,618.09
1989-90 (-)	Rs. 47,33,622.31
1990-91	Rs. 31,369.77

Tripartite Committee

3132. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Tripartite Committee to look into the aspects of concerning Labour problems; and

(b) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) and (b). A Special Tripartite Committee has been constituted by the Government to consider the impact of the New Industrial Policy on the problems affecting labour and other related matters and to make appropriate recommendations. A Statement on the composition of the Committee is attached.

STATEMENT

The Composition of the Committee is as follows:

(I) Government

<i>(a) Central Government</i>	<i>Number of Seats</i>
1. Ministry of Labour	1
2. Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)	1
3. Ministry of Industry (Department of Public Enterprises).	1
4. Ministry of Finance	1
5. Planning Commission	1
Total	5

(II) Employers

(i) Council of Indian Employers 8

(ii) All India Manufacturers Organisation. 2

Total	10
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(III) Workers

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress 3

2. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh 2

3. Hindu Mazdoor Sabha 1

4. United Trades Union Centre (LS) 1

5. All India Trade Union Congress 1

6. Centre of Indian Trade Unions 1

7. National Labour organisation 1

Total	10
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Closed Mills in U.P.

3133. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State:

(a) whether several mills/factories are lying closed in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the total number of the workers affected therein;

(c) since when these mills are lying

closed, millwise; and

(d) the efforts made by the Union Government for their revival?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (d): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Progress of INSAT System

3134. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) systems along with the capabilities of the first generation INSAT-1 Satellite; and

(b) the extent to which our scientists have been successful in launching INSAT-1B, INSAT-1C, INSAT-1D?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System provides operational satellite services for telecommunications, broadcasting and meteorology. Briefly, in the area of satellite communications 137 earth stations spread all over India provide more than 4000 two-way telephone circuits. Several captive networks are operational. Two large messaging networks support more than 700 V-Sats at this time. The remote and hilly areas and island communities have been connected to the mainland. INSAT has made it possible for TV to reach

every nook and corner of the country. INSAT has made it possible to network all the All India Radio Stations with high quality sound channels. INSAT meteorological imageries have made weather forecasting easier and more accurate. The INSAT Disaster Warning System has been of great use for cyclone disaster mitigation.

(b) INSAT-1 series of satellites was built by an Aerospace Company of United States of America. INSAT-1B was launched by US Space Shuttle in August, 1983 and has functioned extremely well for over seven years. Even today all the payloads are functional though the use of INSAT-1B has been discontinued due to its high orbital inclination. INSAT-1C was launched by an Ariane-4 Vehicle in July, 1988 but failed in orbit due to a power-bus anomaly and loss-of-lock due to a single event upset. INSAT-1D was launched by Delta (USA) in June 1990.

Recommendation by Indian Science Congress Association on Population

3135. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Science Congress Association has since submitted its recommendations to the Government regarding population;

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The recommendations of the Science Congress have been forwarded to various institutions/agencies for necessary inputs which, in turn, are considered by the inter-ministrial Task Force for further follow up action.

STATEMENT

1. A national network may be built up for creating awareness and motivation in the country in regard to population planning. The network should comprise science journalists particularly of small newspapers of the rural sectors and the NGOS. This programme may be initiated by the Indian Science Congress Association in the project form.

2. Indepth studies on Population Dynamics in mathematical terms should be supported by the Deptt. of Science & Technology.

3. Mathematical modelling studies on reproductive biology having a bearing on population control should be encouraged and supported.

4. Centres for Population Dynamics Studies should be set up in some universities.

5. At present the family planning emphasizes programme on sterilization which attracts only older age (above 30) married women and hence the demographic impact of the programme has become limited. There is a need to divert the emphasis of the programme to younger couples of higher potential fertility through the advocacy of temporary methods of contraception.

6. The couple protection rate as an indicator for measuring the success or impact of the family planning programme is losing its validity because of the large discordance developing between the levels of CPR and observed fertility rates. There is a need to have a change of strategy in the family planning programme wherein greater emphasis will be placed on married women who have high potential fertility. It is noted that such an identification is possible if the programme identifies all women who have births as quickly as possible and focuses the MCH and contraceptive services to the. Birth-based approach to family planning can be expected to have greater impact since it focuses on all those women who have recently given birth and self-selected for high potential fertility.

7. There is no need of collecting data on piece meal basis as it is expensive and quality of data does not necessarily improve. Statistical models especially, the models of human reproduction can be advantageous to extract many latent characteristics which are not always observable but are crucial in evaluating the trend in population growth.

8. Discussions endorse the need for spacing between births for achieving overall reduction in population growth together with raising age at first birth.

9. Analysis of fertility data of some States clearly brings out the utility of education to both males and females during the skill formative ages of 6 to 18 years. This will help in raising the age at marriage of the females and develop the sense of responsible motherhood among the women.

10. A large number of drugs described in the folk-lore of the country and ob-

tained from natural plant sources are reported to have reversible antifertility activity. Efforts should be made to develop these drugs because they are likely to be more acceptable by the rural masses.

11. Population of India (at present nearly 86 crores) is the most acute problem. From all standpoints, attempts must be made to reduce the birth rate.

12. While "population Check" is of prime importance, much more important is the handling of the problem of "Development of the existing population". In this context utility of different branches of science for formulating development schemes/projects should be formulated to give rise to job opportunities.

13. While science contributed several techniques, physical and chemical for birth control, their application to rural folk and the achievement of desired results even in a limited scope will not be possible unless rural women at the right age are brain stormed.

14. Human population should be viewed as one of the most important national assets, rather than liability.

15. The quality improvement measures are better contraceptive measures for population control than any chemical pills or physical intervention which are either not acceptable to the people or their application and distribution are faulty.

16. Promoting and development of Indian system of medicine (Ayurvedic and Homeopathic system) for population control in human and livestock are desirable.

17. Reorientation of extension method-

ologies to propagate awareness of birth control and good health is required.

18. Research efforts should be continued to explore indigenous agents which are economical and easily available in fertility control along with birth control vaccines.

19. Psychological research dealing with the problems of population stabilization of the rural folk will have to be started on a priority basis. Some of the Ph.D. candidates working in the universities may be encouraged to select suitable topics for this.

20. It is clear that we have to plan now for a predicted population of 1 billion by the year 2000. It is essential to generate massive employment opportunities with low investments. The employment opportunities should be dispersed to reduce migration to urban agglomerations. Software development for computers is a human intensive activity and has a good potential to generate employment. It is recommended that a massive and dispersed educational effort be launched to teach computing and software development.

21. There should be a system of incentives and disincentives for the following categories of women especially in rural areas:

(a) Young married women for postponing the first child

(b) Young mothers for spacing children.

22. Parents who have daughters only should be provided with homes and social security.

23. Amniocentesis should not be implemented for sex determination but only

to detect genetic abnormalities after specific indications.

24. health and sex education should be imperative if not compulsory in population education programme.

25. Good communications will also find use of television to educated population in remote areas on the benefits of small family and means of achieving education on health care of children.

**Sick Industries in Public Sector
Undertakings**

3136. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will be the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big and medium sick industries in public sector, Statewise,;

(b) the number of employees working in these industries, Statewise;

(c) the loss suffered by these industries during the last three years;

(d) the number of industries whose position has been improved during 1991-92, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the working of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). A Statement is enclosed.

(d) Accounts for 1991-92 are under audit and will be due for submission to the Parliament during the next Budget session.

(e) Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned enterprise, administrative Ministries/Department to improve the performance of public sector enterprises.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Details	No. of Employees as on 31.3.1991	Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1. Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.	217	(-) 108	(-) 147	(-) 153
ASSAM				
2. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Mktg. Corpn. Ltd.	112	(-) 198	(-) 198	(-) 145
BIHAR				
3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.	3195	(-) 1159	(-) 1121	(-) 862
4. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	18824	(-) 9951	(-) 3362	1253
GUJARAT				
5. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	15903	(-) 2195	(-) 2788	(-) 3950

Details	No. of Employees as on 31.3.1991	Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5

HARAYANA

6.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12125	(-) 8826	(-) 4274	(-) 4642
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KARNATAKA

7.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	1088	(-) 571	(-) 648	(-) 1033
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8.	NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.	16035	(-) 846	(-) 766	(-) 2067
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9.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	10387	(-) 3529	(-) 3637	(-) 1242
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10.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	360	(-) 45	(-) 45	(-) 46
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KERALA

11.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2706	(-) 2097	(-) 2771	(-) 2974
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MADHYA PRADESH

12.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	17839	(-) 1978	(-) 1838	(-) 4466
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Details	No. of Employees as on 31.3.1991	Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5

MAHARASHTRA

13.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharamaceuticals Ltd.	204	(-) 65	(-) 47	(-) 106
14.	National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.	1022	(-) 1820	(-) 986	(-) 829
15.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	3073	(-) 864	(-) 777	(-) 818
16.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	14600	(-) 1436	(-) 2276	(-) 3754
17.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	17101	(-) 3299	(-) 3299	(-) 4675

NAGALAND

18.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	1255	(-) 2024	(-) 2333	(-) 2394
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ORISSA

19.	Orissa Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	89	(-) 58	(-) 31	(-) 27
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Details	No. of Employees as on 31.3.1991	Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH				
20. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	1962	(-) 259	(-) 919	(-) 2616
21. Scooters India Ltd.	3091	(-) 4825	(-) 4289	(-) 3721
22. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	1986	(-) 1870	(-) 1610	(-) 1404
23. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	2957	(-) 452	(-) 362	(-) 505
24. NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	16022	(-) 3287	(-) 2948	(-) 3048
25. Elgin Mills Company Ltd.	10759	(-) 3537	(-) 3062	(-) 3107
26. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	2007	(-) 361	(-) 442	(-) 282
27. British India Corpn. Ltd.	6616	(-) 1566	(-) 1566	(-) 180
28. U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	364	(-) 129	(-) 128	(-) 47
WEST BENGAL				
29. Bengal Chemicals & Pharm. Ltd.	1668	(-) 946	(-) 848	(-) 705

Details	No. of Employees as on 31.3.1991	Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
30. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1605	(-) 591	(-) 587	(-) 740
31. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	989	(-) 486	(-) 425	(-) 367
32. Blecco Lawrie Ltd.	1144	(-) 236	(-) 238	(-) 856
33. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	581	(-) 1040	(-) 864	(-) 720
34. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	915	(-) 837	(-) 692	(-) 679
35. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	5534	(-) 539	(-) 567	(-) 629
36. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	2950	(-) 2855	(-) 3071	(-) 1645
37. National Instruments Ltd.	1205	(-) 818	(-) 535	(-) 517
38. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	3735	(-) 1418	(-) 1195	(-) 991
39. Weighbird (India) Ltd.	431	(-) 137	(-) 100	(-) 103
40. NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.	16269	(-) 3729	(-) 2968	(-) 3914

Details	No. of Employees as on 31.3.1991	Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
41. Indian Iron & Steel Co.	34758	(-) 13355	(-) 13808	(-) 11955
42. National Jute Manufacturers Company Ltd.	31139	(-) 3321	(-) 5640	(-) 5579
43. Rehabilitation Industries Ltd.	2653	(-) 2712	(-) 1942	(-) 1453
44. Mining & Allied Machinery Co. Ltd.	7076	(-) 4278	(-) 1808	(-) 1125
45. Bharat Brakers & Valves Ltd.	766	(-) 195	(-) 226	(-) 211
46. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	2003	(-) 449	(-) 519	(-) 287
47. Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd.	245	(-) 85	(-) 66	(-) 111
48. Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.	4240	(-) 2392	(-) 1492	(-) 1017
DELHI				
49. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	10474	(-) 23145	(-) 16979	(-) 15638

Details	No. of Employees as on 31.3.1991	Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
50. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	10530	(-) 7856	(-) 7903	(-) 19123
51. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	7143	(-) 7856	(-) 7903	(-) 4668
52. Central Electronics Ltd.	950	(-) 744	(-) 375	(-) 453
53. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	2151	(-) 899	(-) 391	(-) 290
54. Intelligent Communications Systems Ltd.	28	(-) 35	(-) 17	(-) 6
Total:	333081	(-) 147288	(-) 124599	(-) 121622

*[English]***Accountability in Public Sector Undertakings**

3137. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government to hold higher officials accountable for poor performance of public sector units under his Ministry;

(b) whether such accountability has been applied uniformly at all levels including the Board of Directors, Chief Executives of the Units and higher officials in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the erring officials at all levels during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As per provisions of the Companies Act, the Managing Director works under the guidance and control of the Board of Directors to whom he is accountable. The Board of Directors in turn are accountable to the Share Holders. The performance of the Company under the guidance of the Managing Director is reviewed by the Board in their meetings periodically and that of the Board of Directors by the Share Holders in the annual general meetings or the extraordinary or special meetings. Action in terms of the Companies Act is taken by the Board of Directors and the share holders. The Government as Share holder exercise the power vested in it under the relevant Articles of Association of the Company to appoint or remove the Directors including the Managing Director keeping in

view the performance and conduct of the Directors.

Closure of three Reactors

3138. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that three reactors at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) were closed in the month of June, 1992;

(b) if so, the total number of days for which the reactors were closed and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether due to this shut-down, there was shortage of radioisotopes used by hospitals and industries; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid such shut-downs in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Two research reactors, namely, CIRUS and DHRUVA, at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) were temporarily shut down during the month of June, 1992 due to unauthorised absence of the plant operators who are required to man the auxiliary plant areas of these reactors.

(b) CIRUS reactor was shut down for 15 days between 11.6.1992 and 25.6.1992 which was the period of the unauthorised absence of the plant operators. DHRUVA reactor was shut down for only six days since its operation was resumed on 17.6.92 after obtaining clearance from regulatory authori-

ties to operate the reactor with engineers manning the plant areas.

(c) There was a very limited shortfall for one week in the supply of certain radioisotopes, which are required by hospitals on a weekly basis as these isotopes have short half-life. However, since DHRUVA reactor was brought back into operation within six days, the supply of isotopes was resumed immediately. There was no shortage in supply of radioisotopes used by industries.

(d) There are several safety features incorporated in the design of these reactors to ensure that the "safety" is not compromised under an unusual situation like this. There could be no guarantee of operators going on strike but as demonstrated, alternate arrangements of deploying other well trained engineers will be resorted to ensure safe operation of the reactor.

Antarctica Expeditions

3139. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of expeditions made to the Antarctica by India and the salient features of these expeditions;

(b) the significant achievements made by these expeditions;

(c) the average cost of an expedition;

(d) the number of expeditions planned during the 8th Plan period;

(e) whether the requisite financial provision has been made in the Eighth Plan to meet the cost of the expeditions; and

(f) the area earmarked in the Antarctica by the Indian expedition for its study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Eleven Indian scientific expeditions have been sent to Antarctica so far. The salient features of these expeditions are as follows:

(i) A multi-disciplinary participation in the Antarctic expedition with a view to attract talent.

(ii) Charter of a suitable ship for launching the expedition.

(iii) Provision and maintenance of infrastructure facilities at the Indian Station Maitri in Antarctica for carrying out various researches.

(iv) Team selection by a high level selection committee after scrutiny of proposed programme of work, the logistic needs and time-frame required for completion of the same, taking into account the work accomplished in earlier expeditions.

(b) A statement indicating significant achievements of the Antarctic expeditions is placed in the enclosed.

(c) The average cost of the expeditions in the last three years is Rs. 13 crores (approx.), which includes cost of the ship charter and maintenance of the Indian Station.

(d) Five expeditions are planned during the 8th Plan period.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Antarctica research is at present being

carried out in the Schirmacher and Wohlthat regions of Dronning Maud land in Antarctica.

STATEMENT

Significant Achievements

1. Infrastructure

(i) The first expedition landed in Antarctica and studies of polar sciences in India were initiated. A wooden refuge hut was erected and an air weather recording station was installed.

(ii) Permanent Indian station "Dakshin Gangotri" was established in 1984. First wintering commenced. Satellite communication between India and Dakshin Gangotri was established.

(iii) Dakshin Gangotri station having outlived its warranty period was closed and a permanent station 'Maitri' on the rocky Schirmacher hills was fully commissioned in 1989.

(iv) Maitri station is equipped with living space for 25 persons, laboratory facilities, kitchen toilet, gymnasium and communication facilities both on satellite and HF.

2. Scientific Earth Sciences

1. GEOLOGY

* Survey of the entire Schirmacher ranges and Wohlthat regions in Antarctica have been completed, covering an area of approx. 10,000 sq. km.

** A complete geological map of the region is available.

*** Several rock samples collected for laboratory analysis.

2. GEOPHYSICS

* The geo-physical survey of Schirmacher ranges and Peterman ranges of the Wohlthat regions have been completed.

** Rock samples have been collected for gravimetric analysis and geo-chemistry.

3. GEO-MAGNETISM

Study of the earth's magnetic field and continuous recording of the magnetic parameters.

4. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Geodetic control points have been established at a number of points in the Schirmacher ranges and topographical mapping of the Schirmacher ranges undertaken.

ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

* Collection of meteorological parameters and study of the ozone hole phenomena

** Meteorological data for helping the logistics personnel and setting up of camp facilities.

*** Study of the planetary boundary layer and collection of air samples to analyse for trace gases.

BIO SCIENCES

* Collection of oceanographic data en-route to Antarctica.

** Study of the samples collected from the lakes near Maitri station.

*** Collection of algae and study of

nitrogen fixing blue green algae to understand existence of primitive forms of lives.

ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY

Study of the human metabolism and psychological behaviour in cold and isolated conditions. The application of the data would be useful for extreme conditions in India.

POLAR HORTICULTURE

Greenhouse has been established at Maitri and some plants e.g. tomatoes, carrots, cucumber grown.

3. Global

(i) Membership of Antarctic Treaty with consultative status.

(ii) Membership of Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

(iii) Active participation in all international forums relating to Antarctica.

Introduction of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory by FACT.

3140. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. propose to introduce more mobile soil testing laboratories to help the farmers of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). At present the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) have one mobile

soil testing laboratory at Udyogmandal for providing soil testing facilities to the farmers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh. In addition, FACT is maintaining two permanent soil testing laboratories, one at Udyogmandal and the other at Trichy in Tamil Nadu. At present the company has no proposal to set up more mobile soil testing laboratories. However, the Department of Fertilizers is writing to FACT to start some more soil testing laboratories soon.

[Translation]

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3141. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Khadi and Village Industries for 1992-93;

(b) the total number of small and cottage industries registered under Khadi and Village Industries Commission, State-wise;

(c) the annual production of these industries, State-wise;

(d) the number of such units running in losses and the units earning profits, State-wise;

(e) the places wherein more units of Khadi are proposed to set up during 1992-93, State-wise;

(f) the number of persons working in the Khadi and Village Industries, State-wise; and

(g) the percentage of these industries in Madhya Pradesh as compared to the other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Union Government allocated Rs. 191 crores under Plan to Khadi and Village Industries Sector for the year 1992-93.

(b) Khadi and 96 Village Industries are under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). These programmes are implemented through 30 State/Union.

Territory KVI Boards, 2320 Registered Institutions and 29813 Co-operative Societies. The State-wise distribution of these Institutions and Societies are given in the attached Statement-I

(c) The State-wise annual production in KVI Sector during 1990-91 are given in the

attached Statement-II.

(d) As far as Khadi is concerned it is running on a no profit no loss basis. As regards Village Industries the programme is implemented through more than 5 lakh individuals and thousands of Institutions. As such it is difficult to provide information on the number of units making losses and profits.

(e) Under Khadi and Polyvastra Scheme of KVIC it is proposed to set up 759 units during 1992-93, spread through out the country.

(f) The State-wise employment generated in KVI Sector during 1990-91 is given in the attached Statement-III.

(g) The share of Khadi and Village Industries in Madhya Pradesh is about 2.5% in production and 2% in employment, during 1990-91.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise Distribution of implementing Agencies

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Registered Institutions	Cooperatives
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131	2072
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	.
3.	Assam	37	296
4.	Bihar	90	3110
5.	Goa	8	.
6.	Gujarat	235	897
7.	Haryana	68	1338
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	421
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	1090
10.	Karnataka	225	1399

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Written Answers

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Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Registered Institutions	Cooperatives
1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	107	2117
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58	931
13.	Maharashtra	67	2136
14.	Manipur	16	309
15.	Meghalaya	-	9
16.	Mizoram	-	-
17.	Nagaland	4	-
18.	Orissa	26	3531
19.	Punjab	21	786
20.	Rajasthan	138	1863

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Registered Institutions	Cooperatives
1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	81	3013
23.	Tripura	?	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	711	4196
25.	West Bengal	254	260
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	15
28.	Delhi	15	24
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-
30.	Pondicherry	-	-

STATEMENT II*Statewise Annual Production of KVI Sector for 1990-91**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union territories</i>	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,792.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.78
3.	Assam	1,924.92
4.	Bihar	11,972.92
5.	Goa	379.37
6.	Gujarat	8,226.65
7.	Haryana	4,925.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4,124.58
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,175.35
10.	Karnataka	12,323.53
11.	Kerala	8,094.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5,867.23
13.	Maharashtra	34,902.24
14.	Manipur	1,646.97
15.	Meghalaya	578.91
16.	Mizoram	486.13
17.	Nagaland	261.74
18.	Orissa	2,448.53
19.	Punjab	9,822.00
20.	Rajasthan	18,041.63

*(Rs. in lakhs)***S.No. States/Union territories**

21.	Sikkim	157.75
22.	Tamil Nadu	33,756.78
23.	Tripurra	1,614.65
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37,026.56
25.	West Bengal	9,193.86
26.	Andaman Nicobar island	22.00
27.	Chandigarh	396.07
28.	Dadra & Nagar Havell	0.64
29.	Delhi	1,549.84
30.	Daman Diu	-
31.	Pondicherry	288.24

Total**2,28,001.76****STATEMENT III***Statewise Annual Employment of KVI Sector for 1990-91.**(Persons in lakhs)***S.No. States/Union territories**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01
3.	Assam	1.02
4.	Bihar	3.27

(Persons in lakhs)

S.No. States/Union territories

5.	Goa	0.03
6.	Gujarat	0.86
7.	Haryana	0.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.73
10.	Karnataka	1.59
11.	Kerala	1.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.88
13.	Maharashtra	4.04
14.	Manipur	0.34
15.	Meghalaya	0.08
16.	Mizoram	0.04
17.	Nagaland	0.05
18.	Orissa	1.70
19.	Punjab	1.39
20.	Rajasthan	3.80
21.	Sikkim	0.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	9.43
23.	Tripura	0.42
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.57
25.	West Bengal	2.67

(Persons in lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union territories</i>	
26.	Andaman Nicobar Island	0.01
27.	Chandigarh	0.01
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
29.	Delhi	0.15
30.	Daman Diu	-
31.	Pondicherry	0.05
Total		48.57*

Includes 0.05 under State Government in respect of Gobar Gas.

bourers rendered unemployed due to the closure of these units?

[English]

Closed Industrial Units in Kerala

3142 SHRI THAYILJOHNANJALOSE:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of the industrial units lying closed in Kerala;

(b) Since when these are lying closed and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made to revive these industrial units and the results achieved so far;

(d) the time by which these are likely to be revived; and

(e) the number of employees and la-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a), (b) and (e). Based on the latest available information, five industrial units were closed as on 18.11.91 due to financial constraint and lack of demand for products affecting 417 workers. The details are enclosed in the statement.

(c) and (d). Rehabilitation packages to revive these industrial units are drawn up by the banks and financial institutions concerned on a case to case basis in terms of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. In respect of units coming within the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is empowered to take necessary action for determination and enforcement of remedial measures in respect of sick units.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Unit	Date of closure	No. of workers affected	Reasons for closure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Janso Soft Drinks Aroor, Alleppey.	28.1.89	19	—
2.	M/s. Calient Modern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Chelambram, Malappuram.	1.4.89	268	Financial stringency
3.	M/s V.I.P. Sea Foods, Palluruthy, Cochin.	1.11.90	80	Lack of demand
4.	Hotel Yamum, Swaraj Road, Thrissur—1	15.4.91	27	Financial stringency
5.	T.D. Industries Amballur, Pudukhad Thirssur.	18.11.91	23	—

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

**Categorisation of Available
Coal**

[Translation]

Khadi Bhawan

3143. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which coal available in different States has been categorised;

(b) whether there are some lacunae in categorisation of coal;

(c) whether those lacunae have been identified; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove those shortcomings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Indian Coals have been categorised into two broad categories viz. Coking and Non-Coking. Coking Coals are further are further sub-categorised into Prime, Medium and Semi-Coking depending on their coking characteristics. Non-coking coals are sub-categorised into seven grades from grade 'A' to grade 'G' depending upon their 'Useful Heat Value'.

(b) to (d). Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) had recommended that grading of non-coking coals should be done on the basis of Gross Calorific Value (CCV) instead of Useful Heat Value (UHV). A technical group consisting of experts from Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI), Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), etc. has been set up under the convenorship of the Coal Controller to examine the present system of grading of coals.

3144. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where these Bhawans are likely to be opened and whether the terms and conditions of those countries will be acceptable to the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

TB Hospital for Beedi Workers

3145. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of T.B. Hospital for beedi workers at Dhuliyan, Murshidabad, (West Bengal) has not yet started;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be started; and

(d) the revised estimated cost to be incurred to complete the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (d). Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the construction of 50-bedded hospital at Dhuliyan has been issued at a cost of Rs. 5.03 crores. CPWD, who is entrusted with the work, have submitted their work plan. Actual work on site will start after the approval of the plan. Rs/ 70 lakhs have been provided for this year against this project.

Prices of TELCO Vehicles

3146. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether TELCO has increased the prices of all its vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The company has reported that w.e.f. 25.6.1992, they have increased the basis price of two models viz. Tata Estate by Rs. 9300/- and that of Tata Sierra by Rs. 7700/-

Eco-Development Authority for North-Western Himalayas

3147. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Eco-Development Authority for North-Western Himalayas on the pattern of North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details together with the objectives thereof; and

(c) the terms of reference of the said Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) to (c). The proposal is under consideration.

Computer professionals

3148. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of computer professionals working in the Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) during the last three years;

(b) the number of professional out of them who left the company during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMNTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The number of computer professionals working in the CMC Ltd. during the last three years are as follows:

<i>As on Date</i>	<i>No. of Computer Professionals</i>
31.3.90	1381
31.3.91	1434
31.3.92	1471

(b) The number of professionals who left the company during each of the last three years are given below:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>No. of Computer Professionals Who left the Company</i>
April 89 - March 90	209
April 90 - March 91	220
April 91 - March 92	188

(c) The reasons to leave the Company are as follows:

(1) Competitors in India, are in the Private Sector and are able to offer better benefits

(2) Jobs abroad where the salaries are phenomenally higher compared to any salary available in India.

(3) For higher studies.

(d) Increase in the number of export projects may reduce the number of persons leaving the CMC Ltd. for jobs abroad.

Bio-gas Plants Aid Smokeless Chulhas

3149. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of biogas plants and smokeless chulhas set up in various villages, towns and cities in the district of Jamnagar and Rajkot of Gujarat during each of the last three years along with locations thereof;

(b) the amount sanctioned, disbursed and spent thereon;

(c) the number of biogas plants and smokeless chulhas set up in the above places so far;

(d) the proposals to set up such plants and chulhas in the above places during July 1, 1992 to December 31, 1993; and

(e) the amount of subsidy, grants and aids given for setting up bio-gas plants and smokeless chulhas and the details of the procedures for granting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme "National Project on Biogas Development" (NPBD), the number of family type biogas plants set up during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 was 805, 1775 and 1951 plants in Jamnagar and 800, 1455 and 2575 plants in Rajkot districts of Gujarat, respectively covering hundreds of villages. The number of improved chulhas installed is 2616, 1314 and 1020 in Jamnagar district and 8008, 6129 and 3723 in Rajkot district during the same period under the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC).

(b) A total sum of about Rs. 19.91 crores was sanctioned and disbursed in advance to the state nodal agency during the year 1989-90 to 1991-92 and out of which the agency has spent a total of Rs. 1.04

crores in Jamnagar and about 1.18 crores in Rajkot as Central subsidy under the NPBD. Besides, the State Government have also provided State subsidy for family type biogas plants. For Improved Chulhas, a total amount of Rs. 158.57 lakhs was sanctioned to the State nodal agencies during 1989-90 to 1991-92 under NPIC. The State nodal agencies have spent Rs. 2.48 lakhs and Rs. 8.30 lakhs in Jamnagar and Rajkot districts respectively during the last three years.

(c) A total of about 6100 and 8840 family type biogas plants have been set up in the districts of Jamnagar and Rajkot, respectively, during the period 1981-82 to 1991-1992 under NPBD. Besides, two and three projects for setting up of institutional biogas plants have been completed so far in Jamnagar and Rajkot, respectively under a separate programme. A total number of 6 lakh chulhas have been set up in the State so far including these two districts.

(d) Physical targets for setting up of family type biogas and improved chulhas are allocated for different States on an annual basis. Out of a target of 29,500 family type biogas plants allocated to the State for 1992-93, the State nodal agency has fixed a target of 2,000 plants for Jamnagar and 2,600 plants for Rajkot districts.

A total target of 60,000 improved chulhas has been allocated to the State of Gujarat for 1992-93 and the nodal agencies are subdividing the targets to different districts.

(e) The Central Government is providing subsidy and other incentives for setting up of biogas plants and improved chulhas. The rates of Central subsidy vary according to the capacity of devices category of beneficiaries and areas. Besides, the State Government of Gujarat is providing additional subsidy for family type biogas plants. Commercial and Co-operative Banks are also providing loan facilities for biogas

plants. Funds are released in advance to the nodal agencies in instalments, based on the physical target and approved norms under both the programmes. i.e. the NPBD and NPIC.

Ban on CBI Activities Imposed by Punjab

3150. SHRI RAM BADABN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have imposed a ban on the activities of C.B.I. in the border areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Punjab have withdrawn its assent for setting up a border Unit of C.B.I. in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) the Central Bureau of Investigation is not functioning in the border areas of Punjab now because the consent given by the Government of Punjab on 9th September 1985 allowing CBI jurisdiction for investigation of certain notified offences was subsequently withdrawn on 26.11.1985. According to State Government multiplicity of investigating agencies holding concurrent jurisdiction is anomalous and likely to result in confusion instead of achieving the desired objectives.

Grants for scientific Equipments

3151. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing grants to various scientists to design scientific equipments;

(b) if so, the details of the grants given during each of the last three years and the equipments patented by the department during the period;

(c) whether any such equipments are since being manufactured in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: (a) Department of Science and Technology (DST) is providing grants to scientific institutions for designing scientific equipments.

(b) The grants given by DST over the past three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants</i>
1989 - 90	Rs.40.50 lakhs
1990 - 91	Rs.49.21 lakhs
1991 - 92	Rs.92.32 lakhs

These equipment have not been patented.

(c) and (d) Some of the equipments developed by the institutions supported by DST have been taken up by industries for manufacturing. The major ones are given below:

1. uv - vis Spectrophotometer

2. Grain Moisture Analyser
3. Digital Tide Gauge
4. Atomic Absorption Spectrometer
5. Field usable pH meter
6. High pressure Liquid Chromatograph
7. Soil Salinity Tester
8. Ion selective Electrodes
9. Low cost teaching Instruments (ph meter, conductometer, Color imeter and Thermometer)
10. IR Gas Analyser

[*Translation]

Purchasing of Goods in Kendriya Bandar

3152. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had issued an order on August 19, 1987 directing all Government offices to Purchase goods from Kendriya Bhandar only;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar Purchases sub-standard goods from mills at high price after branding them 'special' and sells them to Government offices at still higher price; and

(c) If so, the remedial steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

According to Government of India's order of 19th August, 1987 all Central Governments Departments and their attached and subordinate offices and other organizations financed and/or controlled by the Government and located in Delhi/New

delhi may make all local purchase of stationery and other items required by them either from Kendriya Bhandar or from Super Bazar. These offices if located outside Delhi / New Delhi may make all local purchase of stationery and other items from the local Central / wholesale Consumer Cooperative Society or Kendriya Bhandar located therein, if any. Only if these Organisations are not able to supply a particular item, such purchases should be made from other sources as per rules after obtaining a 'No Objection Certificate' from them. According to its purchase policy, the Kendriya Bhandar purchases goods of standard quality from mills or their authorised distributors, on a competitive basis through open tenders system. The prices of goods sold by Kendriya Bhandar are normally lower than the prices in the market. It is the policy of Kendriya Bhandar to sell ISI / Agmark products as far as possible. Besides, the quality of goods supplied is checked against approved samples before accepting them.

Oil Palm Cultivation

3153. SHRI SARATCHAN
DRA PATTANAYAK:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme to use wastelands for oil palm cultivation; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY)

- (a) No, sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Interministerial committee of the Country's Exit Policy

3154. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

- (a) whether an Interministerial Committee at the apex level has finalised a brief on the country's Exit policy;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) whether it is a fact that representatives of Labour, Industries, commerce, Finance, Energy and Industrial Development were also present in the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) and (b) No Interministerial Committee on Exit policy has been constituted. However, the Planning Commission set up on 31.10.1991 an inter-Ministerial Working Group on Industrial Restructuring which, inter-alia, recommended certain changes with a view to streamlining and expediting the procedures for liquidation under the Companies Act and for winding up of the sick units. The summary of the recommendations has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Senior officers from the Ministries/Departments of Industry, Industrial Development, Public Enterprises, Company Affairs, urban Development, Economic Af-

airs and Labour attended the meetings of the working Group from time to time.

Annual outlay For 1992-93 For Tripura

3155. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay for the Annual plan 1992-93 for Tripura, as proposed by the state Government and as approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) the agricultural and industrial rate of growth contemplated and the targets fixed in different social services such as education, health and infrastructure;

(c) the plan outlay for Tripura, for 1991-92; and

(d) the actual expenditure made and the rate of growth achieved during 1991-92 overall, Agricultural and Industrial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 282.00 crores for 1992-93 against the proposed amount of Rs. 361.00 crores.

(b) According to the information supplied by the Govt. of Tripura, growth rates of 3.5% in agriculture and 1.4% in industry respectively were contemplated. The following targets for 1992-93 have been fixed in different social services:

Education

Enrollment (Addl.) in elementary level	14,500
Health	
(i) PHC	10 Nos.
(ii) CHC	3 Nos.
(iii) Sub-Centers	30 Nos.
c) Coverage under ICDC	75,000
(d) Coverage under nutrition programme	4.76 lakhs
(e) Adult to be literate	92,500
(f) Road (Surfaced and unsurfaced)	180 Kms.
(g) Generation of power	48.5 MH
(h) Villages to be electrified	200 Nos.

Education(i) House sites to rural
landless

3850 Nos.

(j) Drinking water to
Villages

300 Nos.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 230.00
crores was approved for 1991-92.(d) According to the Govt. of
Tripura the actual expenditure during 1991-
92 was Rs. 228.00 crores. The information
on rate of growth achieved during 1991-92 is
not available at this stage.(c) whether the Government
propose to recover the unpaid amount of
provident fund and plough it into a welfare
fund for Beedi workers since 1977; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Non-Implementation of PF Act

3156. SHRIMATI GIRIJA
DEVI:
SHRI SHARAD
YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN
CHARAN SETHI:
DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:
SHRI MANIKRAO
HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI VASUDEB
ACHARIA:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b) The
provisions of the Employees Provident Fund
and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 were
extended to the Beedi Industry with effect
from 1.6.1977. The majority of the Beedi
manufacturers did not, however, implement
the Act and challenged its appealability in
the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in
its judgement delivered in September, 85
upheld the applicability of the EPF Act to the
Beedi industry. Consequent to the judge-
ment of the Supreme Court the provisions of
the EPF & MP Act, 1952 have been ex-
tended to the Beedi establishments cover-
able under the Act. The Ciger industry is
already covered under the Act with effect
from 30.6.1966.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beedi and Cigar
Industry has not so far enforced the
Provident Fund Act despite Supreme
Court's judgement given seven years ago;

(c) and (d) The PF dues are recovered
and deposited in individual accounts of
subscribers under the provisions of the P.F.
Scheme, 1952. Therefore, the question of
crediting the same into a welfare fund does
not arise.

[Translation]

(b) if so, the remedial steps the
Government have taken or proposed to be
taken in the matter;

3157. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN
RAJASTHAN:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL

BARGAVA:
SHRI RAM NARAIN
BERWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed persons, category-wise as on March 31st, 1992 in Rajasthan; and

(b) the efforts being made to provide employment to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PAWAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Category-wise number of job-seekers on the live registers of employment exchanges, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, in Rajasthan as on 31st December, 1990 were as given below:-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number (In thousands)</i>
1. All	904.3
(a) Male	825.2
(b) Female	79.1
2. Educated (Matric & above)	516.6
3. Sch. Caste	130.7
4. Sch. Tribe	61.6
5. Physically Handicapped	13.5

(b) Employment is a thrust area in the Eighth Plan and the development programmes in different sectors envisaged in the Eighth Plan are likely to generate substantial employment opportunities which are expected to benefit the unemployed in Rajasthan also. The goal is to generate a near-full employment situation in the country over a period of a decade.

(a) whether the projects formulated by C.M.P.D.I. for new coal mines are implemented by Coal companies as per the original formulation;

(b) whether the machinery purchased /procured for new projects are used in other old mines by Coal companies; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

3158 PURCHASE OF MACHINERY BY CIL:
SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Projects are implemented by the coal companies as per the original formulation by CMPDI. However, during the implementation stage, if adverse geo-min-

ing condition are encountered or there are some other circumstances which need some changes in scope, the revision of project parameters is allowed only after vetting by the CMPDI.

(b) and (c) The purchase of equipment is made on the basis of requirement of projects as given in the project Reports. However in case equipment so purchased cannot be gainfully deployed in projects due to reasons like non-availability of land or adverse geo-mining condition, these may be diverted to some other mines for better utilization and are brought back to the original projects as soon as condition improve.

Labour Tribunals

3159. DR. FAIAZUL AZAM: will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of labour tribunals are headless; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action to fill-up the vacant posts is being taken.

Report of Committee on Petrochemical Projects in U.P.

3160. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted for finalising the petrochemical projects of Uttar Pradesh for their inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(DR. CHINTA MOHAN) : (a) An Expert Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain, the then Member of Planning Commission for prioritisation of petrochemical complexes to be taken up during 8th Five Year Plan in the different States including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Abid Hussain Committee recommended inter - alia clearance of the Gas Cracker Project at Auraiya (UP) to be implemented by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), a public sector undertaking of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. GAIL was issued a letter of intent dated 13.9.89 for a 300,000 TPA Ethylene capacity Gas Cracker at AURAIYA and another letter of intent dated 9.4.91 for the downstream products based of ethylene.

Child Labour

3161. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state: (a) whether the International Labour Organisation has offered to fund a project for weaning away the children employed as labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as given in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No.207 answered on 22.7.92.

Increase in the Capacity of Aonla Fertilizer Plant

3162. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether the proposal for increasing the capacity of Aonla Fertiliser Plant has been for a long time under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN: (a) & (c) Indian Farmers Fertilisers cooperative Limited (IFFCO) has proposed doubling the capacity of their Aonla plant to produce an additional 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia and 2200 tonnes per day of urea, at an estimated cost of Rs. 984.40 crores. IFFCO has been asked to prepare a detailed project report. Since a final decision on the project would require processing at various stages and consultation with other agencies of the Government, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which decision is likely to be taken.

Transfer Policy

3163. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy of the Union Government in respect of its employees from one state to another or from one zone to another; and

(b) whether there are different rules for husband and wife both serving under the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) & (b) the Government has not laid down any uniform policy in the matter of transfers. It is for the respective cadre controlling authorities to lay down the policy in respect of their employees taking into account all the relevant factors including administrative requirements, constraint and feasibility. However, some guidelines have been issued in the matter of postings to cover special situations such as husband and wife working in the Government or Public sector should be posted in the same station, as far as possible, subject to administrative feasibility.

[Translation]

Performance of Motilal Nehru Farmers Training Institute.

3164. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of Motilal Nehru Farmer Training Institute functioning in the premises of IFFCO Phulpur, Allahabad, has ever been reviewed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) Motilal Nehru Farmers Training Institute at Phulpur is a unit of Cooperative Rural Development Trust (CORDET) promoted by IFFCO. The Board of Trustees of CORDET periodically reviews its working including its units. The last review meeting of the Board held on 16th July 1992 reviewed the work during 1991-92 and approved the Action Plan and Budget proposals for 1992-93.

CBI Inquiry Against the Employees

3165. **SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:**
SHRI VISHWANATH
SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states:

(a) whether the CBI enquiry is being conducted in the year 1992 against some Government employees including the gazetted employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against those found guilty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) & (b): During the year 1992 (upto 30.6.1992), the CBI carried out investigations into a total number of 695 cases registered against 1165 Government employees, which include 529 gazetted Government employees also.

(c) to (e) After finalisation of investigation, 64 cases involving 15 Gazetted officers and 255 non-Gazetted officers were sent up for trial, 100 cases involving 97 Gazetted Officers and 150 non-Gazetted officers, were referred to the Departments concerned, recommending initiation of regular departmental action, 9 cases involving 30 Gazetted officers, and 29 non-Gazetted officers were referred to the Departments concerned for taking suitable action and 8 cases involving 11 Gazetted Officers and 15 non-Gazetted Officers were closed or other-

wise disposed of for want of sufficient evidence.

Sri Lankan Refugees

3166. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has recently made any representation to the Prime Minister regarding repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a), (b) & (c) Yes, Sir. UNHCR had written to PM regarding the association of UNHCR with the voluntary repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees from India. While these proposals are being finalised, the Govt. of India has reiterated to UNHCR that the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees is purely voluntary and based on assurances by the Sri Lankan Govt. for their safety, security and rehabilitation. The Government has further indicated to UNHCR its willingness to have sample checks in regard to the refugees in Tamil Nadu who have been identified for repatriation.

Increase in Unemployment

3167. **PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop organised jointly by ILO and UNDP in Delhi projected massive increase in unemployment;

(b) if so, the projected figures

of the increased unemployment; and

(c) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to counteract the increased unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) A national tripartite workshop on the social dimensions of structural adjustments was held in New Delhi on December 10-11, 1991. The representatives of Government Department, trade unions and the employers' organisations as well as academicians participated in the workshop. A number of papers on the subject were presented and discussed. However no consensus was reached in the workshop.

(c) Employment generation a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The employment strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan is to achieve near full employment situation at the end of the next ten years. This objective is sought to be achieved through a number of measures such as achieving a high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural development, waste land development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing are basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan.

Use of Foreign Brand Names

3168. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab, Haryana,

Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government to reconsider its decision regarding use of foreign brands in the domestic market;

(b) if so, whether the use of foreign brands in the domestic market is likely to have an adverse impact on Indian industries;

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

(d) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such representation of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Further, the PHD Chamber has confirmed in writing that it has not made any written suggestion to the Government on the use of foreign brand names.

(b) (d) Government has decided not to place any restrictions on the use of brand names/trade marks whether foreign or Indian owned, in India provided these do not violate any statute, rules or regulations in this country. This is expected to augment the industrial growth in the country.

[Translation]

Sick Industries in Uttar Pradesh

3169. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether the Government propose

to take over those sick industries of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to handover the sick industries of public Sector to the Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Reserve Bank of India maintains data regarding sick industrial units assisted by banks. According to the latest RBI data, 30,694 industrial units in small scale sector and 81 units in non-small scale sector were sick in the state of Uttar Pradesh as at the end of September, 1990.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to handover any Central Public Sector Undertaking in Uttar Pradesh to the private Sector.

Funds for Promotion of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

3170 SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to encourage development of nonconventional energy sources during 1992-93 and the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the criteria fixed for such allocation;

(c) whether the Government have suffered any loss on the major projects

undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) For the Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources during 1992-93 Rs. 128.00 crores have been allocated in the Central Sector. Programme-wise details are given at Statement -I. The proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan are in the process of finalisation.

For implementation of various New & Renewable Energy sources extension Programme, namely, Biogas, Improved Chulhas, Solar Thermal and Solar Cookers Programmes physical targets are allocated to different states and implementing agencies in respective years and corresponding to physical targets fund are released. Physical targets are fixed taking into consideration past performance area of operation, interest of State Government/Agency, suitability of system for different areas. State-wise physical Targets for extension programmes for the year 1992-93 are given at Statement.

(c) and (d) A Refuse Incineration-Cum-Power Generation Project, set up at Timarpur, Delhi on turnkey basis by a Danish firm at a cost of about Rs. 25.00 crores did not prove successful as the turnkey contractor failed to rectify the defects and successfully demonstrate its performance in accordance with the contract. Action has been initiated to recover full compensation from the contractor.

STATEMENT -- I

Programme-wise Allocation for 1992-93 for New and Renewable Sources of Energy

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Programme	Outlay 1992-93 (Tentative)
1	2	3
1.	NPBD (Incl. R & D, CBP/IBP)	60.00
2.	Improved Chulha	16.00
3.	Solar Thermal (Incl. SEC)	12.00
4.	Solar P.V.	9.00
5.	Wind Energy	10.00
6.	Urjagram	0.25
7.	Biomass	3.00
8.	HAEP	0.10
9.	Urb./Agr. Wastes (Inclusive of Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant (Punjab))	1.00
10.	Alt. Fuels	1.00
11.	M. H. D.	0.50

Sl. No.	Programme	Outlay 1992-93 (Tentative)	171
1	2	3	Written Answers
12.	Geo. Energy	0.08	JULY 29, 1992
13.	Chem. Energy	0.22	
14.	Ocean Energy	—	
15.	Hydrogen Energy	0.25	
16.	Micro/Hydel	8.00	
17.	IREDA	4.00	
18.	Reg. Off. etc.	0.70	
19.	Infra. & Publ.	0.50	
20.	Seminars/Conf.	0.05	
21.	Intl. Coop.	0.07	
22.	Data Bank/TIFAC	0.03	Written Answers 172
23.	Special Area Projects	1.25	
24.	Energy Conserv.	—	
Total		Rs. 128.00	

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing retails of Statewise Physical Targets (1992-93)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory Agency	Biogas (Mts.)	Improve Mts.	Solar thermal (collector area m ²)	Solar Cooker (Mes.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11000	1,15,000	1800	1000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	3,00	385	50
3.	Assam	1000	40,000	365	50
4.	Bihar	3500	80,000	1850	200
5.	Goa	150	8,000	365	200
6.	Gujarat	29500	60,000	7135	4000
7.	Haryana	1900	50,000	1415	3000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3400	35,000	1445	3000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	35,000	1195	700
10.	Karnataka	3500	90,000	33245	550
11.	Kerala	2000	70,000	1875	500

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory Agency	Biogas (Mts.)	Improve! Mts.	Solar thermal (collector area m ²)	Solar Croker (Mes.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	1,40,000	6950	8000
13.	Maharashtra	18000	1,20,000	78135	3500
14.	Manipur	150	5,000	345	50
15.	Meghalaya	75	1,500	645	100
16.	Mizoram	120	3,000	275	50
17.	Nagaland	122	1,500	100	50
18.	Orissa	11000	75,000	645	400
19.	Punjab	1900	17,00	3200	300
20.	Rajasthan	3000	1,25,000	3200	3500
21.	Sikkim	100	4000	275	50
22.	Tamil Nadu	7500	1,00,000	2905	1000
23.	Tripura	50	1,000	180	50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18000	3,00,000	7135	4000

Sl. No.	State./Union Territory Agency	Biogas (Mts.)	Improve/ Mts.	Solar thermal (collector area m ²)	Solar Cooker (Mes.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	7000	50,000	840	700
26.	Andman & Nicobar	5	4,000	275	50
27.	Chandigarh	3	1,000	915	50
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	1,000	100	50
29.	Daman & Diu	2	300	—	—
30.	Delhi	10	20,000	2560	2000
31.	Lakshadweep	—	200	180	50
32.	Pondicherry	20	1,500	645	50
33.	KVIC	23500	85,000	—	—
34.	NDIB	300	20,000	—	—
35.	Forest Deptt. (MP)	100	—	—	—
36.	AIMC	—	20,000	—	—
37.	Others	—	—	1120	—
Total:		1,35,000	17,50,000	6000	48000

Wind Power Mills In Coastal Villages

3171. DR. RAMESH TOMAR:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under confederation of the Government for installation of wind mills in rural areas, specially in villages situated in coastal regions, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for promotion of wind power and solar energy in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of wind mills proposed to be set up in villages and particularly in coastal villages, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The ministry has been implementing a Wind Energy Demonstration Programme in differ-

ent parts of the country including rural areas in the coastal regions. Under the Programme, over 2900 wind pumps have so far been installed in 23 States/UTs. The state-wise break-up of wind pumps installed is given at Statement-I. In addition, wind Power Projects have also been taken up in the coastal and interior regions in several States. The State-wise break-up of these projects may be seen at Statement-II. Over 100 small Wind Battery Chargers have also been installed in different parts of the country under the Demonstration Programme.

(b) and (c) The Annual Action plans are formulated based on the budgetary resources available under the area of Wind Energy as well as Solar Energy. During 1992-93 a target for setting up of 10 MW Wind power capacity and 500 wind pumps has been proposed in the area of wind Energy. It has also been proposed to intensify R & D efforts for development of medium and high temperature Solar Thermal Technologies and propagate utilisation of Photovoltaic systems for lighting and specialised applications such as telecommunication, railways signalling etc.

(d) Specific targets for setting up of wind mills in villages and particularly in coastal villages are not proposed under the programmes of Wind Energy and Solar Energy.

STATEMENT-I

Status of Installation of Wind Pumping Systems (As on 30.6.92)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Shallow well wind pumps	Deep well wind pumps
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	327	10
2.	A&N Islands	24	
3.	Bihar	252	
4.	Chandigarh	4	
5.	Delhi	81	
6.	Goa	6	
7.	Gujarat	103	
8.	Haryana	31	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	
10.	Jamu & Kashmir	3	
11.	Karnataka	51	17
12.	Kerala	19	15

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Shallow well wind pumps	Deep well wind pumps
1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	164	4
14.	Maharashtra	184	20
15.	Nagaland	4	
16.	Orissa	322	
17.	Pondicherry	10	
18.	Punjab	77	
19.	Rajasthan	112	19
20.	Tamil Nadu	705	59
21.	Uttar Pradesh	300	4
22.	West Bengal	15	
23.	Tripura	2	
Total		2808	148

STATEMENT-II

Status of Installation of Wind Power Projects (MW) (As on 30.6.92)

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity		Demonstration Wind Farm Projects.		Private Sector Projects.		Individual Grid-connected WEGS.	
		COMPLTD.	U/IMP	COMPLTD.	U/IMP	COMPLTD.	U/IMP	COMPLTD.	U/IMP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Tamil Nadu	22.47	8.82	15.55	3.35	6.53	5.25	0.39	0.22
2.	Gujarat	16.24	2.75	16.00	2.35			0.24	0.20
3.	Maharashtra	1.19	1.50	1.10	1.50			0.09	.
4.	Orissa	1.19	.	1.10	.			0.09	.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.64	.	0.50	.			0.14	.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	0.55	2.50	0.55	2.50			.	.
7.	Karnataka	0.55	2.00	0.55	2.00			.	.
8.	Goa	0.11	.	.	.			0.11	.
9.	Kerala	0.10	2.00	.	2.00			0.10	.
		43.04	19.57	35.35	13.90	6.53	5.25	1.16	0.42

**Improvement in Design of
Bio-Gas Plants**

3172 SIRI RAJNATH SONKER-
SHASTRI:
SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to popularise bio-gas plants in villages;

(b) the details of training course arranged for villagers in this regard;

(c) the facilities / incentives provided by the Union Government for setting up bio-gas plants;

(d) the improvements in design and technology effected during the last three years; and

(e) the approximate fuel wood saved annually by the use of bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM :) :

(a) For popularisation of biogas plants in villages, the Government have taken many steps, *inter alia*, organisation of awareness raising programmes, particularly for women; organisation of demonstrations on utility of manure in farmers' fields; bringing out technical literature in regional languages through Regional bi-

ogas Development and Training centres and publicity through All India Radio, Door-darshan and local folk art forms.

(b) A target of 560 Construction-cum-Maintenance Training Courses and Refresher Training Courses for village masons and technicians, and 9,000 Users' Training Courses has been allocated to State Governments and programme implementing agencies for organising in villages during 1992-93 under the National project for Biogas Development. Users courses are also being organised in the villages having community biogas plants under a separate programme.

(c) The centrally sponsored scheme, 'National Project for Biogas Development' which caters to family type biogas plants provides for several facilities and incentives, such as central subsidy to beneficiaries, training programmes, involvement of self-employed workers and voluntary agencies, promotion of sanitary toilet linked biogas plants and use of biogas for running dual-fuel engines, repair charges, service charges and award of prizes to State Government and khadi and village Industries Commission, establishment of Regional Biogas Development and Training Centres and publicity and extension. Under a separate programme, community, institutional and night-soil based biogas plants are also being given central subsidy.

(d) During the last three years, improvements brought about in the design and the methodology of using digested slurry include development of a biogas plant made of rubberised nylon fibres, which is being promoted in North-Eastern Region, States, Sikkim and other hilly areas; new pilot designs for biogas production from leafy biomass, vegetable waste and banana stem and use of digested slurry for coating of

seeds of various crops, growing of mushroom and fishes and in vermi-composting.

(e) It is estimated that about 16 lakh biogas plants set up in the country so far are producing fuel-gas equivalent to saving of about 50 lakh tonnes of firewood per year.

Central Assistance to Orissa

3173. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance is being given to different states for economic development; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Orissa for economic development during 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocations of Central assistance made to the state of Orissa for economic development during 1989-90 to 1992-93 are indicated in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Central Assistance to Orissa during 1989-90 to 1992-93

Assistance	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1. Normal Central Gross Assistance	271.20	283.40	342.55	339.90
2. Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	49.56	88.00	90.00	368.00
3. Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan	27.56*	29.50*	32.07*	11.71@
4. Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	6.09*	8.04*	10.22*	3.98@
Total:	354.41	408.94	474.84	723.59

* Releases

@ First Instalment

[*Translation*]**Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant**

3174. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1335 dated March 4, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken a decision to reopen the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, the time by which work is likely to be started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d) The detailed health survey report of the Gorakhpur plant has since been received by the Government along with the recommendations of the Board of Directors of Fertilizer Corporation of India regarding re-start revamp of the existing plant. However, the Board of FCI have preferred setting up of a new naphtha based plant with a capacity of 900 TPD Ammonia and 1500 TPD Urea at the existing site. Government will take all possible steps for expediting the decision.

(English)

Telex Message for Issue of Passports.

3175. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a system of receiving telex

messages from passport offices to issue passports on out of turn priority;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the number of such telex messages received from Cochi passport office since the inception of this system and the number of passports issue;

(d) whether recommendations of Members of Parliament have been accepted to give such telex messages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (e) The discretion to issue passports on out of turn and priority basis currently vests in the heads of Passport Offices who are required to satisfy themselves on the basis of documentation that the applicants claim for urgency is genuine. Such claims of urgency are, in many cases, supported by recommendations from Members of Parliament. No telex messages are required to be sent by Passport Offices to issue passports on out of turn or priority basis.

Colour Picture Tube Plants

3176. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some colour picture tube plants set up in the country are not functioning satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to run the plants satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Out of three Colour Picture Tube Plants in the Country i.e. Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Ltd., JCT Electronics Ltd., and Samtel Color Ltd., the capacity utilisation in the case of Uptron Colour Picture Tubes was around 28% in 1991 which was low.

(b) The main reason for low capacity utilisation in the case of Uptron Colour Picture Tube was Lack of financial resources.

(c) Uptron Colour picture Tubes Limited is a State public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, the Government of India, Department of Electronics have been rendering necessary guidance and advise as and when sought by the Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Limited.

[Translation]

Performance of Infrastructural Sector

3177. SHRI VILAS MUTTEM-
WAR
SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI
BHANDARI
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI BASUDEB
ACHARIA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether the performance of infrastructural sector is not satisfactory as revealed in the mid term review by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the sectors which have shown unsatisfactory performance; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the performance of these core sectors;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) and (b) As per the latest monthly report of June, 1992 compiled by the Department of programme Implementation to review the production performance of 9 infrastructure sectors, the following sectors have registered shortfall from the target for the period April-June '92: Power (2.6%), Coal (1.3%), Steel (SAIL) - hot metal (0.6%), ingot (2.4%), Railway revenue earning traffic (1.5%), Fertilisers (5.5%), Telephone instrument production (by ITI) (5.8%).

(c) Close monitoring of production performance of 9 major infrastructure sectors is periodically conducted by Department of Programme Implementation and a review is made at various levels in the Government with a view to taking all feasible steps to achieve targets.

(English)

Pending Cases in CAT, Guwahati

3178. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of the employees pending in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Guwahati during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to implement time-bound action plan to expedite these cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The position of pendency of cases during the last three years in the Guwahati Bench of Central Administrative Tribunal is as under :-

As on 31.12.1989	223
As on 31.12.1990	270
As on 31. 12. 1991	473

(b) and (c) As the Central Administrative Tribunal is an autonomous judicial body no time bound action plan can be prescribed by Government. However, all efforts are being made by the Govt. to fill up the vacancies of Members in the Guwahati Bench and other benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal to ensure early disposal of the pending cases.

[Translation]

New Schemes for Khadi and Cottage Industries in U.P.

3179. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes proposed for the developmet of Khadi and Cottage Industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the nature of assistance being provided for setting up small scale industries in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the name of the schemes for which financial assistance is to be provided; and

(d) the amount released for these schemes to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMET OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):

(a) to (d) The New schemes proposed for development by KVIC in U.P. are as indicated below:-

(i) Special programme in Nainital and Almora district.

(ii) Special programme in Mau and Ghajipur district.

(iii) Direct financial assistance by KVIC to 569 institutions to promote Khadi.

(iv) Introduction of recently developed 8 Spindle Charkas and installation of Combing Machine.

The khadi and village industries programmes are meant for rural areas only. For implementation of these programmes financial assistance in the form of grant and loan

for various schemes under khadi and village industries is provided as per the pattern of financial assistance framed by the KVIC. KVIC has also formed liberalized pattern of assistance for hill, border, tribal and weaker sections areas. The said pattern of assis-

tance is applicable in the country including Uttar Pradesh State.

KVIC has disbursed funds to Uttar Pradesh State for its various programmes in the last three years as indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Khadi		V.I.	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5
1988-89	1477.65	295.30	66.78	1106.46
1989-90	1472.88	472.09	154.93	1491.76
1990-91	1731.88	417.90	47.92	1611.52

(English)

Losses at Talcher Fertiliser Plant

3180. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total cumulative loss till date in Talcher and Ramagundam fertiliser Plant;

(b) the specific reasons of such losses; and

(c) the specific measures taken by the government to make it remunerative and viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) the total accumulate losses till 31.3.92 of Talcher and Ramagundam plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI), including provisional figures for the year 1991-92, are Rs. 495.07 crores and Rs. 319.85 crores, respectively. These plants have not been performing satisfactorily since inception mainly due to equipment and design imbalance, etc.

(c) FCI has submitted detailed proposals regarding rehabilitation/ revamp of its various units, including Talcher and Ramagundam units, and also for financial restructuring of the company. The outcome of these proposals would, however, depend on their financial and technical viability, allocation of funds through budgetary sources, as also deliberations of the Tripartite Committee on Chemical Industry. The company has also referred its case to the Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR). The company has been give extra allowance in consumption norms and capacity utilisation in respect of Ramagun-

dam and Talcher units under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme in view of the vintage of these plants. The company is also being paid its subsidy dues regularly.

Golden Hand Shake Scheme

318. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the golden hand shake scheme for the employees of public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have consulted the Trade Unions; and

(d) if so, the details of the Trade Unions which have been consulted and the reaction of such Trade Unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. TUNGON)

(a) and (b) Government advised in October, 1988 Central Public Sector Enterprises who have surplus manpower to their requirement to adopt Voluntary Retirement Scheme under which the following benefits are admissible to the employees opting for voluntary retirement:-

(i) the balance in his Provident Fund Account payable as per the CPF regulations.

(ii) cash equivalent of accumulated

earned leave as per the rules of the enterprises.

(iii) gratuity as per Gratuity Act or the gratuity scheme applicable to the employees.

(iv) one month's /three months' notice pay (as per the conditions of service applicable to him).

(v) an-ex-gratia payment equivalent to 1(1/2) months' emoluments (Pay + DA) for each completed year of service or the monthly emolument (Pay + DA) at the time of retirement multiplied by the balance months of service left before the normal date of retirement, whichever is less.

(vi) the employee and his family can also travel by the entitled class to the place where he intends settling down.

(c) and (d) Decision about adoption of the VRS is to be taken by the Management of the individual PSEs and not by the Government. Employees Unions could be consulted by the Management.

Development of Coal Sector

3182. KUMARI VIMILA VERMA:
SHRI N. DENNIS:

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

(a) whether the planning Commission has worked out a strategy for the development of the coal sector in view of its dominant role in the long-term energy scenario of the country; and

(b) If so, the details of the strat-

egy evolved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are contained in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) Document which will be placed on the Table of the two House of Parliament in due course. National Development Council has already approved the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

[Translation]

Distribution of Molasses

3183. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of molasses which Government had last year and the total quantity out of it exported and the quantity of molasses utilised in the country for indigenous purposes; and

(b) the procedure adopted for distribution of molasses for domestic use and whether the Molasses Board constituted for this purpose has been functioning for the last several years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No stock of molasses is held by Government.

As per reports, the positions for the alcohol year 1990-91 (ending 30-11-91) was as follows:-

(i)	Quantity of molasses available.	- 62 lac Tons.
(ii)	Quantity of mlases utilised in the country.	- 50.00 lac Tons.
(iii)	Quantity of molasses exported in financial year 1991-92.	- 3.52 lac Tons.

(b) Inter-State allocations of molasses are made by the Central Government, after review of State-wise demand supply position, with the aid and advice of the Central Molasses Board and/or its working Committee. Allocations of Molasses to individual units within a State are made by the concerned State Governments.

(English)

Black-marketing of Cement

3184. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the blackmarketing of cement by cement dealers;

(b) if so, the procedure being adopted by the Government to check this black marketing;

(c) the number of cases came into the notice of the Government during the last three years in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) to (c) Depart-

ment of Industrial Development has not received any complaints regarding black-marketing of cement. At present, cement production is adequate to meet the domestic demand and no shortages have been reported. Government is providing necessary infrastructural support including supply of railway wagons to the industry on priority basis for increasing production and moving cement from surplus to deficit areas. Government has also delicensed the industry to facilitate creation of additional capacity, to remove regional imbalances and to maximise production and hence the availability of cement.

(d) Does not arise.

Gene Banks

3185. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G-15 countries have decided to set up a network of Gene Banks in developing countries;

(b) if so, whether any such banks are to be set up in India; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOP-
MENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN
KUMARAMANGALAM):

(a) Yes Sir. The G-15 Countries have decided to set-up a network of Gene Banks for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in member countries.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. A Gene Bank for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants is to be set-up in India. An expert committee has already been constituted to work out the modalities and other details regarding the establishment of the same.

Manufacture of Cotton Seed/Flower Seed Oil

3186. Dr. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private and public sectors are manufacturing seed/flower-seed oil in the country;

(b) if so, the names of these manufacturers, category-wise;

(c) whether some of these manufacturers are marketing their 1 kg. pack in poly packs;

(d) if so, the names with places of marketing, category wise;

(e) whether Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation was marketing cotton seed oil only through Super Bazar;

(f) whether the marketing of same has since been discontinued;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the steps taken to resume the marketing of same in the interest of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED)

(a) and (b) Government is not aware of any oil by the name of flower seed oil.

A statement giving the names of organised sector units manufacturing cotton seed oil in private and public sector is laid on the Table at Statement -I.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) The names of some of the units with places of marketing, category-wise have been shown at S.No. 4,5,6 and 11 of Statement -I

(e) No, Sir.

(f) No, Sir Refined Cotton seed oil is being supplied in 15 kg. tins to various institutional purchasers like hotels as well as the Defence forces.

(g) and (h) Does not arise.

STATEMENT -I

As per information available, the following units in private and public sectors are producing refined cotton seed oil:-

Names of the units/ area of marketing of refined cotton seed oil.

S.No.	Name of the Unit <i>Private Sector:</i>	Area of marketing
1.	M/s. Shriram Food & Fertilizers Industry, Delhi.	Delhi and adjoining areas.
2.	M/s. Amrit Banaspati Company Ltd. Rajpura & Ghaziabad.	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab.
3.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd. Yamuna Nagar.	Haryana.
4.	Hynoup Food and oil Industries Private Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Maharashtra and other areas.
5.	Anand Regional Coop. Oil Seeds Growers Union, District Kaira, Gujarat.	Gujarat, Maharashtra and other areas.
6.	Roshan Lal Oil Mills Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and other areas.
7.	Bharat General and Textile Industries and Punjab Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., Calcutta/Bombay.	Maharashtra, Andhra Ltd., Pradesh and other areas.
8.	Modern mills Ltd. (Sundatta Foods and Fibres Division), Hubli, Karnataka.	Karnataka & other areas.
9.	M/s. Madhusudan Industries Ltd. Gujarat.	Gujarat
10.	M/s. Ravi Vegetable Ltd., Davangere	Karnataka
<i>Public Sector</i>		
11.	M/s. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation (Delhi and Amritsar).	Punjab and Delhi.
12.	MARKFED, Khanna	Punjab
13.	HAFEI, Hissar.	Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

3187. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special bonds for retrenched staff are proposed to be contemplated for various public sector units, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to ask the Engineering Project (India) Limited which has accepted voluntary retirement scheme to implement it at the earliest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUGON)

(a) No, Sir. Central Government has advised the PSEs which have surplus to adopt Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(b) Engineering Projects (India) has already implemented the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(c) Main features of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. are as per statement enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

The main features of Voluntary Retirement Scheme introduced by Engineering Projects (India) Limited are as follows:-

1. An employee who has completed 10 years of service or completed 40 years of age may seek Voluntary Retirement by a written request.

2. An employee whose request has been agreed to under the scheme shall be entitled to the following benefits:-

(i) Ex-gratia payment equivalent to 1(1/2) months emoluments (pay+DA) for each completed year of service or the monthly emoluments at the time of retirement multiplied by the balance months of service left before normal date of retirement, whichever is less;

(ii) Cash equivalent to accumulated Earned Leave as per the rules of the Company;

(iii) Balance of employee and employer contribution payable as per the CPF Rules;

(iv) Gratuity as per the Payment of Gratuity Act or the gratuity scheme applicable to the employee;

(v) Three months notice pay;

(vi) Transfer benefits for self and family for proceeding to the place where he intends to settle down as per the rules of the company.

Take over of KIMCO by BHEL

3188. SHRIMATI CHANDRAPRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested BHEL to take over KIMCO unit at Bangalore;

(b) whether BHEL has agreed to take over the above unit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON)

SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEY:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken in this regard by BHEL.

Financial Assistance to States

3189. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planning Commission has evolved any action plan and criteria for financial assistance to states to achieve foodgrain production targets set for the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) and (b) Planning Commission has fixed the targets of foodgrains production for India as well as for each state for the Eighth plan on the basis of the resource base and discussion with the states and the Ministry of Agriculture. Financial allocations to implement physical programmes to achieve the production targets of foodgrains as well as of agriculture sector had been made by the Planning Commission in consultation with the States and the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

Development Fund for Small Scale Units

3190. SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have decided to create a development fund for modernisation of small scale units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount likely to be allotted for the fund and the sources from where the amount is likely to come; and

(d) the details of the small scale industries likely to be covered by this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):

(a) Yes, Sir. It has been proposed to set up Small Industry Modernisation Fund for Modernisation of Small Scale Units.

(b) to (d) The details of the Scheme are being worked out in consultation with SIDBI.

Price of Caprolactum

3191. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the selling price of Caprolactum Produced in FACT;

(b) the total stock of Caprolactum with FACT which has not yet been sold out and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the import duty on

Caprolactum has been reduced;

(d) If so, the percentage thereof;

(e) whether this reduction in the import duty of Caprolactum has affected the Caprolactum production in our country; and

(f) If so, the steps to be taken to help the Caprolactum plants in our country to come out of the preset crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The present basic selling price of Caprolactum produced by FACT is Rs. 66.000 per metric tonne.

(b) As on 23.7.1992 FACT had an unsold stock of 5493 metric tonnes of caprolactum. FACT is facing difficulty in selling their caprolactam as the price of imported caprolactum is lower.

(c) and (d) The import duty to caprolactum was reduced from 80% to 50% in the Budget for 1992-93.

(e) FACT has reported that despite marketing problems their production of caprolactum has not been affected.

(f) FACH has represented to the Government for reviewing the import duty structure on Caprolactum and for reduction the price of raw materials used for manufacturing Caprolactum.

Subsidence in Jharia

3192. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major subsidence took place at Jharia (Bihar) in April, 1992:

(b) whether it covered an area of half a Kilometre;

(c) if so, the measures taken by the B.C.C.L. to help the refugees;

(d) whether the Government have taken any step to cope with this subsidence problem in coalfield areas of Bengal and Bihar in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGUODA):

(a) to (c) A major subsidence of old workings took place in April, 1992 at Ena Colliery located in Jharia coalfields of Bharat Coking Limited. The subsidence covered an area of 0.25 sq. km. 44 affected families have been shifted to safer place.

(d) and (e) The problem of subsidence in Bihar and Bengal Coalfields arises mainly in old unapproachable workings due to unscientific mining carried out before nationalisation of coal mines. A pilot project for stabilization of unapproachable and unstable areas was undertaken by Coal India Limited and application of method of hydro-pneumatic stowing is presently being tried to stabilise an unstable area is Raniganj Coalfield.

[Translation]

Implementation of Essential Commodities Act, 1955

3193. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of Essential

Commodities Act, 1955 and other such laws;

(b) if so, the number of officers found guilty and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken to make these laws more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government also regularly monitors the action taken by State Government / UT Administrations to implement the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act). The Action taken by States/ UTs under the Act during the year 1992 (as reported upto 30.6.1992) is as indicated below:-

(i) No. of raids made	- 52503
(ii) No. of persons arrested	- 1999
(iii) No. of persons prosecuted	- 2296
(iv) No. of persons convicted	- 119
(v) Value of goods confiscated Rs. in lakhs)	- 840.48

(b) As the provisions of EC Act do not primarily relate to disciplinary and other

cases against Government officers such statistics are not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) States/ UTs have been advised to ensure strict enforcement of the various Control Orders issued under the EC Act.

[English]

Elimination of Child Labour

3194. PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON: Will the Minister LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Non-Governmental Organisations have been considered for financial assistance for elimination of child labour under the German assisted international programme;

(b) if so the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The statewise details of NGOs being considered for financial assistance under "International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour" launched by I.L.O (with assistance from Germany and other donor countries are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Non-Governmental Organisations	Name of States where the action programmes are to be implemented
1	2	3
1.	Literacy House, Lucknow	Uttar Praesh
2.	Bandhuwa Mukti Samiti, Mirzapur.	-do-
3.	Sanghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti, Varansi.	-do-
4.	Centre for Rural Education and Development Action (CREDA), Mirzapur	-do-
5.	Centre of Concern for Child Labour, New Delhi	-do-
6.	Project Mala, New Delhi.	-do-
7.	Mukti Partishan, New Delhi.	-do-
8.	Alarippu, New Delhi.	-do-
9.	Ruchika School Social Services, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
10.	Society for Weaker Community, Bhadrak.	-do-

S. No.	Name of Non-Governmental Organisations	Name of States where the action programmes are to be implemented
1	2	3
11.	Forum of Communities United in Service, Calcutta.	West Bengal
12.	Calcutta Social Project, Calcutta.	-do-
13.	Institute of Psychological and Educational Research (IPER), Calcutta.	-do-
14.	Child in Need Institute (CINI), Calcutta	-do-
15.	Gharib Nawaj Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Jaipur	Rajasthan
16.	St. Francis Public School Society, Jaipur	-do-
17.	Bharat Children Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur	-do-
18.	Action Through Cooperation and Technology, Jaipur	Rajasthan
19.	Indore School of Social Work, Indore.	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Self Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad.	Gujarat
21.	Amrit Child Labour Welfare Society, Ahmedabad.	-do-
22.	Harjan Sewak Sangh, New Delhi.	Bihar

S. No.	Name of Non-Governmental Organisations	Name of States where the action programmes are to be implemented
1	2	3
23.	Bihar Khet Parishad, Patna	-do-
24.	M. Venkatragaiya Foundation, Secunderabad,	Andhra Pradeesh
25.	Bhagavatulla Charitable Trust, Yellamanchalli.	-do-
26.	Cheyutha, Hyderabad.	-do-
27.	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Karnataka.	Karnataka
28.	National Centre for Rural Development, Nagpur.	Maharashtra
29.	Snehankeel, Pune.	-do-
30.	Don Bosco Anbu Illam Social Society, Madras.	Tamil Nadu
31.	Bosco Institute of Social Work, Tirupattur.	-do-
32.	Y.W.C.A., Madurai.	-do-
33.	Rural Welfare Centre, Tirunelveli.	-do-
34.	Arunodhya Centre for Street Children, Madras.	-do-

S. No.	Name of Non-Governmental Organisations	Name of States where the action programmes are to be implemented
1	2	3
35.	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Madras.	-do-
36.	Centre for Rural Education Research & Development Association, Dindigul.	-do-
37.	People Education for Action and Community Emancipation Trust (PEACE) Dindigul.	Tamil Nadu
38.	Child Relief ad You (CRY) Ankuran, New Delhi.	Delhi
39.	Butterflies, New Delhi.	-do-
40.	Katha (Khazana) New Delhi.	-do-
41.	Janjagriti Education Society, New Delhi	-do-
42.	Vivekananda Education Society, Calcutta.	West Bengal

Feed Back Data From Antarctica Team

3195. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the feed back data received from the Antarctica team;

(b) the manner in which it is being processed; and

(c) the extent to which the data collected by the earlier expedition has been processed and made use of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM):

(a), (b) and (c) Each expedition on return presents an interim report which is followed by a debriefing, where the members from various organizations make detailed presentations before a High Level Scientific Committee. On the basis of the feed back received from the Expedition, further activities are planned in the areas of science and logistics. In terms of the feed back received so far, a framework for a long term policy for Antarctic research has been drawn up.

Sites Selection Committee

3196. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Sites Selection Committee of the Atomic Energy Deptt. and date of its setting up;

(b) whether the Sites Selection Committee has given its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM):

(a) and (b) Site Selection Committees (SSCs) have been constituted from time to time by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) since the 1960s for recommending suitable sites for future Nuclear Power Stations based on specific terms of reference. The SSC's work comes to an end soon after its report is submitted. There is no standing SSC. The most recent SSC for future Nuclear Power Stations was constituted in October 1991 to review the site investigation work carried out in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and to recommend suitable sites for consideration by the Government. The composition of this Committee chaired by Shri S.L. Kati, Managing Director, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. includes Specialists in different disciplines from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Central Electricity Authority, Department of Earthquake Engineering Roorkee, National Environment and Engineering Research Institute and Union Ministry of Environment & Forests. The Committee has met many times and is yet to submit its final report.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Causes of Pollution - a Committee Constituted

3197. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:-
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR: (DEEPA) ·
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power Committee of experts has been set up by the Government to find out details and causes of pollution by the Indian Rare Earth Plant at Alwaye;

(b) if so, time by which the report of the committee is expected to be submitted; and

(c) the composition and terms of reference of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) An independent expert committee was set up in 1987 by the Government to examine the alleged radiation hazards at Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE) factory at Alwaye in Kerala. The committee had submitted its report in November, 1987. At present no such committee is in existence.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The terms of reference of the 1987 committee was to analyse the cases of deaths of workers of Indian Rare Earths from

1970 to the date of the constitution of the committee and to determine whether the deaths, infertility of workers and genetic disorders among the offsprings were attributable to occupational exposure. The committee was also to examine the adequacy of health care scheme of IRE, safety practices adopted by the company and also whether any excessive radioactivity beyond the permissible levels results in the operations of IRE.

The Member of the Committee were:

1. Dr. K. Sundaram, Former Director, Biomedical Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

2. Dr. M.S. Valiathan, Director, Shri Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Tech., Trivandrum.

3. Prof. B.D. Gupta. Prof. & Head, Deptt. of Radiotherapy, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

4. Prof. Balakrishnan Nair, Ex-officio Secretary & Chairman of the Science & Technology Committee, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Plan Outlay for States

3198. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat, have represented to the Union Government that the plan outlay for the states as approved by the planning Commission is inadequate; and

(b) If so, the plan outlay suggested by the state Governments and as approved by the Planning Commission State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Voluntary retirement Scheme in Public Sector Undertakings

3199. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state

(a) the total number of employees retired accepting Voluntary Retirement Scheme in each public sector undertakings during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the public sector undertakings referred to B.I.R.R. so far;

(c) the names of the undertakings recommended for rehabilitation;

(d) the names of the undertakings recommended for closure; and

(e) the reasons for recommending closure of each such undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNCON)

(a) The information relating to the total number of employees who have sought

retirement after accepting Voluntary Retirement scheme during the last three years is not available and is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The names of the public sector undertakings referred to B.I.F.R. as on 6.7.1992 are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) So far B.I.F.R. has not given any recommendation for rehabilitation or closure of any enterprise.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

1. Bharat Pumps & Copressors Ltd.
2. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.
3. Tannery and Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.
4. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
5. Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd.
6. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
7. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
8. National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.
9. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
10. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
11. Vigyan Industries Ltd.
12. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.
13. Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd.
14. Hindustan Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. | evacuee property to Goans/Portuguese nationals; |
| 16. Biecco Lawrie Ltd. | (b) if so, the outcome thereof; |
| 17. The British India Corpn. Ltd. | (c) whether any agreement has been reached between the two countries; |
| 18. The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. | (d) the total number of such evacuees; |
| 19. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. | (e) the criteria adopted by the Government to fix the value of evacuee property; and |
| 20. Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd. | (f) the total value of evacuee property? |
| 21. Bharat Refractories Ltd. | |
| 22. Scooters India Ltd. | |
| 23. Projects & Development India Ltd. | THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. |
| 24. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) | (b) to (f) The subject, as also the question of compensation to Indian evacuees from Mozambique, is under consideration of Government and discussion with Portugal, with a view to determining the assets and liabilities of the respective countries. |
| 25. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd. | |
| 26. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd. | Amending of Rules |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 27. Weighbird (India) Ltd. | 3201. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL: |
| 28. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 29. Smith Stanishreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: |
|--|--|

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 30. National Instruments Ltd. | (a) whether the Government propose to amend the seniority rules and foreign service rules applicable to IAS, ALL India Service and Central Services; and |
|-------------------------------|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| 31. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. | (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor? |
| 32. Bengal Immunity Ltd. | |
| 33. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | |

Evacuee Property

3200. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have held any talks with Portugal for restoration of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The amendment of seniority and other rules applicable to All India Services and Central Services is a continuing process keeping in view the administrative or other requirements of the

service. The information regarding amendment of rules of the various Central Services is not being monitored centrally.

[*Translation*]

Ghost Workers in CIL

3202. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK
SING SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has identified 9000 ghost workers in its rolls;

(b) if so, whether the Coal India Limited has identified the persons behind this ploy;

(c) if so, whether the guilty persons have been booked;

(d) the action being taken to find out the more ghost workers in the industry; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to curb this type of ploy in the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGODA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Regional Centre for Research In Atmospheric Science

3203. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to establish a regional centre in Uttar Pradesh

for research in atmospheric science; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when such atmospheric science centre is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

Government does not have such a proposal.

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

[*Translation*]

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds in Super Bazar

3204. SHRISURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any provision to provide job in class III or IV to the dependant of an employee of Super Bazar, who dies in harness;

(b) if so, the number of cases provided employment on compassionate grounds;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of pending cases to be provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION:

TION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Super Bazar has informed that in the Recruitment Rules of Super Bazar there is no provision to provide job in class III or IV to the dependent of an employee who dies in harness.

(b) to (d). Earlier each individual case was considered by the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar on merits. Sixteen dependents of deceased employees had been provided employment on compassionate grounds from January, 1985 to January, 1991.

In view of the heavy overheads expenses and excess staff in Super Bazar and to ensure that avoidable financial burden is not passed on to the consumers, the Managing Committee of Super Bazar in its meeting held on 20.2.1992 decided that no more appointments will be made on compassionate grounds. However, the Managing Committee approved grant of financial assistance to the maximum extent of Rs. 25,000/- for the family of an employee who dies in harness.

[English]

Hindustan Paper Corporation

3205. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Hindustan Paper Corporation have submitted any revival plan to improve the performance of this public sector unit;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the employees; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPART-

MENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. Officers & Supervisors Association, Calcutta has submitted a package proposal for advancement of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. wherein they have identified certain operational problems and suggested remedial action to be taken; and have also proposed some financial restructuring. A Committee constituted by the management of Hindustan Paper Corporation is examining the package proposal.

Petrochemical Industries in Maharashtra

3206. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Petro-Chemical and allied industries in Maharashtra as on 30th June, 1992;

(b) whether a large number of applications submitted by the Government of Maharashtra are pending consideration with the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their non-clearance; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken on each of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The Petrochemical industry in India, including in Maharashtra is spread over organised sector as well as small scale/tiny sectors. The number of such units is large. Furthermore, petrochemical industry has now been by and large, delicensed. Data on all such units in operation is not compiled. However, the information relating to the major petrochemical and allied industries is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Deficiencies In Development Programmes

3207. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major deficiencies found in the development programme in various sectors of rural development; and

(b) the recommendations made, if any, by the planning Commission to achieve the target in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Some of the major deficiencies observed in rural development programmes relate to (i) inadequate employment generation for poverty alleviation (ii) lack of physical infrastructure or where it exists its poor maintenance (iii) in the social sectors even where infrastructural facilities are available these are deficient in terms of supplies etc.

(b) Substantial step up has been made in the outlay for 'Rural Development' for the Eighth Five Year Plan with a view to generating higher employment opportunities and for covering all villages under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. In addition the approach of integrated area development is to be adopted for creation of durable productive assets like all weather rural roads, minor irrigation works, land levelling and prevention of soil erosion/improvement of soil, social forestry school buildings and buildings for primary health centres, vocational training and production centres etc. in order that long-run sustainable employment is possible. Furthermore in order to improve planning and implementation of development programmes, greater involvement of people within a system of decentral-

ised planning is emphasized.

Research In Energy

3208. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for research in the field of energy during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the amount allocated for renewable sources of energy during 1991-92; and

(c) the progress made by our scientists in utilising the renewable energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) For taking up research and development in the field of non-conventional energy sources, Rs. 16.50 crores have been allocated for the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 128.00 crores has been allocated for renewable sources of energy during 1992-93 in the Central Sector.

(c) As a result of extensive research and development activities undertaken by the Government in the field of renewable sources of energy at various institutions in the country, biogas plants, improved chulhas, solar thermal energy systems, solar photovoltaic systems, wind energy systems, mini-micro hydel systems, biomass energy systems have been developed and are being utilised for meeting energy needs in the various sectors of centralised as well as decentralised applications. Status of achievements of installation of various types of renewable energy systems and devices is at Statement enclosed

STATEMENT

Status of achievements of installation of various types of renewable energy systems and devices.

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92
1	2	3	4
1.	National Project on Biogas Development (family size biogas plants)	Nos. in lakh	15.67
2.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants.	Nos.	820
3.	National Programme on Improved Chulhas.	Nos. in lakh	125.00
4.	Solar Thermal Energy Systems	Coll. area in sq. mts. (In '000)	222
5.	Solar Cookers.	Nos. in '000	227
6.	Villages provided with Photovoltaic Street lights.	Nos.	8100
7.	Photovoltaic Water Pumps	Nos.	1191
8.	Photovoltaic Power Units.	KWP	750
9.	Photovoltaic Community lights/ TV and community facilities.	Nos.	968

S. No.	Name of Non-Governmental Organisations	Name of States where the action programmes are to be implemented
1	2	3
10.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting units.	Nos. 9050
11.	Wind Pumps	Nos. 2919
12.	Wind Farms	MW 40
13.	Mini-Micro Hydel	MW 86.53
14.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos. 1557
15.	Urjagram Projects	Nos. 155
16.	Biomass Energy Plantations	Hectares 17110
17.	Biomass Gasifiers.	Nos. 900
18.	Biomass Stirling Engines.	Nos. 100

**Changes in Industrial Disputes Act,
1947 and Trade Unions Act, 1926**

3209. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOS-
SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Unions have been consulted in regard to the amendments proposed to be made in the labour laws particularly the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Trade Union Act, 1926;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Trade Unions thereto; and

(c) the main features of the changes proposed to be made in the Acts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWARI): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference held in April 1990, a Bipartite Committee comprising representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations and Employers' Organisations was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam on May, 1990. The terms of reference of the Committee were "to formulate specific proposals" for New Industrial Relations Bill. The Committee submitted its report in October, 1990. The report is not entirely unanimous. It was considered by the 40th Labour Ministers Conference in February 1992. There was a consensus in the Conference that the recommendations of the Committee which are unanimous may be accepted. The Conference also decided that a Group of five State Labour Ministers may be constituted to examine the areas of disagreement in the Ramanujam Committee report with a view to arrive at a consensus. The group was constituted under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Coal and

Labour. The Group met on 25th April, 1st June and 24th July 1992. The matter relating to the recommendations of Ramanujam Committee for making amendments to Industrial Disputes Act 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 was also discussed in the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee, an organ of the Tripartite Consultative Machinery, consisting of representatives from organisations of workers and employers and also from Central and State Governments on 25th July, 1992. It has been decided that the matter may be placed before the Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held in September 1992.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Unorganised Labourers

3210. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unorganised labourers are being exploited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to make the labour organisations more effective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWARI): (a) and (b). Although adequate Laws exist for the protection of unorganised labour instances of violation of certain provisions of the Acts like Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act and Inter-State Migrant Workmen (RECS) Act have been noticed.

(c) A bi-partite Committee on Industrial Law set up by the Government under the

Chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam have made certain recommendations for amending the Trade Unions Act, 1926. and the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. the recommendations are yet to be considered by the Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held in September, 1992.

[English]

L.T.C.

3211. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether government provide LTC facility for the parents of the employees who do not reside with the Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). LTC is admissible for parents of the Government servant provided they are wholly dependent on him and reside with him. This has been done as a matter of policy to limit the liability of the Government.

Reforms in IAS

3212. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make some reforms in the Indian Administrative Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No reforms in the IAS are contemplated at present. The various rules framed under the AIS Act, 1951 which regulate service conditions of members of All India Services are however amended from time to time taking into account administrative or other needs. These amendments, whenever made, are laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Board for Construction Labourers

3213. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Board for the labourers engaged in the construction work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Upon a petition made by National Campaign Committee, Lok Sabha Committee on Petitions had recommended inclusion of inter alia a provision to constitute Tripartite Construction Labour Boards in the Building and Other Construction Workers Bill. No final decision has so far been taken in this regard.

[English]

Generation of Atomic Power in the Country and Setting UP an Atomic Power Plant in Punjab

3214. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present atomic power output in the country and the additional power generation in the next ten years;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up an atomic power station in the State of Punjab; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The present installed nuclear capacity is 1500 MWe. Department of Atomic Energy's proposal for the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages addition of 4200 MWe through pressurised heavy water reactors (PHWRs) by the year 2002. This is in addition to 2000 MWe in terms of Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) of co-operation between erstwhile USSR and India on which there is uncertainty due to the recent political development in the erstwhile USSR. The actual additional capacity will however depend on availability of funds.

(b) No, Sir, there is no proposal in the Eighth Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance to Gujarat For Land Reforms

3215. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide special assistance to Gujarat for land reform; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Central assistance is being provided to all State Governments, including Gujarat under Land Reforms Schemes. During 1991-92, Central assistance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Assignees of Ceiling Surplus Land was provided to Gujarat. There is no proposal for providing special assistance to the State Government.

[English]

Computer Centres in Gujarat

3216. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish more Computer Centres in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details with locations thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of the Computer Centres already commissioned in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up computer centres at the following places:

A. By National Informatics Centre (NIC), Planning Commission Office of Industries Commissioner, 80336 based super AT Udyog Bhavan

B. By Department of Revenue, CBEC with the technical support of NIC

<i>Proposed location</i>	<i>Computer to be installed</i>
Central Excise & Customs Collectorate, Ahmedabad	EISA 80486 based computer
7 computer centres in 7 central Excise Divisions at Ahmedabad	ISA 80486 based computer in each Division
Computer Centre in each Central Excise Division located at Anand, Nadiad, Mohsana, Rajkot, Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division
Central Excise Collectorate, EISA 80486 based Computer Rajkot	

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 199 lakhs has been estimated on capital infrastructure to establish the above Centres.

computer based services to Central Government Departments, State Governments and District Administrations, NIC has already established Computer Centres in Gujarat as given below:

(d) In line with its objective to provide

<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer Installed</i>
NIC-Gujarat State Centre Gandhinagar	ND-550 Super Mini Computer and three 80386 based Super ATs.
19 District Informatics Centres in 19 District Headquarter of Gujarat	80386 based Super AT Computer in each District
D/o the Sales Tax Commissioner, Ahmedabad	80386 based Super AT
Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Unit, Ahmedabad	80386 based Super AT

<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer Installed</i>
Ministry of Finance, Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	80386 based Super AT
Central Excise Collectorate, Vadodara	EISA 80486 based Computer
5 Computer Centres in 5 Central Excise Divisions at Vadodara	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division
3 Computer Centres in 3 Central Excise Divisions at Surat	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division
Central Excise Division	ISA 80486 based Computer

Priority to Electronic Sector

3217. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give priority to the electronic Sector in order to compete in the international market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase India's annual production in electronics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-

MENGALAM): (a) There is at present no proposal to give priority to the Electronic Sector for enabling it to compete in the international market. However, Software has been identified as one of the extreme focus areas by the Ministry of Commerce for receiving special attention in the area of exports.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Reserves In North Eastern Region

3218. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether vast coal reserves have been found in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated quantity of coal likely to be extracted from this region;

(c) the quantity of coal under indicated category and Inferred Category likely to be extracted separately; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to find the more reserves of coal in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). The total coal reserves, assessed by the Geological Survey of India in the North Eastern region as on 1.1.92 are given below:-

	<i>million tonnes</i>
Proved reserves	257.03
Indicated	149.29
Inferred	458.46
Total =	864.78

The projected coal production of North Eastern Coalfields area of Coal India Limited is 1.0 million tonne by 1996-97.

(d) In order to establish more coal reserves in the country, GSI, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, and various State Government and Private agencies are engaged in the tasks of regional as well as detailed drilling on a continuous basis.

[English]

"Improvement of VSSC"

3219. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for improvement of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (V.S.S.C.), Trivandrum during the period 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). During 1992-93, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) will carry on work connected with the approved launch vehicle Projects such as Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV). The Centre will also continue to carry out its research and development activities, as in the past, in the related fields.

Computer Institutes

3220. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computer institutes under Department of Electronics which have recognition 'A' 'B' 'C' and 'O' level course State-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan to start, modernise and expand various computer institutes in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN) KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) 276 private computer training institutions have been given provisional recognition for conducting the 'O' (Foundation) level; 4 institutes for the 'A' level; and 1 institute for the 'C' level course under the accreditation scheme announced by the Government of India, Department of Electronics vide Resolution dated August 16, 1990. No institute has been given recognition for conducting 'B' level course, the implementation of which

has just been taken up. The state/Union Territory wise breakup is given in the statement

(b) to (d). There is no proposal by the Government of India to start, modernise and expand various computer institutes in Bihar since a number of institutes have already been supported by the Government at the degree, diploma and certificate level in all parts of the country including Bihar. The accreditation scheme will further augment computer training facilities all over the country.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	'O' Level	'A' Level	'C' Level
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1	-
3.	Chandigarh	4	-	-
4.	Gujarat	9	-	-
5.	Haryana	1	-	-
6.	Karnataka	21	-	-
7.	Kerala	47	1	-
8.	J & K	1	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	38	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8	-	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	44	-	-

Sl. No.	State	'O' Level	'A' Level	'C' Level
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Punjab	1	-	-
13.	Orissa	5	-	1
14.	Rajasthan	4	-	-
15.	Bihar	4	-	-
16.	Goa	2	-	-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	21	-	-
18.	West Bengal	24	1	-
19.	Delh (U.P.)	19	1	-
Total:		276	4	1

[*Translation*]**Monitoring Scheme for Police**

3221. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has formulated any scheme for Police for effective supervision in metropolitan cities through computer;

(b) if so, whether the practicability of the scheme has been taken into account; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The Department of Electronics has prepared a Technology Review Report on Electronics in Police Sector suggesting techniques and applications covering computers, data communication and command and control concepts. Many of these are designed for effective management of police operation in a metropolitan city. Those covering computer specifically, are Automatic Vehicle Management System; Command, Control, Communication and Intelligence System; Data Communication etc. The practical application of these techniques has been suggested to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[*English*]**Dealership/Agency by Fact**

3222. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited has recently allotted some agencies for its products;

(b) if so, the details of the new dealers appointed therefor; and

(c) the criteria followed for allotment of such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). FACT has appointed 58 dealers for selling fertilisers during April-June 1992. The details are as follows:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Number</i>
Kerala	09
Tamil Nadu	19
Karnataka	23
Andhra Pradesh	07
Total:	58

The names of the dealers are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The criteria followed for the appointment of dealers are as follows:

(1) Potential of area for the consumption of fertilisers

(2) Financial standing of the applicant

(3) Experience of the applicant in the field of agro-chemicals marketing

(4) Infrastructure facilities of the applicant.

Preference is, however, given to SC/ST

persons, unemployed persons and ex-servicemen in the appointment of dealers.

STATEMENT

KERALA

1. A. Suresh Babu, Koothuparambu
2. M/s Attapadi Co-op. Farming Society, Attapadi
3. A.K. Kochu Mohammed, Erattupetta
4. Shahul Hameed, Vambayam
5. Joseph Abraham, Melpadam
6. K.K. Vasudaran, Melpadam
7. K.S. Varghese, Muthupurhumkal, Konni
8. K.S. Sreekumar, PO Kuthiyatodu
9. M/s Raja Store, Nanniodu

TAMIL NADU

1. M/s Palani Andava Agencies, Chinnauthur
2. T.S. Thangavel, Thirumurugan & Co., Tamarapalayam
3. P. Kumaresan, Kesari mangalam
4. G. Gopal & Co. Uthukuli Village
5. Udumalai Agro Corporation, Poolankinar
6. Sri Palanimurugan Agency,

Othakadai

7. Bojaraj Agenciesa, Bodi-naicknur
8. A.V. Prabhakar, Kariapatty
9. S. Lokanathan, Pottireddypatty
10. A. Thangavel, Muthugapatty
11. A. Arumugam Chettiyar & Co., Namakkal
12. K.V. Dhas Naidu, Nadukombai PO.
13. V. Murugesan, Vaiyappamalai
14. A. Subburaj, Periasolipalayam
15. Sarvana Traders, Thiruchengode
16. Sri Jayaram Chettiyar, Perambalur tk.
17. N. Loganathan, Keeramangalam
18. K. Subramanian, Kodiakurichi
19. M/s Abdulkareem, Keeranur

KARNATAKA

1. B.J. Sunilkumar, Davangare
2. Sri Siddeswara Traders, Kalavally
3. Savalingaswara, Vijayapura
4. Sri Lakshmi Venkiteswara Fertilisers, Chickbalapura
5. S. Vijayakumar, Bangalore

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6.	Mr. Channa Nayaka, Beerahundi	ANDHRA PRADESH	
7.	B. Gangadharappa, Bangalore	1.	M/s Balaji Fertilisers, Manikbandar, Mandal
8.	M.K. Venkatesh, Gunj Road	2.	Asian Tracing Co. Sanathnagar
9.	D. Mruthyunjaya, Raichur	3.	M/s Mutyala Narsaiah & Co. Dharmapuri
10.	Sri Srinivasa Enterprises, Sindhanur	4.	P&CCS Ltd. Valgathur, Karimnagar
11.	Sri Saranabasaveswara Enterprises, Maski	5.	M/s Balaji Fertilisers, Sathyaveedu, Chitor
12.	Anupama Agro Agencies, Aroundagundi, Sindhanur	6.	Malarappa Venkataswamy, M/s Samy Enterprises, Tadepalli Kandal
13.	M/s Siva Traders, H.B. Halli	7.	Sri Ramakrishna Agro Agencies, Sundaripuram, Rajamundry
14.	M/s Balakrishna Fertilisers, Gangavathi	[Translation]	
15.	Sri Gundappa, Srivijaya Maharaj Traders, Lingasagar	Assistance to Closed Units	
16.	Sri Gottipathi Venkitaratnam & Co. Gangavathi PO	3223.	SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
17.	Anilkumar, Sindagi, Bijapur	Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:	
18.	Ganesh Agro Agencies, Mangalore	(a) the number of industrial units lying closed in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh at present;	
19.	Sri Stany Goveas, Belthangadi	(b) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India and other banks propose to provide financial assistance to these units;	
20.	K. Basavaraju, Chikkabilathi	(c) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to provide assistance for running of these units;	
21.	M/s Ballal Agencies, Bendoorwell, Bangalore		
22.	M.K. Santhiah, Malladevarapura, Hassan		
23.	Sri Putta Gowda, M/s Krishna Traders, Hassan		

(d) if so, the amount Union Government agree to provide for this purpose; and

(e) the time by which these industrial units are likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House at the earliest possible.

[English]

Construction of Godowns in Rural Areas of Tamil Nadu

3224. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided funds to Tamil Nadu for construction of godowns in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of godowns constructed there so far?

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

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.11 crores has been provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu as central assistance for construction of 111 rural godowns. Of these, 110 godowns have already been completed.

Setting Up of a Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium

3225. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up small farmers agri-business consortium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As announced in the Budget 1992-93, a Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium with funding from Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development is to be set up. The consortium would be an autonomous corporate entity and will have representation from the IDBI, NABARD and other financial institutions, public sector corporations dealing with agriculture and agro-industries as well as private sector companies. The project envisages giving an employment and income generation orientation to the crop husbandry, animal husbandry, agro forestry, fisheries, agro processing and agro based industries sectors during the Eighth Plan period and beyond, creating more skilled jobs in the country in the short term by using the underutilised opportunities in the farm sector, developing organisational structures which can promote group cooperation both at the production and marketing phases and establish links in the production processing and marketing chain for making programmes economically viable and replicable.

51% Foreign Equity

3226. SHRI G. DEVARYA NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted permission to the existing firms to raise foreign equity up to 51 per cent;

(b) if so, the types of firms which can

raise the foreign equity upto 51%; and

(c) the terms and conditions laid down by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Govt. have spelt out the procedure for increase in foreign equity upto 51% in existing companies vide Ministry of Industry's Press Note No. 13 (1992 series) dt. 29.6.1992.

(b) and (c). According to Press Note No. 13 (1992 series):- (i) The RBI will accord automatic approval to a company wishing to raise its foreign equity upto 51% as part of an expansion programme provided the expansion is in the high priority (Annex-III) area; the additional equity is part of the financing of the expansion programme and the money is remitted in foreign exchange.

(ii) The RBI will also accord automatic approval to proposals for increasing foreign equity upto 51% without an expansion programme provided the firm is predominantly engaged in high priority industries listed in Annexure III of the Statement on Industrial Policy. The increase in equity level must result from expansion of the equity base of the existing company and the foreign equity must be from remittance of foreign exchange.

(iii) On receipt of RBI approval, the company must pass a special resolution under Section 81 (1) (A) of the Companies Act proposing preferential allocation of the required volume of fresh equity to the foreign investors.

(iv) Existing companies wishing to raise foreign equity upto 51% can make issues at the price determined by the shareholders in a special resolution under Section 81 (1) (A) of the Companies Act. This applies mutatis mutandis to closely held companies and

also to companies where there is no foreign shareholding at present.

(v) The condition of Dividend Balancing will be applicable only in respect of approvals in the consumer goods sector.

(vi) All other proposals for inducting or raising foreign equity in existing companies which do not meet any or all of the criteria for automatic approval will be subject to usual procedures and require Government approval.

[Translation]

Approval to Industrial Units

3227. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have prescribed any time limit for disposal of various pending applications to set up industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such prescribed time limit has been followed in case of Bihar also;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prescribed time limit for disposal of an application for Letter of Intent to set up an industrial unit is sixty days from the date

of receipt of the application at Investment in India Cell (Secretariat for Industrial Approvals) in the Department of Industrial Development.

(c) The prescribed time limit is uniform for all States including Bihar.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A constant review is undertaken by the Department to dispose of industrial licence applications within the prescribed time-frame.

Uniform Wage Structure in Industries

3228. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce uniform wage structure for the industries located in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

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

English]

Plan Outlay for Kerala During 1991-92

3229. SHRI THAYIL JOHANNALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Government of Kerala for the annual plan of 1991-92; and

(b) the contribution of the Government of Kerala in the annual plan of 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Annual plan 1991-92 of Kerala was approved at Rs. 807 crores.

(b) The state's contribution in their Annual Plan 1991-92 as per the approved funding pattern, was Rs. 311.93 crores.

Employees' Participation in Management in Public Sector Undertakings

3230. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken to ensure Employees' participation in management in Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the extent to which the employees are represented in the Management Board and the percentage of the enterprises covered under the scheme; and

(c) whether such participation is secured in respect of all management affairs, and if not, the areas of such participation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The scheme for Workers' Participation in Industry at shop floor and plant levels was introduced by the Government on 30th October, 1975. It was made applicable only to manufacturing and mining units in the public, private and coop-

erative sectors as well as those run departmentally, employing 500 or more workers. Another scheme of Workers' Participation was introduced by the Government in 1977 in commercial and service organisations in the Public sector, which have large scale public dealings, with a view to rendering better customer services. The working of the schemes was reviewed and a scheme of Employees' Participation in Management was notified by the Government of India on 30th December, 1983. The scheme is applicable to all public sector undertaking except those which are specifically exempted. The scheme provides for employees' participation at the shop floor and plant levels. As regards participation at the Board level, the administrative Ministry/Department concerned can take a decision in consultation with the Ministry of Labour. The participating arrangement covers operational areas, personnel matters, production and environmental areas. The Workers' Participation in Management Bill, 1990 which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha is pending consideration of the Parliament.

Construction Contracts for Indian Companies.

3231. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have established the powerful commercial wings in all embassies abroad;

(b) if so, whether they are exploring the possibilities of getting huge construction contracts in gulf countries and in Latin American countries;

(c) whether any applications are pending with various Indian Embassies abroad from Indian construction companies for getting construction contracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Indian Embassies and High Commissions in select countries already have separate economic and commercial wings.

I however, following the recent changes in economic policies, the Government have instructed all our Missions to give priority to economic and commercial work.

(b) Yes, Sir. Our Missions abroad, including those in the Gulf countries and Latin America are actively assisting Indian companies in getting construction contracts and also exporting goods and services to the countries of their accreditation.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cases of Drug Companies Referred to Bureau of Industrial costs and prices.

3232. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have referred a number of cases of drug companies to Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) to study the cost of production during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the comments of BICP thereon; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to avoid closure of units and scarcity of essential drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-

IZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). BICP is an expert body which undertakes cost-cum-technical study of various bulk drugs and recommends prices for a period of three years. Interaction between this Ministry and BICP for this purpose is a continuous process.

(c) Prices revisions keeping in view the escalation in costs of inputs and utilities have been given from time to time. The ongoing review of Drug Policy is intended to make the pricing mechanism more pragmatic and the aim of ensuring abundant availability at reasonable prices, of essential medicines of good quality has been kept uppermost in the mind.

Linking of Rural Development Programmes with Environment and Forestry

3233. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new proposals and policies of government linking programmes of environmental concern altogether;

(b) whether the Government propose to develop and protect the environment through various rural development programmes; and

(c) the steps being taken to extend and implement such policies nationwide, linking rural development programmes with forestry and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). Major Rural Development programmes Viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are aimed at eradication of poverty which is itself a great polluter. Schemes like

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) aim at ecological restoration. Besides, special Area Development Programme like Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is also aimed at ensuring socio-economic development of the Hill Areas and Communities. The various schemes undertaken under these programmes are also meant for protecting environment and preservation of land, water and other natural resources.

The JRY, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented all over the country. Under the Yojana, Social Forestry and afforestation constitute important activities which besides providing gainful employment to unemployed and under-employed persons, create durable productive assets and also contribute to the environmental improvement. Keeping in view the importance of environment, 25% of the JRY Fund at district level is earmarked for social forestry. During the last three years 12971 lakhs trees were planted throughout the country under social forestry.

DPAP is under implementation in 615 blocks in 91 districts in 13 States and DDP in 131 blocks in 21 districts in 5 States, which are arid and semi-arid areas of the country. The core components of these programmes are land shaping, soil conservation, water resource development, afforestation, control of desertification, sand dune stabilisation and pasture development.

[Translation]

Diversion of Funds for Irrigation Projects in Punjab

3234. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZPUR): Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab

has sought the approval of the Union Government to utilise the funds allocated for irrigation project on other projects; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the time by which permission is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir. Planning Commission have not received any proposal from the Government of Punjab for utilisation of the funds allocated for the Irrigation projects in other projects for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Improved Technology for Farmers

3235. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to adopt a mass media approach to reach every farmer and train them with improved production technology; and

(b) if so, the salient features in adopting Science and Technology and infrastructural support in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

International Sub-Contracting Exchange

3236. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an international Sub-contracting exchange;

(b) whether this international sub-contracting exchange is proposed to be set up in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO);

(c) if so, the main purpose of setting up of this exchange; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has proposed to establish a sub-regional Network of Industrial Sub-contracting Exchanges in Asia.

(c) The main purpose of setting up of this exchange is to enable participating countries to exchange technical and economic information on industrial sub-contracting capabilities and opportunities through a sub-regional sub-contracting system and network.

(d) A final decision in this regard is still to be taken.

Exchange of Enclaves Between India and Bangladesh.

3237. SHRI BIRSING MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time bound programme

has been initiated for the exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b) During the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister to India in May 1992 it was agreed that efforts would be intensified to resolve the outstanding issues emanating from the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement of 1974, including that of the exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

[Translation]

Restructuring of C.M.C

3238. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few changes are being affected in the Computer Maintenance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these changes will improve the working of Computer Maintenance Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details of other companies to be involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). CMC Limited restructured itself into two major groups called the Business Development Group (BDG) and the Information Technology and Operations (IT&O) group after

abolishing the erstwhile 'Systems & Development' and 'Field Engineering' groups, with effect from July 1, 1991.

The BDG has been divided into various sectors like energy, transportation, steel, mining, education, government etc. Each is headed by an industry specialist.

The stress of the IT&O group will be timely execution of projects. There is also an 'International' group to handle international activities.

(c) The gains likely to accrue are focussed customer attention, timely execution of projects and higher customer satisfaction leading to improved profitability.

(d) Under the policy announced by the CMC Ltd. on 19.11.82, the maintenance of imported computers was required to be done either in-house by the actual user or by CMC Ltd. or by any agency designated by the Department of Electronics.

Since many of the manufacturers of computers have a presence in India now, and in-line with the liberalised policy being followed in the industrial sector by Government of India, the following modified scheme has been announced for the maintenance of imported computers.

1. All computers imported on or after 1.4.92 will be allowed to be maintained by any agency including CMC Ltd.
2. In respect of the computer systems imported prior to 1.4.92, the scheme as announced on 19.11.84 will continue till 31.3.93. On or after 1.4.93, the maintenance of these computers could be taken up by any agency including CMC Ltd.

Thus, maintenance of imported computers has been deregulated. There is no specific proposal from CMC Ltd. for a joint venture for the maintenance of computers.

[English]

Foodgrains to Azerbaijan

3239. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the newsitem captioned "Between the gift and the recipient falls the shadow" appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated June 12, 1992;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present and the effective measures taken or being taken to ship the foodgrains to Azerbaijan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. As a gesture of goodwill, the Government of India decided to gift 10 tonnes of Basmati rice, 20 tonnes of sugar and 10 tonnes of CTC tea to the Government of Azerbaijan. Because of the lack of shipping facilities due to the situation prevailing in that region and due to certain formalities con-

nected with the export of the items and clearance from the Reserve Bank of India etc. the goods could not be shipped as yet. Necessary formalities for export of gift consignment have since been finalised and the consignment is awaiting shipment which is expected shortly.

IFS Officers

3240. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Indian Foreign Service (IFS) cadre, grade-wise as on April 1, 1992;

(b) the total number of officers in position, grade-wise, on that date;

(c) the break-up of officers by compulsory foreign language in which they are proficient; and

(d) the total number of officers who are posted abroad in missions where their proficiency in the compulsory language allotted to them is of use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). A Statement - I is enclosed

(c) A Statement - II is enclosed

(d) The postings of officers are generally decided keeping in mind their proficiency in compulsory language. At the moment, the total number of such officers is 59. Details may be seen at Statement-III.

STATEMENT — I

Cadre Strength of IFS — Sanctioned/Actual

Sl. No.	Grade	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength as on 01.04.92
1	2	3	4
1.	Grade I of IFS	21	21
2.	Grade II of IFS	20	28
3.	Grade III of IFS	116	116
4.	Grade IV of IFS	109 + 12 (12 temporary up- graded posts)	121
5.	Senior Scale of IFS	234	215
6.	Junior Scale of IFS (including training reserve)	60	49

STATEMENT—II

Grade-wise Breakup of Officers by Compulsory Foreign Language

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS				Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arabic	3	6	22	15	37	0
2.	Bahasa Indonesia	0	0	3	2	03	0
3.	Bulgarian	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Burmese	0	0	0	0	01	0
5.	Chinese	3	4	14	4	18	1
6.	Dutch	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	French	3	6	12	16	27	1
8.	German	4	2	7	11	12	0

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS				Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Gorkhali/Nepali	0	0	0	1	0	0
11.	Italian	0	0	1	2	02	0
12.	Japanese	1	1	6	5	07	1
13.	Kiswahili	0	0	3	4	03	0
14.	Laotian	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Malay	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Persian	0	0	3	5	03	1
17.	Polish	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Portuguese	0	0	2	8	04	0
19.	Russian	2	5	26	8	27	5

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS					
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV	Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Serbo-Croatian	0	0	1	1	01	0
21.	Sinhalese	1	0	0	1	01	0
22.	Spanish	3	4	14	10	21	3
23.	Swedish	0	0	0	1	0	0
24.	Thai	0	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Tibetan	1	0	2	0	0	0
26.	Turkish	0	0	0	1	01	0
27.	Vietnamese	0	0	0	2	0	0

STATEMENT — III

The total number of Officers who are posted abroad in Missions where their proficiency in the CFL allotted to them is of use.

Sl. No.	Language	Name of the Officer	Posted to
1	2	3	4
1.	German	Shri Deepak Mishra	Bonn
2.	Arabic	Shri S.P. Mann	Cairo
3.	Spanish	Shri K.V. Bhagirath	Havana
4.	French	Shri N.P. Sharma	Paris
5.	Russian	Shri Ajay Swarup	Minsk
6.	Japanese	Shri Gurjit Singh	Tokyo
7.	Arabic	Shri A. Manickam	Damascus
8.	Arabic	Shri Rajinder Paul	Sanaa
9.	Arabic	Shri J.S. Mukul	Abu Dhabi
10.	Arabic	Shri A.K. Amrohi	Muscat
11.	Arabic	Shri P.M. Meena	Riyadh

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS				Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Spanish			Shri A.K. Mudgal			Lima
13.	Arabic			Shri Syed Akbarudin			Riyadh
14.	Arabic			Shri A.M. Gondane			Riyadh
15.	Chinese			Shri R. Venu			Beijing
16.	French			Shri A. Ravi Shankar			Ahidian
17.	Russian			Shri A.G. Sarma			Odessa
18.	Portuguese			Dr. Ketan Shukla			Brasilia
19.	Arabic			Shri Rajeev Shahare			Aden
20.	French			Shri Rehul Chabra			Dakar
21.	Chinese			Sh. Sanjay Bhattacharjee			Boijing

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS					
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV	Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Chiese			Shri Oskar Kerketta			Beijing
23.	Arabic			Shri Pratap Singh			Damascus
24.	Russian			Shri D. Bala Venkatesh Verma			Tashkent
25.	Rech			Shri V.M. Kwatra			Geneva
26.	Russian			Ms Renu Pall			Moscow
27	Russian			Shri T.S. Sandhu			Kiev
28.	Russia			Ms Reeet Sandhu			Kiev
29.	Japanese			Shri T. Darlong			Tokyo
30.	Persian			Shri M.k. Bharti			Tehran
31.	Russian			Dr. A.V.S. Ramesh Chader			Tashkent

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS				Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Spanish			Shri Akhilesh Mishra			Lima
33.	Spanish			Shri D. Ravi			Mexico
34.	Chinese			Shri Manpreet Vohra			Hong Kong
35.	Sinhalese			Shri N.N. Jha			Colombo
36.	Japanese			Shri A.G. Asrani			Tokyo
37.	French			Shri Prakash Shah			Geneva
38.	Arabic			Shri K. Ganjendra Singh			Amman
39.	Arabic			Shri M.H. Ansari			Tehran
40.	French			Shri A.N. Ram			Buenos Aires
41.	Russian			Shri P.S. Sahai			Russia

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS				Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	Arabic			Shri Ranjit Gupta			Oman
43.	Arabic			Shri Ishrat Aziz			S. Arabia
44.	Spanish			Shri G.D. Atuk			Bagota
45.	French			Shri Gurcharan Singh			Caracas
46.	German			Shri Kamlesh Sharma			Berlin
47.	French			Ms Savitri Kunadi			Paris
48.	French			Shri J.V. Chopra			Paramaribo
49.	Bahasa Indonesia/Malaya			Shri R.S. Rathore			Malaysia
50.	Spanish			Shri Jawahar Lal			Chile
51.	Russian			Shri R.L. Narayan			Moscow

Sl. No.	Compulsory Foreign Language	No. of officers as on 1.4.92 in various Grades of IFS				Senior Scale	Junior Scale (Excluding language Trainees)
		Gd I	Gd II	Gd III	Gd IV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52.	Spanish			Shri Ram Mohan			Madrid
53.	Portugues			Shri V.L. Reddy			Brasilia
54.	French			Dr. B. Balakrishan			Lusaka
55.	Arabic			Shri J.S. Sapra			Kuwait
56.	French			Shri A.N. Jha			Port Louis
57.	French			Shri Jayant Prasad			Brussels
58.	Russian			Shri R.S. Jassal			Moscow
59.	Arabic			Shri R. O. Wallang			Riyadh

Demand for Passenger Cars

3241. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised its automobiles policy and permitted three proposals for the manufacture of indigenous fuel efficient passenger cars;

(b) whether the Government have made any estimate regarding the likely demand for passenger cars in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATIKRISHNA SAH): (a) Recently, Letters of Intent have been issued to the following parties for the manufacture of passenger cars within existing policy guidelines:

1. M/s. Eddy Current Controls Ltd., Kerala for Battery Operated vehicles
2. Shri Pankaj Dube, New Delhi for Electric Vehicles.
3. M/s. Acquamarine Ltd., Madras for Diesel cars based on indigenous technology.

(b) and (c). Sub-Working Group on Vehicles for the VIIIth Plan has estimated a demand of 3,16,000 nos. of passenger cars in the country by 1996-97.

Pollution Control in Sindri Fertilizer Unit

3242. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.C.I management has approved any scheme of pollution control for the Sindri Fertilizer Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not implementing the scheme till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The FCI Board have approved two pollution control schemes for Sindri Unit, namely, urea hydrolyser stripper for abatement of liquid effluent pollution from the urea plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.02 crores any No abatement scheme for the nitric acid plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.96 crores. However, implementation of these schemes is held up due to financial constraints.

Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra

3244. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the details of profit and loss in each of these undertakings for the last three years and the number of such public sector undertakings which have been closed down due to losses suffered by them;

(c) the reasons for the sickness of these units and the steps taken for their revival;

(d) whether the Government propose to protect the interest of workers/employees; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the proposal for setting up new public sector undertakings in Mahar-

ashtra State along with their proposed location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The details are as under:-

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the enterprise having registered Office in the State of Maharashtra	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India	8123	7089	4341
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	1	)-1	0
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	12781	12257	10433
4.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	6285	2324	856
5.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India	(-) 14073	35	(-) 910
6.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	79	225	(-) 235
7.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	3197	2954	1731
8.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	12014	20026	17390
9.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	(-) 1374	(-) 935	(-) 648
10.	Indian Oil Blending Ltd.	361	120	109

Sl. No.	Name of the enterprise having registered Office in the State of Maharashtra	Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Indian Oil Corporation	73004	67454	51433
12.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	76	213	(-) 726
13.	Indo Hokke Hotels Ltd.	(-) 16	1	(-) 8
14.	Lubrizol India Ltd.	855	801	769
15.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(-) 65	(-) 47	(-) 106
16.	Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd.	219	(-) 210	33
17.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	471	458	41
18.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	321	(-) 313	(-) 1669
19.	Mineral Exploration Corpn.	(-) 456	574	393
20.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	(-) 1820	(-) 986	(-) 829
21.	National Film Dev. Corpn.	(-) 25	(-) 40	55

Sl. No.	Name of the enterprise having registered Office in the State of Maharashtra	Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
22.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	(-) 1436	(-) 276	(-) 3754
23.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	(-) 3299	(-) 3299	(-) 4675
24.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fert Ltd.	4076	4881	6995
25.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd	(-) 864	(-) 777	(-) 818
26.	Shipping Corpn. of India	9525	10110	5453
27.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. 7858	7201	6422	
28.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	(-) 9540	(-) 3094	(-) 1593

(c) and (d). Out of the 28 enterprises mentioned above, following five are declared as sick under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, and are referable to BIFR:

1. Maharashtra Antibiotics Ltd.
2. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
3. National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.
4. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
5. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.

The causes of their sickness are enterprise specific. The general reasons are over-staffing, old plant/machinery, outdated technology, low productivity, taken over sick enterprises etc. The BIFR are to formulate revival/rehabilitation schemes for each of these enterprises. The National Renewal Fund has already been set up as a safety net to protect the interest of the workers who are affected due to restructuring of the enterprises under the rehabilitation schemes. No enterprise has been closed down so far.

(e) Setting up of new public sector undertakings are decided keeping into consideration the techno-economic feasibility of the projects and availability of the resources together with the balanced regional development of the country.

Growth of edible oils in minor sector

3245. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of edible oils in

the *min-or oil* sector has been increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consider giving more fiscal incentives for exploiting the minor oils by the soap and vanaspati industries in order to save foreign exchange in importing edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important edible oils in the minor oil sector are oils from rice bran oil, cottonseed oil, soyabean oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil, and nigerseed oil. The production of these oil in the last three years has been as under:-

Year	Production in lakh MT
1989-89	10.6
1989-90	13.2
1990-91	14.5

(c) At present there is no proposal for giving further incentive for use of minor oils by soap and vanaspati industries.

Mechanisms of National Renewal Funds

3246. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aims, functions and mechanisms of the National Renewal Fund have been finalised;

(b) if not, the steps take/proposed to be taken to finalise the decision to expedite the working of the fund;

(c) whether Inter-Ministerial Committees have been constituted in this regard; if so, the details of such Committees; and

(d) the Committees which have submitted their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATIKRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The aims and functions of the National Renewal Fund have been finalised. The Fund will have three segments. The Employment Generation Fund would provide resources for employment generation schemes for both organised and unorganised sectors. The National Renewal Grant Fund will deal with payments under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme and compensation to workers affected by closure/rationalisation resulting from approved rehabilitation schemes. The Insurance Fund for Employees will cater to the compensation needs in future.

(c) and (d). No Committees have been constituted. However extensive discussion have been held with the concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments, Financial Institutions etc., to work out modalities for making the National Renewal Fund operational.

Evaluation of Consumer Goods

3247. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to test and evaluate consumer goods manufactured by rival companies to help consumers is proposed to be launched during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the extent to which the scheme is proposed to be helpful to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Under the scheme assisted by UNDP consumer organisations will be encouraged to undertake comparative testing of consumer goods. The scheme aims at building up capabilities within the country for testing, ranking and evaluation of products and making the results of such tests available to the consumers. UNDP will provide inputs like training, transfer of technology and testing equipments. This scheme will enable the consumers to exercise informed choice of the best product at the lowest price.

Demand and Supply of Drugs

3248. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and supply of drugs in the country;

(b) whether the government are aware that in just four years from 1986-87 to 1989-90, the dependence on imported bulk drugs has increased from 45 per cent to 67 per cent; the causes thereof;

(c) if so, the rate of growth of export during the same period;

(d) whether Government are also aware that Indian consumers do not get their own indigenous drugs and import the same from the foreign countries; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a), (d) and

(e). Overall there is no gap between demand and supply. Where necessary, indigenous production gets supplemented by imports. Government endeavours through the Drug Policy to encourage greater investment in the pharmaceutical sector, especially in the manufacture of bulk drugs.

(b) Increase in imports as percentage of indigenous production of bulk drugs includes import of bulk drugs for export production and newer drugs. Another factor behind the increase in percentage is the rise in the import value due to decline in the value of rupee in relation to major foreign currencies.

(c) Rate of growth of export between 1986-87 and 1989-90 is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rate of growth in exports</i>
1986-87	14.93 %
1987-88	29.93 %
1988-89	61.38 %
1989-90	80.47 %

Software Technology Park in Kerala

3249. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals cleared by the Government to set up software technology park in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala as on June 30, 1992; and

(b) the time by which these parks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics has approved proposals of nineteen (19) Software Companies to set up their units for Software export activities at Software Technology Park (STP), Thiruvananthapuram. The management of this Park has been given to Electronics Research & Development Centre (ER&DC), Thiruvananthapuram, a registered society under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics. Mainframe computer IBM ES-9000 is installed at ER&DC, Thiruvananthapuram for use by Software Companies in STP, Thiruvananthapuram for software development and export. The time when the companies approved for the Software Technology Park will start operations depends on the progress made by the individual companies.

Setting Up of Nuclear Power Plant in Kerala

3250. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any nuclear power plant in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal in the eighth five year plan.

(b) Does not arise. However, Kerala State Authorities proposed a number of sites for setting up of an atomic power station.

Preliminary investigations on these sites were carried out by a Technical Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy. Presently, a Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy is reviewing the work done by the Technical Committee. This is part of the ongoing site investigations to meet the future needs of the nuclear power programme.

[Translation]

Scheme for Beedi Workers

3251. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding the implementation of schemes for Beedi Workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). No survey has been conducted regarding implementation of Schemes for Beedi Workers.

(c) It was not considered necessary as periodical review and monitoring on the implementation of the existing schemes is done.

Industrial Units by Women Entrepreneurs

3252. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to encourage women entrepreneurs to start industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) It is the policy of the Government to encourage women entrepreneurs to start industrial units.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Plans Operated By Various Government Agencies to Encourage Women Entrepreneurs to Start Industrial Units.

The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has a programme of organising Entrepreneurial Development Programme (EDPs) exclusively for women through its network of Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) in the country. Similarly, exclusive EDPs are being conducted by institutions such as EDIs, CEDs etc. promoted by financial institutions & State Govts.

Development of Small Industries being a State subject, some State Governments have schemes for reservation/priority in allotment of plots and industrial sheds to women entrepreneurs.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has a scheme of providing one time interest subsidy determinable on a case to case basis subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000/- to women entrepreneurs through the agencies of State Finance Corporation (SFC) and/or banks enabling the latter to set off this subsidy against the interest payable by the unit for the loan assistance availed of itself for block capital/meeting capital cost of the

project thus providing interest relief to the women entrepreneurs.

The National Small Industries Corporation provides plant and machinery under its Hire-Purchase Scheme to entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs are given special concessions in the rate of interest, earnest money and service charges and compared to general category of entrepreneurs. The interest charged from women entrepreneurs is 1% less than that charged from general category of entrepreneurs. In respect of supply of plant and equipment upto the value of Rs. 10 lacs under its Hire Purchase Scheme, the women entrepreneurs are required to pay only 15% as earnest money as against 20% by the general category. The service charge from general category is 3% upto Rs. 5 lacs worth of machinery, 4% above Rs. 5 lacs and upto Rs. 10 lacs and 5% for machinery above Rs. 10 lacs. The concessional rate applicable to women entrepreneurs is only 2% for machinery upto Rs. 10 lacs and 4% above Rs. 10 lacs.

Small Industries Development Bank of India has introduced a scheme - MAHILA UDYAM NIDHI - to provide equity type of assistance to women entrepreneurs setting up new industrial projects in small scale sector provided the cost of the project does not exceed Rs. 10 lacs. This assistance is in

the form of soft loans to meet the gap in equity after taking into account the promoters contribution to the project subject to a maximum of 15% of the project cost. A nominal service charge of one percent is payable annually.

Profits of Maruti Udyog Limited

3253. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits of the Maruti Udyog Limited has been declining for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to privatise the Maruti Udyog Ltd. In view of its steep fall in profits and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The profits of Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) for the last three years have been as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit before tax (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Profit after tax (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	31.42	26.47
1989-90	50.05	41.94
1990-91	48.12	48.12
1991-92	35.79	29.07

(b) The decline in profits has taken place only in 1991-92. The cause was a fall in domestic sales, caused by increases in

excise & customs duty, rising input costs, depreciation of the rupee, need to purchase Exim scrip etc. MUL had to reduce prices to

maintain sale volumes.

(c) and (d). Suzuki Motor Corporation was allowed to increase its equity in Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) from 40% to 50% by subscribing to additional 2204860 shares in terms of a Joint Venture Agreement signed on 2.6.92 by and among the President of India, SMC and MUL. The objective was to strengthen the international competitiveness and operations of Maruti and to attract foreign investment and technology. In view of the above, MUL is no more a Government Company in terms of the Companies Act.

Conveyance Allowance and Encashment of Leave

3254. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to stop the payment of conveyance allowance and encashment of leave to Government employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No proposal is under consideration for stoppage of payment of Conveyance Allowance or for encashment of Earned Leave on superannuation under CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Deal on VVER 1000 MW Finalisation

3255. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nuclear deal on construction of VVER 1000 MW Type was signed between India & erstwhile USSR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said deal has been finalised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) for co-operation in the construction and operation of 2 x 1000 MWe Soviet VVERs in India was signed on November 20, 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) While satisfactory progress was being made to implement the IGA, the sudden and unexpected political developments in the erstwhile Soviet Union over the last two years have introduced a large element of uncertainty. The IGA was not merely a co-operation in science and technology. It had an enormous economic and commercial aspect. While the technical details had been largely worked out, unavoidable uncertainties have crept into the economic package and its commercial implications. Renewed responsibilities need to be reaffirmed and assessed afresh in view of the changed circumstances.

Separate Commission for Agricultural Labour

3256. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a separate Commission for agricul-

tural labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Working Children

3257. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to
state:

(a) the estimated number of working
children in the country;

(b) whether a workshop had been or-
ganised to study and formulate a frame work
for the programme for resolving the prob-
lems of the Working children on 19th and
20th June 1992 in New Delhi;

(c) if so, the main recommendations of
the said workshop; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Govern-
ment to solve the problems of the working
children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to the
1981 census there were 13.6 million child
workers. The 43rd round of the National
Sample Survey (conducted in 1987-88)
shows the number of child workers to be
about 17 million.

(b) and (c). This Ministry has not organ-

ised any such workshop on 19 & 20/June
1992. It is understood that a workshop was
organised by 'Prayas' a juvenile aid centre.
However, no recommendation has so far
been received in the Ministry.

(d) There are a number of legislations
which prohibit the employment of children
below 14 years in certain occupations/pro-
cesses and regulate their conditions of work
in other areas with a view to protect them
from exploitation at work and also to improve
their working conditions. The National Policy
on Child labour, 1987 has been formulated
which inter alia, envisages project based
plan of action in areas of concentration of
child labour and focussing on general devel-
opment programme for the benefit of child
labour. Financial Assistance to voluntary
organisations is also provided to take action
oriented projects.

Generation of Power From Non-Con- ventional Energy Sources

3258. SHRI GAYAPRASAD KORI: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of power being generated
from non-conventional energy sources in
Uttar Pradesh;

(b) The details of the power generation
from non-conventional energy sources and
the cost thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Gov-
ernment to reduce the cost of power genera-
tion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PRO-
GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) In Uttar Pradesh about 30.10 lakh kilo watt hour power annually is being generated from non-conventional energy sources.

(b) The details of power generation from Non-Conventional Energy Sources together

with its cost is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) Government is supporting extensive research and development efforts to reduce the cost by way of increasing efficiency, using newer materials, processes and techniques.

STATEMENT

Details of Power Generation from Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Uttar Pradesh

System	Installed Capacity (KW)	Estimated power generated KWH annually (in lakh)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1. Micro Hydel	372.00	19.00	190.37
2. Aero Generator & small wind battery chargers	69.40	1.70	180.00
3. Solar P.V. Power Plants.	96.00	1.40	306.40
4. Solar P.V. domestic & street light & other systems.	420.60	8.00	1035.00

*[English]***Nuclear Power Station**

3259. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for setting up a nuclear power station in any State of the North Eastern region; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) Due to availability of significant hydel potential in the north eastern region and coal resources in the adjacent eastern electricity region, the priority for setting up of nuclear power stations in the north eastern region is low.

Subsidy to Maharashtra for PDS

3260. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of subsidy of subsidy provided to the Maharashtra Government for Public Distribution System during the last two years; and

(b) the extent of subsidy proposed to be provided during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Central Government does not provide any funds as direct subsidy to State Governments/UT Administrations (including Maharashtra), for Public Distribution System.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment in rural and Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

3261. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any plan to provide employment in rural and tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role likely to be assigned to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the National Handloom Development Corporation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Promotion of industries and provision of employment thereby is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. State Governments accordingly formulate their own policies. The Union Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments for developments of their industries.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has advised the Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board to earmark about 20% of funds for providing employment in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. During 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 550.69

lakhs was released to the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of Janata Cloth Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme and Margin Money for Destitute Handloom Weavers. The National Handloom Development Corporation supplies Yarn, Dyes and Chemicals throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh.

Infrastructural Facilities in Bombay

3262. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHAN WASNIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a package plan for special central assistance to develop infrastructural facilities in Bombay during the Eighth Plan period to meet the increasing pressure of the rapidly growing population in the city;

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

(c) the amount sought by the State Government and sanctioned by the Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan and for the year 1992-93 for Bombay and other Urban areas in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have been representing for special central assistance for problems of Bombay including inadequate urban infrastructure in the city.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the problems of Bombay within the overall allocation of formula based (net) Central assistance without earmarking in the Annual plan of the state for

1992-93. During the Seventh Five Year plan also, a sum of Rs. 50 crores was allocated to Maharashtra on the consideration of Metropolitan problems in the state.

Poverty Line

3263. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to raise the poverty line for considering eligibility for benefits under various poverty alleviation schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the concepts of the previous poverty line and the one proposed to come into effect during the Eighth Plan;

(c) the number of persons below poverty line in the country under the old and the new concepts of poverty line;

(d) the factors that have been taken into consideration while deciding about the new poverty line; and

(e) the brief outlines of the poverty alleviation schemes available to people below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Planning Commission has updated the poverty line for changes in price level upto the base year of the Eighth Five year plan.

(b) to (d). The concept of poverty line

has not changed. The poverty line is revised only for taking into account the changes in the price level from the initial year 1973-74 to the reference year 1991-92. The concept of poverty line is based on the recommendations of a 'Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' which submitted its Report in 1979. According to this Report, the poverty line is defined as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. This poverty line at 1973-74 prices is being updated for the changes in price level by implicit private consumption deflator as reported in National Accounts Statistics. For the base year of the Eighth Five Year plan, 1991-92, poverty line is estimated as the average monthly per capita expenditure of Rs. 181.50 in rural areas and Rs. 209.50 in urban areas at 1991-92 prices. On annual basis, the rural and urban poverty line is equivalent to annual household expenditure of Rs. 11060 and Rs. 11850 respectively for rural and urban areas at 1991-92 prices. The number of persons below poverty line is 238 million in 1987-88, the latest year for which results of the full National sample survey on household consumer expenditure are available.

(e) The poverty alleviation schemes include Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to provide self-employment opportunities to the rural poor, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for giving wage employment in rural areas, Nehru Rozgar Yojana for providing wage employment and self employment to the urban poor and Minimum Needs programme (MNP) to make available to the poor the social services like primary health care, housing and water supply, improved sanitation facilities and essential consumer goods through public Distribution system. Programmes for eradication of illiteracy, providing rural road facilities, slum

improvement and various schemes under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) are also available for the benefit of the poor.

[Translation]

Research Papers on Electronics in Hindi

3264. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to publish some research papers on electronics in Hindi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to encourage research based writings in Hindi on the subjects relating to electronics with a view to inculcate scientific temperament; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (e). There is no proposal to publish research papers on Electronics in Hindi by the Department of Electronics. Research papers are normally published by academic institutions, etc. However, the Department of Electronics has been publishing from time to time Scientific and Technical articles in Hindi.

Maruti 1000 C.C. cars

3265. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual quota of Maruti 1000 C.C. cars for allotment in Delhi;

(b) the total time taken in allotting Maruti 1000 C.C. cars from the Government and non-government quota with effect from the date of application received by the company; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the allotment of Maruti 1000 C.C. cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no annual quota for allotment of Maruti 1000 C.C. cars for any territory including Delhi. Cars are allotted on the basis of first-come-first served basis. Total time taken between booking and delivery depends upon the length of the queue. Priority is given to customers who are entitled to take the car under the Manufacturers' quota scheme as per the ruling of the Supreme Court. At present, delivery period for the normal customers is about 8 weeks.

(c) Efforts are being made by MUL to step up the production of this model.

[English]

Central Vigilance Commission

3266. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission propose to strengthen its machinery to check corruption and malpractices in the Government departments and public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). While there is no formal proposal at present under consideration of Govt, in the context of a review of the working of the Central Vigilance Commission undertaken by the Government, the Commission has broadly suggested improving the investigating machinery, broadening the area of its jurisdiction, and increasing its staff strength.

[Translation]

Implementation of Small Scale Industry Policy

3267. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to implement various measures announced in the policy on small scale and tiny sector as reported in the Tribune dated April 22, 1992;

(b) if so, whether a package for sick small scale units is yet to be announced by the Government; and

(c) the time by which various measures for small scale and tiny sector are likely to be implemented and the package for sick small scale units is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Some of the policy measures announced on 6.8.1991 have already been implemented while the remaining ones are in an advanced stage of implementation. The policy measures which have been implemented relate to enhancement in the investments limit of plant and machinery

in respect of tiny units, inclusion of business and industry related services as tiny units, modification in definition of women enterprises, simplification of rules and procedures regarding registration, disbanding of certain committees existed earlier etc. The policy measures which are in an advanced stage of implementation relate to Delayed Payments Act, Limited Partnership Act, Equity Participation by other Industrial Undertakings in SSI Units upto 24%, package for tiny sector, Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme for small scale units in rural and backward areas, etc.

As a follow-up of the policy measures, a Committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital and term loan requirements of small scale industries and rehabilitation of sick small scale industries and to examine any other issues relating to small scale industries was appointed vide RBI memorandum dated 9.12.1991. The Committee is expected to submit the report by end of August, 1992.

[English]

Coldstorage Facility in Assam

3268. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sufficient coldstorage facilities for fruits, vegetables, eggs etc. is available in Assam; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). There are three cold storages in Assam with a total capacity of 1703 tonnes. No application for any additional capacity is pending with the Government. Government

would consider licensing additional capacity if any entrepreneur finds it feasible and makes an application.

Installation of a Radar at Gadanki

3269. DR. D. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Radar to be used as a versatile ground tool for atmospheric research is being installed at Gadanki, 30 KMs from Tirupati;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon and its status in the world; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the Project as of March, 1992 is Rs. 796.00 lakhs. For atmospheric research in terms of its power aperture product, it is expected to be the second largest after the Jicamarca Observatory in Peru.

(c) The first phase of the Project namely the ST mode has already been completed and has been in regular operation in the Stratosphere, Troposphere (ST) Mode since its inauguration in October 1990. The second phase which involves high power to make ST into Mesospheric Stratospheric and Tropospheric (MST) Mode is nearing completion.

Foreign Equity in Public Sector Undertaking.

3270. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are selling 49% of public sector undertaking equity to multi-nationals including the movable and immovable assets at the present level of capitalisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND DEPARTMENT PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Drinking water in Villages of Orissa

3271. SHRISRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government have identified these such villages in Orissa where drinking water is not available;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of drinking water there;

(d) the target fixed during the last three years for making drinking water available in Orissa; and

(e) the percentage of progress made in this regard year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1.4.1992 there were 550 No Source Problem Villages in the following districts:

1. Ganjam	230
2. Keonjhar	2
3. Koraput	246
4. Phulbani	47
5. Puri	18
6. Sambalpur	4
7. Sundergarh	3
	<hr/> 550 <hr/>

Out of the above, 9 Problem Villages have been covered so far in 1992-93.

(c) An action plan has been finalised for provision of drinking water in these villages by 31.3.1993 through Piped Water Supply schemes, Handpumps, Water Harvesting Structures, Sanitary Wells and other appropriate schemes. For this purpose, a special assistance of Rs. 10,00 crores was released to the State Government in 1991-92 and Rs. 2.81 crores in 1992-93 over and above the annual allocation under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(d) and (e). The information is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of no-source and other villages		Percentage achievement
		Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1989-90	5358	3897	72.7
2.	1990-91	5120	1589	31.0
3.	1991-92	3864	3777	97.7

[English]

New Schemes for Rural Development

3272. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI TINDIVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a 'basket of rural development schemes' to create durable assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have also been consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the response thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d). There is a proposal to revamp the programmes of Rural Development currently being implemented and new measures and issues are under discussion and formulation. The Planning Commission has suggested that "a basket of schemes" could be evolved as an alternative to the present individual schemes with a specific framework and the State Government can choose the appropriate schemes from this basket taking into account the local needs.

The Ministry of Rural Development recently organised a Meeting of Secretaries of Rural Development Department in various States on 27th June, 1992 to discuss the new approach to Rural Development Programmes in 8th Plan. The general consensus which emerged from the deliberations was that there should be enough flexibility in the schemes to be implemented in the 8th Plan and "the basket of schemes" to be prepared must be large enough so that choice can be made by the State Governments. It

was, however, stressed that the people living below poverty line constitute the target groups for poverty alleviation programmes and this basic approach should not be lost sight of.

[Translation]

Narora Atomic Plant

3273. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons have been displaced for setting up of Narora Atomic Power Plant;

(b) whether the affected persons have been provided employment or suitably rehabilitated;

(c) the number of persons/family rehabilitated and properly compensated during 1992-93; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and time by which these families/persons are likely to be compensated/rehabilitated/employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Land acquisition and rehabilitation of displaced persons were carried out by the Uttar Pradesh State Government for which funds were provided by the Department of Atomic Energy/Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited. The displaced persons were rehabilitated prior to 1992-93. A sum of about Rs. 19.69 lakhs has been disbursed as

additional compensation during 1992-93.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Paper from Hindustan Paper Corporation

3274. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are placing any order on the Hindustan Paper Corporation for supply of paper for its own use;

(b) if so, the percentage of the said order to the total annual requirement of the news-paper by the Government; and

(c) the percentage this order constitutes to the total annual production by the Hindustan Paper Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). During the year 1991-92, orders received by Hindustan Paper Corporation for paper from Departments and Institutions under the Central Government were to the tune of 19.5% of its total production.

[Translation]

Report of Committee on NLC

3276. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee constituted to enquire into the alleged irregularities committed in Neyveli Lignite Corporation has submitted its report; •

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) Government has not constituted any committee in the recent past to enquire into any alleged irregularities in NLC.

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

[English]

Social Security Schemes

3277. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of people working in the construction, mining, transport, agriculture, forestry etc. run the risk of injury/death every moment;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide safeguards/security to them; and

(c) the number of workers injured/died in the last twelve months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). In order to provide safeguard and security to workers, legislative provisions exist in the Mines Act, 1952, the Factories Act, 1948, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder.

In the event of injury or death during work, compensation is extended under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

The Government of India has introduced the following three insurance schemes; (i) Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme for poor families (PASS) oper-

ated through the GIC. Accidental death of earning member of a poor family is covered under this scheme. (ii) Social Security through Group Insurance Social Security Fund with contribution from Government of India and the LIC was set up for the purpose of providing Social Security through Group Insurance with double accident covers covering about 20 groups of economically weaker sections like fishermen, beedi workers, tendu leaf collectors, forest workers, sericulture etc; (iii) Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers and for IRDF beneficiaries. This scheme is administered by LIC.

(c) In the mining sector, 275 workers died and 1123 were seriously injured during 1991 (provisional).

Under the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, during 1989, number of workers compensated in case of death, or permanent/temporary disablement was 1,64,402.

Under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, 994 death claims were admitted in 1990-91.

The number of claims settled during 1991 by GIC/LIC under Social Security Schemes are as under:

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Number of claims settled</i>
PASS	33,367
Group Insurance Scheme of LIC.	37,979
IRDP Group Insurance Scheme	4,104

The information in respect of workers engaged in construction, transport, agriculture and forestry sector is not specifically maintained in the Ministry of Labour.

Price of Passenger Cars

3276. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hike the prices of passenger cars and if so, the extent thereof; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Government do not exercise any control over prices of automotive vehicles.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Corruption

3279. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported about corruption and malpractices in the Government Departments during each of the last three years; and

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Suzuki Cars in Maruti Udyog Limited

3280. .PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has signed any agreement with Suzuki, Japan to manufacture Suzuki Cars in its factory at Gurgaon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Suzuki Cars so manufactured will be exported or only sold in the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Maruti Udyog Limited had signed an agreement in 1982 with Suzuki Motor Corporation, Japan, to manufacture certain Suzuki vehicles in Maruti Udyog Limited. These vehicles have been produced for more than eight years and are being sold both in domestic as well as export markets. In 1990 Maruti introduced the 1000 CC car also based on Suzuki design. Suzuki Motor Corporation has now decided to discontinue the production and export of the 800 CC car from Japan. A new model to replace this car has been developed, and will be produced in Maruti Udyog Limited for sale in Indian and abroad from 1993 onwards. The agreement for this car has not been signed so far between Suzuki Motor Corporation and Maruti Udyog Limited.

Financial Package to CCI, Asansol

3281. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cycle Corporation of India, Kamyapur, Asansol is incurring losses every year;

(b) if so, the details of the losses incurred during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for these losses;

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Cycle Corporation of India, Sen Raleigh group of companies is not getting working capital for a long time,

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the step taken to provide working capital to Cycle Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPART-

MENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses incurred by the Company during the last three years are as under:-

1989-90	Rs. 3071 lakhs
1990-91	Rs. 3016 lakhs
1991-92 (Prov.)	Rs. 2558 lakhs

(c) The company has been incurring losses due to various reasons such as old and outdated machinery, excessive man-power, high cost of production and difficult liquidity position, etc.

(d) to (g). Since CCIL is not having any internal generation and its net worth is negative, Government have been providing funds to the company to meet their urgent requirement of salary and wages of the employees. Government have also give counter guarantee for the existing cash credit limit of the company.

[Translation]

Mine Accidents

3282. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and the details of mine accidents occurred in the country during 1991-92;

(b) the number of labourers killed in such accidents;

(c) the amount provided as compensation to the families of deceased; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check the mine accidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). As per provisional figures available with the Direc-

torate General of Mines Safety, 257 fatal accidents and 1046 serious accidents occurred in mines in the year 1991-92 in which 282 persons were killed. These accidents were caused due to fall of roof, fall of side, fall of objects, fall of persons and also were attributable to transport machinery, explosive, electricity etc.

(c) Payment of compensation by the management to the next of kin of the deceased is regulated under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Information on these aspects is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour.

(d) provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. Officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety inspect the mines from time to time in order to enforce the statutory provisions in respect of mines safety and take appropriate action under the Mines Act, 1952 against the persons held responsible for violating the provisions of the Act. The Director-General of Mines Safety also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the mines management from time to time for adopting safety measures.

Employment to Youth in Hill Areas

3283. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to generate employment opportunities for the youths in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The scheme for providing self-employment to educated un-employed youth (SEEUY) has been in operation throughout the country including the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh since 1933-84.

(b) (i) All educated (class X Pass) un-employed youth within the age group of 18 to 35 years, women and technically trained persons and III passed youth are eligible to set up industry, service and business ventures under the scheme.

(ii) The income ceiling is Rs. 10,000/- per annum per family.

(iii) A minimum of 30% of the total sanctions are reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe persons.

(iv) A minimum of 50% ventures should be through industry route and not more than 30% through business route.

(v) Identification of the beneficiaries is done by DIC Task Force.

(vi) Composite loans are given upto Rs. 35,000/- for trial ventures, Rs. 25,000/- for service ventures and Rs. 15,000/- for small business ventures. No collateral guarantee or margin is required.

(vii) Assistance from the Govt. is in the shape of an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the loans contracted by the entrepreneurs from the banks.

(viii) The loans under the SEEUY Scheme attract interest at the rate of 10% per annum for specified backward areas and 12% per annum for other areas.

(ix) The repayment is made in instalments beginning after an initial moratorium between six months and 18 months, ranging over 3 to 7 years depending upon the nature and profitability of the ventures.

(c) Annual physical targets are provided by the Central Govt. to the States/UTs in terms of beneficiaries. A capital subsidy to the extent of 25% for each loan contracted with the bank is provided by Central Govt. through the Reserve Bank of India. This allocation is not done State/UT-wise.

[English]

Performance of Hindustan paper Corporation

3284. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Hindustan Paper Corporation is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the unsatisfactory performance of Hindustan Paper Corporation are as under:-

(i) Low capacity utilisation due to locational disadvantages, lack of infrastructural facilities, operational problems, inadequate grid power and low captive power generation, lack of adequate skilled manpower & inadequate availability of raw materials.

(ii) Higher operating cost and high incidence of interest on account of high capital cost and long gestation period.

(c) Hindustan Paper Corpn. is preparing a turn-around scheme for improving the performance of its Nagaon and Cachar Paper Mills.

Male and Female IAS Officers

3285. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS Officers working in the states, the Government of India, the public sector undertakings and at other places;

(b) the number of male and female officers out of them; and

(c) whether there is any provision in the service rules that husband and wife would be posted at the same place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The total number of IAS officers working in the States, the Government of India, the Public Sector Undertakings and at other places as on 1.7.92 is as under:-

In the States (inclusive of Public Sector Undertakings of State Government).	4188
Under the Govt. of India (including Public Sector Undertaking, Autonomous Bodies etc.	793

(b) Out of them the number of male and female officers is as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
In the States (inclusive of Public Sector Undertakings of State Government).	3835	353	4188
Under the Govt. of India (including Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies etc.).	701	92	793

(c) There is no such provision under the All India Service Act or under the A.I.S. (Rules) that husband and wife would be posted at the same station. In has, however, been laid down under an Office Memorandum that "it is the policy of the Government that as far as possible and within the constraints of administrative feasibility, the husband and wife should be posted at the same station to enable them to lead a normal family life and to ensure the education and welfare of their children."

Projects Completed in U.P.

3286. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATH-
ERIA:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

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

(a) the details of the Central projects
completed during the last three years in Uttar

Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) the Central projects under con-
struction/pending completion; and

(c) the reasons for pending and the
efforts being made to complete these proj-
ects without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PRO-
GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) The list
of the central projects in Uttar Pradesh and
Rajasthan, each costing Rs. 20 crore and
above, which were on the monitoring sys-
tem of the Department of programme im-
plementation and were completed during
the last three years, viz. 1989-90, 1990-91
and 1991-92 is given in the statement I.

(b) The list of the central projects under
implementation in Uttar Pradesh and Ra-
jasthan, each costing Rs.20 crore and
above, on the monitoring system of the

Department of Programme Implementation as on 31st March, 1992, along with the delays in completion with respect to the approved schedule, is given in the statement II.

necessary corrective actions by the concerned agencies.

STATEMENT - I

(c) The reasons for delay in completion of the projects, inter alia, include delay in land acquisition, funds constraints, delay in import of equipment, delay in civil works, etc. For an early completion, the projects are being closely monitored at various levels. In the monthly/quarterly reports brought out by the Department of Programme Implementation, the problem areas are highlighted for

List of the central projects in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, excluding inter-state projects like power transmission lines, railway lines, oil/gas pipelines etc. passing through the states, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, which were on the monitoring system of the Department of Programme Implementation and were completed in the last three years (1989-90 & 1991-92).

1.	Bina Open Cast (NCL)	(UP)
2.	Tanakpur Hydroelectric Project (NHPC)	(UP) project yet to be declared commercial
3.	Narora Atomic Power Project (NPC)	(UP)
4.	Auraiya Gas Power Project (NTPC)	(UP)
5.	Auraiya Transmission Line (NTPC)	(UP)
6.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Project (NTPC)	(UP)
7.	Varanasi-Bhatni Railway Gauge Conversion	(UP)
8.	Tundla-Agra-Bayana Railway Electrification	(UP & RAJ.)
9.	Rampur-Agucha-Chandaria Integrated Zinc Lead Project (HZL)	(RAJ.)
10.	Anta Gas Power Project (NTPC)	(RAJ.)
11.	Anta Transmission Line (NTPC)	(RAJ.)

STATEMENT - II

List of central Projects in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above on the monitoring system of DPI as on 31st March, 1992.

Sl. No.	Project	Delay w.r.t. approved scheduled (months)
1	2	3
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Kakri Open Cast (NCL)	24
2.	Tanakpur H.E.P. (NHPC)	43
3.	Dadri Gas Power Project (NTPC)	8
4.	N.C.R. TPP, Dadri (NTPC)	1
5.	Dhauliganga HEP (NHPC)	0
6.	Optical Fibre Project (HCL)	1
7.	Bagasse Based Newsprint Project, Moradabad (NEEPA)	12
8.	Moradabad-Rampur Railway Line Doubling	15
9.	Lucknow-Kanpur, Railway Line Doubling	12

Sl. No.	Project	Delay w.r.t. approved scheduled (months)
1	2	3
10.	Rampur-Bareilly Railway Line Doubling	0
11.	Rampur-New Haldwani New Railway Line	0
12.	Workshop Modernisation, Jhansi (Railways)	Date of completion not fixed.
13.	Varanasi Bypass and Bridge Across Ganga	24
14.	Electric Switching System, Mnakpur (III)	12
RAJASTHAN		
1.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (NPC)	18
2.	Barsingar Lignite Mine, Bikaner (NLC)	0
3.	Barsingar Lignite Thermal Power Project, Bikaner (NLC)	0
4.	Bamnia Kalan Lead Zinc Project (HZL)	0
5.	Phulera-Metro Road-Bikaner Gauge Conversion (Railways)	0

Sl. No.	Project	Delay w.r.t. approved scheduled (months)
1	2	3
6.	Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Phulera New Line (Railway)	0
7.	Modernisation of Railway Workshop, Ajmer	23
8.	Modernisation of Wagon Workshop Kota (Railways)	Date of completion not fixed.

Note:

The above list does not include the inter-state projects, like power transmission lines, railway lines, oil/gas pipelines etc. passing through the above state.

Memorandum from Braithwaite and Company Limited

3287. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any memorandum from the Union of Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta in January, 1992;

(b) If so, the details of their demands and suggestions made by them; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the said memorandum some problems of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta have been highlighted and some suggestions have been made. The suggestions are inter alia as follows:

(i) Special attention should be given to increase production at Angus Works by arranging more supplies from the Indian Railways.

(ii) The working of the project division in Angus Works should be reviewed in order to decide whether this division should continue.

(iii) Product Diversification Programme should be undertaken for Clive Works.

(c) The Government is aware of various problems besetting the company. Some steps have already been taken to improve

the performance of the company and increase its earnings. The case of this company has also been referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) where the feasibility of various revival measures for this company will also be examined.

Implementation of 20-point Programme

3288. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in various States has been reviewed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made by each State/Union Territory during each of the last three years, point-wise; and

(c) the names of the States which have not implemented the programme satisfactorily and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The performance of States in the implementation of 28 selected items for which quantification of achievement is possible is monitored on a monthly basis. A Statement I, II and III showing the details of the performance by the States for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is attached.

(c) Information is being collected.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise Performance of points during April '89-March '90 (Percentage Achievement of Target)

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	NP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	131	43	92	105	101	116	255	402	104
01B Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	101	60	60	96	76	71	99	11	68
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	127	126	112	94	129	126	103	192	68
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	60	-	4	32	-	26	379	-	-
06 bonded Labour Rehabilitation	25	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	87	66	40	95	85	91	86	100	51
08A Community Health Centres	0	-	27	-	-	5	114	100	-

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	NP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	0	100	5	-	100	13	54	111	0
08C Sub Centres	0	103	100	100	100	121	-	-	0
08D Immun. of Children (Dpt. Polio & BCG)	86	73	43	81	96	116	122	101	59
09A FP Sterilisation	69	106	26	64	102	81	89	109	31
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & Op.	65	107	77	63	111	116	105	91	48
09C ICDS Block Operational (Cum.)	109	95	100	97	110	100	81	105	100
09D Anganwadies (Cum.)	116	118	93	92	98	94	84	137	118
II A SC Families Assisted	156	-	34	107	112	99	99	133	133
11B ST Families Assisted	243	-	94	119	-	132	-	153	-

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	NP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	320	-	53	66	82	152	56	-	23
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	67	142	53	-	99	154	131	-	10
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	80	50	63	112	60	121	167	236	216
14D EWS Houses Provided	6	-	58	3	127	65	203	100	123
14E Lig Houses	83	0	97	73	21	124	172	109	44
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.)	147	-	71	65	400	219	103	101	148
16A Tre Plantation on Private Lands	82	93	120	80	102	177	90	93	47
18 Fair Price Shops	173	120	173	207	130	-	-	-	70
19 A Villages Electrified	79	96	84	95	75	-	-	-	36

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	NP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19B Pumpssets Energised	97	.	9	86	.	163	199	.	113
19C Improved Chullamis	77	91	70	115	112	107	139	97	114
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	39	50	39	81	100	124	93	123	29
Average	94	91	67	85	110	109	102	130	73

- indicates that at present the programme is not in operation.

Note: In cases where more than one item is monitored under one point, these are denoted by A,B,C, etc.

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	NIZ	M'GA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	104	100	105	105	108	219	40	66
01B Jawahar Rozgar	80	64	72	106	104	22	144	0
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	121	104	99	118	97	89	107	140
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	25	14	160	142	-	-	-	-
06 Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	45	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vig.)	107	125	144	121	100	54	56	50
08A Community Health Centres	100	100	100	-	50	0	-	0
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	104	68	56	51	100	33	0	0
08C Sub Centres	-	100	96	1	110	21	100	0

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	NIZ	NAGA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	97	125	103	113	104	73	92	26
09A FP Sterilisation	93	95	67	99	54	72	101	57
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD CC & Op.	94	104	108	90	74	71	87	28
09C ICDS Blocks/ Operational (Cum.)	102	103	101	109	94	112	106	100
090 Anganwadies (Cum.)	99	102	102	119	115	99	87	97
11A SC Families Assisted	91	104	91	109	124	-	-	-
11B ST Families Assisted	124	219	99	122	116	-	-	-
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	100	67	255	101	-	-	-	-
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	90	39	92	105	-	216	100	-

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	NIZ	NAGA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	93	434	68	67	440	0	131	0
14DEWS Houses Provided	122	56	75	100	124	90	100	0
14E LIG Houses	131	189	214	103	100	2025	100	0
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.)	121	77	123	93	100	113	100	-
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	97	91	100	92	116	104	150	0
18 Fair Price Shops	100	-	294	106	-	-	52	260
19 A Villages Electrified	1280	-	151	262	77	101	68	-
19B Pumpssets Energised	104	150	151	159	-	-	-	-
19C Improved Chullahs	103	132	178	106	101	50	103	0

	YAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	NIZ	NAGA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	60	100	105	133	76	147	106	0
Average	140	114	122	109	118	166	93	40

- indicates that at present the programme is not in operation.

Note: In cases where more than one item is monitored under one point, these are denoted by A,B,C, etc.

State-wise Performance of Points during April '89-Mar '90 (Percentage Achievement of Target)

	ORI	MUM	RAJ	SIK	TN	TRI	UP	WB	A&N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	128	314	106	113	115	173	109	122	102
01B Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	80	19	99	105	119	100	110	94	70
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	102	101	125	100	115	163	103	83	109
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	100	363	101	-	400	175	281	101	-
06 bonded Labour Rehabilitation	100	-	94	-	160	-	574	-	-
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	73	100	81	94	126	48	253	74	100
08A Community Health Centres	-	-	83	-	0	0	94	7	100
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	102	-	51	-	61	0	18	4	100

	ORI	MUM	RAJ	SIK	TN	TRI	UP	WB	A&N	391
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Written Answers
08C Sub Centres	129	100	100	83	0	99	0	0	100	JULY 29, 1992
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	104	128	85	71	108	61	98	77	106	
09A FP Sterilisation	72	116	54	89	90	70	69	70	102	
09B Eq. Sterilisation IUD, CC & Op.	97	131	83	82	107	61	105	71	115	
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	104	104	101	100	97	100	100	99	100	
09D Anganwadies (Cum.)	101	106	102	101	83	90	93	94	101	
11A SC Families Assisted	104	141	93	104	100	77	84	72	-	
11B ST Families Assisted (Families)	105	-	91	101	93	92	97	78	184	
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	151	-	133	-	151	50	283	127	84	Written Answers 392
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	101	-	124	198	107	100	445	34	275	

	ORI	MUM	RAJ	SIK	TN	TRI	UP	WB	A&N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	61	82	67	125	512	110	140	137	121
14D EWS Houses Provided	94	41	97	100	28	104	152	318	.
14E LIG Houses	107	76	90	.	102	100	163	0	220
15 Slum Improvement (Pop)	100	116	129	100	100	100	108	83	100
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	105	105	95	103	119	104	100	138	106
18 Fair Price Shops	88	.	104	100	.	170	.	.	460
19 A Villages Electrified	115	.	179	79	.	109	77	96	.
19B Pumpssets Energised	164	117	185	.	116	140	93	86	.
19C Improved Chullams	105	283	119	84	98	49	91	101	101
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	344	102	125	326	91	61	94	102	26
Average	112	137	103	112	123	93	146	87	131

	CHND	D&N	D&D	DEL	LAK	POND	ALL INDIA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	-	102	69	121	102	137	113
01B Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	9	62	73	59	112	116	94
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	200	100	260	70	92	109	106
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	-	0	-	-	-	23	62
06 Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	-	-	-	-	0	23	106
08A Community Health Centres	-	-	-	-	0	-	60
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	-	0	0	-	-	-	42
08C Sub Centres	-	0	0	-	-	-	62

	CHND	D&N	D&D	DEL	LAK	POND	ALL INDIA	397
1	11	12	13	14	15	16		Written Answers
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	87	103	125	86	91	163	95	
09A FP Sterilisation	65	108	113	88	36	146	75	
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & Op.	60	81	52	82	33	129	95	
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	100	100	100	109	100	100	101	
090 Anganwadies (Cum.)	100	100	73	113	102	92	99	
11A SC Families Assisted	103	-	-	151	-	78	101	
11B ST Families Assisted	-	-	144	-	-	-	115	
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	0	-	-	0	-	100	165	
14B Constructio Assistance (Families)	-	122	86	0	-	75	116	
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	0	591	94	0	0	289	139	

	CHND	D&N	D&D	DEL	LAK	POND	ALL INDIA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16
14D EWS Houses Provided	0	-	20	7	-	100	33
14E Lig Houses	0	-	75	16	-	190	117
15 Slum Improvement (Pop)	0	-	-	298	-	101	124
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	101	104	113	86	117	135	101
18 Fair Price Shops	350	50	0	175	-	480	175
19 A Villages Electrified	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
19B Pumpsets Energised	-	-	-	190	-	-	130
19C Improved Chullams	10	103	10	101	56	88	115
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	100	200	40	94	-	42	106
Average	76	114	77	92	65	128	

- Indicates that at present the programme is not in operation.

Note: Incases where more than one item is monitored under one point, these are denoted by A,B,C, etc.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Performance of Points during April '91 Mar '92 (Percentage Achievement of Target)

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	HP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	168	57	114	119	103	101	194	276	150
01B Jawahar Rozgar	86	68	103	100	76	77	93	107	86
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	129	121	110	122	65	144	104	121	44
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	151	.	238	138	.	21	42	.	.
06 Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	.	.
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vig.)	103	53	68	364	100	68	56	100	48
08A Community Health Centres	0	.	.	100	0	100	0	100	0
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	0	100	0	258	.	.	.	.	2

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	HP	J&K	403
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Written Answers
08C Sub Centres	-	0	0	0	100	100	0	100	0	
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	121	64	81	81	104	104	106	85	63	
09A FP Sterilisation	71	58	29	47	96	93	87	96	33	JULY 29, 1992
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & Op.	65	107	77	63	111	116	105	91	33	
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	98	93	100	95	100	87	105	88	91	
09 Anganwadies (Cum.)	96	98	89	76	22	91	9	97	10	
11A SC Families Assisted	114	-	71	95	109	93	79	120	59	Written Answers
11B ST Families Assisted	143	-	92	98	-	126	-	135	0	404

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	HP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	58	-	106	95	62	119	0	-	12
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	173	28	106	-	50	150	434	104	20
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	74	21	162	123	520	100	91	132	284
14D EWS Houses Provided	83	-	65	88	80	78	307	100	24
14E Lig Houses	0	-	35	54	81	118	473	120	88
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.)	241	-	81	100	32	102	100	102	58
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	101	55	586	54	52	154	85	131	9
18 Fair Price Shops	199	167	85	279	160	-	-	-	62
19 A Villages Electrified	104	79	33	35	-	-	-	-	72

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	HP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19B Pumpsets Energised	127	-	34	55	-	125	102	224	131
19C Improved Chullams	106	99	80	63	101	105	131	114	88
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	110	260	49	64	190	126	98	104	75
Average	105	82	98	105	107	104	125	119	63

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	MIZ	NAGA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
OIA I.R.D.P. (Families)	114	102	133	114	308	73	54	26
OIB Jawahar Rozgar Yjana	83	74	65	99	121	41	424	89
OIC SSI Units (Regd.)	116	109	150	101	109	152	66	0
75A Distribution of Cultus Land	116	40	51	.	.	.	.	.
OG Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	62	.	68	40	.	.	.	.
OW Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	70	188	81	77	65	54	55	17
08A Community Health Centres	0	.	30	0	0	0	.	0
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	100	100	64	1	0	20	.	0
08C Sub Centres	.	0	0	32	0	30	100	0

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	MIZ	NAGA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	96	101	96	112	77	91	77	29
09A FP Sterilisation	78	90	81	96	35	60	129	66
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & Op.	80	83	105	102	82	63	81	23
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	97	100	108	114	95	91	105	91
090 Anganwadies (Cum.)	92	97	99	122	87	83	86	129
11A SC Families Assisted	105	109	81	100	90	.	.	.
11B ST Families Assisted	98	105	90	112	138	.	.	.
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	94	66	95	100	.	.	100	.
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	90	84	114	100	.	81	100	.
14C Indra Awaas Yojana (Houses)	108	567	75	80	120	0	559	0

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	MIZ	NAGA
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14D EWS Houses Provided	90	106	74	96	0	0	.	.
14E LIG Houses	174	149	177	96	0	0	100	.
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.)	133	70	117	101	0	100	100	.
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	82	98	114	111	168	14	114	0
18 Fair Price Shops	143	.	113	.	.	.	112	0
19 A Villages Electrified	.	.	153	.	112	67	100	.
19B Pumpssets Energised	554	123	134	166	.	.	.	.
19C Improved Chullans	109	137	100	104	100	0	100	0
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	90	89	72	117	100	52	120	0
Average	114	113	94	92	82	51	134	28

- Indicates that at present the programme is not in operation.

Note: In cases where more than one item is monitored under one point, these are denoted by A,B,C, etc.

State-wise Performance of Points during April '90 Mar '91 (Percentage Achievement of Target)

	ORI	PUM	RAJ	SIK	TN	TRI	UP	WB	A&N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	127	247	121	114	116	258	108	116	98
01B Jawahar Rozgar	103	69	129	79	110	106	94	75	54
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	107	101	115	107	116	114	109	79	103
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	165	.	113	.	155	.	249	122	.
06 Bonded Labor Rehabilitation	65	.	104	.	100	.	124	.	.
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	8	96	120	121	56	51	72	54	100
08A Community Health Centres	0	0	150	0	0	0	133	13	.
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	100	0	110	200	40	0	317	36	100
08C Sub Centres	0	0	0	100	0	31	0	0	0

	ORI	PUM	RAJ	SIK	TN	TRI	UP	WB	A&N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	94	119	91	69	105	58	97	85	9
09A FP Sterilisation	65	77	66	90	90	70	56	62	95
09B Eq. Sterilisation IUD, CC & Op.	89	114	128	114	78	117	103	62	115
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	192	106	96	100	92	88	91	95	100
09D Anganwadies (Cum.)	82	109	102	105	77	72	79	88	10
11A SC Families Assisted	101	113	103	112	113	85	99	51	.
11B ST Families Assisted (Families)	108	.	95	259	92	61	126	52	103
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	100	.	123	.	186	25	193	500	43
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	96	.	95	0	136	52	158	11	0

	ORI	PUM	RAJ	SIK	TN	TRI	UP	WB	A&N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	94	100	107	185	375	93	134	38	369
14D EWS Houses Provided	103	0	90	0	176	121	117	44	20
14E LIG Houses	79	39	104	-	116	171	110	0	141
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.)	151	100	101	100	119	100	118	166	96
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	97	109	94	228	107	181	100	185	129
18 Fair Price Shops	412	-	110	-	-	130	-	-	325
19 A Villages Electrified	191	-	145	124	-	50	94	101	-
19B Pumpsets Energised	191	312	234	-	182	53	111	110	-
19C Improved Chullams	154	150	121	111	110	54	97	125	60
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	128	106	117	117	104	113	105	80	0
Average	111	98	110	111	114	87	122	90	102

	CHND	D&N	D&D	DEL	LAK	POND	ALL INDIA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	-	100	97	101	9	167	121
01B Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	13	82	63	20	85	83	91
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	203	54	93	83	100	102	114
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	-	9	-	-	-	1	113
06 Bonded Labor Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	-	-	-	-	0	107	79
08A Community Health Centres	-	0	-	-	0	0	27
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	-	-	0	-	-	0	122
08C Sub Centres	-	0	-	-	0	0	10
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	81	114	157	88	111	143	96

	CHND	D&N	D&D	DEL	LAK	POND	ALL INDIA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16
09A FP Sterilisation	72	71	160	83	31	140	71
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & Op.	41	75	55	60	40	96	88
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	100	100	100	104	100	100	97
090 Anganwadies (Cum.)	100	100	73	107	102	97	93
11A SC Families Assisted	100	-	-	65	-	116	93
11B ST Families Assisted	-	-	160	-	-	-	100
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	0	-	-	0	-	100	165
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	0	-	-	8	-	105	134
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	-	124	0	0	-	100	129
14D EWS Houses Provided	0	87	13	0	0	129	121

	CHND	D&N	D&D	DEL	LAK	POND	ALL INDIA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16
14E LIG Houses	0	-	-	100	-	-	106
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.)	0	-	-	10598	-	-	118
16A Tre Plantation on Private Lands	0	-	-	172	-	100	125
18 Fair Price Shops	136	149	122	90	220	137	105
19 A Villages Electrified	120	100	50	47	-	183	129
19B Pumpsets Energised	-	-	-	23	-	84	164
19C Improved Chullams	0	100	6	71	5	76	106
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	20	100	60	95	-	50	106
Average	58	80	76	601	57	92	

- Indicates that at present the program is not in operation.

Note: In cases where more than one item is monitored under one point, these are denoted by A,B,C etc.

STATEMENT - III

State-wise Performance of Points during April '91 Mar '92 (Percentage Achievement of Target)

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	HP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OIA I.R.D.P. (Families)	144	71	101	98	89	103	152	202	129
OIB Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	101	29	106	87	87	100	113	115	78
OIC SSI Units (Regd.)	171	121	116	69	75	169	97	131	89
O5A Distribution of Surplus Land	393	-	79	139	-	19	154	0	-
O6 Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	41	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
O7A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	102	76	89	23	88	101	96	103	50
O8A Community Health Centres	-	100	90	-	0	-	0	0	0
O8B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	-	100	74	-	50	-	-	40	0

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Written Answers

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	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	HP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	111	54	69	41	111	100	105	93	55
09A FP Sterilisation	80	66	26	30	103	93	97	109	18
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & Op.	69	74	59	20	117	86	94	93	53
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	105	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	10
09D Anganwadies (Cum.)	97	80	97	79	92	83	91	97	85
II A SC Families Assisted	95	-	80	59	38	93	69	65	34
11B ST Families Assisted	159	-	138	106	-	129	-	99	57
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	106	-	153	119	26	133	40	0	5
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	364	92	153	-	22	126	100	154	5
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	137	54	134	126	520	106	98	104	202

	AP	ARP	AS	BI	GOA	GUJ	HRY	HP	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14D EWS Houses Provided	100	.	37	4	48	162	92	100	21
14E LIG Houses	93	.	4	0	100	145	100	100	26
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.)	228			91	167	233	100	100	26
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	111	79	413	120	45	157	90	32	17
16B Are Covered-public & Forest Lands	189	6	49	93	122	87	70	40	94
18 Fair Price Shops	992	290	108	263	80	80	.	.	36
19 A Villages Electrified	.	86	50	148	.	.	.	.	170
19B Pumpssets Energised	222	.	.	136	.	235	348	443	362
19C Improved Chullans	123	137	73	114	110	104	90	109	41
19D Bio-Gas Plants (States)	138	100	82	104	102	117	98	100	47
Average	179	90	99	94	103	114	105	100	74

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	MIZ	NAGA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
01A I.R.D.P. (Families)	105	99	113	100	317	73	45	67
01B Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	91	103	91	94	52	139	176	0
01C SSI Units (Regd.)	125	89	162	106	94	134	56	0
05A Distribution of Surplus Land	80	15	36	68	-	-	-	-
06 Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	12	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
07A Drinking Water Problem Solved (Vlg.)	102	105	107	101	101	25	101	0
08A Community Health Centres	190	0	0	-	200	75	0	0
08B Primary Health Centres (PHC)	100	0	3	-	200	50	0	0
08D Immun. of Children (Dpi. Polio & BCG)	93	101	85	116	76	63	87	20
09A FP Sterilisation	87	101	84	102	52	50	143	37

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	MIZ	NAGA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
09B Eq. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & Op.	87	93	84	99	51	194	90	16
09C ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	101	01	100	100	100	100	100	100
090 Anganwadies (Cum.)	85	95	92	100	73	82	80	58
II A SC Families Assisted	94	79	80	112	92	.	.	.
11B ST Families Assisted	98	105	90	112	138	.	.	.
14A House Sites Allotted (Families)	94	66	95	100	.	.	100	.
14B Construction Assistance (Families)	108	76	84	125	78	.	.	.
14C Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	1001	63	125	100	.	.	178	.
14D EWS Houses Provided	72	47	183	100	.	23	100	.
14E LIG Houses		110	880	221	124	232	0	113
						0		0

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WINTER ANSWERS

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	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	MIZ	NAGA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15 Slum Improvement (Pop.) 110		44	90	107	0	133	100	.
16A Tree Plantation on Private Lands	123	52	142	194	0	131	102	.
16 B Area Coverd - Public & Forest Lands	107	0	120	134	0	100	200	.
18 Fair Price Shops	108	52	102	90	52	50	222	0
19 A Villages Electrified	69	0	109	121	61	106	104	0
19B Pumpsets Energised	432	.	77	.	.	.	222	.
19C Improved Chullans	.	.	159	.	111	37	100	.
19D Bio-Gas Plants	140	71	118	118	87	100	105	0

	KAR	KER	MP	MAN	MANI	MEGH	MIZ	NAGA
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(States)								
Average	166	113	107	113	97	80	111	22

-Indicates that at present the programme is not in operation.

Note : In cases where more than one item is monitored under one point, these are denoted by A,B,C etc.

**Land Army for Bringing Waste
Land Under Productivity**

3289. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a land army to bring waste land under productivity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up 'Vaniki Vahinis', during the Eighth Plan, for promoting the 'greening' efforts for ecological restoration and to motivate people for wasteland development as well as provide employment to rural youth, ex-servicemen, etc. As the Eighth Plan is under finalization, details of the scheme cannot be furnished at this stage.

Setting up of Central Projects

3290. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

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

(a) whether a number of Central projects proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and year-wise and the estimated cost of each project; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Funds for Rural Development to
U.P.**

3291. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh for rural development programmes during 1992-93, programme-wise;

(b) the amount allocated under this head during 1991-92;

(c) the total number of rural unemployed youths in U.P. the number of SC/STs. Out of them, and the number of persons likely to be given employment during 1992-93 thereof;

(d) whether role of Banks in the matter of I.R.D.P. grants has been reviewed; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The total amount allocated to State of U.P. for various centrally sponsored programmes of rural development during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Major Programmes	Total Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	
		(1991-92)	(1992-93)
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	13,857.12	13,062.00
2.	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	774.78*	320.00*
3.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (TRY)	40,974.62*	39,865.39*
4.	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAR)	1,366.00	1,366.00
5.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	8,303.00	5,505.00

* Indicates Central share only.

(c) Based on 43rd Round of survey of NSS held during July 1987-June 1988, the number of persons unemployed in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, according to usual status were 5.69 lakhs. Estimates of unemployed rural youth and figures of SC/ST among them are not available. Under IRDP in 1992-93, 3.7 lakh families are proposed to be assisted in Uttar Pradesh, of which at least 50% are targeted to be from SCs/STs. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), the target of mandays of employment generation for Ut-

tar Pradesh in 1992-93 is 1613.57 lakhs, of which about 55% are likely to be for SCs/STs.

(d) & (e). In IRDP Government subsidy is combined with bank credit to provide productive assets to the beneficiaries. The role of banks in IRDP is reviewed from time to time and necessary action is taken by the banks wherever required. The credit provided by banks under IRDP in Uttar Pradesh during the last four years is given below:

Year	Subsidy disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	Bank credit disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1988-89	12784.06	25414.04
1989-90	12533.20	28849.89
1990-91	14517.90	31133.33
1991-92	14150.60	29830.32

[English]

Development of Infrastructure Facilities

3292. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are laying any emphasis for the development of infrastructure facilities for industrial growth; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) With a view to promoting industrialisation by creation of adequate infrastructural facilities, the Government in June, 1988 announced a scheme under which 70 growth centres would be set up throughout the country. They would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, telecommunication, water and banking to attract industries to these areas.

(b) Project reports of 28 Growth Centres received from various States have been approved so far and Central assistance of Rs.44 crores has been released in respect of approved projects.

[Translation]

Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Scheme at District Level

3293. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Financial Express dated June 16, 1992 under the caption 'Rural

development' to be district oriented;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to ensure active participation of the State Government in the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to achieve integration of poverty alleviation programmes, area development programmes and sectoral schemes by preparation and implementation of district plans, in selected districts in each State. A beginning is envisaged to be made in districts in which Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is at present being implemented.

(c) and (d). District plans, as mentioned above, will have to be implemented with the active participation of State Governments concerned. The responsibility of planning and implementation of the district plans would vest in the Zilla Parishad or District Rural Development Agency.

[English]

Scheme to give Emphasis on Education and Social Security

3295. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to help States which give emphasis on education and social security; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, only in respect of education. Keeping in view the suggestions made by the Chief Ministers, the National Development Council in its meeting held in December, 1991, approved the formula for distribution of Central assistance for the State Plans which, *'inter alia'*, gives emphasis on 'performance', carrying weight of 7.5 percent, including certain programmes of national priorities. These include elimination of illiteracy. Over and above, the allocation of Central assistance for funding the State plans, special Central assistance is also given for the following programmes:

1. Hill Areas;
2. Tribal Sub-Plan;
3. North Eastern Council;
4. Border Area Development programme; and
5. Other Special Area Programme.

There is a Border Area Development Programme for the educational development in the border areas. Under this programme emphasis is laid on overall human resources development. The efforts under this programme are to supplement the States educational development programmes.

**Small/Medium/Large Units in
Andhra Pradesh**

3296. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small, medium

and large scale industries in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) the number of sick units among each of these three categories separately and the reasons for their sickness;

(c) the number of units closed down during the last three years under each category;

(d) the names of public sector undertakings functioning in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the details of the industries set up with foreign collaborations during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 383 non-small scale industrial units in the State of Andhra Pradesh are on the roll of the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD). Under the scheme of registration administered by the office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, 85,470 small scale units were registered with the Directorate of Industries, Andhra Pradesh by the end of December, 1990.

(b) and (c). According to Reserve Bank of India, 29,977 industrial units in small scale and 128 industrial units in non-small scale sector were sick in the State of Andhra Pradesh at the end of September, 1990.

The main reasons for sickness in Andhra Pradesh as reported by banks are:

(i) Deficiency in production, administrative and Financial Management;

(ii) Power shortage;

(iii) Fall in domestic/export demand;

(iv) Non-availability of raw material; and

(v) Defective planning - technical non-viability.

64 sick/weak units in the non-small scale sector were reported closed as at the end of September, 1990 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Similar information with respect to small scale units is not centrally maintained.

(d) The names of the Central Public Sector Undertakings, having their registered offices in the State of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the Statement.

(e) Approvals for foreign collaboration generally do not indicate location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly, details of industrial projects set up with foreign collaboration specific to a location are not centrally maintained. However, the total number of approvals accorded for foreign collaboration during 1991-92 was 1222.

STATEMENT

Names of Central Public Sector Undertaking having registered offices in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

1. M/s. Bharat Dynamics Limited.
2. M/s. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Limited.
3. M/s. CMC Limited.
4. M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Limited.
5. M/s. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited.
6. M/s. HMT Bearing Limited.
7. M/s. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited.
8. M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

9. M/s. Praga Tools Limited.

10. M/s. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited.

11. M/s. Southern Pesticides Limited.

12. M/s. Sponge Iron India Limited.

Public Grievance Directorate

3297. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose a public grievances Directorate under the Cabinet Secretariat to look into the public complaints; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Public Grievances under the Cabinet Secretariat has been functioning with effect from 1.4.1988. It deals with grievances of the public relating to areas under its jurisdiction, that is, Banking, Civil Aviation, Insurance, Posts, Railways, Surface Transport, Telecommunications and Urban Development.

Assistance to Drought Affected States

3298. SHRI CHITAN P. S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance to drought affected States like Uttar Pradesh has been adjusted against its annual plan allocation for 1992-93;

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

(c) to what extent this adjustment has affected the development plans of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 215.86 crores has been adjusted against Advance Plan assistance given to the States for drought relief against the Central assistance during 1992-93 for the plans of the States. The break-up of Rs. 215.86 crores (including Rs. 25.07 crores in the case of Uttar Pradesh) is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) The adjustment is not likely to have any significant impact on the development programmes of the State Keeping in view its total plan size of Rs. 3853 crores for 1992-93.

STATEMENT

Adjustment of Advance plan assistance given to State for drought relief against the central assistance.

States	(Rs. crores) 1992-93
Andhra Pradesh	22.36
Assam	1.05
Gujarat	29.15
Haryana	6.72
Himachal Pradesh	2.56
Jammu & Kashmir	2.38
Karnataka	13.25

Kerala	4.87
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Madhya Pradesh	30.17
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Maharashtra	30.71
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Manipur	0.16
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Meghalaya	0.04
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Nagaland	0.60
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Orissa	6.11
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Punjab	2.92
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Rajasthan	20.81
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Tamil Nadu	16.93
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Uttar Pradesh	25.07
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Total	215.86
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[Translation]

Protection Policy for Industries

3299. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any protection policy for some industrial units;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial units benefited under the said policy;

(c) the details of the industrial units which have been benefited under the said policy but are not fulfilling the required conditions in this regard; and

(d) the action taken against such industrial units by the Government?

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

AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 provides protection to small scale industries against any encroachment by medium and large scale units in respect of 836 items which have been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. Details of these items are given in Schedule III of the Gazette Notification No.SO 447(E) dated 25th July, 1991. Violation of the policy of the reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector is an offence punishable under the I (D&R) Act.

[English]

Simplification of Legislation for Construction Workers

3300. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Builder Federation has submitted any proposal to simplify the legislation for construction workers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers Union on 17/12/90 had forwarded to the Government a Resolution passed in a Seminar on "Construction Labour in India Today" organised on 3/11/90. The said Resolution, however, contained no proposals to simplify the legislation for construction workers.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Foreign Contracts by I.P.C.L

3301. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the PRIME

MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Badodara Unit of I.P.C.L. has entered into an agreement with a foreign company for production of engineering plastic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main terms and conditions of the agreement;

(c) whether the foreign exchange is likely to be carried therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). IPCL has entered into an agreement with GE plastic BV Netherlands for setting up a joint venture project for manufacture of advanced engineering plastics. Phase-I of the project at Baroda includes a plant for manufacture of 15,000 TPA of Alloys, Blends and Compounds of engineering plastics. The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs.125.62 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs.44.78 cores.

2. The terms and conditions of the agreement *inter-alia* provide that -

-IPCL and GE Plastics B.V. Netherlands would form and participate in the joint venture company on a 50:50 equity participation basis.

-The joint venture company will finance its import of capital goods and know-how through foreign equity, foreign loans, commercial borrowings for which debt services liability should be met out of export earnings by the company.

-Raw material like base resins will be given to the joint venture company by GE Plastics B.V. Netherlands at preferred price.

-The foreign exchange cost of import of

raw-materials and components should be covered by the joint venture company to the extent of 30% by earnings from exports to assigned territories.

3. Out of the total project cost of Rs. 125.62 crores, the equity portion of Rs. 50.24 crores will be met by contribution of Rs. 25.12 crores in rupees by IPCL and the matching amount in foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 25.12 crores by GE Plastics, B.V. Netherlands.

[English]

Payment of Pension to Retired Employees

3302. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITATLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the pensionary benefits have been paid to all those Government persons who have retired between the period from April 1991 to June 30, 1992;

(b) whether the retired persons were paid these benefits on the date of their retirement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC, GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The system of sanction of pension operates on a decentralised basis. According to the instructions, Heads of Departments/Offices are accountable for strict compliance of the Government Orders for ensuring authorisation of pension and gratuity, provisional or final, by the date of superannuation.

Twelve complaints regarding non-sanction of pension by the date of retirement were received in respect of Central Government pensioners retired during 1.4.91 to 30.6.92 including one Officer from Union Territory Administration of Delhi and one teacher from one aided school under the Delhi Admini-

stration. Three of these complaints have since been settled. In the remaining cases, the concerned authorities have been suitably advised to expedite sanction of pension.

Ocean Development study and Research Institute

3303. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ocean development study and Research Institutes State-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan to start, modernise and expand the Institutes in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to study Andaman Sea, Bay of Bengal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A Statewise list of research institutes which, directly or indirectly, are concerned with R&D in ocean sector is given the statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The existing facilities in various national research laboratories institutions are utilised for implementing R&D programmes.

(e) and (f). The Department of Ocean Development has established a field centre, viz. Andaman & Nicobar Centre for Ocean Development (ANCOD) at Port Blair, to carry out studies on:

(i) Chemistry of sea water of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(ii) R&D-cum-Demonstration on brackishwater prawn culture by extensive and semi-intensive methods; and

(iii) Collection of tidal data for assessing sea level rise.

Oceanographic studies in the Bay of

Bengal are also being carried out by deploying Research Vessels: Sagar Sampada and Sagar Kanya. These include (a) survey and stock assessment of living resources in Bay of Bengal and in Andaman Sea, particularly beyond 50 metres depth, (b) ocean circulation pattern, pollution monitoring, primary productivity, etc.

Under the Bay of Bengal Fan programme it is proposed to study the geological aspects of the Bay of Bengal.

STATEMENT

Statewise Research Institutes Dealing with Ocean Development Aspects

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>
Andhra Pradesh	National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad
	National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad
	Regional Centre, National Institute of Oceanography, Visakhapatnam
	Regional Centre, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Visakhapatnam
	Regional Centre, Fishery Survey of India, Visakhapatnam
	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
	Naval Science & Technology Laboratory, Visakhapatnam
	Marine and Communication Electronics (India) Ltd., Visakhapatnam
Bihar	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur
Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
Goa	National Institute of Oceanography

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>
	Research Centre, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
	Regional Centre, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology
Gujarat	Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar
	Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad
	Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad
	Regional Centre, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Veraval
	Regional Centre, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Varaval
	Gujarat Fisheries Aquatic Sciences Research Institute, Port Okha
Karnataka	Regional Engineering College, Surathkal
	College of Fisheries, Mangalore
	Regional Centre, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Karwar
	Regional Centre, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mangalore
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
	Centre for Mathematical Modelling & Computer Simulations, Bangalore
Kerala	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin
	The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin
	Regional Centre, National Institute of Oceanography, Cochin
	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin
	Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering and Training, Cochin

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>
	Naval Physical Oceanographic Laboratory, Cochin
	Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin
	Cochin University, Cochin
	Centre for Earth Science Study, Trivandrum
	Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum
	University of Kerala, Trivandrum
	Kerala Engineering Research Institute, Peechi
Maharashtra	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
	Bombay University, Bombay
	Regional Centre, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Bombay
	Taraporewala Marine Biological Research Station, Bombay
	Fishery Survey of India, Bombay
	National Chemical & Metallurgical Laboratory, Bombay
	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay
	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay
	Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Pune
	Central Water Power & Research Station, Pune
	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur
	Konkan Agricultural University, Ratnagiri
	Marathwada University, Aurangabad
Orissa	Regional Centre, Central Institute of Fisheries technology, Sambalpur District

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>
	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar
	Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre, Bhubaneswar
Pondicherry	Pondicherry University
Rajasthan	Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur
Tamil Nadu	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
	Anna University, Madras
	University of Madras, Madras
	Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture, Madras
	Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras
	Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Madras
	Regional Centre, Central Marine Fisheries research Institute, Mandapam
	Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
	Units of Central Electrochemical Research Institute at Tuticorin and Madras
	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai
	Annamalai University, Chidambaram
	Regional Centre, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Tuticorin
Uttar Pradesh	Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun
	Naval Hydrographic Office, Dehradun
	Survey of India, Dehradun
	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
	Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>
West Bengal	Jadavpur University, Calcutta
	Calcutta University, Calcutta
	Geological Survey of India, Calcutta
	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore

[*Translation*]

Development of Indian Languages

3304. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have prepared any scheme regarding development of technology in Indian languages;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the language in which development of technology has taken place speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics has initiated a project "Technology Development for Indian Languages" (TDIL) in 1990-91.

(b) 30 projects have been so far sanctioned under TIDL in the following areas:-

(i) Corpus Development & Machine Translation System.

(ii) Computer Assisted Learning Teaching (CALT) & Learning System.

(iii) Natural Language Processing - Teachers Training Programme (NLP - TTP).

(iv) Human Machine Interface System (HUMIS).

(c) The technologies being developed are applicable across all the 15 Indian Languages mentioned in the Constitution of India.

[*English*]

Under-weightment in Wagons

3305. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI BALLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about under-weightment in coal wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received about short receipt of coal in railways wagons. Movement of rail borne coal is arranged by Coal Companies on ex-colliery "FOR" basis and Railway Receipts are issued as per the weight recorded at the colliery end. All efforts are being made to ensure proper weighment of coal through better maintenance of existing weighbridges, and installation of new weighbridges. Consumers can also post their representatives to inspect loading and weighment of coal at loading/weighment points.

Carry Forward Scheme in P.D.S.

3306. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposal to allow carry forward scheme under Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No Sir, not as a normal policy.

(b) Does not arise.

Captive Power Plants

3307. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made

any assessment of power generated by each colliery;

(b) whether each of the coal companies have been advised to set up their captive power plants;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by each Coal Company thereon; and

(d) if not, the mode of meeting the power requirement of the coalmines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Coal India Limited (CIL) have set up a number of diesel based generating sets at various locations in the coal mines. In addition, three coal based captive power stations of 20 MW capacity each have been sanctioned by Government for three locations, one each in ECL, BCCL and CCL.

The Captive Power Stations have been set up to meet the emergency power requirement of deep underground mines for ensuring safety and for maintaining winding, ventilation and pumping services. Since the washery operations are also sensitive to power interruptions, coking coal washeries are also supplied power from these captive stations.

Due to the fact that the requirements of power of coal mines is increasing, and supply position from grid continues to be unsatisfactory, CIL is planning to set up more coal based captive power stations at different locations. The size of these stations would depend upon the power demand of underground mines and coking coal washeries, extent of areas to be served, and the capacity of the transmission system.

Festival of Germany in India

3308. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received any proposal from Germany regarding organisation of Festival of Germany in India during 1993.

(b) if so, the centres of cities selected for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government had approved arrangements for the festival; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). It has been agreed in principle that the Govt. of Germany would organise a Festival of Germany in India in 1993-94. Details of the Festival are yet to be finalised.

Koodankulam Atomic Power Project

3309. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Atomic Power Plant at Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether erstwhile U.S.S.R. have come forward to complete this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have any Plan to take up this project with the collaboration of any other University or independently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) for cooperation in the construction and operation of 2 x 1000 MWe Soviet VVERs in India was signed on November 20, 1988. While satisfactory progress was being made to implement.

(c) the IGA, the sudden and unexpected political developments in the erstwhile Soviet Union over the last two years have introduced a large element of uncertainty. Renewed responsibilities need to be reaffirmed and assessed afresh in view of the changed circumstances which involve negotiations with Russian Federation.

(d) The question of taking alternative steps in implementation of the proposed project does not arise at this stage.

(e) Does not arise.

Authorised dealers of Maruti in Punjab

3310. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the authorised dealers of Maruti in Punjab alongwith date of appointment and their commercial territory;

(b) whether complaints have been received against any of the authorised dealers of Maruti in Punjab against their behaviour, dealings and for committing irregularities and violating the terms of appointment, during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details of such dealers and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND DEPART-
MENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI

P.K THUNGON): (a) The details of author-
ised dealers of Maruti in Punjab are as
follows:

<i>Name of dealers</i>	<i>Date of Apptt.</i>	<i>Commercial Territory</i>
1. Saini Motors Swani Motors	August '86 June '85	Ludhiana, Faridkot, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Amritsar, Ferozpur Jaland- har, Kapurthala, Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur.
2. Hira Automobiles	August '89	Patiala
3. PASCO Automobiles Modern Automobiles	April '83	UT of Chandigarh & Rupnagar (Punjab, alongwith Ambala, Kurukshetra Karnal Jind Hissar, Hissar (all in Haryana) and entire State of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Some complaints have been
received by MUL against authorised dealers
in Punjab, but these are not exceptional
when compared with such complaints against
dealers in other parts of the country. The
complaints are dealt with as per the rules
and regulations of the company.

[Translation]

Losses in Sindri Unit of FCI

3312. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware
of the fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of
India, Sindri has been running in heavy
losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last
three years; year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have taken
any remedial steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

Cess on Cement

3311. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have de-
cided to levy a cess on cement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the levy is
proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI
KRISHNA SAHNI): (a) No, Sir.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-
IZERS: (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The losses incurred by the Sindri unit during the last three years were as under:-

Year	Loss (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	29.75
1990-91	40.91
1991-92 (Prov.)	43.32

(c) & (e). The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) is carrying out revamping of their Sindri plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.23 crores and so far the company has spent Rs. 3.3 crores on the scheme. However, further work is held up for want of funds.

FCI have submitted detailed proposals regarding rehabilitation/revamp of their various units including Sindri, and also for financial restructuring. The final out-come of these proposals would, however, depend on their financial and technical viability, allocation of funds through budgetary sources as also deliberations of the Tripartite Committee on Chemical Industry. The company has also referred their case to BIFR. The company is also being paid its subsidy dues regularly.

[English]

All-GED Dereservations In F.C.I.

3313. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) Limited had de-reserved the reserved posts in spite of the ban on dereservation; and

(b) if so, the category/cadre-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DRO CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). There is ban on dereservations applicable w.e.f. 1st April 1989 in respect of posts to be filled by Direct Recruitment. No reserved post to be filled by Direct Recruitment has been dereserved in FCI w.e.f. that date.

US-Russia Agreement on cuts in strategic Arms

3314. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent agreement signed between the US and Russia on huge cuts in strategic arms;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the Government's perception on the prospects of world peace and disarmament in the light of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Government believes that such an agreement is an important and encouraging step. But even after the envisaged reduction, both sides would continue to retain huge nuclear arsenals. The agreement does not, of course cover the arsenals of other nuclear weapon powers. Government believes that unilateral or bilaterally negotiated arms reduction agreements are not a substitute for multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations which must be linked to the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a time bound framework.

STATEMENT

During the Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to the United States, a memorandum of agreement was signed with the US President George Bush on June 17, 1992. The salient features of the agreement are:

Upon entry into force of the START Treaty following the completion of the ratification process in the USA and Russia Federation, within a 7 year period, the United States of America and the Russian Federation will reduce their strategic forces to no more than:

(i) Overall number of warheads for each between 3800 and 2450;

(ii) 1200 MIRVed ICBM warheads;

(iii) 650 heavy ICBM warheads;

(iv) 2160 SLBM warheads.

By the year 2003 (or by the end of the year 2000 if the United States can contribute to the financing of the destruction or elimination of strategic offensive arms in Russia), they will:

(i) reduce the overall total to no more than a number of warheads for each between 3000 and 3500;

(ii) eliminate all MIRVed ICMBs;

(iii) reduce SLBM warheads to between no more than 1700 to 1750.

At the same meeting, both countries also agreed that both countries should work together with allies and other interested parties in developing a concept for a Global Protection System (GPS) as part of an overall strategy regarding the proliferation of

ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction.

Difference in the price of coal.

3315. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal produced in different coalfields is sold at different prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to sell the same grade of coal at a uniform rate throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA):

(a) and (b). In general, pit-head prices charged by Coal India Limited (CIL) are the same for same grade of coal irrespective of the mine-area/company where coal is produced. However, for superior grade non coking coal (Grades A to D) produced in specified collieries of Raniganj and Korea-Rowla coalfields, a ten percent premium price is being charged. For ungraded coal produced in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh, a separate price has been notified. In case of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) pit-head prices, although different from the prices charged by Coal India Limited, are the same for same grade of coal produced in any mine/area of the company.

The landed price of coal to the consumer differs due to transportation charges and different rates of taxes levied in different States.

(c) Selling of same grade of coal at a uniform price throughout the country may also not be possible due to differences in

cost of production, rates of taxes and cost of transportation.

There is at present no proposal to introduce a Freight Equalisation scheme for coal for the following reasons:-

(i) Coal is a low value, high bulk commodity and therefore, freight is a major element in its delivered cost.

(ii) Coal is produced in a large number of locations and in many grades. Freight equalisation for many production centres and for varying grades would pose innumerable difficulties.

(iii) Freight equalisation for coal would transfer the financial burden to consumers near the coalfields and may also interfere with optimal location according to economic principles for location of user industries leading to avoidable wastages.

Golden Handshake Scheme

3216. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced Golden handshake scheme in the public sector units;

(b) if so, the reaction of the employees of the various public sector units, Trade Unions and the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether the Government propose to revise its decision; and

(d) if so, the details of the revised proposal likely to be made with regard to the Golden Handshake scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Govt. of India had notified in October, 1988, parameters

on the basis of which Voluntary Retirement Scheme could be adopted by the management of individual PSEs. Since the scheme offers attractive ex-gratia payments to employees seeking voluntary separation/retirement, it has been accepted by PSEs. Any discussion on the adoption or otherwise of the scheme has to take place between the employees unions and the management. Since the scheme has been prepared only for the Central PSEs, the information with regard to the reaction of the State Govt. is not available.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Govt. to revise the scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Food Scandal in Nagaland

3317. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "Rs.12 crores food scandal rocks Nagaland" appearing in the 'Business Standard', Calcutta dated June, 3, 1992;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any enquiry had been ordered into this scandal;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the private contractors involved; and

(f) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected.

[Translation]

Production of Urea by KRIBHCO

3318. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Urea produced by the Hajira-plant of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the target fixed in regard to production of Urea by KRIBHCO for 1992-93; and

(c) the name of plant which has produced record quantity of Urea in the country during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The total quantities of urea produced by Hajira Plant are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (MT)</i>
1990-91	17,17,730
1991-92	17,00,242

(b) The target fixed for 1992-93 is 16.00 lakh tonnes of Urea.

(c) In absolute terms, the highest quantity of urea was produced by Hajira plant of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. during 1991-92. However, in terms of percentage capacity utilization, the record was held by Goa based plant of M/s. Zuari Chemicals Ltd. by achieving 128 percent capacity utilisation.

[English]

Research Projects

3319. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay on research projects in Science and technology funded by the Government during 1991-92;

(b) the names of research institutions engaged in these research projects during 1991-92;

(c) the total number of such research projects as on April 1, 1991 and April 1, 1992; and

(d) the broad areas of scientific and technological research identified for financial support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMAR MANIGALAM): (a) The total estimated outlay on Extramural Research and Development Projects funded by major Science & Technology departments/Agencies during 1991-92 was of the order of Rs.130 crores.

(b) The list giving names of research institutions which were provided funds by major Science & Technology Departments/Agencies for research during 1990-91 is given in statement. The statement I. The information for the year 1991-92 would be largely the same.

(c) The total leveraged number of Research & Development projects sanctioned during a year by major Science & Technology Departments/Agencies is about 1100 with a duration of generally three years.

(d) The broad scientific and technological research areas identified for funding are Agricultural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Medical Sciences and Physical Sciences.

STATEMENT*Institutions which were provided funds for Research*

A.V.C. College, Mannampandal

Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore

Agricultural Sciences University, Bangalore

Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar

Aircraft Maintenance Training Centre, Hindon

Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

Allahabad University, Allahabad

Amala Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Trichur

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad

Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Anna University, Madras

Annamalai University, Parangipettai

Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram

Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chalisgaon

Assam Agricultural university, Jorhat

Automotive Research Association of India, Pune

Avinashilingam Ins, for Home Science & Higher Edn. for Women, Coimbatore

B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore

BNS Bandodkar College of Science, Bombay

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore

Bangalore University, Bangalore

Bareilly College, Bareilly

Barkatullah University, Bhopal

Bengal Engineering College, Howrah

Berhampur University, Berhampur

Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore

Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, Bangalore

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bangalore, Bangalore

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, Bhopal

Bharathiar University, Coimbatore

Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation, Pune

Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany,
Lucknow

Birla Institute of Scientific Research,
Nainital

Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi

Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi

Bombay University, Bombay

Bose Institute, Calcutta

Burdwan University, Burdwan

CSIR Centre for Chemicals, Delhi

CTRI Research Station, Hunsur

Calcutta University, Calcutta

Calicut University, Calicut

Cancer Research Institute, Bombay

Central College, Bangalore

Central Drug Research Institute,
Lucknow

Central Electro Chemical Research
Institute, Tuticorin

Central Food Technological Research
Institute, Mysore

Central Glass and Ceramic Research
Institute, Calcutta

Central Himalayan Environmental As-
sociation, Nainital

Central Institute for Cotton Research,
Nanpur

Central Institute of Agricultural Engi-
neering, Bhopal

Central Leather Research Institute,
Adayar

Central Leprosy Teaching and Research
Institute, Chengalpattu

Central Machine Tool Institute, Banga-
lore

Central Plantation Crops Research
Institute, Kasargod

Central pollution Control Board, Cal-
cutta

Central Rice Research Institute, Cut-
tack

Central Road Research Institute, New
Delhi

Central Salt and Marine Chemicals
Research Institute, Bhavnagar

Central Scientific Instruments Organi-
sation, Chandigarh

Central Tobacco Research Institute,
Rajahmundry

Centre for Biochemicals, Delhi Univer-
sity

Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biol-
ogy, Hyderabad

Centre for Earth Science Studies,
Thiruvananthapuram

Centre for Indian Middle Atmosphere
Programme, Lucknow

Centre for Regional Eco. & Science Stu.
in Dev. Alternative, Calcutta

**Centre for Research Planning & Action,
New Delhi**

**Centre for Water Resources Develop-
ment and Management, Calicut**

**Chemphe College of Arts and Science,
Panaji**

Christ Church College, Kanpur

Christian College, Madras

Christian Medical College, Vellore

Cochin University, Cochin

**Coimbatore Institute of Technology,
Coimbatore**

College of Engineering, Madras

College of Fisheries, Mangalore

College of Pharmacy, Bombay

**Council of Science & Technology,
Lucknow**

Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra

**Defence Scientific Information & Docu-
mentation Centre, Delhi**

Delhi University, Delhi

Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

Directorate of Pulses Research Kanpur

**Dr. A.L. Mudaliar P.G. Institute of Basic
Medical Sciences, Madras**

Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur

Dr. Y.S. Parmar University, Solan

Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Hort. &

Forestry Res. Station, Kullu

Drought Monitoring Cell, Bangalore

Dungar College, Bikaner

E.M.E. School, Baroda

Ecological Society, Pune

**Electronics Research & Development
Centre, Thiruvananthapuram**

Engineering College, Kota

Forest Research Institute, Dehradun

**Foundation for Medical Research,
Bombay**

**G.B. Pant Himalayan Environment
Development Institute, Almora**

**G.B. Pant University of Agriculture &
Technology, Pantnagar**

Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal

Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati

Gauhati University, Gauhati

**Geological Survey of India, Calcutta,
Calcutta,**

Geological Survey of India, Nagpur

Goa Medical College, Goa

Goa University, Goa

Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur

Government Medical College, Nagpur

Grant Medical College, Bombay

Gujarat Agricultural University, Anand

Gujarat Cancer Research Institute,
Ahmedabad

Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Bangalore

Gujarat Communication & Electronics
Limited, Baroda

Indian Council of Medical Research,
New Delhi

Gujarat Energy Development Agency,
Vadodara

Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Banga-
lore

Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

Indian Institute of Chemical Biology,
Calcutta

Gulbarga University, Gulbarga

Indian Institute of Chemical Technol-
ogy, Hyderabad

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Guru Nanak Eye Centre, New Delhi

Indian Institute of Geomagnetism,
Bombay

Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar

Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun

Haryana Remote Sensing Application
Centre, Hissar

Indian Institute of Public Administration,
New Delhi

Himachal Pradesh Agricultural Univer-
sity, Kangra'

Indian Institute of Public Administration,
New Delhi

Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Hyderabad University, Hyderabad

Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology,
Pune

IBP Co. Ltd. Nasik

IIT (B), Bombay

Indian Institute of World Culture, Ban-
galore

IIT (D), New Delhi

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

IIT (K), Kanpur

Indian Society of Soil Science (ISSS),
Hyderabad

IIT (KH), Kharagpur

IIT (M), Madras

Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi

Indian Agricultural Research Institute,
New Delhi

Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya,
Raipur

Indian Air Force, New Delhi

Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla

Indian Association for Cultivation of
Science, Calcutta

Industrial Toxicology Research Centre,
Lucknow

Institute of Advanced Study in Science
& Technology, Gauhati

Institute of Armament Technology, Pune

Institute of Aviation Medicine, Banga-
lore

Institute of Child Health, Madras

Institute of Engineering & Technology,
Lucknow

Institute of Geoscientists, Hyderabad

Institute of P.G. Medical Education &
Research, Calcutta

Institute of Paper Technology, Sahar-
anpur

Institute of Pathology, new Delhi

Institute of Physics, Bhubaneshwar

Inter University Centre for Astronomy
and Astrophysics, Pune

J.N. Institute of P.G. Medical Education
& Research, Pondicherry

J.N.T.U. College of Engineering, Kakin-
ada

J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore

Jadavpur University, Calcutta

Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Jammu University, Jammu

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Jiwaji university, Gwalior

Jodhpur University, Jodhpur

K.A.P.G.D. College, Allahabad

K.G. Medical College, Lucknow

Kalyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhilai

Kalyani Gorakshan Trust, Karad

Kalyani University, Kalyani

Kanpur University, Kanpur

Karnataka State Council for Science &
Technology, Bangalore

Kashmir University of Agricultural Sci-
ence & Technology, Srinagar

Kasturba Medical College, Manipal

Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur

Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram

Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology,
Bangalore

Krishan Institute of Medical Sciences,
Karad

Kumaon University, Nainital

Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut

Lok Manya Tilak Municipal Medical
College, Bombay

Loyola College, Madras, Madras

Lucknow University, Lucknow

M.D. University, Rohtak

M.E.S. College of Arts, Sciences &
Commerce, Bangalore

M.L.B. Medical College of Jhansi

Mysore University, Mysore

M.R. Engineering College, Jaipur

N.R.E.C. College, Khurja

M.S. University, Baroda

Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar

Madhya Pradesh Council of Sciences &
Technology, Bhopal

Nagpur University, Nagpur

Madras Medical College, Madras

Narendra Deva University of Agriculture
& Technology, Falzabad

Madras University, Madras

National Aeronautical laboratory, Bangalore

Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai

National Botanical Research Institute,
Lucknow

Madurai Medical College, Madurai

National Chemical laboratory, Pune

Maharashtra Association for Cultivation
of Science, PuneNational Cooperative Development
Corporation, VaranasiMahatma Phule Agricultural University,
Pune

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

Malaria Research Centre, Delhi

National Environmental Engineering
Research Institute, Nagpur

Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri

Manipur University, Imphal

National Geophysical Research Institute,
HyderabadMarathwada Agricultural University,
ParbhaniNational Inst. of Science, Technology
and Development Studies, New Delhi

Marathwada University, Aurangabad

Maulana Azad Medical College, New
DelhiNational Institute of Cholera and Enteric
Diseases, Calcutta

Medical College, Rohtak, Rohtak

National Institute of Health and Family
Welfare, New DelhiMedical College, Thiruvananthapuram,
Thiruvananthapuram

Meerut College, Meerut

National Institute of immunology, New
DelhiMozirum Council for Science & Technology,
AizwalNational Institute of Mental Health and
Neurosciences, BangaloreMotilal Nehru Regional Engineering
College, AllahabadNational Institute of Oceanography,
Bombay, Bombay

National Institute of Oceanography,
Cochin, Cochin

National Institute of Oceanography,
Goa, Goa

National Institute of Oceanography,
Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam

National Mineral Development Corpo-
ration, Hyderabad

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

National Res. Lab. for Conservation of
Culture Property, Lucknow

National Research Centre for Spices,
Calicut

National Textile Corporation Ltd., Delhi

Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences,
Hyderabad

North Bengal University, Darjeeling

North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

Northern Railway Central Hospital, New
Delhi

Orissa University of Agriculture & Tech-
nology, Bhubaneshwar

Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad

Osmania University, Hyderabad

P.G. Institute of Medical Education &
Research, Chandigarh

P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimba-
tore.

Pachhunga University, College
Airawal, Pondicherry

Physical Research Laboratory, Ahme-
dabad

Pondicherry University, Pondicherry

Poona University, Pune

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sci-
ence, Coimbatore

Presidency College, Calcutta, Calcutta

products Export Development Author-
ity, Cochin

Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhi-
anal

Punjab University, Chandigarh

Punjabi University, Patiala

Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapith, Akola

R.D. University, Jabalpur

R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore

Rajarishi Government College, Alwar

Rajasthan Agricultural University,
Bikaner

Rajasthan University, Jaipur

Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa

Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi

Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvanan-
thapuram

Regional Engineering College,
Kurukshetra

Regional Engineering College, Rour-
kela

Regional Engineering College,
Tiruchirapalli

Regional Engineering College, Waran-
gal

Regional Medical College, Imphal

Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal

Regional Research Laboratory, Bhu-
baneswar

Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu-
Tawi

Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat

Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruva-
nanthapuram

Roorkee University, Roorkee

S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack

S.C.T.I.M.S.T., Thiruvananthapuram

S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur

S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic
Sciences, Calcutta

S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay

S.P.I.C. Science Foundation, Madras

S.V. Medical College, Tirupati

S.V. Regional College of Engineering &
Technology, Surat

Sacred Heart College, Cochin

Sambalpur University, Sambalpur

Sanjay Gandhi P.G. Institute of Medical
Sciences, Lucknow

Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Re-
search Institute, Vallabh Vidyanagar

Saurashtra University, Rajkot

Savedham Trust, Pune

School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta

Sea Explorer's Institute, Calcutta

Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Shriram Institute for Industrial Research,
Delhi

Society for Research on Haematology
and Blood Transfusion, Calcutta

Sri Jayachamarajendra College of
Engineering, Mysore

Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anan-
tapur

Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Calcutta

Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati

St. John's Medical College, Bangalore

St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli

Steel Industries Kerala Limited, Trichur

Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimba-
tore

Sukhadia University, Udaipur

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Coimbatore

Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and
Research Institute, Madras

Tamil University, Thanjavur

Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay

Tata Research Development and Design Centre, Pune

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala

Tripura University, Agarthala

Tropical Botanic Garden & Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram

Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi

University College of Medical Sciences, Calcutta, Calcutta

University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi, Delhi

University College of Sciences, Calcutta, Calcutta

Uptron India Limited, Lucknow

Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar

Vellalar College of Women, Erode

Vikram, University, Ujjain

Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan

Visvesvarayya Regional College of Engineering, Bangalore

Vivekananda kendra, Kanyakumari

Vivekananda kendra Yoga Anusandhana Samsthan, Bangalore

Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun

Z.H. College of Engineering & Technology, Aligarh

Zakir Hussain College, New Delhi

Institution for Standardisation

3320. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for having different institutions for standardisation such as Bureau of Indian Standards, Standardisation, testing, quality control centres;

(b) the efforts proposed to be made to merge them together and strengthen the existing laboratories under Bureau of Indian Standards; and

(c) the estimated savings after such merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Besides BIS, other organisations also formulate standards under various Acts/Regulations/Control Orders, etc.

(b) There is no proposal to merge these organisations.

(c) Question does not arise.

Board of Management of Public Sector Undertakings

3321. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had issued directives to all Public Sector Undertakings in 1968 that an officer of the State Government should, by way convention, be nominated as a Director on the Board of Management who should be consulted/associated in the matter of recruitment to give representation to the local people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of public sector undertakings in the State of Maharashtra who have complied with the above directives;

(c) the names of such public sector undertakings who have not complied with these directives in Maharashtra; and

(d) the action taken against such public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUGON): (a) to (d). There are no directives or convention to the effect that every Central Public Sector Enterprise should have an officer of the State Government on its Board of Directors. However, guidelines have been issued in 1986 laying down the general principles to be followed by Public Sector Enterprises in case of recruitment in projects undertaken by them. These, inter-alia provide for inclusion of one representative of the State Government, preferably a State Government Official who is on the Board of Directors, in the Selection Committees set up for recruitment to all middle level or higher technical or on-technical posts in the projects. These guidelines are not directives but only an advice to be kept in view by the Board of directors, managing Directors/ Chairman of Public Sector Projects while making recruitment to posts within their projects. The details of implementation of these guidelines in the case of public sector projects located in various states are not maintained centrally because it has not been considered necessary to monitor the implementation of such guidelines which are advisory in nature.

Centres by C.E.R.D.C

3322. SHRI N.DENNIES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where the Central Electronic Research and Development Centre has opened centres in the country; and

(b) the details regarding their performance during 1991-92, and the allocation made so far for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Department of Electronics has set up Electronics Research & Development Centres (ER&DCs) at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Pune (Maharashtra), Calcutta (West Bengal), Mohali (Punjab) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).

(b) The details regarding performance of ER&DC during 1991-92 and allocation of funds made so far are given in the statement.

STATEMENT

Performance and allocation of funds made in various Electronics Research Development Centres

ER & DC. Thiruvananthapuram

The Centre is engaged in Research Design and Development in the areas of computer and communication, computer software, artificial intelligence, control and Instrumentation, Defence Electronics, Mass Communication and Power Electronics. The Centre has a manpower strength of about 400 and till March, 1992 funds to the tune of Rs. 1341 lakhs has been released to the Centre. In January, 1992, know how of 18 products have been transferred to 36 manufacturers. The Centre has also established

the first IBM mainframe based Software Training and Development Centre (STDC) in the country. The STDC has commenced operation in February, 1992.

ER & DC Pune

ER & DC, Pune is a joint venture of Department of Electronics and MELTRON. The Centre was started in March, 1990 and is mainly engaged in the field of Design and Development of marketable products and systems in the field of communication and strategic and industrial electronics. Presently, the two divisions are communications and Microprocessor Applications. The Centre has a manpower strength of 34 and till March 1992 fund to the tune of Rs. 53 lakhs have been released to them.

ER&DC Calcutta

ER&DC, Calcutta is a joint venture of Department of Electronics and West Bengal Electronics Corporation (WEBEL). The Centre was started in March, 1990 and is mainly engaged in the Research, Design and Development in the area of software development, tea electronics, Medical Electronics, System Engineering and Computer and Communication. The Centre has identified projects in these areas and development works on the project is going on in the Centre. The manpower strength of the Centre is 37 and till March, 1992 funds to the tune of Rs.55 lakhs has been released to them.

ER&DC Mohali

ER&DC Mohali is a joint venture of Department of Electronics and Punjab State Electronics Development Corporation. The Centre was started in March, 1990 and is engaged in the Research, Design and Development in the area of Computer peripherals. The Centre has identified projects in their area and development work on the projects is going on at the Centre. Till March

1992 Rs. 40 lakhs have been released for initial setting up of the Centre.

ER&DC Lucknow

ER&DC Lucknow is a joint venture of Department of Electronics and Uptron. The Centre was started in March, 1990. Electronics in Railways, Computer networks, Computer workstations and Consumer electronics have been identified as the thrust areas of this Centre and once fully operational the centre will undertake Research, Design and Development in these areas. Till March, 1992 funds of Rs.10 lakhs has been released for initial setting up of the Centre.

Telescope for scanning the sky

3323. SHRI R. SURENDRA REDDY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a telescope to scan the skies and probe into its mysteries is proposed to be commissioned soon;

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

(c) its status in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) is being built by TIFR as a national facility at Khodad near Narayangaon, 80 Kms north of Pune and 200 kms east of Bombay. The academic headquarter of this telescope is located in the University Campus of Pune. The first of the thirty parabolic dishes of 45 M diameter of the Giant Metrewave Radio

Telescope (GMRT) will be commissioned by end of July, 1992 and the first observations are planned by mid-August, 1992. All the 30 antennas will be completed by 1994.

(b) GMRT has several outstanding scientific objectives in the field of Astronomy and Astrophysics. For example, search for massive cold hydrogen clouds which are believed to exist in the universe prior to the formation of galaxies according to the Big Bang Theory. Further, the instrument will be quite versatile for investigating radio emissions from Sun, Jupiter and Saturn in our solar system to the most distant objects in the universe. This radio telescope will provide a frontline for Indian scientists for investigating the origin and evolution of the universe. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 43.20 crores. The telescope is being built indigenously.

(c) It will be world's largest telescope operating in the frequency range of 30 - 1500 MHz. Its collecting area will be four times that of the Very Large Array (VAL) telescope in New Mexico, USA. However, the VLA is primarily a centimetre and decimetre wavelength instrument, while GMRT will be a complementary facility at metrewaves.

[Translation]

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings

3324. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAOVADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Union Government in the public sector enterprises as on 31st March, 1992;

(b) the number out of them functioning as on date;

(c) the number out of them which

became sick and referred to BIFR?

(d) the investment made in these sick units; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the performance of the public sector enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). There were 246 Central Public Sector Enterprises with investment of Rs. 113233.68 crores as on available. Out of these 246 enterprises, 54 Public Sector Enterprises with investment of Rs. 9052.56 crores as on 31.3.1991, have been identified as sick, which are referable to BIFR under Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1956.

(e) Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned enterprise, administrative Ministries/Departments to improve the performance of public sector enterprises.

Meeting with Prime Minister of China

3325. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and China during their recent visit to Rio-de-Janeiro; and

(b) if so, the bilateral and multilateral issues discussed and the broad outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao met the Chinese Premier Mr. Li Peng on 13 June, 1992 at Rio de Janeiro.

(b) The two Prime Ministers discussed recent developments in relations between the two countries including the successful visit of the President Shri R. Venkatarama to China. They expressed satisfaction with the progress being made by the Joint Working Group on the boundary question in its discussions on confidence-building measures. The Prime Minister reiterated the invitation extended to the Communist Party of China General Secretary Mr. Jiang Zemin and Chinese President Mr. Yang Shangkun to visit India. On multilateral issues, the subjects of environment and development were highlighted in the dialogue between the two Prime Ministers.

The discussions between the Prime Ministers of India and China at Rio de Janeiro were part of the process of continuous high-level dialogue between the two countries to increase mutual understanding and achieve the peaceful settlement of all issues including the boundary question. India and China are also strengthening their cooperation on issues of concern to them as the two largest developing countries.

Effects of Radiation

3326. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been conducted to determine the ill effects of radiation in the vicinity of nuclear power stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants in India are such that even the small amount of radioactivity allowed to emanate are well within the permissible values stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. These values are in agreement with those recommended by the International Commission on Radiological protection. The radiation levels and the levels of radioactivity in air, water and food are continuously monitored by the Environmental Survey laboratory. The radiation doses due to the releases are a small fraction of the unavoidable natural background radiation present everywhere. There would not be any ill effects due to radiation in the vicinity of nuclear power stations. In the light of press reports, alleging health effects in some villages around Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, the surveys conducted by the two Experts Teams appointed by the Rajasthan Government, revealed that the observed health deficiencies were not attributable to radiation and there is no incidence of radiation induced diseases in the villages around the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Requirement of Cement

3327. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken, by the Government to meet the annual requirement of cement in the country;

(b) the places in Bihar where the raw material for the production of cement is available; and

(c) the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government for setting up of cement factories in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) The present cement production in the country is adequate to meet the demand and Government is extending all infrastructural support for optimum production and movement of cement.

(b) Limestone is the major raw material for cement and cement grade limestone reserves are available in Hazari Bagh, Ranchi, Rohtas, Palamau and Singhbhum District in Bihar.

(c) Cement Industry is delicensed and entrepreneurs are free to set up manufacturing units subject to their obtaining locational and environmental clearances.

Indo-Israel contact for setting up Joint Fertilizer Plant

3328. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a joint fertilizer unit in collaboration with Israel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Space and Rocket Delegation to India

3329. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level space and rocket delegation visited India during the last week of June, 1992;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the visit;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) (c and d). As a part of the ongoing agreement between Indian Space.

(c) and (d). Research Organisation (ISRO) and GLAVKOSMOS on the technology transfer of cryogenic stage, a working level delegation from Russia visited Trivandrum during the last week of June, 1992. The discussions are routine in nature and the Project is progressing on schedule.

Development of Island

3330. SHRI M.V.V.s. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop recently identified Island in bay of Bengal near Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). A high resolution satellite imagery used by the Centre for Remote Sensing, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, has revealed an island-like structure north-east of Visakhapatnam, measuring approximately

1 eq.km. Department of Ocean Development have no proposal at present to develop this Island-like structure.

Technical Development Advisory Group

3331. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government through Directorate general of Technical Development (Management Support Section) have decided to constitute Technical Development Advisory Group;

(b) whether the principle objective of that group is to formulate policy regarding technological trends on industrial machinery with a view to render advice on technological thrust to be made in the sector; and

(c) the number of groups constituted or likely to be constituted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATIKRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Technology Development Advisory Group on technology trends in industrial machinery had been constituted on 16.9.91 to render advice on the technology thrust to be made in this sector.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Three sub-groups have been constituted to undertake detailed study on the following:-

(i) Material Handling System.

(ii) Cement Machinery.

(iii) Food Processing Machinery.

R & D Infrastructure

3332. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create and improve the R & D infrastructure to help Indian industry compete globally and to improve its balance of payments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is decline in the industrial production in recent years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI-MATIKRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Recognising the importance of creation and improvement of in-house R & D infrastructure in industry, and in order to make Indian industry compete globally, Govt. has encouraged industries to set-up in-house R&D units. There are over 1200 in-house R&D units set up by the industry with impressive infrastructural facilities, pilot plants, design and prototype development centres. The industry employs over 65,000 personnel in these R&D units. The main purpose of these in-house R&D units is to provide technical and technological support to the manufacturing activity and also engage in technology development, absorption and adaptation to effect cost reduction, energy conservation and overall quality improvement of the products manufactured.

(c) and (d). Industrial production registered a decline in 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91. Infrastructural constraints such as shortage of raw materials, including imported raw materials as a result of foreign exchange constraints, credit squeeze, slump in demand

etc. are the main case for decline in the industrial production. The liberalised industrial licensing policy of July, 1991; exemption Policy of 1992-97, and concessions extended in the Union Budget for 1992-93 for reduction of duty rates, statutory liquidity ratio, interest rates, etc., are aimed at improving the industrial growth. The new industrial policy announced in July 1991 provides for substantial deregulation of industrial sector and promotion of foreign investment in high priority areas.

Interim relief to Workmen of Burn Standard Co., Ltd.

3333. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Division Bench of Calcutta High Court passed any order and judgement on 28-11-1991 rejecting the application of the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. for stay the operation of the order and judgement dated 26-7-1991 passed by the trial judge of Calcutta High Court directing the company to make payment of interim relief to the workmen/employees of Refractory and Ceramic Group of Works of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. within four weeks;

(b) if so, the details of the order and the judgement;

(c) the action taken to implement the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Division Bench of Calcutta High

Court in its order and judgement dated 28.11.1991 was pleased not to grant stay of operation of the judgement and order dated 26.7.1991 passed by the trial judge of Calcutta High Court in C.O.No. 474(W) of 1988, directing the management of Burn Standard Company Ltd. (BSCL) to pay interim relief to the workers of Refractory & Ceramic Workers' Union, Raniganj works,

(c) and (d). The management of BSCL have filed on Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court of India which *inter-alia* has been pleased to grant an interim stay against the order and judgement of the Division Bench of Calcutta High Court dated 28.11.1991. The matter as such, is *sub-judice*.

Revival Plans of Fertilizer Units

3334. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the Techno-Economic Revival Plan of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited and Projects and Development India Limited jointly submitted by Fertilizer Workers' Federation of India and National Confederation of Officers Association;

(b) if so, the main features of the aforesaid revival plan; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Revival Plan are (i) short term revamping/rehabilitation of various plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) and

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC);

(ii) long-term plans for setting up some new plants;

(iii) financial restructuring of these companies;

(iv) derating of some plants;

(v) PDIL to be entrusted with the jobs at (i) and (ii) above, as also a predominant role in the design and engineering of fertilizer plants; and (vi) implementation of the above proposals with the minimum capital investment, foreign exchange outgo and subsidy.

(c) The proposals received from the Workers and Officers are being examined carefully.

Rise in Prices as a result of Transport Strike

3335. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential items in Delhi soared as a result of recent transport strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to keep the prices of essential items stable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The All India Motor Transport Congress called for an indefinite strike of road transport operators w.e.f. 1.7.1992. As a

result of the strike there was some temporary dislocation in the supply of essential commodities especially of vegetables, fruits and petroleum products in Delhi. However, there was adequate supply of food stocks. There was no shortage of any of the essential commodities except fresh fruits and vegetables. The strike was called off by the All India Motor Transport Congress on 7.7.1992. As per available information the situation about availability of essential commodities has become normal immediately after the strike.

(c) The essential commodities like Atta, vegetables, pulser, spices, exercise books, palmolein, soaps, match boxes, economy pack tea are being supplied by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation through nominated retail outlets and mobile vans, branches of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar. A Review Committee in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has been monitoring the prices and supply of essential commodities in Delhi regularly in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Task Force on Illegal Immigration

3336. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh had decided to set up a task force to tackle illegal immigration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) (a) and (b) During the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister to India in May 1992 India and Bangladesh had discussed the issue of illegal immigration. There was broad agreement on the approach to be adopted to tackle this issue including the need for meetings of senior officials.

Training to Officers**3337. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision that officers of All India Services and Central Services group-A must undergo at least three refresher courses during the tenure of 20 years of service; and

(b) if so, the main objectives of this training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objectives of this training are to develop competence and commitment to the basic values of our society by providing continuing opportunities for training, for up-gradation of knowledge and skills of civil servants. Out of the three refresher courses which an officer should attend in a span of twenty years, one could be on the pattern of the management development programmes. The others should, however, have regard to the specific requirements of the service, at different stages.

Protection of Indian Diplomats Abroad

**3338. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
DR. A.K. PATEL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the effective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide safety and protection to Indian diplomats posted in various countries in the context of recent attack on Indian diplomats in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): The responsibility for the safety and protection of all diplomats abroad, including Indian diplomats, is that of the host Government under various interna-

tional conventions. The Government of India, however, monitors all threats to the security of Indian diplomats abroad and shares the information with the host Government and requests it to provide the necessary protective measures. All Missions are also immediately alerted to take precautions whenever any information of threat comes to notice.

Computer Research Centre, Pune

**3339. PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up an advanced computer centre at Pune to design and manufacture super computers in the country;

(b) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on the establishment of this centre; and

(c) the time by which the centre is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Department of Electronics has already set up the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), a registered autonomous Society, at Pune in 1988 to design and develop Parallel Processing Computers with capability of super computers in the country.

(b) During the Phase-I of the project, an outlay of Rs. 30 crores was approved. The mission set out was to design, develop and bring into commercial production a high performance parallel computer with peak computing power of 1000 Mega Flops (floating point operations per second) and dem-

onstrate applications of national importance on target mission. CDAC delivered the target goal in July, 1991 without any time or cost overruns. The strategic technology goal of the second mission of CDAC is to build a general purpose super computer in the TERAFLIPS architecture. A total investment of Rs.80 crores has been proposed for the second mission during the Eighth Plan Period.

(c) Does not arise.

Extradition Proceedings on Union Carbide

3340. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to seek the extradition of the former chairman and other officials of the Union Carbide (India) Ltd. in connection with the trial on Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a to (c). the matter is under examination.

Rationalisation of PDS

3341. DR. ASIM BALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to rationalise the P.D.S.;

(b) whether the Government are considering to limit Public Distribution System facilities only to the vulnerable section of the population for metro cities, urban and rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to

withdraw subsidy on essential items covered under P.D.S. affecting vulnerable section of pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Public Distribution System (PDS) provides universal entitlement of the basic essential commodities distributed through it, to the entire population. It is not proposed to limit its access, as per present policy or to withdraw subsidy from the vulnerable sections. In fact, the Central Govt. has in consultation with States/UTs have identified about 1700 blocks in the country, inhabited generally by the more disadvantaged sections of the population, to improve the reach of PDS. Among other measures Government has allocated additional quantities of PDS foodgrains exclusive for these areas. Also rice and wheat for these areas are now being issued to States/UTs at prices lower by Rs. 50/- quintal compared to normal Centre Issue Prices.

Distribution of IRDP Loans

3342. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the IRDP loans recommended by the Block Development Officers or district authorities are not given to the beneficiaries in time; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure prompt disbursement of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Loans under IRDP are to be disbursed by the banks within 15 days of sanction as per RBI guidelines. Delays in disbursement are tackled by intervention at the Block and District levels.

The District and Block Level Credit Coordination Committees have been set up to remove difficulties in this regard. The Banks also monitor timely disbursement of loans. In case of inordinate delays, the problems are resolved at the State and Central level with intervention of RBI, if required.

R & D Complex of CMC

3343. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made by the CMC for construction of research and development (R&D) complex at Hyderabad; and

(b) the Plan/sources from which the revenue is proposed to be generated for the investment of the construction of the complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The estimated cost of construction on Research & development (R&D) / Education & Training (E&T) Complex, Hyderabad is likely to be around Rs.16.62 crores.

(b) The project is being funded to the extent of Rs.1271.85 lakhs by a long term loan from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Rs.49 lakhs from the department of Electronics and the balance from internal resources.

Study on Child Labour

3344. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the Union Government has revealed that en-

gement of child labour is maximum in various mines and State Government owned industrial units;

(b) if so, the steps taken to save these children;

(c) whether the Government have earmarked some funds for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) So far as the Ministry is aware no such study has been made.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Non- working Computers with C.M.C. LTD.

3345. SHRIANANDRATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of computers with C.M.C. Ltd.;

(b) whether a large number of computers are lying idle;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to start any scheme for the maintenance of such idle computers and put to their maximum utilisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The total

number of computers in CMC Ltd. are as follows:-

Personal Computer/Word Processors	500(approx.)
Mainframes/Minis	28(approx.)

(b) No, Sir.

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

Coal to Andhra Pradesh

3346. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Coal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) If so, whether there is maximum shortage in Machhalipatnam and Vijayawada area;

(c) the total quantity of coal provided to Andhra Pradesh during the last two years and the quantity of coal provided to Machhalipatnam and Vijayawada area; and

(d) whether the Government propose to provide more coal to Machhalipatnam and Vijayawada during the year 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). According to Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), who are the principal suppliers of coal in Andhra Pradesh, there is no acute shortage of coal in Andhra Pradesh. Including Machhalipatnam and Vijayawada areas.

(c) and (d). Details of despatches to both core and non-core sector consumers in the State of Andhra Pradesh from Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.(SCCL) and Coal India Ltd. (CIL) during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

(in lakh tones)

Year	SCCL	CIL	Total
1990-91	144.85	44.58	189.43
1991-92	183.00	35.47	218.47

Particulars of coal supplies made by SCCL to the non-core sector units in Krishna District including Vijayawada and Machhalipatnam during the year 1991 and 1992 are 1.28 lakh tonnes and 1.16 lakh tonnes respectively.

SCCL have targetted to despatch more coal to the consumers this year (1992-93) than the last year, including those in Andhra Pradesh.

Indian Council of World Affairs

3347. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up legislation regarding taking over the management of the Indian Council of World Affairs;

(b) If so, the time by which this legislation is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Government are considering various proposals for

revitalising the functioning of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

[Translation]

Use of Children In Camel Race

3348. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding use of Indian children in the sport of camel race in some Gulf countries;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to raise this issue before the UN Commission of Human Rights and UN Children's Right Committee;

(c) if so, the time by which this issue is proposed to be raised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Such children have been smuggled out of India under false pretences. Whenever any such case has come to notice, the local government has been cooperative in arranging for the child to be repatriated to India. Since 1989 16 children have been repatriated and 2 cases are pending.

[English]

Coal Shortage in North-East States,

3349. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-West States are facing coal shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to supplies of coal to North Eastern States. According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd., there is no shortage of coal in North-Eastern States.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Supply to U.P. State Electricity Board

3350. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRICHINMAYANAND-SWAMI:
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that U.P. State Electricity Board is not getting adequate coal supply for different thermal power plants as per quota allotted by the Government;

(b) whether the coal supplied to these power plants is of inferior quality; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the availability of adequate and superior quality of coal for these power plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-

GOUDA): (a) Coal is supplied to thermal power stations as per monthly linkages accorded by Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term), and over-riding priority is given for its movement to these power stations by rail. Generally some cushion is provided in the monthly linkages as compared to the actual requirements for targetted generations. Coal India Ltd., (CIL) have reported that Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) was given 73% of the linked quantity during the year 1991-92, and in the first quarter of 1992-93, coal supply from CIL has been of the order of 74% of the quarterly linkage. Recently however, CIL has started regulating coal supplies to UPSEB because UPSEB reportedly owed CIL a gross sum of Rs. 331.87 crores as on 1.7.92.

(b) and (c) UPSEB power plants have been receiving coal traditionally from Northern Coalfields Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and Central Coalfields Ltd. Coal supplied from these Coalfields is billed as per declared grades. There are sometimes complaints of grade slippages due to mixing of extraneous material with coal, or of supply of unsized coal. Coal Companies have been directed to take all precautions to prevent such occurrences..

As regards the quantity of coal despatched to UPSEB power stations, movement to all thermal power stations is being accorded the highest priority, and is monitored on daily basis to take corrective steps wherever necessary in order to ensure targetted supplies, subject to regulations from time to time, if the concerned Electricity Board or Power utility defaults in payment of coal sale dues.

Absorption of Safaiwalas

3351. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safaiwalas are working on daily-wages in number of Government offices, public sector undertakings and urban

local bodies for the past several years; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to absorb these persons on permanent basis, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Casual workers, including safaiwalas, can be engaged on daily wages by the Ministries/ Departments only if the work is of casual, seasonal or intermittent nature. The information on such recruitment is not centrally available. Subject to fulfillment of certain conditions, persons working on daily wage basis can be regularised by the Ministries/ Departments when vacancies in the regular establishment became available.

Indo - EEG Programme on Standardisation

3352. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Exports Group (EEG), invited by the Government to review the standards system in the country under an ongoing Indo-EEG programme on standardisation, has suggested radical changes in the system;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how far it is likely to help Indian exporters to meet European and International quality standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The European Export Group in its report has recommended a two-tier structure to be established comprising of a top level body viz. the National Council for Quality responsible for strategy, general policy issues and monitoring of progress and four Boards

responsible for operational aspects of accreditation pertaining to certification of (1) Products, (2) Quality Systems, (3) Testing & Calibration Laboratories, and (4) Personnel. Most of the structures proposed above do not exist at present.

(c) The creation and functioning of the proposed two-tier structure is expected to help the Indian manufacturers and exporters to meet European and International quality standards.

[English]

Research Projects of Central Road Research Institute

3353. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new specific achievements of research projects initiated by the Central Road and Research Institute apart from the consultancy projects undertaken, during the last three years; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the working of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) some of the important processes/techniques/models/systems developed by the Institute over these years are:

1. Technique of use of coir geogrid for prevention of surface erosion for large scale applications;
2. A microprocessor based axle

mounted system for measuring riding quality of pavements;

3. Traffic and transportation flow data base for road system in Delhi urban areas as well as for evaluating mobility levels and mode choice of various socio-economic groups for different city sizes;
4. Preliminary models for estimation of pavement deterioration in terms of distress and unevenness separately for different types of road categories;
5. Three different grades of rejuvenating agents from resinous agriculture waste for reuse of bituminous road materials;
6. Age resistant road tars with coal tar pitch, anthracene and creosote oil as alternate road binder to bitumen;
7. Methodology for characterisation of existing surfacing materials, recycling agents and rejuvenated mixes to develop monographs for rejuvenation of the old bituminous mix and to prepare the specification for the quality of rejuvenating agents.
8. A computer aided software package to ease and speed up the task of designing a pavement.

Besides, the Institute licensed the knowhow for automatic road unevenness recorder to M/s. Hydraulic and Engineering Instruments, New Delhi and constructed three experimental stretches in Rajasthan using precast hexagonal concrete blocks especially suited for desert areas.

The Institute undertook about 40 consultancy projects during these years, mainly in the areas of:-

1. Water proofing of the wearing

course for Zuari Bridge Deck;

taken in this regard; and

2. Investigation for improvement and strengthening of urban roads/tracks/bridges in U.P., M.P., West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan etc.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

3. Load and Non-destructive testing of various roads barage-cum-bridges in the States of Rajasthan, U.P., Haryana etc.

(b) and (c). The Mission has submitted its recommendations to the Govt. of Japan in early June, 92. These recommendations, in so far as they pertain to the Govts of India and Japan, are being studied by the two countries respectively.

4. Investigation for improvement of roads of Bombay metropolis;

Portuguese Cultural Centre In Goa

5. Recycling of bituminous surfacing of Sardar Patel Road and outer circle of Connaught Place in Delhi.

3355. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

6. Studies for control of landslides in Pithoragarh (U.P.) and Tirupati-Tirumala Hill Road (A.P)

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for setting up of a portugese cultural centre in Goa;

(b) There is a Research Council in the Institute, comprising eminent scientists/technologists drawn from various Scientific Departments/Government and Non-Government agencies, to provide thrust, suggest new areas for research and orient R&D programmes in desired direction apart from serving as a professional vehicle for monitoring of resource allocation and utilization thereof in the Institute.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which the centre is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government accorded their approval, to the establishment of the Centre in Septemeber 1990, for the purpose of promoting bilateral exchanges in the fields of information, culture and tourism.

Recommendations of Japanese Mission

3354. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

12.00 hrs

(a) whether Japanese mission which visited India in January last as made a number of recommendations to be implemented both by the Japanese and Indian Government;

[Translation]

(b) if so, whether any decision has been

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to you in regard to the hon. Minister of Defence;

because it is a question of the dignity of court.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think like good Members of Parliament, as it has been decided to have the discussion on Ayodhya and nothing else today, so that if there are any matters we can take them up to tomorrow, if necessary, we will do so,

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): I have given a notice under Rule 353. All the procedure has been followed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will see. We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Defence is involved in it and it is a question of the dignity of the court. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): You please allow a discussion on the sick industries.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Look, what we have taken in today's agenda is of no less importance. What is included in the agenda is always more important. Therefore, the topics included in the agenda will be given priority, other matters will be taken afterwards.

[Interruptions]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will it be a Zero Hour afterwards. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the decision you have taken that let the discussion start from the Ayodhya issue, I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, if he kindly pays attention.....

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.....

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I would like to remind you that Shrimati Bhavna Chikhli pointed out day before yesterday that arms and ammunitions worth more than Rs. two and a half crore were seized in Ahmedabad and that they were the most sophisticated, automatic weapons. Since the person behind the 'Kanishka' plane explosion has been taken into custody, I would like the hon. Minister to give a statement in regard to the information extracted from him at the earliest because all the members have been deeply concerned about it. When will he make the statement; please gather detailed information and apprise the House of it just as you did in regard to Malkaon, Trivandrum etc. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I would like the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism also to make a statement... *(Interruptions)* He had also promised to make a statement in the House. Reply to that effect should also be given in the House.... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): At the moment we are fulfilling our promise, this discussion which started yesterday will continue not only today but tomorrow also. The hon. Minister is ready to give statement whether the discussion takes place today or tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not today, we will

hold the discussion tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are ready to give statement in regard to both the issues. But let the discussion be over. Making statement while the discussion is going on creates interruption; we will certainly give the statement in regard to both the issues. *(Interruptions)*. Mr. speaker, Sir, the Government has been postponing all the important issues on the pretext of Ayodhya issue.

MR. SPEAKER: No, It is not so, it is wrong.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): This is very important issue. *(Interruptions)* This is a very important development.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You please allow me just for ten seconds.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: When will we be able to know the time?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give a notice to the Member also.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I have given the notice.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Member is not here now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said that he is very keen to allow our subjects to be discussed...

MR. SPEAKER: No, all subjects.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the sick public undertaking question is a very very important question and time has to be found out for discussing that... *(Interruptions)*

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute-CONTD

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Discussion under Rule 193 regarding Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, for approximately two and a half weeks, this House was without the leader of the House. I am welcoming back to the House one who had become practically a stranger to us.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): He is not hearing.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is hearing everything. I am saying this particularly because the hon. Prime Minister is a very consistent champion of the idea of consensus. He told us times without number that all important decisions, policy decisions and so on should be taken by consensus. It is a very good idea. But, unfortunately, Sir, in recent days on such vital matter as this Ayodhya affair, which was agitating everybody's mind and which had thrown the country into a turmoil-ultimately when some private discussions with some sants or mahants or sadhus and then it was announced that some understanding has been reached- I could not find any signs of consensus there.

There are two sides, which are primarily concerned with this dispute. There is a dispute whether somebody wants to recognise it or not. Two sides are involved in this dispute and out of them, the spokesmen or the representatives or the leaders of the minority community were not associated at all with these talks. So, what kind of consensus was reached, I do not know. Of course, since the minority community people, who

are not involved in illegal construction of anything there, perhaps the Prime Minister thought that it is enough to deal with those people who are directly there on the acquired site. Nevertheless some days have passed now. Three or four days have passed. I would be very happy to hear from him that during these three or four days least he has taken into confidence about these talks he had the leaders of the Muslim community, if not the leaders of the major political parties who were not brought into the picture at all throughout this period.

Sir, in the statement which he has made- I have read it very carefully- his whole emphasis is not on the Court, his emphasis is on the need for an amicable settlement through negotiations, which I welcome. Nothing is better if something can be brought out through negotiations, an agreed formula or a settlement between the two sides, whatever it is, provided the two sides agree; and nothing is better than that.

He has emphasised in four, five, six places in his statement as to what he really wants to do. And what he is hoping for is that there should be a new dimension given to these negotiations and an amicable solution should be found. He has talked about reconciliation of the views of the various concerned parties.

He reminded us about the Congress manifesto and he says- 'We are committed to finding a negotiated settlement of this issue which fully respects the sentiments of both communities involved.' He had again said that the purpose of this exercise is to bring out an amicable settlement through negotiations. So, this point is a main point which he has emphasised in his statement. If negotiations prove to be barren, if they do not yield any fruit, if no results can be achieved then, of course, the whole question will arise: what to do after that. For the time being it is good that the work has been stopped, even if temporarily, and I think that generally speaking the people of this country have a feeling of relief, some respite is there because the whole situation was going towards the point

of explosion. If something untoward had happened, then the consequences of that in various parts of our country would have been seen and there would have been bloodshed, there would have been riots perhaps causing great loss of lives and major disturbance of peace. At least we are spared, for the time being, from that. I am sure the overwhelming majority of people not only Muslims but ordinary Hindus also feel relieved that that danger which was coming ahead of a big conflict, clash and some kind of violence, which would lead to blood shed, has been averted.

Now, we would like to know from the Prime Minister - I am only putting some points for clarifications, since he has emphasised so much the need for negotiations, to find an amicable and agreed settlement how best he proposes to set about these negotiations, who will be the parties brought into these negotiations because one running threat is that if the negotiations fail, there is no other course left except to resort to courts and to go by whatever the courts decide. I am sorry to say, Sir, that the speeches which we heard yesterday in the House from the Opposition, not all of them but many of them if I have understood them correctly, have ruled out altogether the possibility of taking this matter to the courts. It has been stated here quite clearly that these are the articles of faith which are not subject to any judicial review or decision. This is what has been said for several months past also. Therefore, even the hon. Leader of the Opposition in this House has issued a statement after the talks between the Prime Minister and the 'Sadhus' saying that there is no question of making this justiciable. This is not a matter which can be justified. The hon. Member from Varanasi who at one time used to wear the uniform of guardians of law and order, now seems to have along with his uniform, shed those ideas and is advocating a course which leads not to law and order but to lawlessness and disorder.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shame!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was really

surprised the other day when the Home Minister after his visit to Ayodhya came back and made a statement both outside and inside the House to the effect that it was his *prima facie* view that at that time the High Court order was being violated. There was a big uproar here why a Minister should be permitted to make a statement like this because the matter is *sub judice* and he is trying in his own way to pressurise the court by giving this kind of *prima facie* opinion which he has no business to do. This is what was said here by many friends on my right. But Yesterday- you were very keenly following the debate, Sir- the whole speech of my hon. friend from Varanasi was nothing but an attempt to pressurise and influence the judiciary. What else was it? But nobody objected. We did not object, you did not object. So, he has already argued the whole case here on the floor of the House yesterday. According to him, those are the arguments which should prevail eventually. The matter is still to be heard in the courts. But here he put forward all kinds of arguments and views. We also heard a very long and learned dissertation, which I keenly heard, about the culture and the cultural history of our country. I do not want to go into all that now because this is not the place for it.....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): You are referring to Shri Shared Yadav's speech

ANHON. MEMBER: And supplemented by that *Sanyasi*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No. Sir, we are all very very proud, everybody is very proud and will always be proud, of the great cultural heritage of our country. But there are many things which constitute our culture. It is not only the Taj Mahal or Khajuraho or various cultures and paintings and all that of course, the whole world knows; they are world famous and we are very proud of them- there are many other things also in our culture, including many aspects of Indian philosophy, the teachings of religious preachers, the teachings of great social reformers

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who adorn the history of our country. All that is part of the composite culture of our country. So, I think that in the name of defending culture, it will not do to advocate the line which means that we want to construct a place of worship at the cost of somebody else's place of worship. This, I think, is not part of our culture at all. And in this country, which is a multi-religious country, anybody who, in any way or form, tries to lay hands on the religious place of worship of some other community to which he himself does not belong, is really playing with fire. We cannot exist as one country and one nation here without that much tolerance for each other's religions that all places of religious worship are left intact

I do not like to mention here but I am saying it in another context, completely different context. You remember what happened in 1984 when one particular community in this country was so much aggrieved, perhaps justifiably aggrieved, that the Government at that time for whatever reason, I do not know, history can judge whether it was right or wrong- sent the armed forces into a place of worship. And what was the fall out, what was the reaction among the entire community to whom that Gurudwara belonged? They did feel genuinely that their place of worship had been defiled, its sanctity had been violated, and they vowed even to take revenge for that. And we know what happened. Later on, one of the most tragic incidents in our history took place. Within four months or five months of that incident, the Prime Minister of this country had to pay with her life. This meddling with places of religious worship belonging to communities other than one's own, is something which will not ever be tolerated in this country. This is the bedrock of secularism. You have to tolerate each other's religions their places of worship, their religious practices, their faiths. Now we are talking about faith. Everybody has got some faith or the other. I respect whatever faith my friends here are professing. It is their faith that the birth place of Rama is situated in a particular spot. They say there is no need for any another evidence or proof or anything because the fact

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

that millions of people believe in their hearts and in their minds that that is the place, that is the Ram Janmabhoomi, is enough. Maybe.

But what about the faith of other people? The other people in this country- professing other religions and other faiths- may also say that they have got some faith which contradicts that one. Then who is to decide this? How is this to be decided? I think the Prime Minister, of course, has not yet reached that stage, nor have we reached that state where if some kind of veiled threats- which were held out here that if an amicable settlement is not found within three months then they will again go there and state construction are made, where do we go? That means that after three months we will be back to square one. Are we prepared for that? Is the Prime Minister prepared for that? Or are these friends of ours here prepared for all the consequences that may follow? I do not know. This period of respite of three or four months- somebody says it is three months, somebody says it is four months but somebody objects to four months because it is not auspicious and therefore, we must keep it as three months, whatever it is — must be utilised by all the forces standing for communal harmony, secularism and democracy in this country. They should be employed and utilised in order to create such a climate and such a public opinion in this country which will ensure that some amicable settlement or compromise is found. I know that the word 'compromise' is a word which is disliked by many.

I submit that no settlement can be found unless both sides are willing to make some compromise. If both sides stick rigidly to their declared positions, there can never be an amicable settlement. It is not for me to suggest what compromise may or may not be possible. The talks have not yet begun. Let us see what comes out of them.. But I must say that in every step of that process of negotiations, the Prime Minister will see to it- I hope- that those parties which are associated with these negotiations, who are vitally

concerned are included and none of them are left out or excluded. Otherwise how can there be an amicable settlement?

I was in Lucknow last Saturday and Sunday, not because it is my friend Shri Vajpayee's constituency, not for that reason. (Interruptions) I have gone on some work of mine. Yesterday he was saying to me that I went to Lucknow, in such a way that I hope I am not prohibited from going to Lucknow. On Sunday Morning I saw the papers including the Hindi papers at Lucknow. About press statements, I am quite conscious of the fact that there are such things as press distortions and incomplete reports and all that. Therefore, I am saying this subject to correction. I have read a news report of a statement of Mahant Avaidyanath- who was one of those who were associated with those talks- saying that now there is no other way left except to resort to the courts and the whole thing will go to the courts and whatever the courts decide that will have to be accepted. I was very pleasantly surprised to read that statement. I do not know whether it was authentic or not. It is for him to say. But it is there in black and white.. I can bring the paper and show you.

Then came another statement by Shri Ashok Singal who I think was not present at the talks. He must have been present in Delhi- I do not know- but not in the talks. Shri Singhal says in that statement that what was agreed on with the Prime Minister is that a committee will be set up with one Supreme Court judge as Chairman and the job of that committee will be to try to find out whether any temple existed there before the mosque. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether what Shri Singhal has said is actually what had happened. Is that the understanding reached? I do not know.

Then we have Shri Advani's statement here in which he has forcefully reiterated that in any case it is not a justiceable matter, and, therefore, the role of the courts is to be ruled out.

Where do we go? What are we sup-

posed to do? So many contradictory statements are there.

It is no use asking the Prime Minister whether the Sadhus gave him any assurance about the Court's verdict. It does not make much sense, because I think, they are not the people who are immediately and directly concerned with this. It is the other people who are concerned with this. The Prime Minister said in his statement that the Congress is for the construction of the temple without dismantling the mosque. What is the meaning of dismantling the mosque? Does it mean that nobody will lay any hands on the mosque? It can be shifted without being dismantled. Many time we were told that there are modern techniques in the world by which the entire building can be shifted. That would not require dismantling.

Sir, earlier, a plan as to how they propose to construct the proposed *mandir* was colorfully printed and circulated. In that we saw that the temple was proposed to be constructed in such a manner that it covers the entire mosque. The mosque will remain inside and the temple will be all around. In that case, there is no need to dismantle the mosque.. But, will it not amount to encroaching on the mosque?

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): We will construct it there only (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They are saying that the temple will be constructed there only

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, we should be quite clear as to what the Prime Minister has discussed with them and what kind of assurance, if any, he got from them.

Sir, the exercise of having regular consultations with all the political parties has also been given up, for a long time on this issue. I hope it will be resumed. We can also

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make some suggestions occasionally which will not be of any harm to him. The plan of the temple is not produced before anybody. Now, the Courts have also asked for the plan of the temple, but, I believe that has not yet been made available I think the minimum we can ask for, is the plan about which they are saying '*aves hi hoga. wyse hi hoga*'. so, that plan should be made available to the people. Let us know how they purpose to construct the temple. Of course, now the position has become complicated, because they are not supposed to do anything there, they are not supposed to do any building activity there.

I believe the hon. Member from Varanasi was also a signatory to the 1989 agreement which was signed under the aegis of Sardar Buta Singh. He and the VHP leaders signed an agreement relating to *Shilanyas* and one of the signatories to that was Mr. Dixit also and I believe that is available now.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since my name is mentioned, I must be given a chance to explain. I never signed any such agreement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, as far as I know that signed agreement was also never honoured. It was violated. So, what is the worth of this kind of agreement if somebody is determined to do something else? They sign something, say something and do something else, which is just the opposite. So, I just want to have a clarification on some of these points.

Sir, as far as the whole political background of this issue is concerned, my friend Mr. Saifuddin has made a very eloquent speech here in which he mentioned about the implications of this continued attempt to connect politics with religion. As I had said earlier, Mr. Advani, whom I greatly respect for his clear-headedness, lucidity of thought and expression and his forthrightness, has been saying consistently the same thing. He has said it so many times in your chamber also. Am I allowed to refer it here?

MR.. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA: He said : what was our party? What was our party before the last elections. What was our party in UP? It was nothing. Then, how has it come to power through one election and got so many votes and esats? He did not even hide the fact. He said, it is because of the temple. I do not know whether it violates electoral laws to say openly- we used a religious symbol in order to campaign, get votes and come to power-whether this is permitted under the electoral laws. Anyway, he said it very clearly:(Interruptions)

[English]

They can do it, who else will do it?

I do to expect the hon.Prime Minister to be able to clarify just now- it would be unfair to expect him just now to clarify all these questions or doubts or various things.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V . NARASIMHA RAO): Thank you..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am always considerate. But if you think that now you are confident enough to clarify all these things just now, I would be very happy.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That I cannot do it and that is what I am going to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am speaking on the basis of what you have said in the other House where apparently you have said, "I am as confused as some of you are."(Interruptions.)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is all joint confusion!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the confusion now been removed, I would be very happy to hear..

That is all I wish to say. I would like

these points to be explained by him at the end.

I want to conclude by saying, if these here months or four months are not utilised in a positive way by all forces in this country and parties which stand for communal harmony, peace and secularism, to create that kind of political climate and public opinion,, then at the end of that period, we will find ourselves one again in a crisis situation, back to square one again there. Then, I doubt, whether you would possibly get respect like this time. So, it is an extremely serious situation. We are all prepared to cooperate. Our friends here- I am sure, many of the, - are also prepared to cooperate. But let us get round the table at least and find out by pricking each other's brain, whether some sensible way can be found.

I do not know what the other countries and the peoples of other countries are thinking about it- not that they are angles of perfection and purity. I do not say that. But a vast country like India for weeks together seems to have forgotten all other problems. All other problems and issues of the people are relegated to the background, Mr. Advani has said, we have done it deliberately because we do not want to discuss Scam. No. The tragedy of the situation is like that. The Scam will be discussed, do not worry. A big country like this for weeks together is concerned with nothing but all this dispute between a temple and a mosque. This is the situation which I think, is peculiar and people in other countries- I am not taking only about the Muslims countries- I am not know what the reaction there is. You will not bother about it.- A friend of mine who came last week for some medical treatment from Bangladesh has told me that the people in Bangladesh are very much concerned reading the news from here (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): A large number of temples have been damaged recently in Bangladesh; are you not worried about it?(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Both the sides can play the game you are playing (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look, don't be have in this manner, he intends to say that such incidents will have negative effect in other countries. Please listen, and give reply to it, if you want.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You may recall that last year when the same movement had reached quite a high crescendo and when Mr. Advani was riding his rath in the rath yatra, there were some deplorable repercussions in Bangladesh

There were some deplorable repercussions in Bangladesh and a number of Hindu temples were damaged and broke by communal ruffians there.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is justified.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are saying "It is justified." It is justified or not justified. Why don't you observe the judgment of that court? Will that justify you in not observing any court's judgment? What about Shah Banevs case? It is a despicable thing that the Government did. Did we not protest and fight against it? Because the Government was a party in subverting the judgment in Shah Banu case, therefore, you also are free to flout the case! What kind of verdict is that! No. (*Interruptions*). My friend from Dhaka was apprehending that if people there are given an impression that there is a movement gaining momentum here that in some way or the other we will encroach upon the mosque or damage it, then those communal fellows there, the counterparts of the people here, will start attack Hindu minorities. Are we prepare protect them? We are custodians of everybody. What about Hindu brothers and sisters there in Bangladesh? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA (Madhubani): They consider that they are not Hindus.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Last time when President Ershad was in Power, he gave a public assurance that those damaged temples and all that would be repaired at the cost of the Government. But by fried told me that nothing has been done. Those damaged temples are still lying there in a damaged condition. Now if this kind of thing is built up here, this atmosphere and movement, they apprehend that there may be some handle given to the communal elements there, to start attacking the minorities there again and attacking their temples. When we do something, we should be cautious about the repercussions not only in our own country but in other countries also. I do not say that this is the primary consideration. But that has to be kept in mind.

Therefore, I would say that the hon. Prime Minister was under heavy pressure. I know we will also pressurise him to take strong action and all that. The other side was saying "You take any action you like. We are prepared to shed our blood. But we are not prepared to leave that place." But neither blood has been shed nor they have remained there nor anything. It seems that there is a possibility of people hanging their mind. People do change their minds under some compulsions and pressures. I do not know when and how the process of negotiation will be initiated. But I hope that it will lead to some positive results and we are prepared to give our full cooperation for an amicable settlement and I hope the Prime Minister will clarify some questions and points I have raised.

SHRI A. R. ANTULAY (Kulaba): Mr. Speaker, Sir. it is not a matter of pleasure but it is a moment which is very agonising. No patriotic Indian will be happy at the things that have been happening and certainly patriotism is not monopolised by any particular group, individuals or community. It is a part of life. So far as the Muslims are concerned, there is a saying of Prophet

[A.R. Antulay]

which is almost an juncture, that MINAL EEMAN that love of the country is a part of faith. If one does not love his country, he can never be called a Muslim. In the cortex of whatever has been happening, do we really take it to be a struggle, a quarrel, a dispute between a Temple and a Mosque? With due respect, I submit that I do not think any time in the past in our history, in our culture — since thousands of years and especially during the past 1500 years — there had been a dispute or a quarrel or a fight between a temple and a Mosque. Indeed, at any time, to the best of our memory, has there been a quarrel between a Hindu and a Muslim? I am now 63 years of age. I have witnessed heart-rending communal riots and the beastly happenings in 1946. I was just a boy then. Those dreaded days, that nightmarish period, do we really want those days to be back to return when Hindus were from killing Muslims and the Muslims killing Hindus at that time? No. For a thousand years or a little more, Muslims and Hindus have been living in this country as brothers and sisters. There had been no occasion whatsoever when a particular person was killed by a person belonging to a different faith simply because he owed religious allegiance to that particular belief or faith. It is the animosity in human who unfortunately creates frenzy, and whosoever creates frenzy, he is enemy number one to the common man — be that a Hindu, be that a Muslim. This animal element in human must not be aroused.

Sir, who is the loser? I had an occasion to speak somewhere. Suppose, a frenzied situation is created and the lives of thousands of Muslims are imminently to be lost in the villages, who will protect them? I do not think that any Government worth the name can do it. Even though whereas it is certainly the responsibility of the Government to keep peace and to restore the conditions where all the committees can live as brothers and sisters. Should we not help the Government in creating those conditions? I do not think the Government, either with the force or might of the police or the military can create conditions of Peace. I am

afraid, this issue has been highly politicised. Let me be very honest in submitting that no party can say, putting their hands on their own conscience, that they have to — at one time or the other time — taken benefit of such issues for the furtherance of their political cause and interest. I congratulate the Prime Minister for having defused the situation. What would have happened today? Would we have been sitting here in this temple of democracy? Would we have been sitting in this apex democratic sovereign institution of the country there. With due respect I pose this question to one and all to all of us. Suppose the situation had not been defused, then we would not have been in a position to debate or discuss as we are now doing. No solution can be found in a frenzied situation. It was defused by the Prime Minister. Whether it is 'A' party or 'B' party, it is absolutely irrelevant, according to me. Today, India is calm; today, India is quiet; today, the country can witness a scene where its negotiations can take place. I feel it is the biggest achievement during the year that the Prime Minister has to his credit. I really congratulate him from the core of my heart. Nobody could think and I also could not think too that so soon after from 34, calm would take back yourself descend to your mind to five decade ago. Yes to avert such tragedies Prime Minister held discussions he discussed with *Sants* and *Sadhus*. Why should he not? He should discuss with anyone and everyone if that can bring peace to this land. He should not shirk anybody, he should not feel that 'a' or 'b' or 'c' is an untouchable. We have hardly come out successful out of disgrace of our human of one untouchability. Let us not create another class of untouchables in this country — the political untouchables. *Sants* and *Mahants* did meet him and see the result what is the result? The result is, the *Kar Seva* was stopped. The millions and millions of Muslims of this country, and I know their pulse, are happy; they have heave a sigh of relief. They were under great tension. They did not know what will happen to their life, what will happen to their property, to their liberty. And if life, liberty and property is safe today when we are debating this very issue, the entire credit,

we should not be hesitant to concede, goes to the Prime Minister. We should concede to him what is his due. We must now help him. Now that the situation is created whereby negotiations can take place, let us sit with him and say, "Mr. so and so needs to be associated, this group needs to be associated." Let us find a solution which is permanent and lasting. We do not know—with due respect and I hope I will not be misunderstood; I have not been afraid of anyone except God nor shall I ever be afraid of anyone except God because I know I am answerable to Him and to nobody else what the verdict of the court will be assuming the verdict of the court is given, who will go to explain whatever that should be, that to the millions and millions of people in this country persuading them to respect that verdict. In the process what will happen? I, as one, both as an Indian and a Muslim—of which fact I am proud—will call upon the Prime Minister in all humility to see that a negotiated settlement is arrived at, that there is no tension at all, there is no misgiving, there is no malice-love towards all. Of course, everyone knows that the court's verdict has to be accepted. I also think so. But the court verdict has to be accepted only when the court verdict will be acceptable to the common man who has already been put to a situation of frenzy. By whom? All of us know it. The political parties and their leaders can not save their skin. Let the Laders march this country and let the common man first be made receptive. They are now becoming the great friends of minority community here during the discussion when it takes place. But when Muslims get massacred, they are being massacred for all these forty years, how many of us went there to save our own lives? How many of us went to their rescue? How many of us laid our lives to save theirs? We did not stir. We have therefore, to give a sermon these sermons become very costly to the minorities of this country no right. I, both as an Indian and a Muslim will, through you, sir request the hon. Prime Minister to carry on the negotiations that has been engaged in to reach a conclusion which is peaceful, which will

give the sense of security and belonging to the Muslim community for this security and sense of belonging to their home land, to this country which they have been yearning for the last more than forty years. I think, we should not apportion blame. It wrong to say that 'a' is wrong and I am right. The point is that a man who is killed is not sitting in riots within the scale of justice and that is the end of it. He is killed. He is killed for his family. He is killed as a bread earner of his children. Are we going to take care of these widows and children? How many widows and oppressed children have we taken care of during the past forty years? Whenever any riots have occurred, they have occurred on flimsy ground. And could we not have visualised those flimsy grounds and removed them? Unfortunately, we did not do. Let us honestly admit it. Let us not fight shy in confessing that certain lapses have occurred at our hands certain mistakes have been committed on the part of one and all. We should not only say that the other person is wrong and I and my party is right. I think a new ground is broken by the Prime Minister let us work with him. I only wanted to remind this hon. House through you Sir that let us discuss this also from the point of view of that other party to which Indira Gandhi made a reference who is that other party to be invited for negotiation in villages with scattered seven house, ten houses, fifteen houses get burnt. They are the other party who need to be invited, they alone know. Whenever riots take place and whenever bloodshed takes place, they are the sufferers and not we. I have not heard of a single riot since 1947—or 1946 rather—in which a single leader has been killed of any community whatsoever. We are all discussing here in air conditional chamber away from houses on fire. We were there in 1946 and have been there since 1946: most of us are living and healthy but none of us have been killed in the riots. Those who are the victims all left alone we become their guardians only in this cosy chamber where we want to be crusaders for their rights which have often been massacred and trampled upon. So I only want to tell you and through you to this

Masjid Dispute

[Sh. A.R. Antulay]

hon. House to think in calmer moments as to what will be the repercussions of what we do here and decide today. Before we take any action we must think of the consequences. If we are not going to foresee the consequences, it is not the court verdict which will save them court's verdict is alright for against an individual. An individual may be bound by a court verdict. If some people say, which certainly is the matter of great sorrow for a person like me, that they, the leaders will not accept the court verdict, But are the people at large and the people in general and the common man in millions who have been put in a particular frame of mind going to accept the court verdict? It takes a little time. Time is no matter of concern if it proves the best healer if it is used to put the agitated people back to their normal human nature that is the time to Why should the Prime Minister have said four months, I really do not know. I would rather go to the extent of saying that even if it takes one full year and the conditions of peace prevail and ultimately the question by negotiation is solved amicably to the satisfaction of all, as the Congress manifesto is rightly quoted and cited says. I think we shall have done a great deal of service to the cause of country.

Let us not go for scoring debating points. Let us think of the lives, the integrity of the country and the nationhood of India. Let us also think of the future of the country with which is bound our own future. If we really can do so, I think we shall have done our sacred duty and destiny's job. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that there is peace. More gladdening is the repeated assertion of the hon. Prime Minister that there would be a ray of hope in four months. However, I would not like to get any clarification from him in this regard. As my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta put it, in three or

four minutes, I would also like to place on record my apprehensions in this context. These apprehensions have not suddenly appeared from the blue. Rather they have been there for long time. Our friend, Shri Antulay delivered an emotionally charged speech. It is true that it is the man on the streets and not us, who die in the riots, but it is equally true that we as Members of Parliament are equally responsible for the establishment of the establishment of the Rule of the law and the maintenance of law and order. Our friend Shri Antulay seems to forget the fact that if so many people are trying despite the existence of laws, how many people would lose their lives, in the absence of the guardians of law? That is why, it is repeated time and again that every-one should abide by the law. Nobody urges the Prime Minister to take stern steps to implement the law. The Prime Minister has been repeatedly saying that the problem should be solved through the means of dialogue but so far the entire nation and this august House is in the dark about the understanding reached upon with the concerned parties or the manner in which the dialogue is proposed.

As our friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta correctly observed, contradictory statements are being issued from both the sides. The Prime Minister has stated that the Court verdict should be accepted by one all, which Antulay Ji doesn't seem to agree with, as he apprehends that some killings would take place. On the other hand, (Advani ji assert) that this matter can not be solved by the Courts. The saints have said that they won't remain silent after three months and that it is a question of their faith and belief. The courts cannot do anything about it, then how a dialogue is possible? If the situation is such that there is mutual mistrust and issuance of contradictory statements, then the matters are bound to get complicated. I would not have felt sad, if the saints had delivered some fiery speech. I would not have felt distressed, if some mahant had said something, but doubts and apprehensions arise in my mind, when Shri Advani says something.

So, the statement made in this House, acquires a different conotation. May I submit to the hon. Prime Minister whether he can assure this House and the nation that until the commencement of the dialogue, no side would issue statements against each other. If statements against each other. If even this is not possible, how meaningful is your mutual understanding? Mutual understanding or agreement is not something unheard of.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, references are being made to our culture. Our culture provides ample illustrations. The battle of Mahabharata also took place in this great land of ours. Both Bhishma and Krishna abhorred the war, both disliked the idea of killings. In the entire story of Mahabharata, we find that no heed was given to the sane counsels of Bhishma and no attention was given to the appeals and pleas of Krishna. Advaniti should ponder over the reasons behind the occurrence of the Mahabharata war. One Dhritarashtra was at the helm of affairs. He was indecisive. Therefore, please remember that our culture provides many examples. Thus, these papule who are in a position to take decision, don't take decision on account of their indecisiveness and thus fail to prevent the bloodshed, that could be averted. Are we repeating the Mahabharata? Are we going to do those very things again? Development was not unknown then also. Inderaprastha, Khandavprastha, the golden Palace all were burnt to ashes. Krishna and Bhishmapitamah could just sit and watch helplessly. People died in large numbers, the country has ruined and brothers were compelled to shed each other's blood. Those very apprehensions are there in my mind. Therefore, any dialogue in this regard should involve one and all. Similarly, the dialogue should not be such that one draws a different meaning, while another draws another inference, because this will ultimately lead the country to destruction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret that the

peace observed in the last three days is being unduly trumpeted around and the same suspicion and dilemma lies behind the peace, which is being applauded by our friends. These doubts have risen, because we have not been able to understand each other's feelings. The Prime Minister has got a grace period of three months to solve this problem and if a dialogue is initiated during this period, then perhaps the country can heave a sigh of relief. It is not a big achievement, if a frightened person heaves a sigh and relief. People fear that bloodshed will take place. If the execution is delayed by three or six months, then every person who has been sentenced to death will hope that some body will come to rescue him. If God is the only saviour, then there is no need to have this House. Whether God saves the situation or not, the leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition should see to it that a provocative situation is not created within three months. I regret that there is an attempt to create a tense situation right from the day some semblance of peace was restored. The Prime Minister is keeping mum and this could lead to destruction.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we rise for lunch?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: We meet again at 2 p.m.

1300 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]*

Annual Report and review on the working of council of scientific and Industrial Research New Delhi for the year 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):—Sir, on behalf of Shri Rangarajan Kaumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, For the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2362/92]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Fertilizers for the year 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPART-

MENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. TURN-ON): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Chinta Mohan, I beg to lay on the table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Fertilizers Limited for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2363/92]

A copy of the Blended Edible Vegetable oil Grading and Marketing (amendment) Rules 1992.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAH. 11-PATEL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table

A copy of the Blended Edible vegetable Oils Grading Marketing (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published Notification No. G.S.R. 422 (3) in Gazette of India date the 20th April, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937.

[Placed in Library See No - LT
2364/92]

**Memorandum of Understan between
the National Industrial Department
Corporation Ltd and the Deptl of
Heavy Industry for 1992-93 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPART-
MENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI
P.K THUNGNON): I beg to lay on the
table a copy each of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding
between the National Industrial
Development Corporation
Limited and the Department of
Heavy Industry, Ministry of
Industry, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Memorandum of Understanding
between the Bharat Yatra
Nigam Limited and the Depart-
ment of Heavy Industry, Ministry
of Industry, for the year 1992 -93

[Placed om Library See No. LT
- 2366/92]

**Memorandum of understanding
between the Neyveli Lignite Corpo-
ration Ltd. and the Ministry of Coal
for 1992-93**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPART-
MENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI
P.K. THONGON): Sir, on behalf of Shri S.B.
Nyamagouda. I beg to lay on the table a
copy of the Memorandum of Understanding
(Hindi and English versions) between the
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the
Ministry of Coal for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT -2367/
92]

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports

[English]

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH
(Tumkur): Sir, I beg to present the *Twelfth*
and *Thirteenth Reports* (Hindi and English
versions) of the Committee on Private
Members' Bills and Resolutions.

14.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid
Dispute- *CONTD.***

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up
Discussion under Rule 193 on *Ram Janma*
Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute raised
by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury. Shri Syed
Shahabuddin may speak now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker Sir, the nation
has just emerged out of seventeen days of
agony, shock, sorrow, anger, pain and
tension which shook the very foundation of
the republic. Sir, we passed through
successive waves of hope and despair,
euphoria and frustration and finally, we all
heaved a sigh of relief. We have got a
breathe we have got the respite; I welcome
it. Sir, the Prime Minister did secure a
stoppage of the illegal construction on the
disputed site in Ayodhya. I do not know
whether it can be described as a tactical
retreat by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and
its allies or a tactical surrender by the
Government to the forces which chal-
lenged the very Constlution of the land,
defied the law, burnet the effigies of the
judges and tried to terrorism the judiciary
and the executive and raised war cries all
over the place. History will tell. The next

[Sh. Syed Shabuddin]

three or four months will tell. But Sir, permit me to make a remark that negotiations with forces which had held the country to ransom almost touched the dignity of the nation. Sir, we have faced forces challenging the Constitution many a time in the history of the republic. We are facing them today in Punjab and in Jammu and Kashmir and we are using all the means at our disposal to maintain the dignity of our republic.

Sir I feel that in Ayodhya, we failed in our ego. The Government seems to have adopted a policy, for nearly two weeks, of evasion, inaction, dithering and diffidence and had sought one excuse after another, one alibi after another. The CCPA has met; the Home Minister is visiting Ayodhya; the High Court is deliberating; the NIC is going to meet. The State Government has been informing and has been sending assurances and of course, finally the Supreme Court is now engaged. But even after the Supreme Court made a clear-cut observation, it was said, "Well, it is only an observation and not an order." However, we can forgive all that. We can forget all that for the sake of peace in our society and for the sake of social harmony, if indeed, in the next three months, we can see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Mr. Speaker Sir, we have come through a unique situation in our history. There was three-way confrontation, a confrontation between the Centre and the State, a confrontation between the executive and the judiciary and a confrontation unlike the other two, which I would welcome, between the secular forces on the one side and the chauvinist forces on the other side. This was the time to have affirmed the sanctity of the secular principles, there was time to affirm the will of the republic. And here, Sir, I feel that something was left done by the Government. I am hopeful the people have affirmed their sanity all over the country. There was hardly any excitement. We lived with bated breath. We were fearing what might happen. And Mr. Choudhary quoted

the *Pioneer* poll results. Ninety per cent of the Muslims of the country support the construction of a temple in Ayodhya and 80 per cent of the Hindus of our country do not want the mosque to be demolished or damaged in any way. This is the sanity of our people. It is on this sanity that we must build the castles of the future. We must give us hope and optimism that a reasonable solution can be found and an amicable settlement of solution can be reached. But I would only like to sound a note of caution for the Government. In the immortal words of late President Kennedy,

"Let us not fear to negotiate, but never negotiate out of fear." The Government should never negotiate with the forces which are challenging the Constitution of India, out of fear.

Sir, I would like to refer briefly to what the hon. Member from Varanasi Shri Dukshit has said here. I will not go into all the details; that will need a lot of time. But I am very happy that he has projected himself and the forces that he represents as law abiding force. That is precisely what we would like him to be and that is precisely what we would like him to do. The fact is, the idols are kept inside the masjid because of a status quo order. The Bhog Pooja by the Poojari go on inside the masjid because of status quo order of 1950. The public has access for *darshan* to the idols inside, on the basis of a court order. The Shilanyas was performed on the basis of a duly signed agreement, as has been reported, between the Government of the day and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

But why this selective acceptance of the law I do not understand! If you are a law abiding citizen, there should be no question about your accepting the final verdict of the court on the mayar question which is, the title to the property in dispute. So, you lap up and grab every favourable order and then say, "We shall accept the final verdict of the Supreme Court only if it is in our favour." I cannot understand this logic. Similarly, another hon. Member said, "it is for those who challenge us, to prove

where Ram was born." I think in all jurisprudence all over the world, it is the party which makes a claim, has to support it with evidence. They cannot throw the onus of the burden of proof on the other side. These are the deviations from the norm. That show a mind which does not accept the normal rules of the law and the normal procedure and banks itself only on arousing passions and sentiments and thus tries to win over or terrorise or pressurise people into acceptance. I would request Shri Dikshit not to be selective in his acceptance of the rule of the law.

Some questions have been raised here. It has been said that religion is like Gangs and it does not know any Constitution. But rivers all over the world obey human will. Sometimes a dam is put across, then sometimes a dyke is built and sometimes bundhs are constructed in order to channelise the flow. Therefore, I do not accept that in a Republic like ours, which is based on the a rule of law, religion can be totally above it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Baddaun): Why didn't you accept the court court verdict in the shan Bano care?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am only that there are innumerable old cases in our courts, where purely religious questions have been decided by the High courts, including as to who shall be the Mahant or who shall be a Shankaracharya, what should be the size of a pooja Laddoo, what should be the mark on the forehead of a ceremonial elephant and so on. Courts have ruled that matters of religion are not above law, but they have to be decided in accordance with the internal evidence of the religion. Therefore, such religious questions can be decided by the court and the court is the appropriate authority. It has to decide not on any other extraneous evidence but on the internal evidence of that religious school. That must be binding. Now, on

Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute
Shah Bano Case, I had replied many times...

MR. SPEAKER: There are many others who want to speak. Please leave out Shah Bano Case and conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Are right Sir, leave it.

I would like to know something about the statement of from the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has not mentioned the date of 9th July in his statement. I noted it for the third time. He did not mention it in his first statement of the 9th July; he also did not mention it in his reply to the No-Confidence Motion; he also did not mention it in this statement. I wonder whether it is matter of present policy and a deliberate policy of omission or sub-conscious lapse; I do not know. The world knows that something terrible happened on the 9th July; and the World has to take note of the fact that here is a Prime Minister who does not even mention the date of the terrible happening.

I am thankful to the Prime Minister for saying in a para of his statement that the mosque shall not be dismantled. I am happy that he is not referring to it as a dilapidated or as a disputed structure; he is referring to it as a masjid. This is precisely how the State Government had described it in their affidavit of 1950, which is part of the proceedings of the court, which forms the basic background of the case. The statement suggests that if negotiations fail – and I hope and pray they will not – all pending litigations shall be referred to one judicial authority.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I am on a point of order. This is the second time that a Private Member was talking to the Official Gallery. He has left. Only three days ago, we drew the attention of the House and the Chair also that this was happening. Today also, I

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

stand up to draw the attention of the Chair that this is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: We will look into it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If a specific question is referred to a duly constituted judicial authority with the consent of the parties, it is a different matter. But, in a normal suit like the title suit, which is now pending before the special bench of the Allahabad High Court, in that case, any of the parties has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. The right of appeal is a valuable right; and I don't think that any party would like to be satisfied with the denial of the right of appeal.

Finally, the crux of the issue today is not the construction of the temple, as I said; it is a question of the location of the proposed temple. The NIC has given a clear-cut ruling; it reflects the consensus of the nation.

[Translation]

Let the temple be Contracted without demalition of the mosque

[English]

It implies that the present site plan of the VHP, which includes the Babri Masjid site is not acceptable to the nation, is against the consensus of the nation. The Prime Minister has lost Seven precious months; It is his duty now to call the VHP and request them, implead with them please for God's sake revise your site plan and bring it within the framework of the NIC's resolution. I can assure you that a settlement can be reached on this question within three days, no more than that is required. I can assure you on behalf of the Muslim community that if in the revised site Plan, any site which belongs to the Muslim community falls, the Muslim community will consider giving it away and denoting it for the larger cause of the nation.

Today, the Babri Masjid has become a symbol; it is not a religious question. I said it also the other day that it has become symbol of struggle on our secularism for democracy, for the values that this country stands for, for mutual co-existence and for the survival of the civilised society in our country.

I wish the Prime Minister Godspeed and I hope that within the next three-four months he will show us some light at the end of the tunnel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIR AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Mr. Speaker, Sir we are discussion this very serious matter which had, a few days back, thrown the entire nation into an atmosphere of despair. We have all heard just now the hon. Member, Syed Shahabuddin. I was not able to understand how he was drawing the parallels between the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the situation in Punjab with this Ayodhya issue. His entire speech, to my understanding was full of paradoxes. He was quoting Kennedy. I do not know in what context Kennedy had said that and I do not think that that saying is relevant today. History, has given an opportunity to us today. The challenge, which was a very serious challenge, can be converted into an opportunity. If we seriously, sincerely and honestly sit and try to find a solution, I am hundred per cent sure, solution can be found. The way the whole issue had dragged on, the whole issue which did not assume any publicity or any seriousness before 1986-87 had all of a sudden become a very explosive issue. People who are responsible to make it serious, I do not think they are here, had done the greatest damage to this nation. Why I was submitting that this challenge can be converted into an opportunity, is that we have to remind ourselves.

I am not an intellectual, I am not a *Madhavi* but many hon. Members sitting in this House are definitely intellectuals. They

know the history of this nation. The only thing to which I want to draw your attention is that the entire people in this country are one.

If we look into the history of this country from the point of traceability, say for a period of 2000 or 3000 years, one basic fact we can understand is that all the people are one. The incoming of the religions was a subsequent matter. I do not think the entire Muslim population here, which is almost about 8 to 10 crores or whatever it is, came from Arab countries or any other country. 90 to 95 per cent of them have embraced this religion on this very soil. They have not come from outside and people belonging to different communities have accepted them.

The fact of the history is that a 'Jat', accepting a Muslim religion or Islamic religion, remained a 'Jat' even after accepting Muslims. The Brahmins who converted themselves into Islam have kept their entity intact. They never eschewed their name. Along with their names Bhattis, Choudhuries and Kunwars, all these things remained the same.

What I submit is that the oneness of the people should not be forgotten. And when I say this, perhaps I am also including the entire sub-continent for that matter. The division of this country on the basis of religion was a political division and political division of this country has taken place umpteen times, not once. Umpteen times the Central Government has lost its authority because of various reasons. We have to remember the fact, during the period of Emperors and Kings. During Emperor Ashoka's time the Indian nation, the country as such, included Afghanistan also.

The authority of the Central Government whenever it was disintegrated, the country broke into many pieces.

But again, the oneness of the people integrated the entire country again, the

whole nation again. If our country had been divided in 1947 on the basis of religion, I humbly submit that that division was political and was on unnatural grounds. And that was proved in the war of 1970 when Bangladesh seceded from Pakistan.

Religion was no more a binding force. This fact of history we have to understand and I only respectfully request the hon. Members and this august House that this opportunity which has come to us in the shape of the Ayodhya issue, we must utilise as a matter to consolidate the people, to integrate the people. We can talk many things. The matter can be further complicated by just saying something irresponsibly. But this is not the time. This is the time that we sit.

I am sure, our Prime Minister to whom the entire nation has paid tributes, who has earned the admiration and appreciation of the entire country, is capable of solving this issue. I have no doubt about that. I have seen in my association with him for the last 33 years in my political life, that he has always worked and stood for the integration of areas, integration of the people and integration of all right thinking sections. To this problem also, though very very complicated, having many dimensions, I am sure, he will find solution. All that is needed is, he needs the cooperation of all of us and we should extend our cooperation not by complicating the problem.

I have seen some of the statements made in the Press. Perhaps it gives an impression that some people are not happy with the Prime Minister's success, the immediate success that he got, the way he defused the situation. Some people appeared so. At least I got that impression from their statements that they are not very happy. I am not finding fault with anybody.

All that I am requesting is this is the time when we must unite the people. i. Religion is a matter of personal faith and personal discipline. That should be kept aside. So far as our Integral life is

[Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed]
concerned so far as our national life is concerned, we have to work for that and we have to integrate this nation and we must emerge as a strong nation. All that the Prime Minister is doing is that. Even we have to find a solution according to our manifesto. We have to find a negotiated settlement.

Suppose the negotiations fail and we are not able to find a solution then matter is referred to the judicial authority and judicial judgment. All that he is doing is that even after their giving a judicial judgment also to make it acceptable, not to enforce the judgment. No court judgment can be enforced in a matter like this.

What I am submitting is that all his efforts are to make the judgment acceptable to the entire country and in this effort I humbly request you all that you kindly cooperate with the Prime Minister and give him the strength and make him strong enough to find a solution for this.

[Translation]

MAHANT ABEDYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir the Prime Minister had a discussion with holy men, which I also shared.

Sir, I am sorry to say that the value of this discussion that took place in a cordial atmosphere comes to an end with the debate which has been raised in the House today in connection with this discussion. In the entire discussion there are two main issues.

The first thing is that where the Prime Minister is setting a time limit of 4 months, of course, he had said 4 months, but this time limit of four months does not suit us... Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had taken time of 4 months, but even in ten months he did not try to solve this issue. So the Government should not insist on a time of four months, it should rather reduce it. We had said that the time of five months could be taken in case we see that the discussion

is going in the right direction... (Interruptions)... I know that you want to divert my attention by interrupting me. I would like to present facts before you about which there is lot of confusion. Sir, the Prime Minister had said that he would refer all the cases to a judge of the Supreme Court or a body of judges. The Prime Minister is sitting here, even he had mentioned the name of Chandra Shekharji and said that Chandra Shekharji had taken an initiative in this direction and he had also said at the same time that Rajiv Gandhi ji had written a letter to Chandra Shekharji, which he had received. This House knows that Chandra Shekharji had not talked of bringing all the cases before the Supreme Court. If this had been his intention, then perhaps he would not have asked for evidence from both the parties, because the evidence from both the parties have already been filed in the Court. He had asked both the parties to produce their respective evidence and that too on one point and on one issue. If it is proved on the basis of these evidences that any temple or structure has been broken down and a Masjid has been erected, then the Muslim brethren will take their claims back, and if it is proved from evidences, from the views of the specialists of the archaeological department or from the revenue record or by any other means that this structure has been made upon such a place where previously there was no structure, then the Hindus will give up their claims. The thought was very good. Such circumstances exist in the country that the entire nation is worried over this problem. We are absolutely convinced that this Masjid has been erected after breaking down the Ram-Janam Bhoomi temple and that is why Chandra Shekharji's formula was considered by us to be a rational formula but unfortunately he did not remain the Prime Minister. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rao Sahib made a mention of it, we thought that where Chandra Shekharji has left this work incomplete the Prime Minister will take some further action in this matter. I understand that this is a right way. Today, where our faith is attacked... (Interruptions)... as far as the question of faith is concerned, we

say that thousands of temples in this country have been broken down. Who can deny this, history is replete with this. We are not demanding those temples. Today, all traces have been wiped off and we have shown patience. Today we are demanding Ram-Janam-Bhoomi. There is some basis for the Vishwanath temple and the Krishna Janam-bhoomi temple, some logic is there, and we have faith here, you can yourself go to Ayodhya and see. When, the entire structure could have been changed there, then even different pillars could have been erected. The pillars of a temple have been erected there. Together with that, you will find nowhere in the entire world others' place of workshop at the door of any Masjid but in Ayodhya Lord Ram's platform is there and the Hindu exercise patience and instead of going inside he makes offerings outside. Today, this is not anything new, in the Muslim period, since Akbar's times, all this is happening.

Sir, I would like to ask why these signs have been left. The same is the case with the Vishwanath temple. They could have changed the entire structure. You may go there and see a wall which has the signs of the Hindu temple, conch, bell and trident (Trishul) and you will find nowhere in the world a Nandi in front of the Masjid but even today there is a Nandi there. I would like to say that if this House wants Hindu-Muslim unity honestly, then these signs of humiliating Hindus, can never establish Hindu-Muslim unity. This was the mentality of the Muslim rulers that the pillars of the temple were kept there for reminding Hindus for thousands of years that they are cowards and that this Masjid has been erected after breaking down their temple. You know that in the Vishwanath temple too, only one wall is left which and the Nandi which has been kept there, have been kept there as proof just to remind the Hindus for hundreds of years of their humiliation and miserable condition. I would like to ask whether Hindu-Muslim unity is possible in the country by keeping these signs there. Abedya Nath can sit, he can keep mum but can the crores of Hindus in this country feel

that they are also independent in this country when they see these signs of humiliation. Mere satisfaction of one, hunger is not independence. In the country in which, the religion, the culture and the temple of any caste is not respected, in that country no caste can ever be made independent. (Interruptions)

I say that there have been speeches regarding the protection of temples and mosques if these temples and mosques had been given due regard by these people, then there would have been no need to pass a Bill a few days back in this House to maintain status quo as on 15 August, 1947 in respect of places of worship but the people who are today creating a hue and cry for the protection of the disputed Masjid, why have they not brought Kashmir within the purview of this Bill? Many temples have been demolished in Kashmir after 15 August, 1947. Is any regard not given to them since they happen to be the temples of Hindus? Has anyone asked to bring Kashmir within the purview of this Bill? Today, these broken temples in Kashmir are there to insult the Hindus, the Places of Worship Bill has not been enforced there because these people are followers of mosque. I would like to say that if you honestly want secularism, you will have to regard the temple and the mosque equally only then you can satisfy others.

I think that the efforts made by the Prime Minister in this matter are praiseworthy but the way he has got this issue discussed in the House and the way accusation are made here is not the way to solve the problem. I would like to tell the House that Hindu can never tolerate the sing of the Masjid on the temple... (Interruption) As far as the question of faith is concerned, I would like to say that... (Interruptions) We shall give proofs regarding our faith... (Interruptions)...

Sir, as far as the question of faith is concerned, no court can give a decision regarding matters pertaining to faith... (Interruptions)... It is not a contempt

[Mahant Abeya Nath]

of court but no court can has any right to give its decision against any faith, that is why when we oppose the decision of the courts...(Interruptions) I want to say that the atmosphere which has been created here and the politic of accusation can never be conducive to a solution to the problem. These people do not want that the problem should be solved but we have stated that we want a solution to the problem. We postponed *kar seva* after accepting the Prime Minister's statement, had we wanted, we would not have done so, come what may, but we thought that some solution would emerge. If the Prime Minister of the country is saying, then quite decisively a solution will emerge, but I am sorry as nothing has come out. The Prime Minister may clarify on what basis Chandra Shekhar had suggested the way of compromise, had he not made a mention of it, all saints thought that the way Chandra Shekhar had called for the proofs from both sides, it was certain that he may seek opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court. But when the issue of the judges of the Supreme Court was discussed nothing was said regarding the decision of any court, only the issue of taking help was discussed, so that the opinions of both sides should come. That is why I would like to say that our faith has a basis. Not only the Hindu and Christian and other historians but the most learned scholar of the Muslim world—Ail Miya's father wrote a book called "Islam in India", in which he has clearly written, that where 6-7 temples were demolished to construct a mosque, in Ayodhya the Ram_Janam-Bhoomi temple was demolished to construct a mosque. In the same way, Aurangzeb's granddaughter has made it clear and several Muslim hasitorians have written that the mosque has been constructed here after demolishing the temple. That is why we have this faith because the signs of the temple still exist there. If we are keen to solve this problem, if we desire Hindu-Muslim unity, we should work in a liberal way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not blame the Muslims of today for this nor do I hold them

guilty but this is happening because of the misdeeds committed by Babur and Aurangzeb several years back. Had the Muslims of today understood the sentiments of the Hindus, no difficulty would have arisen. After the creation of Pakistan many of our holy places and pilgrimages have gone to Pakistan, after a division on the basis of religion, the temples and places of honour of the Hindus are being insulted here in the same way as they were under the Muslim rule... (Interruptions)

I think you do not like what I am saying, that is why you are ringing the bell...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Actually everyone has co-operated with us or what has happened in our country during these 2-3 days. It is good that the Prime Minister initiated it and everyone cooperated. Some thing good can happen in the future because of this, keeping this in mind, if you talk, there will be the welfare of the country as well as there will be welfare of all of us...(Interruptions)

MAHANT ABEDYA NATH: I rose to give certain suggestions in this regard. I started my speech in a very cordial atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER: This cordial atmosphere should not be spoiled.

MAHANT ABEDYA NATH: Had we any intention to spoil this atmosphere, we would not have agreed to the proposal of the hon. Prime Minister. We want that the hon. Prime minister should be given an opportunity. Since earlier other hon. Prime Ministers were also given a chance, why he too should not be given? We have yielded to you, with the hope that the discussion will be started in a cordial atmosphere. But the manner in which allegations are being made and sarcastic remarks are being passed it will not improve the situation. All the leaders of the whole country are present here, this is the high st body of the country and no problem will be solved by passing

sarcastic remarks in this manner. Today it was expected that the discussions will be held in a cordial atmosphere, but these persons think that the Hindus have no right to live with honour. As long as such people remain in these institutions this problem cannot be solved (*Interruptions*)

Unless the atmosphere is improved, this problem cannot be solved (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): When your leader Shri Indrajit Gupta was speaking, we were hearing him with great patience, but where our Saints are speaking you should also not interrupt them (*Interruptions*)

MAHANT ABEDYA NATH: I want to point to you as to how this problem can be solved. Merely changing history will not help. Just now Shri Antulay said that the Hindus and the Muslims were living in amity. He has forgotten the history. Why two sons of Govind Singh were buried alive in a wall? Why Guru Teg Bahadurji was assassinated? Was it a religious amity? The Government is altering history. I urge upon to forget the oddities of the past. The B.J.P. should also try to forget it... (*interruptions*) The hon. Prime Minister wanted three months' time. We are to say that we shall give the Government four months' time. But the problem can never be resolved, if it works with these persons who are habitual of passing sarcastic remarks. Those persons whom the Government has selected to assist in solving this problem, will add fuel to the fire. I conclude with these words and express my thanks.

MR. SPEAKER: We are trying to start the discussion in a very cordial manner. I understand that every person is speaking here with a few to find a way out to this problem. If we do not like certain things in a speech, we can leave it. I believe that except one or two persons all the members who are participating in this discussion are speaking very carefully. Others are re-

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requested not to create any disturbance. Particularly Mr. Joshi you should not speak anything.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar may speak now. I hope you will bear in mind what I have said.

SHRI MANI SHAKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the agreement which the Government of India has reached with the forces of 'Hindutwa'. I am filled with appreciation over this agreement. At the same time I would be less than true to myself if I did not also confess that I am filled with apprehension.

I am filled with appreciation because quite palatable the kind of tension that was rising in this country in the last two weeks has been, to a very significant extent, allayed. I am filled with appreciation because a road has been opened. I am filled with appreciation because I do see light at the end of the tunnel. At the same time, Sir, I cannot hide my feelings of apprehension because this is not the first agreement that has been reached in recent years with the forces of 'Hindutva'. I hope this will be the first such agreement that is not broken by those forces.

However, Sir, my apprehensions have been stated somewhat by the statements that we have heard yesterday and today from certain *Sants, Sadhus, Swamis and Mahants* who have come here to bless this House.

What is this agreement? This is an agreement which is not on substance but an agreement... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is that while referring to some Members, hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said that some *Sants and Mahants* have come to bless this House. I object to the words

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

'bless this House'. I think everybody here is a Member. He is working here in the capacity of a Member and not in any other capacity. So, such language does not help in any way for the solution of the problem. I strongly object to it and I request that it should be expunged from the records.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, I will withdraw my words. But I hope that my friends, the *Sants* and *Mehants* will not withdraw their blessings from me.

Sir, I want to put this agreement in perspective. This is not an agreement on substance. This is an agreement on procedures. On matters of substance, I, for one, am not asking the BJP to change its views. I have very serious disagreements with the Bharatiya Janata Party. I neither accept their view of our past, nor do I accept their view of our future. I do not accept their definitions of Indian civilisation and Indian culture; I do not accept what they conceive to be the soul of India and my concept of the nationhood of India is entirely different to theirs. As a decent human being I cannot agree with the Bharatiya Janata Party, but as a democrat, I defend their right to be different. It is the essence of democracy that if a point of view is validly held, that point of view can be expressed and that point of view can be pursued through the political and the democratic process. What I want to know is really the answer to the question that was implicit in the interjection of the gentleman who has just now raised a point of order. What I want to know is, as Members of Parliament and. I am talking about the narrow of the human that comes in here — I am not talking about the larger part of the human being that looks after the family, belongs to a religion. Belongs to a society when within the precincts of this House, we take an oath, which we swear in the name of God if we wish to or an oath which we merely solemnly pledge to uphold the Constitution and if there is a clash between such a pledge, such an oath and a private pledge or private oath, which is

the one that will prevail?

As Individuals, I respect, I deeply honour the right of anyone to take a *Saugandh* to take a promise; I respect the right of an individual to say *Hinu Raiv ki Savger the khate Hain*; Hindi matter to do whatever they wish to do. I respect that right. At the same time, I want to know whether the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. L. K. Advani will confirm when he intervenes in the course of this discussion that in the event of there being a contradiction of any kind between the oath which we, as Members of Parliament, have taken to this Constitution and any personal oath that one might have taken for any purpose whatsoever outside this House, which of the two will prevail. I ask this, because almost all, perhaps all the Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party have come into this Parliament after telling the people "*Hum Ram Ki Saugandh Khate Hain, Hum Mandir Wahin Bnayenge*"

(*English*)

Sir, this is the litmus test whether, as a political party, BJP is in the mainstream of our democratic political life or whether they are adjuncts of *Sadhus*, *Sants* and *Mahants* whether in this Parliament or outside, because what we need to understand is, the speeches that are made in this House are not *pravachan*; they are *bhashan*. This is a home not for religion; this is a home for politics. This is the moment of truth for the Bharatiya Janata Party. (*Interruptions*) Is it a main line political party that believes in the institution of our democracy, which means, this Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary? Does it believe in our Constitution or is it going to be an adjunct of the *Sadhus*, and *Sants*, the *Bigots* and *zealots*? Now, the Prime Minister has given the Bharatiya Janata Party an opportunity to prove that they are the former. I personally would greatly welcome it, if, on this occasion, the Bharatiya Janata Party would seize this opportunity and show to us that they are as much a part of the mainline of our politics as the Congress is or the Left Front is or the National Front is, by saying, so because none of us

have any doubt about this that our oath to the Constitution as Members of Parliament prevails over any personal oath that we might have taken. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): What was your manifesto in Mizoram? (*Interruption*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): You promised to make Mizoram a Christian state in your manifesto, what happened to that. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is my view that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Bajrang Balis and the Sadhu Samagam have every right to deal with religion and hold their views on religion. I have absolutely no objection at all to a non-political organisation concerning itself with religion, concerning itself with relative merits of different religions. But this is an opportunity to discover the statesmanship of the Bhartiya Janata Party. I have no doubt in my mind about that the statesmanship that resides on the front Bench of the BJP. It is not always there in the rest of the Party. I want to know on this occasion, whether the Bhartiya Janata Party can rise above the narrow concerns of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Bajrang Balis and the Sadhu Samagam.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope they will, and I fear they will not. So, let us treat this as the last chance, let us treat this as a great opportunity for all of us to be re-assured that when it comes to the Constitution, the BJP is as faithful to the Constitution as the rest of us are. Let us treat this as an opportunity to confirm to ourselves, when it comes to the rule of law, the BJP is as faithful to the concept and the principles of rule of law as the rest of us are. Let us treat this as an opportunity to be assured that if the court orders something, that order will be obeyed

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however much we might disagree with that. If a court's verdict is to be changed, we adopt only one of two procedures open to us in a democracy. One is to go back to the courts; the other is to come to the legislature.

If we are able to, as a result of the road that has been opened to us by the Prime Minister—negotiate a settlement, I would greatly welcome it. It would be a noble day whether in a month, whether in two months or three months or four months, if we are able to negotiate a settlement, any settlement that gets the approval of all the Parties concerned would automatically be acceptable.

If, however, we are unable to negotiate a settlement, I, for my part, will welcome a judgment. If such a judgment is made that the masjid is a mandir, if the court says that the masjid is a mandir and it should so remain, I would welcome that verdict, another. However, my question is, supposing the courts give a decision—will Bharatiya Janata Party, as a political party welcome as much as I will, a Supreme Court judgment that the masjid is a mandir—will they accept a verdict from the Supreme Court if such a verdict comes that the masjid, the Babri masjid must neither be desecrated—if you build a *Shikhar* over *gumbad*, it would be desecration; it will not be dismantled. Even if you remove it from that place and put it somewhere else, it is dismantling; and that it will not be destroyed. This is not D-Day but 3-Ds-Day neither desecration, nor dismantlement nor destruction. Let them say to me that whatever the judgment of the Supreme Court, they will accept it like I will accept it; and that if they disagree with the judgment, they will resort to only one of the two means that is available to us in a democracy. One is to appeal to the court to give another judgment and the other is to come to the Legislature.

When you come to this Legislature, it is not enough to win a majority in one state of the Union. You have to win the applause and the mandate of the people of India. The Bharatiya Janata Party has as much right to

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

contest as election as the Congress party has. They have as much right to win as we have to win. (*Interruptions*). But they and we have as much right to lose as they have shown the capacity to do.

I now come to my Conclusion, and I would therefore pray to my zealous colleagues to Just have patience for a moment. There is a word which is much favoured by the forces of Hindutva It is a word which in English is 'appeasement' and in Hindi ('tushtikaran'). I believe that the Government of India should enter into negotiations with the forces of Hindutva to arrive at a settlement. I do not believe the forces of Hindutva should be negotiated with in order to appease them. The forces of Hindutva have said that it is the first principle of India's nationhood that the, Muslims must not be appeased. I say it is the first principle of the Congress party that the BJP must not be appeased.

MR. SPEAKER: SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN, please be very short. I have many more Members wanting to speak.

SHRI P.G. Narayanan (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I would like to say a few words on this issue of vital importance which is capable of rousing communal passions throughout the country and threatens the very fabric of national unity and integrity of the country. This issue of Ram Janamabhoomi-Babri Masjid should not be viewed in isolation. It should not be considered as a problem of two communities or two regions of a State in Our country.

This should be considered in the context of preserving the unity and integrity of our country and maintenance of communal harmony and peace for the existence of our nation.

The UP Government has initiated certain actions in furtherance of an objective to put up temples. In this connection, BJP has been repeatedly saying that they have the mandate for constructing the temple at Ayodhya. The question is, in a secular democracy whether any political party can

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get a mandate on a sensitive issue, that is, constructing a temple in a disputed area in violation of the Constitution. In my opinion, the Constitution cannot be allowed to be superseded by any mandate.

This issue, as it has evolved, has two aspects. The first was during the last few weeks, the developments at the disputed complex have been unfolding rapidly. The High Court in its judgment restrained the construction of the temple and other activities and the court also directed that if it was necessary to do construction on the land, prior permission has to be obtained from the court. When this matter came to the Supreme Courts in a writ petition, the Government of Uttar Pradesh assured the Supreme Court that the State Government was using all means at its command to ensure that an agreement is reached by all parties concerned so that the orders of the court are effectively implemented. But, at the same time, the UP Government, instead of owning the responsibility, expressed its inability to do anything and suggested that either the Home Minister or the Prime Minister should intervene and persuade the saints and Mahants to stop the work.

In order to uphold the principle of Constitutional propriety, the Centre would have been called upon to use force against the *Kar Sevaks*. But the hon. Prime Minister took the challenge and met the religious leaders concerned and persuaded them to stop further construction on the disputed or acquired land and offered to help resolve the dispute within a time-bound framework. This is precisely what the Prime Minister has succeeded in his doing. So, we are happy that by the efforts of the Prime Minister, the rule of law has now been upheld.

Sir, no blood has been shed. Violence has been avoided. The disputed structure remains intact. But it would however be wholly premature to assure that truce provides a sound basis for a durable solution of the dispute. This is another aspect. For one thing, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad leaders have agreed to shift the *Kar Seva* from the disputed land in the vicinity where it pro-

posed to start building a Lakshman Temple. For another, the leaders, despite repeated requests, are unwilling to reveal the entire plan for the Ram Temple with the result that doubts about its intentions persist.

As for the wider issue of finding a solution to the dispute, it needs to be made clear that there can be no question of any opposition to the building of a Ram Temple in Ayodhya, in an undisputed area. But at the same time, it needs to be made equally clear that there can be no question of pulling down or shifting or in any way damaging the Babri Masjid or not honouring the Judiciary's decision in respect of the Complex. And such an atmosphere can only be created if all parties to the dispute conduct themselves with wisdom and moderation.

Now, Sir, the question is to what extent the U.P. Government and the Government of India are going to solve this issue without offending the sentiments of both the Hindu and Muslim brethren. My only appeal is that we should not think in terms of majority view or a minority view or that we are under compulsion to honour any one view. In so far as our AIADMK Party is concerned, we will support any decision that respects the right of the minorities, acknowledges the freedom of the majority in this country to pursue its worship in a free and fair manner, and satisfies the aspirations of our people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the recent developments at Ayodhya between July 9 and July 26, the Prime Minister's statement on the agreement reported to have been entered into with the Saints, Sadhus of our country and also the views expressed by the VHP, some of the Members here and also by the Leader of the Opposition all went to prove that certain basic values and commitments of our nation are at stake. Unless this highest elected body of our country takes a firm position to defend those nationally-accepted basic principles, the country is going to be destroyed for all the time to come. But we have great faith in us. We have great faith in the future of our country. I hope that this House will

equally rise to the occasion and defend the nationally-accepted basic principles of our country and lead the country and the nation out of the crisis today. Those basic issues are: secularism; respect for the law; rule of the law and constitutional obligation on the Members elected to this great House.

In so far as the dispute on the Mandir-Masjid issue is concerned we have got our considered view that the solution has to be sought through negotiation, a negotiated settlement is the best at the present situation and all efforts are to be concentrated towards achieving that negotiated settlement. In case that does not happen to our misfortune, to the misfortune of the nation as a whole, the matter should be referred for the judicial decision and the judicial decision should be made binding on all the parties concerned. And in this case, I would request the Prime Minister that it is the position of the Government too. There is no difference of opinion on this count. But only request that I want to make on this point, at this point of time is that he should not allow himself to deflect from that position. He should firmly adhere to that position and see that the position is accepted by the nation. I am sorry that even after the reported agreement or understanding or accord, as you may say, reached with the representatives of the *Kar Sevaks*, certain discrepancies have appeared, have surfaced regarding the contents, terms and also in regard to interpretations of that. These discrepancies relate to, as has been pointed out, the time frame, nature of the judicial process, acceptability of the court verdict as binding. Unless these three, four issues are clarified or are made clear for the education of our people, I think, as some of the Members of this House have expressed their apprehensions, the situation may take a worse turn.

Therefore, in the interest of bringing out a reconciliation of idea, in the words of the Prime Minister, it is necessary that the Government and the Prime Minister make clear the Government's attitude regarding these discrepancies which I have mentioned, as for example, time frame-whether it is

[Sh. Chitta Bassu]

three months or four months. What will happen after that? Nature of judicial process—there are differences on this. (*Interruptions*) I will just take one or two minutes. Somebody said that the Prime Minister agreed on these terms....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go into all these details. It is not necessary because what happens is that if you want to be too exact you would not reach any point. Please leave it. You cannot be too exact in Parliament or in the society on all these things. There has to be some room for this.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Anyway, these points, I feel, need clarification. What does he mean by a judicial authority? Does it mean the Supreme Court, a special bench of the Supreme Court or a bench of the judges or any other judicial forum or a special court? These points are to be clarified. The House, just need these clarifications.

I say that the Government has taken up or rather proposes to take the pick of the thread for negotiations with all the parties concerned on the basis of their experiences and of the two former Prime Minister of our country.

Lastly, in order to remove the confusion and apprehension whether the Government can persuade the Vishwa Hindu Parishad to take up a position which accepts the judicial judgment as the final analysis.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Rao, to speak now. Shri Rao, you please complete your speech within five minutes because most of the parties are not entitled to the time and yet I am giving time.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to say a few words on this important matter and seek

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clarifications from the hon. the Prime Minister.

Sir, it happened never before in this House where this House could not transact its business for so many days because of an unprecedented situation that has occurred where a State Government had refused to implement the decision or direction of the High Court. It was not acting as per the provisions of the Constitution whereupon the Members were all agitated and we have ventilated our feelings. And we are happy that ultimately, the Prime Minister succeeded in bringing the construction activity to a halt. We would like to say that much delay had taken place in the sense that several National Integration Council meetings were held and this issue, altogether, was not a new issue. It is hanging in the air for the last two years or even more. The hon. the Prime Minister could have applied his mind and taken certain steps which could have avoided the present situation. But anyway, it is better late than never.

And all the more, we are also equally happy that no bloodshed has taken place. Sometimes, it so happens that when once bloodshed takes place, then tensions mount and reasoning and all other forms of proper thinking will be side-tracked and we may not be able to reach a better conclusion. So from that aspect, we are very happy and even in the sense that the Union Government has not taken any decision to dismiss the Government of Uttar Pradesh, which otherwise might have resulted in further building up of tensions in several parts of this country. From that aspect, we congratulate the Prime Minister and with your permission, we would like to thank the Justices of Allahabad High Court - Lucknow Bench - as well as the Supreme Court, who have given directions to preserve the secular character and the unity and integrity of this country. And through you, I would like to seek two clarifications from the hon. the Prime Minister.

Firstly, he has held discussions with the Sadhus. And just now, one hon. Member, who preceded me, was also present, who,

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participated in the discussions held with the hon. the Prime Minister. The hon. the Prime Minister said that when the negotiations do not result in a proper agreeable decision, then a judicial authority will be entrusted with this responsibility. Of course, for any right thinking person, there is no other alternative. We welcome it and we are for that. But I want to know from the hon. the Prime Minister, whether the Sadhus and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad who have taken up the construction in that acquired land site have agreed to accept the decision of the judicial authority. We have heard some Members. They were quoting some judgment of the Faizabad Court which had directed to unlock the doors. When it suits them, they are saying: "We are for the Court directions; we respect the Court decisions." But, at the same time, when it does not suit them, they say: "No, this cannot be given by a Court."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rao, that is understood, please leave it and come to the point. There are many other Members and the leaders have to speak, and the Prime Minister has to reply. You need not dwell upon that point at such a length. Let us understand whether the judicial decision will be accepted or not, and that is the question. So, please leave that now.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: That is a very important matter. Otherwise, these exercises have taken place earlier also. And with all due respect, I would like to say that some hon. leaders from the BJP, at one point of time, have also agreed on the Committee of communal harmony. They also agreed to refer the matter to the Court but later, for some reasons, they have opted out from that decision. So this is a very crucial matter. What I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister is what is the action he is going to take to find a solution.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): I am on a point of order Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

It is not necessary. There is no point of order. I will ask the provision which has been flouted or violated. So please sit down.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I have a second clarification to seek from the hon. Prime Minister. It is actually the VHP which has taken up the construction. The VHP General Secretary was saying that the construction of the platform will be a permanent structure and they are going ahead, they are proceeding with the original plan where the sanctum sanctorum will come in the Babri Masjid, which obviously indicates their plans to demolish the Babri Masjid and construction of the sanctum sanctorum of the Rama Temple there.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Please conclude now. All these points have already been covered.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I want to have a categorical clarification from the hon. Prime Minister whether he has discussed this important aspect also with the Sadhus or other religious leaders who had met him. I would like to assure him that our party, the Telugam Desam Party will extend its fullest cooperation to him and to all such persons as take up this ominous task of arriving at a consensus to resolve this issue amicably without hurting the feelings of any community.

But even in this very House some Members were saying that they are again going to take up the issue after three or four months. I appeal to them that time is not the criterion. It is the nation, the people, the feeling of brotherhood and the communal harmony that is all the more important than mere three or four months' time. Even if it takes one year, let us wait and arrive at a solution.

Today because of this issue the minds of youth in particular are getting poisoned. Some of them are getting very much agitated and a division is taking place. So I appeal to

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde] the friends in the BJP, VHP and other organisations to give whatever time that is required in resolving this issue.

A friend from the BJP was telling that in olden days it was a temple. I would like to ask them that whereas it is also a fact that in good olden days some Hindu religious leaders demolished the Buddhist Aramams, whether they are going to demolish all the Hindu temples there and construct the Buddhist Aramams today. I also ask them that in good olden days people belonging to the upper castes were not permitting Harijans and Girijans to educate themselves and were not allowing them to come into villages with *chappals*, they were not allowing them to take drinking water from the wells; so if anyone were to say today that their grandfathers and forefathers have done like that now he will beat them up today; whether they are going to accept it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, now please take your seat. Shri Inderjit will speak now.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Let us go forward, let us not look backward. Let us create conditions conducive enough for all of us to go as one people. Thank you.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I am on a point of order Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule has been violated, which provision has been violated? I do not want this kind of interruptions.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: He taken the name of the General Secretary of the VHP. It should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see. I accept your point of order.

15.25 hours

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost 45 years ago, India gained its independence after a long and hard struggle. Our people, led magnificently

by Mahatma Gandhi, firmly rejected Jinnah's two nation theory and set out to create a strong, united, secular and casteless India. But where is India today? We are more disintegrated today than in 1947; we are more communal today than in 1947; we are more caste-ridden today than in 1947. What has gone wrong? We need to pause and ponder. We need to do some honest heart-searching, to use Bapu's favourite phrase.

All of us are willy-nilly responsible for bringing our beloved motherland to its present sorry pass. No one can escape responsibility, not even those who loudly claim to be the high priests of secularism. Sadly, little has been done by the powers-that-be these past four decades and more to combat communalism. Why back on April 3, 1948, India's Provisional Parliament, the Constituent Assembly (Legislative,) unanimously adopted a resolution to eliminate communalism from India's body politic. The resolution was moved by Shri Ananthasayanam Ayanagar, who later become the second Speaker of this august House. It was supported by Jawaharlal Nehru, Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Prof. N. G. Ranga and Tajammal Hasan. Tragically, however, the resolution moved two months after the Mahatma's assassination, has not been implemented to this day.

Consequently, things have gone from bad to worse. In fact, the Ram Janambhoomi-babari Masjid dispute today symbolises the renewed malady. In my view, it is the latest and frightening symptom of the deepening communal virus. I am therefore happy that the Prime Minister has successfully halted the drift towards disaster. Shri Narasimha Rao deserves the grateful thanks of all our people for having defused the crisis through patience and firmness and most importantly through much needed statesmanship. I must also compliment him for having withstood persistent pressures from all sides and having refused to go in for virtually a second "Operation Blue Star", an operation which, if undertaken, would have been even more unfortunate, even more destructive, even more diabolical.

We cannot and must not forget India's basic ethos of non-violence, a creed which enabled us to win our independence without firing a shot. We must not also forget the basic ethos of a parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary democracy, as you Sir are aware, is a civilised form of Government based on discussion, debate and consensus. I am therefore happy to see the Prime Minister stick firmly to the path of discussion and consensus for resolving the many challenges facing our country. I was pleased to see him tell friends informally at the meeting of the National Integration Council,

"It is very well for you to suggest a dismissal of the Up Government or a take over of the disputed land. But what is after that? We will still have to secure compliance of the Court's order".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must in all fairness also compliment the Sants and the Sadhus for having responded to the Prime Minister's appeal. True, many friends here are very angry with the Sadhus and the Sants. True also, the Sadhus and the Sants and their VHP pushed the country to the brink of disaster. Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the fact that India was able to pull back from the brink because the Sadhus and the Sants eventually agreed to bow to the Supreme Court's order. I shudder to think what would have happened if they had not accepted the Prime Minister's appeal that they should extend full respect to the country's highest *mandir* of justice, even as they sought to build a temple to the greater glory of *Bhagwan Ram*.

The question now before us is this, where do we go from here? I fully support the Prime Minister's decision to seek an amicable solution of the problem. Personally, Sir, I strongly feel that an amicable solution is not impossible, given the required determination and goodwill on all sides. We are not the only country to face such problems. Others have come face to face with such problems and found agreed solutions. I have in my own way, tried to study similar problems elsewhere. In April, 1990, for in-

stance, I visited Istanbul, once the scene of a bitter controversy over its famous Cathedral of Santa Sophia which was converted into a mosque some 900 years after it was founded.

Kemal Ataturk, the builder of modern Turkey, took the earliest opportunity to end a great wrong done by the Turks to Constantinople's of Santa Sophia, which had been the centre of the Grek Orthodox Church for nine hundred years. In the fifteenth century the Osmanli Turks conquered Constantinople and the unrivalled Cathedral was converted into the mosque: Apa Suphea. All the inscriptions and mosaics of the Cathedral were covered with mud and plaster. Lines from the Holy Quran in Arabic were then inscribed on its walls and the Cathedral given an Arabic look. But in 1935, The Apa Suphea was no more a masjid. Quietly, the *hojas* and the *mullahs* were sent to the other mosques. Experts were called in from the US and Germany and the Cathedral restored to its glory as the greatest achievement of the Byzantine Art. Santa Sophia was made a museum and has continued to be so. Jawaharlal Nehru seemed ever so right as I walked around the Cathedral. He wrote in 1935: "Apa Suphea, in a way, went back again to the Christian era and that on the orders of Kemal Ataturk."

This is not to suggest, even remotely, that the disputed Ram-Janmabhoomi temple and the Babari Masjid be converted into a national museum. Any such step should be taken only with the full consent and agreement of the Sants, the Sathus and the Hindus at large. However, we can also take inspiration from the approach adopted to such problems in the Arab world. True, there is no Hindu-Muslim problem there. The Arabs in Saudi Arabia, for instance, do not even allow the Hindus to build temporary temples. But they do come up time and again face to face with problems concerning the location or relocation of mosques for a variety of reasons.

In February last, I made it a point to visit Cairo to seek guidance and light in regard to

[Sh. Inderjit]

our problem from Egypt's Grand Mufti, His Eminence, Dr. Mohammed Sayed Tantavi, as also from top experts at Cairo's world-famous university of Al-Azhar. All I can say at this stage is that my talks in Cairo were most interesting and useful, as were my visits to Baghdad, Najef and Karbala in the summer of 1990 and some years earlier to Saudi Arabia. I have no doubt that interaction with the top authorities in the Islamic world could be useful in evolving an agreed solution without violating the Shariat and other Islamic injunctions. The Arab world is following the controversy with interest. Nothing would make them happier than an amicable solution of the problems.

I shall now conclude. I am personally convinced that it should not be beyond human ingenuity to work out a solution which is acceptable and honourable to all sides. But this will be possible only if we are prepared to shed our deep prejudice and pathological animus against each other. We must strive for this forthwith and, to use an old time-worn cliché, leave no stone unturned. The Prime Minister, who has shown himself to be a true statesman, can be counted upon to find such a solution. All of us should, therefore, extend to him every help and cooperation. We have had enough of reckless self-serving communal politics, rather communal politricks. We must now strive for the best available option. Let us put our country before self, party and community before it is too late.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ayodhya issue is being discussed in the House. We have got an opportunity to hear the opinions of all the great leaders of the country. This issue this problem is political one, but it's political solution would not be found in one year. Today all the political parties, of the country including the ruling one, are giving evidence of political insolvency. The political persons could not find a political solution, now they are resorting to the assistance of Sadhus. Certainly the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Rashtriya

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Swayam Sewak Sangh have disturbed the peaceful atmosphere of the country. These issues have been discussed in the National Integration Council for one year and it is repeatedly being told by the Prime Minister that every body should accept the High Court and the Supreme Court verdicts. You are aware of the High Court and the Supreme Court verdicts, despite that an even after stopping the Karsewa, statement has been made on the part of the Sadhus and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad that the Courts orders will not be obeyed and they will resolve this problem through mutual agreement. It is not clear what sort of compromise that will be. The nature of this compromise is sometimes given in newspapers. It is said that they claim that they have been given mandate for temple construction. I want to say that this temple issue is now not merely a religious issue. It has become political issue now. They have become the victims of the last that if they can come in power in this State in the name of temple they can do so in the Centre also. Such views and thoughts have cropped up in their minds. They are becoming effective also and therefore today they are constructing temple. It has appeared in the newspapers that they will not demolish the mosque, but they will construct the temple and the mosque will remain in the middle. They will construct temple all around and encircle the mosque. (Interruptions) If they cover the area from upside also, and they will not demolish the mosque, what will be the importance of the mosque? In such a situation, how the minorities will enter the mosque? We would like to submit to them that they are very much concerned about the well-being of the Hindus living in this country, but they are not bothered about the Hindus living abroad. They should also think their welfare. We fully endorse the clear-cut views expressed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that unless and until we stop politicking in the name of temple, mosque and Gurudwara, we will not be able to solve any problem. We feel satisfied with his statement but how would we be able to solve this problem.

Today, this temple-mosque dispute is causing much pain to the people of Jharkhand. There are various problems in

this country as Kashmir, problem, Punjab problem, Bodo problem and Jharkhand problem. whenever we assemble here to solve the Jharkhand issue, mandir-Masjid conflict always comes in the way, Ayodhya problem has become an epileptic attack. Government suppresses it for three to four months by adopting some temporary measure. What steps are being taken by the Head of the country to find a permanent solution of this problem? The people of this country want to know, those steps. This problem has been faced by many of the previous Prime-Ministers of the country. Shri Chandra Shekhar had been facing this problem and now Shri Rao is facing the same problem. It is to be seen whether he can solve this problem or not during his tenure..(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, why do you feel so anxious, these people do not want anything else in the country I am just going to conclude. Now ayodhya issue has been raised to suppress the Harshad Mehta case and we have heard that an amount of Hundred crore has changed hands in an effort to suffress the Harshad Mehta case..(Interruptions) All this is being done to help to start Kar-seva in Ayodha and to divest attention from Harshad Mehta case. These people do not feel concerned about the water shortage or developmental works or suply fertilizers to farmers. They are only concerned with the issue of Mandir or Mashid.

In reality, they do not want Mandir or Masjid, they are only concerned with grabbling of power as they have done in Uttar Pradesh and now they want to grab power at the Centre. They do not want Mandir, Hon. Prime Minster, we are with you. Therefore we would like that you must take stringent measures without any fear this regard; otherwise the country would be in danger.

I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRI IMCHALEMBA (Nagaland): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my feeling that after months of deliberations and heated

debate, finally we seem to be arriving on a right track to find a lasting solution to the complex and burning issue of Ayodhya.

I would like to say that for every thing there is a right moment. What we have seen is that moment is now coming. Sir, very often we find that being mortals with weak minds, we do not have sufficient patience and because of that we cannot wait for such a right time and we become agitated and restless and then we try to blame each other. But in view of the latest changes which are taking place during the last few days and after the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister in this House, I think every party will have to have a rethinking and recast the whole issue once again in order to arrive at an amicable and lasting solution to this Ayodhya problem.

In a secular country like India, I feel there is no other option except to follow a secular path to bring a solution to a problem like this. Keeping that in view, the National Integration Council and also the Parliamentary Delegation, of which I was a member, have stressed on two very important points, viz. to exercise restraint and also the need to find out an amicable solution. These are the two points which were stressed by the NIC as also the Parliamentary Delegation's report. In fact, the NIC has appealed to every one, including the political parties, religious leaders, the media and various other organisations to desist from words or action which might inflame communal feelings in the country. These are the guidelines on which we should try to find a solution to this problem.

The Parliamentary Delegation which visited Ayodhya has also mentioned in its Report that although the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue has become a subject matter of litigation, it would not be proper to view entirely from the technical point of view to find a solution to this problem.

The Parliamentary Delegation which visited Ayodhya has come with an observation in its Report. Now, what I want to say is

[Sh. Imchalemba]

this. Such a secular approach can only provide the right answer to this complicated problem which will pave the way for peace and amicable solution to the Ayodhya issue which we need today.

Sir, in view of that, I feel, it is necessary that all political parties and all forces which consider themselves secular in character and adhere themselves to the secular ideals should not only identify themselves with the secular approach but also show their willing cooperation to bring about a peaceful solution to this Ayodhya issue. Such a stand will not only vindicate their stand but will also prove that the nation is capable of rising above petty and parochial feelings. When the nation's interest is in vogue, it is capable of rising higher and also capable of seeing beyond and take decisions in the nation's interest.

Therefore, what I want to say is this. The nation, today, needs a solution which is reciprocal, which is mutually accommodative and just. If I want to have everything and do not have a feeling for others, I think such an attitude should not be there. It has to be mutually accommodative. That spirit has to come and only under that spirit, we can bring about a solution. That is why, I feel it is wrong to think and speak whose right is greater. I think that is besides that point. If we go on saying, encouraging and justifying one for the other's right, the dispute will continue, it would linger on. It is time we cease to speak about rights.

Sir, we have learnt from history that about rights, always faced crises, whenever there have been fights between two right causes. Humanity has never faced difficulties or crises whenever there was fights between right and wrong. It has faced crises when there was flight between two right causes.

Sir, let us not turn this Ayodhya issue into a matter of flight between two rights but I think, we have to be accommodative and let us not take this Ayodhya issue on par with

other court cases. It is something more than that. Let us not new it like a normal court case, But something much more than that. Let us not entirely depend on court for a solution. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a really a very good speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister whatever doubts have been expressed by the hon. Members in connection with the Agreement, should be clarified by the Prime Minister. I would like to submit one thing in the House and would praise the clear-cut views expressed by Shri Antulay, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He has clearly stated that this problem cannot be settled finally in the court. It is not at all possible that all the Hindus or Muslims may accept the verdict of the Court. With this clear-cut expression. I would like to submit that the problem should be solved through some agreement. All the concerned people whether in the Parliament or outside will extent their maximum cooperation in solving this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many things have been said in the House. Since there is shortage of time, I would like to raise a few questions and then sit down, so that the hon. Prime Minister may reply then in his speech. It has been very emphatically said here that the saints and the BJP were not ready to accept the verdict of the Court, and provisions of the Constitution; and they were not following law an order. That is why such a dangerous situation arose. Throughout the country in ten-twenty days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Prime Minister if there had been no precedents when the requests have been made on behalf of the state Government and the Central Government to review the verdicts of the Court in respect of those cases in which the feelings and faith of the millions of people of the country are involved. I would

like to quote some examples here. Recently the Karnataka Government has promulgated an ordinance revoking the verdict of the Court in regard to the Kaveri water dispute. Even after that newspapers are still publishing the news that the public agitation against the Court verdict is still continuing in Karnataka and the people of Tamil Nadu are not getting any benefit of the decision of Kaba Tribunal. Sir, I would like to ask one more question particularly from my colleagues coming from West Bengal who were speaking very freely in favour of the Court verdict. Chand mal Chopra had filed a writ petition in Calcutta High Court challenging certain portions of Quran. The writ petition had been admitted by the lady judge. Afterwards Jyoti Basu said these words in the Assembly.

[English]

The Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu," it wrote, "today (May 9 Telegraph) described the writ petition filed in the Calcutta High Court challenging certain portions of the Quran a 'despicable act.'" Mr. Basu who was replying to the Forward Block MLA, also felt that the court should have dismissed the petition outright as the subject matter pertains to religion."

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the point. We don't want you to reply to all the points made. We want to hear your point of view; your point of view for us is more important than their views.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: It further states as follows:

"I have also told the advocate general to talk to the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court in this regard, 'Mr. Basu added."

[Translation]

SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA : Communicated that the verdict of the court had been re speeched:

MR. SPEAKER: We want original from you, not from others.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: This is the affidavit of Mr. Timir Haran Sen Gupta, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: You please leave it aside.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I want to quote only a few lines.

[Translation]

After that SHRI ASHOK SEN: was said unniditali in the right. Sir, I would like to quote a few lines from He, reply filed by the Govt, Advocate in the Court.

[English]

On page 148, it reads as follows:

"I further state that as the Holy Quran is a Divine Book, no earthly power can sit upon judgement on it and no court of law has jurisdiction to adjudicate it.

I submit that this Hon'ble Court has not jurisdiction to pronounce a judgement on the Quran, the Holy Scripture of the Muslims all over the world, each and every word of which, according to the Islamic belief, is unalterable."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, even the court has also given its ruling that it would not in any way interfere in the religious affairs. I would like to say that a controversy has been going for long about the exact place birth of Lord Rama or whether birth place is known or not? It is said that the Court will decide the issue. Simultaneously, it is also said that the court cannot take any decision in respect of Quran or religion. I would like to know if court cannot give any verdict in respect of Muslim religion then how it can take any decision in respect of Hindu Religion.

[Sh. Imchalemba]

Through you, I would like to submit that this Question has been raised not for the first time but for the second time in our Calcutta High Court...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are umpteen rulings from both the sides. We do not have to refer to these.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Shri Scindia is present here. Is it not a fact that when the judgement on Privy Purse came Congress said about the three judges of that bench of the Supreme Court *.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, this will not go on record. This is not going on record. This is not forming part of the proceedings. Please leave that aside.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I would like to make only one point. First constitution amendment in the history was introduced by Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru in Motilal versus State of Uttar Pradesh case which was against nationalisation and thus the Court's decision was over ruled by the Government. He said at that time-

[English]

Judges sitting in Ivory Tower cannot over rule the wishes of crores of people.

[Translation]

After that all the amendments were made to over rule the decisions of Supreme Court. In America in political and social fields...(Interruptions) When Roosevelt's New Deal Policy of Nationalisation was not

* Not recorded

accepted then the concerned judge said that he did not accept such decisions...(Interruptions) I would like to request that Judiciary has its own field, But people's sentiments and policees cannot affect it. I would like to say that when Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh a sunni grave in a colony of Varanasi was shifted to a colony of Shiyas...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing this. Now, you shall have to conclude. It is not necessary. All these things are not necessary. Please understand that we are sitting here, realising the difficulties which are faced by the entire nation and all the parties. We should rather like to have your considered views as to how we can solve this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I mentioned this point only to show that such situations do come in the history of country. It is good that it was discussed to reach a solution through compromise. I was one of the members of that committee which held meetings during the regime of Shri Chandra Shekhar. The discussion was held in cordial atmosphere. Our Prime Minister wants to maintain that cordial atmosphere in future also. That committee met on 4.12.1990. I would like to refer to two lines from the discussion that was held in that meeting...(Interruptions)

Shri Chandra Shekhar said that only it should be decided whether there existed a temple which was demolished by Babbar and a Masjid was constructed. It is essential for the reason that eleven suits and six writs were pending in courts in which thousands of questions are needed to be replied and four hundred witnesses are needed to be examined and all this cannot be done even in four hundred years. So the fundamental question is whether there was any temple at that

site which was demolished to construct a Masjid by Babar. This question was referred to the committee. I would like that Prime Minister should also restrict this compromise talk only to this point. I would also like to say that Navals District Gazetteer was presented during the negotiations which read:

[English]

"In 1528 A.D., Barbar came to Ayodhya and halted a week. He destroyed the ancient temple and on its site built a mosque, still known as Babar's mosque."

MR. SPEAKER: We are not receiving any evidence here.

[Translation]

Sir, I will read out what Shri Sharad Pawar said during the discussion on this issue.

[English]

"At this Shri Sharad Pawar asked whether there was any mention in the official Gazettes or not. Mr. Jilani admitted that in British official Gazettes it has been mentioned. Shri Shekhawat suggested that official gazettes were based on facts. But Shri Azam Khan claimed that this problem was the creatain of the Britishers to divide the society."

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to request that the hon. Prime Minister should restrict this talk to this point only. He will receive all the cooperation and help from both sides. It will not be proper to say there that the B.J.P. or the saints neither respected Constitution and court nor they observed Law. The B.J.P. is ready to extend its full cooperation in maintaining the cordial atmosphere that is building up on this issue. The Hon. Prime Minister should solve this issue taking the benefit of this cooperation.

[English]

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, thank you. my heart is full, but I shall be very brief.

MR. SPEAKER: You are capable of saying so many things in a short time.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA : Sir, some Members have thanked the Prime Minister for defusing the tension in the country and for having worked out some kind of a relief to the nation. I would like to thank Mahant Abedya Nath and Shri Guman Mal Lodha for reminding us with their fiery speeches how fragile this relief is and how unsound are the foundations on which this is based.

Relief, Sir, is a relative term, not an absolute term. Our Prime Minister's recipe for relief seems to be this that first of all you allow a situation to be aggravated until it reaches intolerable heights and then you allow some small respite, and then that seems to be a great relief.

The question that I would like to ask to this House and to the Prime Minister is, why was there no action from the Government at any earlier stage. At the moment when the disputed land was being handed over, at the moment when certain structures were being demolished, why did not the Government take any action?

Subsequently on April 27th, when the Bommali Committee report was submitted made the prevarications of the U.P. Government amply clear, but even after that no action whatsoever was taken by the Government. That would have been the time to stall this dangerous work, this provocative work, that had been started on that disputed site; but nothing was done. I do not know whether it is a case of

[Translation]

Smaran-Smaran twartha-twartha

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharaya]
[English]

Was the hon. Prime Minister thinking of the Minister that he lost at Devos, that the Minister he lost over the scam, and therefore, he has turned to stone like Jagannath at Puri, that he could not take any action?

Even after the 9th of July, nothing was done. The N.I.C. meeting was called at a time when it was bound to be a failure. We would like to know what prevented them earlier.

Secondly, Sir, I want to know..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We should rather like to know what can be done.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I will come to that. But, Sir, we are seeking clarifications from the Prime Minister also.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave that aside. I gave you the time because I thought that you are going to suggest some good things.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: There is difference between what the Prime Minister has said and what our friends on that side have said as to the time limit, three months and four months. I would like to know why our BJP friends are continually saying that three months is the limit. Is it because of the Kartik Festival, which is due to fall during that time and because at that time a large number of pilgrims, innocent people most of them, would gather? Are they going to be used for the cannon fodder by the Hindu fundamentalists? Is that the reason? Why three months limit is being stipulated? I want to know whether the Government would agree to this.

Sir, it has also been stated that while the Prime Minister sees these four months as required for presentation of materials to an apex judicial body, it has been said by hon. Members on that side that the three months is seen as an absolute deadline and after

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that it has been said the undertaking given to the Prime Minister would not be held as binding. Would they ultimately agree to the judicial decision? That is the other question which has been raised. From what Mr. Chinmayanand has said what Mr. Dixit has said, it seems to be very uncertain whether they are going to agree to the judicial decision at all.

There other point that I would like to raise is that whether work on that disputed site has been really discontinued. There is a report in *The Times of India* that inspite of Karseva having been shifted elsewhere, on that structure, *Chabutra* as it is called, master craftsman- this is VHP's statement is U.P - are going to work on that *Chabutra*. If that is true, that means, the work has not been stopped. Also in today's *Dainik Jagran* there is a report that there is one mahanta who is sitting on the top of *Chabutra* and singing 24 hours *Hanuman Chalisa*, thus trying to give a kind of sanctity to a structure, which is illegal, which is entirely illegal...(Interruptions) Although they have shifted karseva from the disputed site, are they not actually moving from all sides toward the so called sanctum sanctorum?

When the Prime Minister wants to build a temple without demolishing the mosque, the question that arises is, where is that temple going to be built because that has not been specified in the statement of the Prime Minister. So, Sir, I want to know, how can the Prime Minister in his statement say that the confrontationist attitude has been avoided. Rather it is demonstrated that by defiance of court order and the Constitution, you can do anything that you like. By this confrontationist tactics in fact they have completed the first phase of there construction. And while this crisis was on, rumors of blood-bath were rife; if this work is stopped, there is going to be blood-bath all over the country, riots all over the country. We do not know whether riots would have indeed happened if any action had been taken but the rumors were there. Where did these rumors come from? By creating this atmosphere of terror, by creating this Atmosphere of fear, they have

succeeded in completing the first phase of their work and, therefore, I do not think that the confrontationist attitude has been avoided at all, rather I think that there has been capitulation to this confrontationist attitude.

Finally, I would say that the right atmosphere for an amicable settlement which the Prime Minister has talked of in his statement cannot come so long as this fear of provocative action on the disputed area remains. A choice that is taken in fear is not a choice at all. It is a coercion and so long as this fear remains, amicable settlement is out of the question. At the end of 3-4 months, some people will again jump into the disputed area and create same fear of blood-bath and fear of riots. So long as that fear is there, negotiated settlement and amicable settlement cannot be reached.

Infect, both Hindus and Muslime are being coerced in accepting a situation which is made out to be inevitable and there is no choice for any of them. There is a forcible manipulation of opinions. so, the first thing is to ensure that incursions or possibility of incursions in the disputed area is stopped once and for all. It is in this sphere that we expect the Government's action.

AN. HON. MEMBER: How?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: We are prepared to discuss that with you. Why do not you sit with us?

when this fear is removed and positive action is taken, only they can negotiations for an amicable settlement start. With these works, I conclude.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Era Anbarasu, you are a very forceful speaker. I would like to hear your melodious speech today..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on there on the back benches, Please sit down. It is

not a good thing, please, you take your seat.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): He is saying a very good thing.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., we will listen him later on.

[English]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the advanced countries are discussing about technological developments in various fields, we are fighting for a mosque and mandir. I am really very much pained that the entire nation seems to be bogged down to a controversy of this nature. No developing country can afford to get lost in such barren controversies. The entire world is laughing at us. At any cost it is high time that we should put an end to the seatarian issue.

However, I congratulate the Prime Minister for his sagacity he displayed in handling such a crucial issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi Babari Masjid dispute. Our Prime Minister is no more a politician. He had risen to the height of the scholarly Statesman by averting a major blood-shed and communal riot by calling the *Sdhus* and *Mahants* for negotiations. His timely action in halting Kar-seva deserves to be applauded and appreciated. His commitment to uphold the rule of law, sanctity for judiciary and commitment to secularism and democracy is commendable. His statement is manifest and he does not belive in any confrontationist attitude. His approach for negotiated settlement will definitely provide a meaningful and purposeful solution to put an end to this vexed problem.

Here I would rather prefer to touch the feet of Mahant Abedya Nath. I heard his speech when he said that thousands of temples were destroyed by Mohd. Gajni and others. But, we will continue to revive those temples. This is not the place...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You give your own views. You do not have to reply to others points.

[Sh. Anbarasu Era]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I request all my friends to tolerate me for a minute.

If we go back to the history, the Aryans came to India and drove away the Dravadians. Now if all the Dravadians join together and they want to drive the Aryans away, are they prepared to go out? This is my question. This is not a wise question, I know that. Therefore, I touch the feet of the hon. Members and say that let us not go back to the ancient history. But this problem will not stop with this one Mandir and Masjid, this is a continuing process. I know the sinister attitude of the BJP. BJP wants to survive over Mandir and the Janata Dal wants to survive over Mandal. The Left Parties are left out by the people because of their non-committal attitude over the national issues. Therefore, I want to appeal to all the Members here: "Touch your conscience, touch your heart and mind and let us come together on such national issue to find a lasting solution.

Some Members were agitated that the U.P. Government...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You have made very good points. You have made the final and the best point. Now you should please take your seat.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, dismissing the U.P. Government will not solve the problem. Our Prime Minister showed exemplary patience and for this patience and sagacity that he has shown in solving the issue, he will definitely be setting an example to the future Prime Ministers.

The BJP leaders shall be picking up this issue of Ram Mandir on the eve of the Parliament session or whenever there is an election, Janata Dal will pick up the Mandal issue on the eve of the Parliament session, and the Left parties will pick up the Bofors issues on the eve of the Parliament Session. Therefore, people should understand the sinister motive of these political parties, Nobody is prepared to discuss the common

man's problems here. By constructing one temple, are they going to provide employment to those thousands and millions of people who are suffering in this country for want of employment, proper food and proper basic amenities? By protecting one mosque, are they going to eradicate poverty from this country or are they going to provide basic amenities to the suffering masses of this country? Therefore, let us not waste our time in this sectorial issue. My point is let us all join together.

MR. SPEAKER: You should appreciate our patience also.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: We should have a spirit of sacrifice, whether it is Hindus or whether it is Muslims. I remember an incident that took place in Andhra Pradesh when the famous canal...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER; Anbarasu Ji, leave it for some other occasion. Now please take your seat.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: When the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was constructed, the people found a very precious relic which was associated with the Buddhist religion. Therefore, the people belonging to Buddhist religion in those days, agitated that this dam should not be constructed. This is a historical evidence. All the Buddhists in Andhra Pradesh joined together and agitated. But thanks to the wisdom of the people of Andhra Pradesh. They preferred to have the dam rather than the Buddhist temple. We want such decisions here. Whether Hindus or Muslims, we should be prepared to sacrifice the mosque, we should be prepared to sacrifice the mandir. It is for the national cause, it is for the good of the nation. We should come forward to sacrifice anything.

I shall cite another example...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. You have to take your seat now..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu, please understand that you have been given time out of turn. Please conclude.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, with only one point I conclude my speech. I ask a question. If the O.N.G.C. people strike an oil bed beneath that mosque or mandir, will they or will they not come forward to sacrifice the mandir or mosque to take the oil for the benefit of the country? Just imagine. We should have that sort of spirit. We should be prepared to sacrifice for the good of the nation. *(Interruptions)* I will tell one thing. Our Prime Minister is a scholarly statesman. Do not think because he is patient and keeping quiet - and do not conclude that it is his weakness. I know that he will rise to the occasion. He has got that capacity. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu, if you do not stop now, I will say that the matter will not go on record.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, with a bit of honour, I conclude now. I think our Prime Minister will not mistake me if I compare him to the leader **

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think I will decide whether it will go on record or not.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Our Prime Minister knows how to tame the political** of this country. *(Interruptions)* Let us not be hypocrites. Let us come out and let us find out a lasting solution. Let us discuss in this august House how to eradicate poverty, how to provide employment to the teeming millions of this country and how to build a peaceful and plentiful India and to build a modern India. Thank you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to request Shri Somnath Chatterjee to speak now. After him Shri V.P. Singh and later Shri Advaniji

will speak. And then I shall be asking the Prime Minister to reply. Expunged as ordered by the chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, why are you so unfair to me? Why I am not given an opportunity to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: Every Member does not have a right to speak.

SHRI YAMIA SINGH YUMNAM: I have been requesting all the time. You have been rejecting my questions. I have asked for permission to speak so many times. You have refused me. I feel very much of it. Please allow me to express my views.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. you make a few good points. You please speak for five minutes only.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should also be give at least two minutes time. My name is also there before you.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please take you seat. I have given ample time to everyone. Therefore, you should please be seated.

[English]

SHRI YAMIA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, it is very difficult to speak under such limitation of time. However, I will speak.

When I wanted to speak on the No Confidence Motion, you had not permitted me. When I wanted to speak on a Bill I was not permitted. I have been submitting my name so many times *(Interruptions)* I am making a concrete proposal to this august House. I would like to suggest that this disputed structure should be kept as a symbol of historical

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

monument, as a symbol of our secularism national integration and democracy. I am making this proposal after hearing in this House, for the last so many days, the speeches and deliberations. I have also been hearing the speeches and deliberations in the National Integration Council meetings. I am a Member of that Committee. I have been giving my rapt attention and hearing all the leaders. I kept quiet on all those occasions. Uptil now, I have not opened my mouth. When I was made a member of the delegation to Ayodhya led by Bommaji, I was reluctant to accept that offer, because I am a Ram *bhakta*. I was afraid because I must be prejudiced to go there. Still, I went there; I have seen the place and I visited the area.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us know what you feel and what you can suggest. Please come out with that point now.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: After seeing the structure, I have changed a lot. Earlier, I thought that this temple must be constructed there. But, I have changed after considering all those factors after hearing so many arguments and after sitting hours together in the National Integration Council. I have attended the NIC meeting twice.

MR. SPEAKER: We are eager to hear your point of view. Please come out with that. The time is very limited.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: When you are prepared to hear so many lengthy speeches, why do you not spare only five minutes to hear my speech?

Sir, I am making this proposal after hearing so much on this issue, for the sake of secularism in this country, for the sake of national integration. I propose that this disputed area must be made a 'no man's land' and at a place which is equal-distant from this place, two structures may be allowed to be constructed, one for the Ram Temple and one for the Masjid. For this, I know that a lot of sacrifice must be made by all the parties involved in the dispute.

Sir, Gandhiji laid down his life for the sake of secularism and for maintaining communal harmony in the country. Why should we not be prepared to sacrifice for the same purpose? It is my considered view that if we allow this to continue for so many years, we must be facing another partition of this country. The world is changing so fast. In Russia and East European countries there are so many changes. Earlier, there was a partition in our country as a result of which Pakistan came and later from that, Bangladesh came. So, if we allow this issue to continue like this, there may be another partition of the country.

Sir, in Manipur, before the people embraced Hinduism, so many structures were there and the people worshipped their deities therein when the Maharajas embraced Hinduism many temples were constructed by destructing them. Now, if the Babari Masjid structure is destroyed, then in many places like Manipur, there will be problems and it will create a bad situation there.

So, I request this House to consider all these things along with my proposals. With the limitations, I cannot speak further. Lastly, I appreciate the steps taken by the hon. Prime Minister to solve this issue.

[Translation]

ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI (SULTANPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion on the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi Babari Masjid has been going on since yesterday. A lot has already been heard about it. I would like to be very brief in my submission before this august House. I would conclude my speech within five minutes as directed by you. First of all I would like to submit that the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi which is also being presented as the issue of Ram Janama Bhoomi versus Babari Masjid should be solved in totality, not in parts or phases. Secondly, while considering the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi, we have to cast away the notion that this issue is one of temple and mosque. The issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi is not the issue of

temple mosque, it is the issue of the sentiments of the general public of India.

The sentiment of the whole public of India is concerned with the birth place of Lord Rama. I originally belong to Ayodhya. I have been with all faith receiving ambrosia and Prasad from what you call the disputed structure ever since I came of age. The tradition of receiving ambrosia (Charnamrit) through grille had been there in practice till February 1, 1986 and the court accepting the Ram Janm Bhoomi as Ram Janama Bhoomi ordered to open the lock on February 1, 1986. Before that in 1950 the court declaring the Ram Janam Bhoomi as Ram Janama Bhoomi ordered that Hindus can go in for darshan which is continuing till today.

Any number of temples can be constructed and they can be demolished. Mosques and temples have been demolished for the purpose construction of dams and widening of roads. There is a proof that mosquest have not only been demolished in India but alos in Islamic countries. Temple and mosque is a different issue but the testimony of the fact that it is the birth place of Lord Ram is that almost three crore men come every years to pay obeisance on the eve of fairs of Chaitra Ramnavmi, Shrawan and Kartik Purnima with the belief that the Ram Janama Bhoomi is the birth place of Lord Ram...(Interruptions) It is established. It can therefore, not be belied cannot be manipulated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be permitted to ask two things in this august House. The entire Christian world believes that Jesus Christ was born of a virgin. Can a court establish it? It is the matter of their faith, belief and conviction. This cannot be an issue of a court. One of the mosques of Kashmir enshriness hair of the prophet Mohammad. It is a matter of belief and faith of the Islamic world. This can also not be made an issue of the court. Similarly, Ram Janam Bhoomi is a matter of faith and belief of Hindus. This cannot be made an issue of the court.

I would like to submit one thing in this August House. It is a step most welcome that an initiative was taken by the Hon. Prime Minister. A peculiar dispute regarding time, say three months, four months, three and a half months has arisen. Saints state in Ayodhya that a period of three months has been south while the Hon. Prime Minister says that it is four months. A period of four months proved fatal for the previous Prime Minister. I fear if the same is repeated. I, however, do not want this. I would like to submit humbly and solemnly that this issue cannot be solved by conflict and clash. Peace cannot be established in any country with on going clash between two classes. This is an issue of the whole country. A friend has said today that it is a political issue, but this is not at all a political issue.

In the capacity of a worker of the Bharatiya Janata party and by virtue of a member of this House, I would like to submit that the Bharatiya janata party does not want to make the Ram Janam Bhoomi a political issue. Bharatiya Janata party may have as many as 10 such issues for playing politics. The Ram Janam Bhoomi should not be made a battle field of politics. The Government has also tried to make it a game of politics which is proved by its present behaviour. The same was done last time on the part of the Congress Party. It was aserted that they would get the temple constructed as they have allowed the foundation laying. They, latter on, also included the issue of temple construction in the election manifesto repeatedly. The temple should be constructed there and...(Interruptions) it has been stated by the Government, you should read your election manifesto respectful. The Ram Janma Bhoomi is the birth place of Ram. Any dispute about it should immediately be stopped. If we think colly we will find that there can be a consensus on this issue outside the preview of the court and that would be the only solution to this crisis. I appeal that we would honestly sit together with clam and composed mind to find a solution to the problem.

With this appeal I conclude.

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]
[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to deal with the issues that have been raised already. I wish the hon. Prime Minister all the best in his efforts to arrive at a negotiated settlement. But he must keep in mind the seriousness of the situation that is prevailing now and how far we can take things for granted in arriving at a settlement because the people with whom he will negotiate do not seem to have any open mind at all in the matter which is causing great concern to us.

I am not going into our objections to the inaction. At one time, it seemed it is steadied inaction on the part of the Government. 18-19 days were allowed for the work to continue. The Prime Minister did not react to that in any manner whatsoever.

I do not find the Home Minister at all during this debate. He is conspicuous by his disappearance from the his seat.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I am here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: O! You are there. That is all right.

We are told that "the Government is taking decision. CCPA is meeting. "But nothing came out. Very vital time was allowed lapse and during this period, an elected Government, in a calculated manner, arranged for people to gather there with a view to obstruct the implementation of the court order and a frenzy was created.

That was our objection. This dithering, this delay on the part of the Government, created a situation which almost reached explosive proportions and the whole country was, as I said the other day, really sitting on a powder keg. There was going to be a great risk of a holocaust in this country.

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However, something has been achieved and we are happy that the work has stopped and there is some respite now.

But it is necessary that we must have an introspection of the way of functioning of this Government. We felt that there was no functioning Government in this country for 18-19 days and things were allowed to drift in a dangerous direction. Now two things have appeared from the Prime Minister's statement. The first part is a clear admission of the situation that one State Government was deliberately defying court's orders. The excuse was given that "we are unable to control the situation there." That is, the UP Government was unable to get the site vacated. Does it not raise very serious questions? We were told that this area was acquired by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for erecting tourist complex. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had become in law and in fact were entitled to be in possession of this site. How work was allowed to be carried on in this site by some agency which is not the Government agency? This question is not being answered by anybody who has spoken on behalf of BJP of Vishwa Hindhu Parishad. How this Government of Uttar Pradesh allowed an area of land which was occupied or acquired very consciously for the purpose of setting up a tourist complex, to be taken over by VHP or Bajrang Dal or BJP and work was allowed to be carried out there in defiance of the court's orders?

The Government is coming and saying: "We do not know. Now, we cannot control. We are sorry." I had informed the hon. Home Minister. I got a message from Ms Subhashini Ali. She said: "Ever now not many people are there. But our information is that they are trying to gather people there and overnight they will be doing it." I had informed the Home Minister. He said: "I have got my Intelligence Service." That was all. From 300 people, you have got 3000.4000 and 5000 people there. When the question of acquisition of that land came up, I do not know why the Government did not agree to that. That would have maintained the *status quo*. We made it very clear that the acqul-

sition of the land was not for the Central Government ultimately taking it over for its own purpose; wait for the adjudication being properly made either by way of a negotiated settlement or by a judicial determination and hand it over to whoever is entitled to it. That was our request on behalf of the entire Opposition except the BJP. We said that. We met the hon. Prime Minister. He also said that all Parties would be consulted. But that was not done. What did the U.P. Government do? that was the seriousness of the situation. The point is that of the constitutionally-elected Government using people as *shikandis* for the purpose of violating the Court's orders. This is their commitment. There is no denying the fact now. There is nothing kept hide and seek. Nothing is hidden. They have openly said that the Temple will be built and built at that spot, nobody in the world has the power to determine otherwise; there is no question of any adjudication; judiciary has no authority. I felt that when he was speaking, Shri Guman Mal Lodha was very happy having retired from the Bench because the whole tenor of his speech was that court orders need not be followed. That was the whole tenor of his speech. He was giving examples where court's orders have not been followed to justify the violation of the court's orders here. The position is this. I would like the Prime Minister to kindly ponder over this. Is the issue today Temple versus Mosque? Or, is the issue today: the maintenance of both the Temple and the Mosque? I would like the hon. Prime Minister to kindly make it very very clear. I appreciate his statement which was made earlier that at no circumstances the Mosque will be allowed to be dismantled or touched or damaged. I take it includes all. But what is being said here openly, repeatedly on behalf of the spokesmen of the BJP? We are waiting for Shri Lal K. Advani to give his views. The only question is: Temple will be there or Mosque will be there? The Mosque will remain or the Temple will be built? It is not the question of both surviving there; both subsisting there; the harmony and peace is maintained; national unity is maintained; national integrity is maintained. That is not, according to them, the issue.

What we find to be their approach in this matter? Nothing is kept secret, One of the Sadhus Sant Acharya Dharmender said this and according to him the area around Ramjanmabhoomi is not bound by any man-made Constitution, laws, rules or court's orders; the law here is the law of Ram Lala and we, the Hindus, will decide what is to be done here for him... " No repudiation till today is found. The hon. Member of Faizabad said: "We do not care about any laws or court verdicts, Might is the only law for the *Ram Bhaktas*." No repudiation of this. These are dangerous doctrines. They say that so far as that area of the land is concerned, in India, no law applies, no Constitution applies. The hon. Member of Parliament belonging to the BJP coming from that area is saying: "It is our might." (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order. It is an allegation made against the Member of this House. A notice should be given to him.

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE: What is the allegation? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has alleged that that Member will not obey any orders of the Court. This is an allegation made on his behalf. This is a direct allegation made on him. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): If it is an allegation and it has appeared in the journal, you can refer it to the Privileges Committee. He has quoted from the Hour-nal. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia, first of all, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Rules are very clear that if an allegation is to be made...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the allegation?

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Allegation is 'he has said so'. He has been quoted. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE: deeply appreciate. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it your stand that he has not said so?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: How do we know (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why cannot you deny that he has not said so? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: We will deny that. (Interruptions) if you want to say anything in this House, you have to give notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat and let me decide about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is under the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule you are referring?

SHRI RAM NAIK: I have got the book. I will find out and tell you. In the meanwhile, let it go. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This issue is very important and I request the hon. Members on this side that if they have an answer let them answer it. The Leader of the Opposition will speak. Let him deny that my understanding is wrong. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: SOMNATHJI, if I have understood it correctly, all the Members who are objecting to this statement of yours, think that the court's order should be followed and if you say that somebody has said that we will not follow the court order, they say it is defamatory. It is good thing. You please continue.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Your ruling should be accepted. (Interruptions)

SHRISOMNATHCHATTERJEE: Therefore, if there are some in that party who do not agree that the judicial verdict should be followed let them be exposed so that we know the mainstream of BJP....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is Rule 353. The rule says about the procedure regarding allegation against any person.

It says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member again any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

It is not only pertaining to Ministers. So....

MR. SPEAKER: I uphold this point of order which you have raised. I take it that you say that the court order should be accepted..

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: No, no. that is not the point (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, technically, he appears to be correct. But then the sense of it we can take.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Our appeal to everybody in the House and to the people in the country is that if negotiated settlement is not possible, for which every effort should be made, then judicial verdict should be accepted. Let them say 'yes or no'. If they say that, we stop here and now.

MR. SPEAKER: By implications they have said 'yes'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us not go into this discussion further. Why are they not saying this? That is the trouble.
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): He is referring to a Member who is not present in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your problem? I have given the ruling. Why are you standing up?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now senior Member of this House are speaking. I would request you to show the courtesy to them and also to us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Hon. Member from Varanasi said yesterday rightly that there are several orders of court which justify certain action being taken for pooja etc. etc. Now so long it suits them they accept the judicial order. But here the effort is being made, a conscious effort is being made, it was said here, to give instance of defiance of court's orders in the past as if that would justify in future the defiance of court orders. Therefore, this was an issue, I thought nobody would come to, nobody would try to

show "oh! there are examples." Supposing there are bad examples, should we follow that bad example here? We did oppose the reversal of Shah Bano's judgment by a legislative process. We did object to every line; we opposed saying that you wrongly did it. But that does not justify that an order of a court will be consciously violated by a Government. And that is what I feel. This has been a mere tactical stand on behalf of the BJP government and the BJP because they want to save their Government. This temporary retreat is only for that. I request the hon. Prime Minister, to be extremely careful on this because this time limit they wanted for a respite. How to utilise it? Sadhus and Sants, many of whom are sitting here in the BJP benches, they also represent the BJP; they represent the Bajrang Dal and what Dal, I do not know, inside the party. Therefore, here, they agreed with the Prime Minister that they are going out and build a Lakshman temple - where it is, we do not know-but, at the moment, they are not doing anything and giving you three months or four months. They are very allergic to four months; they are so much concerned about the tenure of the V.P. Singh's Government. And then they say may be five months or three months or three and a half months but, Mr. Prime Minister, you must agree within this period, to allow the temple to be built. Have they an open mind? I am again putting this question. Will the discussion be on a clean slate or with positions taken by the BJP or the VHP?

Sir, this is a very important issue. What will you discuss Mr. Prime Minister? I am sure, you are not going to discuss on this. Please be specific on this. Are you going to discuss whether this Masjid will remain or not remain there? We cannot agree to that proposition. There cannot be any discussion on the continuance of the Mosque or not. The only thing is how to build there, maintaining the Mosque. And let them have a temple to their heart's desire, although, we have not got the site plan. In spite of repeated requests, we do not have the site plan of what they are going to construct, and how big will the temple be.

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Therefore, Sir, these are matters which have to be borne in mind. And I request the Prime Minister not to be oblivious of the fact, not to suffer from any euphoria. There should not be any euphoria. You have to beware of your friends there. Somebody called you a "circus master"; you have to beware of your friends facing you as you have to beware of your friends sitting behind you. How they are going to utilise you, nobody knows and you do not know.

Sir, I will request the hon. Prime Minister and I also wish to bring to your kind notice what is being said in this country by responsible people, who are given today a good deal of importance in our national life. The General Secretary of the VHP says: "Ask the Muslims to give away their rights, if they have any and have good relations with Hindus. Now, on this question, they have to agree; if they do not agree, they will be forced to agree."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath, we do not quote magazines.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is an important statement made on an issue which is agitating the entire country.

MR. SPEAKER: But we do not quote the magazines.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then how to refer to these statements?

MR. SPEAKER: You can say it in your own words.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Well, Sir, I say that the General Secretary of the VHP has said to the effect that the Court itself is violating the Constitution. He has said to the effect that Court is adjudicating something which it cannot. He has said to the effect that

according to the Constitution, it cannot adjudicate the faith of the people; so, if the Courts are violating the Constitution, we care tuppence for these Courts.

Sir, this is a Solmen statement made by an organization's representative, with whose other representatives, the hon. Prime Minister is confabulating for days together and he hopes to come to a settlement with them. If you can change their hearts, well and good. But our apprehension is that the tactical approach which now has been taken by the BJP and the BJP Government is only to save their Government. They were apprehensive of losing their Government. This tactical retreat is only to raise the frenzy more and more. People are being told today from the floor of this House that three months are enough, thereafter we shall take the law into our own hands. We do not care for the judicial verdict.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Nobody has said like that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is the effect of the Statement.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What a speech of harmony! Who said that here? Nobody has said that. We have been listening to the speeches. A senior person, the leader of a party is unnecessarily provoking the people. This is not creating harmony.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would request Advaniji when he will speak after me to clarify it. Let him say that my understanding is wrong, I would be very happy. Let him say that I shall be very very happy. They have said I have understood their speeches wrongly. Therefore if after three months or three and a half or five months negotiations do not result in a settlement acceptable to all, then rightly the Prime Minister has emphasized that it has to be decided by the Court.

One very important in the Prime Minister's statement is; I hope I can quote the Prime Minister's statement - "I expressed my belief that this exercise at Government level could be expedited and completed within 4 months time men, s leaving the matter before the court; all the cases will be brought here. "I found agreement on this approach." But I find there is no reciprocation. According to the Prime Minister's understanding the other side agreed to this; but we have not found that approach. Therefore it is very very vital. Why I am insisting on this and repetition this is because somebody has to accept a decision of some body else. If it is a joint effort, a joint decision, acceptable decision, nothing better than that and we have been advocacy for that for days and months and years together. If that is not possible unfortunately, though I want it to succeed, then how will that issue be resolved? It can only be done through court. All these efforts have been made from that side of the B.J.P to say, will courts cannot decide that matter; it is a matter of *Janadesh*; it is a question of mandate, it has to be done; we shall do it. Therefore it is mandate versus the constitution. It is a mandate versus faith. This is mandated and faith, both together according to them.

Therefore we request the hon. Prime Minister to be extremely; careful. Let him not repeat the mistake which he made in the recent past of allowing things to almost beyond control. Letting the grass grow under the feet in a situation like this only for the purpose of arriving at a consensus will only give them more elbow room and they will try to organise themselves more for the purpose of we know what their object is. Very clearly they have mentioned their object.

I do not wish to take further time. I request the hon. Prime Minister to make in very clear. we would have been extremely happy if the Prime Minister has arranged for maintenance of *status quo* by all means of that area until a decision is arrived at through negotiations or through courts verdict. How do you assure the maintenance of the *status quo* there? We had requested the Government of India to take over that land not for the

purpose of arrogating to take over that land not for the purpose of arrogating to the Central Government purposes, but we said take over that land, so that ultimately whoever is entitled to it will get its possession as it is today and no alteration is made.

Sir, a huge platform has been built - a concrete platform, a permanent structure - in violation of the order of the court. For what purpose was it constructed? What will the tourists do there? A whole jumbo is there; 120 feet x 120 feet huge platform, a concrete platform, a pukka platform has been built. For what purpose? What will happen so far as that platform is concerned? Who will use it during this period? For what purpose will it be used? We would like to know whether it is part of the temple which they propose to build. *(Interruptions)* I would request the hon. Prime Minister to assure the House and the country that he will take all necessary steps to maintain the *status quo* in all respects. Whatever construction has been done, it has been done against our wishes. But no further construction in any manner, no manner of use of that property, should be permitted, which may not be in keeping with the ultimate objective of arriving at a negotiated settlement or arriving at a negotiated settlement or arriving at a negotiate settlement or arriving at a decision by judicial process. Therefore, we would request the hon. Prime Minister to make it clear. Let nobody have any illusion that they can play about with the people of this country, with the unity and integrity of this country, taking advantage of any inaction or drift on the part of the Central Government which has a special responsibility in this case.

We shall support you in all your endeavours so long as they are well-directed endeavours. Do not try to compromise with the forces of fundamentalism, do not try to come to an arrangement with those people who will not see the reason and openly say, "We shall have it or not".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this very important discussion that we were having since yesterday, we have some reservations about the

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Prime Minister's statement. But we wish him all the best and assure him of full cooperation so long as he does no compromise the unity and integrity of the country, does not surrender to forces of reaction and fundamentalism. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not very eager to speak. Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Shahabuddin have already spoken on behalf of our party and Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh is to speak. A debate regarding the future of India has been going on in this House for some days. That way today is a historic day. I am speaking with your permission. I would like to thank all those who have participated in this debate. I am thankful to them for their wise and considerate speech. I would like to remind all the hon. Members, it is good that the hon. Prime Minister is also sitting here, that we are going to celebrate Golden Jubilee of the quit India Movement of the year 1942. I would like to submit that our House and the people outside the House are waiting to know the Hon. Prime Minister's reply and decision is taken by the House on a very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was thinking since morning about what I wrote to you. I would like to give one or two examples from the contemporary history of India and I would request the Nation and this House that all the parties here should rise above their party lines and take a decision in the interest of the future of this country, and in order to maintain our Nationalism and Indian-ness.

Mr. Speaker, sir, with great anguish I would say under the leadership of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi a war was fought to end imperialism in oppressed Asian, African countries and to deliver people from the imperialism of the white people, but I cannot forgive our elder leaders for their inability to bind our country together. I was a student then. Our country was divided on the basis of religion. Such a serious blunder

was committed at that time and yet there was no revolt against that. People opposing the partition did not go to jail our leader Subhas Chandra Bose was wading a was with his Ajaz Hindi Army during 1941-42 outside India. Today I would like to remind this House the names of three persons. Since Shri Lodha has told about his link with Shri Subhash Chandra Bose so I am mentioning names of those three persons - Shri Sahgal, Sri Shah Nawaj Khan and Shri Bhillon. A case was against all the three people was registered in the military court. All these three names are the symbol of nationalism. But I do not want to name those persons in the House who went astray. That nationalism and Indian-ness have been forgotten and they have been presented in a different form. So when we have witnessed the partition and when we have experienced the pang of it, I would humbly like to submit through you one thing before the whole Houses and that is we should be ready to accept the judgement of the Supreme Court as a symbol of Indianism and as a symbol of the supreme authority of our constitution even when the judgement is passed in the last phase of negotiation.

When everyone says that there is no other alternative, can't we, the Parliamentaries arrive at a consensus on this issue? Finally, will the verdict given only by the High Court or Supreme Court be acceptable? Because the Court verdict is the symbol of nationalism and symbol of our Constitution Court verdict and the protection of Constitution are synonymous. Can't we take a decision to that effect in the House? Actually, it is the question of our nationalism. Deliberately or unintentionally the world is eager to know whether we recognise the Babri Masjid or not. It has become a national symbol and we have to protect it we have to construct the synonymous. Can't we take a decision to that effect in the House? Actually, it is the question of our nationalism. Deliberately or unintentionally the world is eager to know whether we recognise the Babri Masjid or not. It has become a national symbol and we have to protect it we have to construct the temple without causing any damage to the mosque. It has become a symbol of our

nationalism. Can't we arrive at a consensus on this issue? In fact, there was some hesitation to honour the court verdict.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got up to speak with your kind permission. I shall make only two submissions. Gandhiji sacrificed his life for the sake of communal harmony, secondly, it was the result of the struggle made by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Gandhiji against the British Government at the time of National movement that we got a nationhood and are enjoying its benefits till now. Now the question is whether we will lose the country we obtained after a struggle of one thousand years? After a span of about one and a half thousand years we succeeded in getting India as a nation. As such for the sake of the Country, I would like to tell my fellow members of the House that we should rise above the party politics and look towards nationalism. I was very distressed yesterday when the hon. Member who spoke after Sharadji, made a reference to Konark and Khajuraho in this connection but to Taj Mahal Though Sharadji made. I was distressed for that is Taj Mahal not part of the composite culture of the country? Therefore, my submission is that if we develop such a psyche we cannot love and respect the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had promised you that I would not take much time, I am just going to conclude. It is a very important matter. It is question of life and death for the people of this country. In this connection would like to quote Shakespeare who says:

[English]

"To be or not to be is the question."

[Translation]

Therefore my submission is that when this is the situation, we should rise above party politics to take a decision on in the interest of the nation. With these words I concluded.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon.

Members of the House expressed their views in a very impressive manner in a peaceful atmosphere yesterday as well as today. Of Course there were some exchanges at the end. I feel that it is the opportune time for us to end this discussion at the earliest. It should not remain as a topic of discussion only, rather a solution to the problem must be found out in the country.

Sir, I would not like to make a lengthy speech today though there is no restriction on it. Because sometimes too much of grief causes anger. Moreover, the events that took place during the last 15 days have shaken all of us throwing a challenge to our basic principles — whether it is the judiciary, the Government or the Parliament. Therefore, our primary concern today is not to concentrate on the points of discussion; There has already been exhaustive discussion and many other opportunities will be there in future. But the most important thing is what would be the way out to a solution to this problem.

The Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid problem is a nectar if it is solved amicably and fire if it is not solved. We should make efforts to see that it does not prove to be a fire and should prove to be nectar. This country has to live long and it will certainly live. Hence we should try our best to turn it into nectar. No other way out is left. I am confident that the people of this country as well the hon. Members of the House have the required foresightedness, courage and patience to find a way out to this problem.

Sir, not only me, but also most of us have faith in this country. Ours is a land that unites the people. It still retains its power to unite the people. People still have confidence in one another. I have faith in them. But that confidence is not reflected in the discussions we hold. Therefore, that confidence is the only hope for us. That is why my belief has been that there is something that keeps our country united. I would not like to go into the details but the need of the hour is to create a favourable atmosphere. It was seen in the opinion poll that the very psyche

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and action of the country believe in unity and integrity. I am confident that all people want a solution to the people.

We may have difference of views but we should not have difference of mind. It is our responsibility to see that despite difference of views, we remain united in all respects. Today, it is not the question as to which party managed the affairs of the country properly. We can discuss these things at our own party circles. The question is how can we protect the country unitedly.

Other countries are also looking towards us to see whether we can keep our country united or not. I am sure that we are all united at heart and have the same feeling. We want India to remain united and prove before the world that we are capable of solving such a sensitive problem. Today we stand at a cross road. Where our decision may change the curse of the history of this country. Therefore, we should not indulge ourselves in hitted exchanges. This is the golden opportunity for us to solve this problem.

Mr. Prime Minister, Sir, you have solved a number of Problems. But people complain that a lot remains to be done. You may also have some complaints but you should leave aside those complaints and address yourself to this burning issue. You got adequate time, perhaps three, four or five months which I do not know. Four months are considered in auspicious. It is a borrowed time you have been successful in many such borrowings, I wish that you will also be successful in this borrowing. (*Interruptions*)

They had also given us borrowed time. I am talking of my practical experience in the matter. But you have more hopes. Mandal issue had not been raised when I was given four months' time. It was raised inbetween. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : You were given ten months' time.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

It was also a borrowed time. So it could not be solved. The problem would have been solved immediately had the Mandal issue not been raised. (*Interruptions*)

Now the Hon. Prime minister has been given four months time and he is more hopeful to solve the problem. We are also hopeful that the problem would be solved within these four months.

At that time also I had received some indications. The hon. Prime Minister must be aware that most of the Members of the House had given me active cooperation. Atalji, I do not hesitate to accept this. Shri Yunus Saleem is present here. He tried his best. The religious leaders, Shankara charyas and learned muslims make efforts to solve the problem. However, I as well as shared ji said that the Mandal issue was also entangled with it in one form or the other. It is true that we had to pay for it but we have no regrets. When rockets are launched, the rockets extinguish but the satellite come to the orbit. Similarly, though we were wipe out, the satellite of social justice come to its orbit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have made sacrifices and our example is cited. You are warned that you may not warn you the bade of Mr. V.P. Singh. You have already been warned several time that V.P. Government had been thrown away. Though it is correct that we have been removed from power yet it was not our remove all, it was our sacrifice like a seed. Sacrificing ourselves we have produced plant and tree of social justice. All the hon. Members have mentioned the feelings of the hon. Prime Minister. May be he would not have stated all the things. I know that the hon. Prime Minister can't say all the things on all the occasions but some times he is bound to say something. As a result of his saying, this is the State of affairs. Dixit ji is present there. He met the saints there and the saints authorised him to place their feelings in the House and to settle it within three months. Now they say with reference to your statement that instead of solving it, you have made it complicated. We do not know if it is

solved or made complicated. So, please throw some light whether it is solved or it has been made complicated. We are unable to understand as to what has happened within one or two days. What is the difference between your understanding and Saints' understanding? What is all this going on? This situation as put us in a Predicament as to what is all this going on? This situation has put us in a predicament as to what will be the result of it in future? The saints claim that they did not have any talk about the court but you have referred to Court or the Judicial authority in your statement. May be you could not define the judicial authority; but the difference is clear. In my opinion whatever the difference in understanding is there. We should remove it immediately through negotiations, instead of making comments on it. We should try to promote this understanding on the basis of equality and we will be satisfied if you achieve success in this process.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides it our suggestion is that a comprehensive initiative should also be taken. It appears that you had taken the initiative should also be taken. It appears that you had taken the initiative and held talks with the some group, you had talked to them earlier also but no new initiative has been taken to hold talks with the minorities group. I hope that formal talks will also be held with them. Even if we combine all the parties and all the organisations, collectively they all can not be more important than our country. There are some other influential people in our society. Our religious guides called Gurus are there. I hope that they will also adopt a constructive approach towards it. The scholars of this country will also adopt a positive view on it. I believe that you will value these scholars and religious guides in the negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have not only put this discussion on the right line but have also given a direction to it and have provided a good leadership to it. Therefore I will try to put my suggestions within the same frame only. No doubt, it is our achievement. We have not taken to our differences rather we have followed the way of consensus; and on the

basis of it, we have moved forward in this direction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion the resolution of N.I.C. is a great achievement. Some people I do not agree with me but I take it as a great achievement.

I wish that all the political parties including B.J.P., Leftists, Janta Dal and T.D.P. etc. should take part in it and give a direction to it and then on the basis of that direction, the country may be moved forward. We request all of you to agree to the N.I.C. resolution. It would be a great success, if the House also puts its seal in one way or the other on the unanimously passed resolution of the N.I.C. meeting unanimously, it should be a very good start if the use also adopt it with the same spirit.

During the election period, wide publicity was given that the temple should be constructed at Ayodhya but the mosque should remain in fact. 80% of the countrymen were in favour of this decision. This is not only our opinion but this is the opinion of this country also. There is not much difference but there are two uses which separate us. One issue is as to where the temple should be constructed and the other major issue is as to who will finally decide it. The problems generate from here. The focus of debate is on this point and it is dragging many fundamental things. I understand that should be thought over by us seriously. Let us decide as to what will be the unanimous decision of various parties.

I want to say one more thing as to what should be the shape of the final decision. I do not want to comment on it just one. It may have any shape. We have to decide it with full regard. We have to obey the decision of the Court. We have to decide it with mutual coordination. Before a decision is taken, it would be far better to find a solution of the problem found out with mutual consent. It will make things much easier. To maintain the mutual understanding, we will urge upon you to think over it also. If such an assurance is given, the faith will be firm and a good atmos-

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phere will be created. We will be happy that we have solved the problem. I think that the hon prime Minister will take initiative and he will give us an assurance in this regard.

We want to submit one thing to Shri Advaniji and Atal ji. Now it is being stated that the decision of the Court will ultimately be final. It is some thing which can be trusted upon. We give this argument that if it is not decided by mutual consent then the court will ultimately decide it. I think that this is the only point where we have basic deference. The site can be decided later on and if we may not be able to decide later on and if we may not be able to decide even the site, then where will we go for the decision. These are inter linked issues which should either by mutual consent or be decided by the court because in that case we have no alternative to get these issues decided. These are the basic differences in our views. You claim that the things related to faith and religion cannot be decided in the court. Besides it, you also say that the verdicts of the court have come several times but those could not be implemented on administrative grounds. Please do not raise this controversy during the course of this discussion. It is your responsibility as to how to run the country. Today this responsibility is yours and tomorrow it may shift to others and all of them may be trapped into trouble on this issue. Do not take it as an issue related to present only, it is an issue related to future as well. This issue is directly linked with the running of the administration of the country. All should co-operate collectively and think as to how the country should be run. No doubt the faith is final the conscience is final and there is the uniqueness in decision, but, if the country and the administration are to be run and if there is clash of faiths, then no faith is supposed to be considered lower than the other one. There is no categorisation of the faiths and the priorities of the faiths have not been prescribed. If there is the clash between two faiths and there seems to be no way out to remove these clashes then we all including the Hon. Prime Minister will have to sit together and find out a way to run the country.

Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute

As regards the faith, we do not go for the faiths of the Hindus and the Muslims only. I quote an example that there is the temple of Sakshi Gopal, we are not giving arguments just to deny the existence of that temple. The faith of the priest of the Sakshi Gopal temple was that the temple should remain there only. The Shankaracharya of Dwarka had given a statement that[Interruptions....] we will talk about it later on, the Shankaracharya had stated that the temple should not be there. If the faith is there in the temple Sakshi Gopal, then it should be there. It created the clash between the Hindu faiths. What is to be done in this case, how to tackle it and who will decide it? In these circumstances, how you or anybody can run the country? As a result of this clash, one faith has to knock the doors of the court against the other faith. Naturally, the priest of Sakshi Gopal temple had to go to the court. If we try to find out the way of avoiding the clash between these faiths, perhaps we may find out the way.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission. I would like to point out that as far as I know the priest of the Sakshi Gopal temple did not go to the court but he was doing Kar-sewa, which was going on there and he was in the front line of Kar sevaks. I would like to request Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh while stating the things, he should not ignore the facts.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: All right, you have corrected me. Perhaps it may be wrong, but whatever I came to know from the newspaper, I was stating the same but it can be an example. It is not like this but it can be like this. I correct myself, it is good that you have given me correct information. Then I understand that in it[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down for two minutes.

[Interruptions]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Till now we were silent [Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen; it is not good. It is beyond decorum.....

[Interruptions]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : The decorum will not last long like this *[Interruptions]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You need not talk with each other while sitting. I am giving the ruling in this regard.

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing very much. You too please sit down. You are also doing the same thing. The aim with which we had tried to start the discussion here and a number of good suggestion.....*[Interruptions]*

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF
 FATMI: In this way nobody can speak here
[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: Look, there is no need for you to get agitated. A very good speech is going on, and good suggestions are coming in. Kindly listen to them, and you should keep in mind that you will not disturb him by talking on his behalf, time and again.....*[Interruptions]*

MR. SPEAKER: You may sit down. Look, there should be no side talks.

[Interruptions]

SHRIVISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that we should sit together on a national level to resolve any conflict of belief to pave the way for the country's progress. It is the responsibility of every body and it involves common national interest. I believe that we have to find a solution within the constitutional framework. If there is any deficiency in the constitution, it shall have to be removed. Whatever is enshrined in the constitution is being attacked, and even the Supreme Court is not being spared. We pass a law here and it is rejected there. We may come under discus-

sion, a discussion on the parties may be held and people discuss the executive, but even now, if the citizens have faith in any institution that will uphold their rights, it is the judiciary. How will we find the way out of all these conflicts impose a question mark on that point? It is my conviction that it shall not be good to impose a question mark on the faith which these courts have inspired? If we have done so it is bad and of course examples of such instances in the past may be there; should we pursue such examples, what shall be its ultimate result? Will this union continue to exist or not, there can be success or failure on one point. If we go on the path of violation drawing upon some past instances, will there be unity, we shall have to think with almost seriousness on this point rising above party lines. Mr. Prime Minister with all honesty, we have to find a solution to the tangle which has led to confrontation between the people of two faiths. We have to consider as to how to save the country. We have to hold an honest discussion on this. You may make convention, you may not enact a law, the country can be run on the basis of conventions and traditions. Ram Janam Bhoomi controversy has got to be solved. It is the responsibility of all of us to see that the country makes progress. We are busy in improving the past history, all the same we have to create history. It may not be that while improving upon and going through the pages of past history, we become oblivious of the coming events. This will be a national blunder.

I would like to submit another point. Atalji has said that bloodshed has been avoided. I agree that a sigh of relief has been heaved, but it must be realised that if peace is restored after suppressing one's better feelings, the pent-up feeling may erupt later on much more violent torn. The question is not of blood shed, it is of running the country. If this argument can prevent bloodshed, it is a question of preventing the same and how the bloodshed can be saved, for that all of us should sit together, some solution will emerge, it shall not emerge merely through such discussions.

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

I would request the hon. Prime Minister and everyone is expecting that he should certainly say something today. He should tell us something at least if not everything but he should tell us something. When Krishna ate clay and Yashoda asked whether he had eaten mud, he said that he had not eaten clay "Maham bhakshyati Vaanam" he said. Then Balram said that he had eaten clay then Krishna said that how could he tell a lie to his brother. He told Mata Yashoda to open his mouth to see, in the same way, you may also open your mouth a little and reveal something to us.....[Interruptions].

THE PRIME MINISTER(Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao): That was something between the mother and the son....[Interruptions] If you call me your son, I shall tell you a lot.

SHRIVISHWANATHPRATAP SINGH: It was not simply a matter of mother and son, it was also a matter of brothers, and Dikshit ji was also a witness, that Krishna had eaten clay, by way of saying something to the saints there, but besides that[Interruptions]....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Who is Balram? [Interruptions]

SHRIVISHWANATHPRATAP SINGH: Mr. Jakhar is sitting here.....[Interruptions] Jakhar ji will be displeased....[Interruption]

MR. SPEAKER: Really we shall have to see who is Yashoda.....[Interruptions]

SHRIVISHWANATHPRATAP SINGH: Sir, when Krishna opened his mouth, the entire cosmos could be seen. Then Yashoda had a realisation. If he opens his mouth and shows complete information with us, we may also feel enlightened. At present there may be doubt in our minds....[Interruptions]..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Does Vishwanath need any more realization?....[Interruptions]

SHRIVISHWANATHPRATAP SINGH:

Atal ji, it has been said about Vishwanathji that he was never born, there is no controversy about his birth place. When he appears, he appears in person and leaves only after he destroys everyone....[Interruptions] Shankar has another characteristic, ghosts, snakes and scorpions live with him, but all these are symbols. He lives with all those who are suppressed, downtrodden, and social outcasts. That is why, only Shankar and none else is the source of all creation....[Interruptions].

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): He gives a boon to Bhasmasur as well. And Vishnu is realistic and whenever he was incarnate, he did so to protect the realities, that is why he did not marry Saraswati instead he married Lakshmi who has a very old relation with power. Mada chakro Lakshmi...."Shankar ji who smokes Dhatura is different from everyone else. However, let us take another aspect.

A Member of your party said that you will be come the ring master of the circus, all right. The ring master has one virtue when the ring master gets his whip fierce lions and tigers stand up on the stool it would be better you do the job of a ring master not always but occasionally only when the need arises. Question is not where he has gone, but who is holding the reins of the horse, whether it is the rider or the horseman. you are the rider and all of us are horsemen. we serve the nation and the horse.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Who is the horse ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The country is the horse, we ate horsemen, we are serving the country.

A question mark is attached to this. I would like to tell one thing to Advani ji and Atal ji. They should also ponder over it. They also had been to Lucknow, I too had been the, by the same train....(Interruptions)....

We went there in the same train and there were people to greet both of us. I read in the news papers that the police averted a confrontation between both of us, I am not aware there was possibility both of us, I am not the news papers have their own ways to write something. There should be no clash anywhere, but a serious situation arose there, when I talked to the minority groups there was agony in their minds. Our brothers from the minority community said that why should they fight a case, they should withdraw the case. They think that they will not get justice. They feel that even if the court verdict is in their favour the Government will not implement it and there by deny justice to them. I do not know what actually happens but they are upset and disappointed. This mental state is not good for any person irrespective of the class he belongs to. We will hope that the Government will remove the apprehensions from their minds. The court is the last resort. We do not want to go to the court or any authority. Something should come out of this discussion. Shri Shahabbudin also has mentioned certain areas of flexibility. It is a good thing there is flexibility and mutual understanding something can work out. So far as extending our helping hand to an agreeable solution is concerned we feel that that the terms and conditions should be decided first and that can be done through mutual discussion. Shri Sharadji mentioned about the N.I.C. resolution also. If the Government wants the discussion to be fruitful we should whole heartedly support the N.I.C. resolution. Certain positive things would come up which would try to resolve this vexed problem. But the hon. prime Minister will have to take initiative in this direction. we can extend our co-operation but the initiative has to be taken by the hon. Prime Minister.

I would like to highlight one thing here, which may not be relevant at the moment. A consciousness of nationalism should emerge out of this discussion. Neither his House cannot decide it nor any law or a resolution can impose it on the people. As this issue is being debated among the common people it is reflected here. Shri Sharabji and Shri Chinmayanandji here expressed their views

about the shape of our national consciousness. They hold different view is associated with the Hindu sentiment and the other is associated with the Muslim sentiments. He is of the opinion that as the majority is in its favor the nation will be strong and the minorities will be protected. This is the view of your party and you have taken a categorical stand on it. We believe in certain values of the freedom struggle and want them to uphold. That alone can be the bedrock of this consciousness. It is a matter of faith. We believe that history should not be repeated. Is there no real blood-shed on the pages of history and should we be prospered to shed blood as it happened in the past? neither the Ganges has that much of water to wash off the blood that would be shed nor any place of worship can provide peace and solace in those circumstances.

one of our colleagues asked us to peep into the history of thousands of years back. He has created a controversy. He said that long back the tribals ruled here. But when the Aryans came here, they became dacoits and since then they have been 'robbers'. These people later became backward classes and downtrodden. I do not agree. I do not want to be dragged in this controversy. But if this caste-discrimination continues it would lead to agitation even though there might be no agitation, at the moment. Therefore we should discuss it seriously.

There is one thing more. I am not well-versed in the principles of religion. But I am born in a Hindu family. My parents have brought me up. They taught me Hindu religion, but they never taught me Hindu-polarisation. I am of the view that Hindu-polarisation and Hindu religion are two different things. The Hindu religion is adopt elements. It is said that the Hindu religion is meant for the welfare of everybody Sarvabhoot 'Hitaye'. Similarly, we believe in the will-being of all. 'Sarve che Sukhen' We have a tradition of religious tolerance. One should not forget that there were eight 'Brahma resins' in the court of the king Dasharatha. One of them was Jabal who was an atheist. The father of Lord Rama had an atheist out of Eight Brahma

rishis It has been at radiation in our country. We did not drive him out. This is a shining example of tolerance. One must also remember that while Lord Rama was leaving Ayodhya, Jabal too had pleaded him to stay back even though he was an atheist. If we believe in the tradition of religion we must learn some thing from this example. It has also been said, "Sarvadevam namaskarah Keshavam pratigachhati." We believe that all prayers offered are meant for the Almighty. This is also a matter of faith. If you raise the issue of Hinduism it should be debated.

I know that every religion is based on certain principles. When the issue is raked up this debate is obvious. When all prayers are addressed to the same Almighty, why is there a dispute about places of worship? Yesterday Shri Sharad was constrained to point out in anguish that we should not be proud of many things in society. I admit that there are so many things in our culture, thoughts and philosophy of which we should be proud and the world also has acknowledged it. Shri Sharad told that our philosophy has universal adaptability. Our creation of society is susceptible to disintegration. We have to accept it. We are suffering and Shri Sharad has rightly remarked that the realisation sometimes is very bitter. I would like to narrate an experience. Though today the Ayodhya issue is being discussed, nobody is discussing the Maharishi Balmiki temple at Panckuian Road in New Delhi I had gone there recently. In front of the temple there is a room where Gandhiji had once stayed for sometime. Many things which make us remember Gandhiji are preserved there. Mr. Prime Minister Sir,, do you know what is happening today in front of the Balmiki temple in Delhi? It has become a dumping ground for the garbage. This is what the society has done. I am narrating their sufferings. If Balmiki is a human being he has to carry the night soil on his head and even though he is deified, garbage and dirt would continue to be thrown on him. But this is not being discussed here. (Interruptions) This is one aspect of the issue. I do not mention the pain they have expressed. I do not change

any person. I quote Tulsidas. He said that birth as a human being is difficult and if there is discrimination life would become all the more difficult and miserable. Let there be a discussion on it. This is one aspect. Lord Rama being a human being cannot isolate himself from humanity. Tulsidas has said: "Vyapak brahma niranjan nirguna vigat vinod jc aaj prem bhagwatiwas kaushalya goad" He is the Supreme being but out of love he is in the lap of Kaushalya. He is the manifestation of the omnipotent (Brahma) He never bore ill will or conflict against anyone. There is need to keep that image intact 'in the lap of Kaushalya' (Interruptions) About Ramrajya Tulsidas has said, "Sab nar karahin paras-per preeti, chalahin sawadharma nirat sudhniti" The subjects love each other and therefore had mutual respect for religion. There was freedom to chose their own religion during those times. (Interruptions) How such Ramrajya was attained? Ram destroyed the golden Lanka. This has to be understood in the right perspective. But today those having gold rule the country. If someone brings five kilograms of gold he too rules here. The rule of gold is yet to come to an end. This is the Government of capitalists. But who were instrumental in destroying the golden Lanka and in attaining this success? The monkeys, bears etc were with Lord Rama. This is symbolic. They represent the downtrodden and backwards. Even Rama defeated Ravana with the help of Mandal. This is a very old concept.

SHRI MADAL LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Rama did not allow immolation of children. No child immolate during the period of Rama.

SHRIVISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Whoever got victory, he had to take their support. Kansa was killed with the help of Yadavas.

Now I would like to conclude. I want to put up those issues which have been ignored. Shri Advani is in the favour of religion. Tulsidas has described. (Interruptions) you should go through the message of Tulsidas. One day you too will be compelled to admit

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

that what Tulsī has written is true. Let us discuss it. "*Koi Khetī na kisan ko, bhikhariko na bheekh bhaye wanik ko na wanekee, na chakar ko chakiri jeevikariheen do manush kahen ek-ekan kehan jai bha*". The condition is almost similar to this today. Discussion should be held on it. This issue has been ignored. Today farmers do not have engagement beggars do not have alms, businessmen do not have their business and job-seekers do not have any job. This is the fate of you today ' *Jeevikaviheen kog soche ek-ekan kahan jai* "

It means an unemployed person is asking another one where to go and what to do. Therefore, this aspect also should be considered. But the Government ignores it. I would conclude after submitting one more point. When Bhisham Pitamah was asked about his decision to favour Druryodhan and why did he decide to favour Duryodhan, he answered, "Arthasya Pursho Daso". It means that the man is the slave of money. "Dasya no Arthasya Koye". It means that the money is not the slave of anybody. Hon. Prime Minister we are getting financial assistance from abroad. There should be discussion on this issue too. I would like to inform the concerned people that if we continue to follow this policy, we would have to pay a heavy price. This is a path leading to confrontation. It is rightly said that the river Gangas does not change itself. Though the banks of Gangas are not changed yet the steam always remains new and ultimately it falls in the sea. The wave of though in the country will always continue to flow and this wave will ultimately mix up with the ocean of public, which is its ultimate object. We can find out the way by mixing our thoughts with the ocean of people. With these words, I congratulate you a lot.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to express my happiness that the conflict has been averted. In fact everybody has expressed satisfaction and happiness formally but it appeared from the speeches that some were unhappy that the conflict has been

averted. They had incited and made determined effort and even stalled the proceedings of the House for day together to press for the dismissal of the state Government. There was a time when our friends used to say that they were not particular about invoking Article 356 and only wanted acquisition of land. But there was stage when they said that they have changed their stand. On the one hand I am happy that the conflict has been averted on the other hand I am unhappy as to why the situation was brought to such a pass where the conflict seemed inevitable? I do not blame them, but the Government. This Government has completed one year of its tenure and it was not unaware that every election is fought on one issue or the other.

Mr. Speaker, Sir even during the 1977 elections the country was facing serious problem of poverty. There were other problems also besides unemployment and every party declared in its manifesto that if it came to power it would do this thing and that thing to solve these problems. But then a unanimous decision was taken that the voters should be exhorted to vote for and against Emergency. Those who favoured it should vote the Congress and those who were against it should vote the opposition. In this way the issue of Emergency became a decisive issue during that election. In the 1980 elections the bickerings and infighting in the Janata Party became an issue. This does not mean that poverty or illiteracy were no more a problem. Then came the 1984 elections. The Congress party had made many promises in the election manifesto and so had all other parties but what influenced the voters was the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her assassination became the decisive factor.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the 1989 elections, Bofors issue became the decisive factor. The leader of Janata Dal Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh came out victorious and became the Prime Minister. At that time also all the problems were there and all the parties had mentioned them in their election

manifestos but the electorate found the Bofors issue most crucial. At that time it was said, which Defence deal has been struck without getting commission and when have people associated with such deals not got commission? If some people have got commission what is wrong in it? why is a hue and cry being raised? The entire proceedings of investigation were stalled and the opposition members resigned. A fresh election was conducted and Bofors became the crucial issue. We drew a conclusion that the masses will never tolerate corruption at high places. Similarly, during the 1991 elections Ayodhya issue became the decisive factor. You may say.....(*Interruptions*)

There might be a difference of opinion but when I say it repeatedly, I say it because we are accountable to the masses, the way Vishwanath Pratap Singh was accountable for the investigation regarding Bofors, it did not appear to Shri Chandra Shekhar that it was his accountability to pursue the investigation, so he made a statement that it is the job of a sub-Inspector and he will do it. But as Vishwanath Pratap Singh was accountable he pursued the matter. He reached a point but he could not reach the root. The hon. Prime Minister had given an assurance that he would reach the root but he has not been able to do so till now. He has not even been able to trace the lawyer who handed over a letter to Shri Madhav Sinh Solanki.

The Government is no more interested in it and we also do not want to pursue it in view of legal complications. I am referring to this because I feel that had Shri Narasimha Rao made this statement last year which he made today, things would have been quite different. I am only referring to the authoritative part. Had he said that he would take up the matter from the point it was left by the previous Governments the situation would not have reached such a pass. Will this not send wrong signal to the masses? Will they not feel that the Government does not act unless it is pressurised and the situation is worsened.. Is it right? We may level any

number of changes on the Uttar Pradesh Government, for inciting the people and violating the laws, but I would like to congratulate the Uttar Pradesh Government for abiding by the laws, not violating the court's verdict and at the same time not forgetting the mandate..(*Interruptions*) You may certainly get angry but I am happy that they have been able to meet the target. It took some time and lot of hard work. The Rajmata had to go to Ayodhya to persuade the saints and when the saints insisted whether the Prime Minister would help in this matter, we told them to come to Delhi and hold a meeting with the Prime Minister. We agreed that the Courts verdict should be followed but merely saying that the Uttar Pradesh Government wants us to abide by it, will not serve the purpose and we are also not satisfied by this reply. We want some progress on this issue. We have already said that the prime Minister should take up the matter from the point it was left by the previous Governments. But I have a complaint. I had personally met the prime Minister and told him that during the tenure of Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Buta Singh was looking after this matter. This issue was raised during Rajiv Gandhi's time also. Later when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh came to power, he had to tackle this problem. Then Shri Chandra Shekhar came to power. I had said earlier also that whatever progress has been made on this issue has been made during Shri Chandra Shekhar's time and I repeat it once again today. Two important aspects were dealt with. Both the parties- who had sharp contradictory views- the members of Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Babri Masjid Action Committee were brought to the negotiating table. Many meetings were held. They were also told to give representations and documents in black and white after consulting experts. The documents were presented and exchanged and both the parties were told to register objections and comments etc. if any on these documents. This was also done.

(*English*)

This entire exercise went on for some time.

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

[Translation]

I do not want to draw myself into a controversy. A Document was presented which said that Lord Rama was not born in Ayodhya but in Afghanistan. There was another paper which said he was born in Nepal and still another one which said he was born in Egypt. But at this moment. I do not want to go into these details. I would like to say that what is important is to bring both the parties to the negotiating table, exchange documents and take a decision which is agreeable to both the parties. The hon. Prime Minister is present here. I would like to know from him whether this matter was also discussed because when I went through the statement I was surprised. On the one hand he said and I quote:

(English)

"I also told them, 'them' means the religious leaders who met him, that once the work is stopped, I would revive the efforts initiated by the previous Governments that had remained unfinished...."

[Translation]

I come to the conclusion from this that he would take up the matter from the point it was left by Shri Chandrashekhar.

(English)

"The purpose of this exercise is to bring about an amicable settlement through negotiations..."

[Translation]

"In case it becomes necessary, the litigation pending in various Courts on the subject could be consolidated and considered by one judicial authority, whose decision will be binding on all parties. This would require a fairly elaborate exercise at Government level and appropriate submissions to the Courts for their consideration. I expressed

my belief that this exercise at Government level could be expedited and completed within 4 months time. I found agreement on this approach..."

[Translation]

Vajpayee ji, Dr. Joshi ji and I had held talks with the saint when they returned after having a meeting with him. We have been meeting even after that. Moreover, just before coming here to speak I called Mahant ji and asked him whether such a thing happened there about which it has been said that.

(English)

There was an understanding, "I found agreement on this approach..."

[Translation]

Because I hold this opinion and Shri Somnath ji will correctly interpret it-

(English)

I have not said that this entire matter is not justiciable. No. I have only said that there are certain aspects in this which are not justiciable.

[Translation]

When I say this it is not based on my own assumptions. Here is the Bommai Report and along with it there is also a copy of the decision of the Allahabad High Court dated 7th November, 1989. The last lines of the decision of the Allahabad High Court is -

(English)

"It is doubtful that some of the questions involved in the suit are soluble by judicial process."

[Translation]

What does it mean? There are many such issues about which the court itself

states that these issues cannot be solved by judicial process. In this regard I agree with Shri Antule ji that now this issue has taken such a turn and page number of people are so much involved in it that no one can definitely say that how the decision of the Court would be implemented.

I may say that

(English)

Litigation is no solution to this problem.

[Translation]

There is one more thing renowned advocate of the Supreme Court has said the day before yesterday and Shri Somnath ji will also confirm it, that he has seen all those suits that are lying pending with the Allahabad High Court. He has also seen the list of witnesses attached with those suits. He has further said that he has seen the list of only 250 witnesses and if only those 250 witnesses are called in the supreme Court and one bench of the Supreme Court is asked to see only this issue daily from morning to evening, even then it will not take less than two to three years in resolving it under the present Civil procedure code and the legal system. In the mean time some more issues may come up. I was surprised to hear as to why did the hon. Prime Minister bear great importance. This was never discussed with the saints. The only point which was discussed with the saints was that the matter should be discussed from the point where it was left by Shri Chandra Shekhar ji and at that time Chandra Shekhar ji and his Government was being supported by your party. I am happy to learn that the view adopted by Shri Chandra Shekhar ji was endorsed in writing by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in a letter in which he wrote that efforts should be made to know only one thing whether there was ever a temple on the site which is called as Ram-Janam Bhoomi and where today a structure of mosque is standing, and the Court and judges should confine themselves to this point only. And if this point is proved, the place should be handed over to the

Hindus for the construction of their temple. They initiated talks by adopting this views and the members of the Babri Masjid Action Committee came for a dialogue accepting this very point of view.

If this approach is adopted today, then the problem cannot be solved and secondly, there will be many matters for decision for which everybody will have to be contacted and everybody will have the right to speak. If the Court takes up the issue whether Lord Rama was born here or not, it just cannot take any such decision. Somebody says that he was born in Afghanistan. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would therefore say that a totally wrong nation is created whenever there is a reference to the Court and whenever anything is said about the Bhartiya Janata Party in this regard. Shri Manishankar Aiyar ji asked me a straight question as to what would I do constitution taken in this House and the oath of the Constitution taken in this House and the oath that we take in the public outside? I would like to emphasise that my and our party's allegiance to the Constitution is unquestionable. There is no question of clash between the two. Everybody has allegiance towards his family, one has the allegiance for the institution he works in. If someone is asked as to what would he do in case there is a clash between his allegiance towards his Communist Party and that towards the Constitution. Certainly the allegiance to the constitution is above all, but the point is who will be benefited by this nation that is being created throughout the country by asking such questions?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Chandra Shekhar ji who is not present here at the moment said that there should be a talk in clear terms. I am of the opinion that there should be a clear talk and Shri Indrajit ji has said that I talk very cleverly others also do I would therefore make request to all those who can talk in clear terms that they should give clear replies. Shri Shuleman Sait who is present here said in the House yesterday, and in our reply you have quoted it also and I quote Shri Suleman ji—

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

(English)

I am very happy that a question has been asked about the mosque. The Prime Minister in his statement has given full guarantee for the protection of mosque. He also said this in the NIC meeting. He also said that in the Congress party manifesto, a guarantee has been given for the complete protection of the mosque. I quote:

"Congress is for the construction of temple without dismantling any mosque."

[Translation]

He is satisfied with it but he is not fully satisfied.

(English)

He does not say the disputed structure but he says, 'Mosque' protection of mosque means not protection of structure but it means that later on the idols will be removed and mosque will be restored.

[Translation]

He has said it in a very clear terms. I would like that the hon. Prime Minister and others may also speak in clear terms. Allegations of violation, contempt and disobedience of the court are made against us today, I am of the opinion that this dispute has taken place only due to the formation of the Babri Action Committee which came into existence to oppose the order of the court. I would not cite more examples to what is going on in Ayodhya, I think all other examples were unnecessary. I agree with those who say that the Uttar Pradesh Government would disobey the court order only because some other Government has also done the same believe it would not do that but, I would also like to warn that the feelings of the public of the country which have just been referred to by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh should be taken into consideration as a whole. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has mentioned only about the minorities. I say that we should

be concerned about the whole country rather than only describing the mental state of the minorities. When they are told that a mosque in Calcutta was constructed in violation of the law and without the permission of the corporation and the court ordered to demolish the extra structure, then the Government of that state stated that it would become a law and order problem for them. I am not accusing them, I say that it is their right. It is their right to say to the Government that they should be given relaxation because it is a matter of law and order problem and High Court granted the relaxation.

Now, if the entire country comes to know about it, they will say that in that matter it was done but in this matter, the High Court says that it should be demolished. What will be its consequence? Will it be good?

They were complaining as to why did the centre not acquire the disputed land, even though it had even thought of dismissing the state Government. They did not acquire it because they knew that the Uttar Pradesh Government was earnestly making all efforts; that they were facing difficulties and that the acquisition of the land would mean a repetition of the operation Blue Star, which they did not want. I feel that they acted wisely and prudently. The U.P. government used to tell us that we ourselves should ask the centre to acquire the land as it would relieve their headache. However, we did not approve of the idea. After all, this was the responsibility of the Government too should fulfil its responsibilities.

At the meeting of the National Integration Council, the State Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh made it amply clear that his Government will implement the court orders and make efforts to get it implemented, but for this he was not prepared to open fire on the saints assembled there, as the previous Government did on October 30 or November 2, I also made it clear that he was prepared to accept any punishment given by the National Integration Council for his stand... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur): It is more on an eye-wash. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): In fact it is they who vitiating the country's atmosphere... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Indrajit Gupta for drawing our attention to the fact that this issue may have its repercussions not only in this country but abroad also. He expressed his concern over the possible reaction this issue might have on the Hindus and their temples in Bangladesh. I am glad to know that he is concerned about the Hindus and their temples in Bangladesh. I would have felt happy had he and those in other political parties expressed the same concern when temples were destroyed in Annatnag and two lakh Hindus forced to flee the valley.

The double standards being followed today in this country is giving rise to many difficulties. Had all the political parties in this country passed a Resolution. (*Interruption*)

Two lakh Kashmiri Hindus are running from pillar to post. Mr. Prime Minister, you are present in the House. I request you to do the thing that your predecessors didn't do. Please visit these migrants and have a look at their miserable condition. please visit the camps in Jammu and Delhi to understand their plight. Our entire media is pre-occupied with the Ayodhya issue. Newspapers and periodicals are replete with articles pertaining to the Ayodhya issue and political parties and the people have nothing else to talk on, but Ayodhya, as if the issue has become some ghost, even though it is a fact that it is not a dispute between a temple and a mosque. You won't agree with me, but I have said time and again.

[English]

That this is not a dispute between a

temple and a mosque. This is a dispute between a temple and a non-mosque.

[Translation]

There existed a Mosque, but not today. The structure is that of a Mosque but do they keep idols inside a mosque? Do they keep the idol of Lord Ram in Mosques?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we take strong objection to it. He is using abusing words, sitting besides us. This won't do (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shahabuddin, you should not have used that word.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Which word Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have a refined diction also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I reprimand you for using those words.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You going beyond the limits.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shahabuddin, you should have realised that we were discussing this matter very very carefully. It was not necessary for you to use the words like the ones you used. I know that you have a refined diction; you could have used a better word, But I do not know why you are doing it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I only wanted a clarification from Advaniji that were the Government of UP acquired the

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

land for tourism purposes, after the 'acquisition' the Government must have taken the possession also. How was the possession made over to VHP, Bajrang Dal and others?

Secondly, with regard to the mosque in Calcutta which you have referred to, only a portion of it was held to be outside the sanctioned plan, not the entire mosque. Of course, I have no personal knowledge, I will find out. Not that the entire mosque was illegal.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): You know fully well that Muslims were prying in that mosque right from 1428, for 450 years. How did those idols come inside? Then you must also know that the UP government had filed an affidavit saying that the idols have been placed surreptitiously and wrongfully dead of night. This is a fact. We never placed the idols. Idols were placed by some mischief makers and because of that the Government forced us and the law court forced us not to pray there. We did not give up prayers ourselves deliberately. Our claims exist and once the idols are removed we will start praying over there.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Okay he has at least clarified that they want to remove those idols. The gentleman who spoke here also agrees to it. Imagine there is an idol placed there today as per the orders of the court. The High Courts has also upheld that decision... (Interruptions).. Listen, if you wish I am prepared to read out.. (Interruptions)

[English]

Now, I cannot argue, Sir.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, It was not just an opinion of the Court. Rather, the court had ordered that the Puja will continue. It had decided that the doors would be opened. It was not our decision. No Vishwa Hindu

Parishad had forcibly.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When did the Allahabad High Court pass the order? The idols were kept there, inside the Mosque. When was the order passed and by which Court? (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: In 1950, the District Court... (Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The issue of idol was not decided so far (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir I don't want to go at length into the history of this issue. The court has gone to the extent of saying that as per the affidavits placed before the Faizabad District court, no one has offered Namaz or Puja at that place since 1936...

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Namaz was offered there till December 22, 1949. Pandit Nehru has written a letter to Pandit Pant in this regard.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: But I don't say 1936. I say that in 1949, while they say that idols were placed there and when in 1950, the court held that Namaz was not being offered there since 1936. If that statement is untrue, then those who appeal in the name of court day in day out, say that the court had made an incorrect observation and, therefore, what I am saying is also incorrect. But the court has held that uninterrupted Puja will continue to be performed from 1950 onwards and that no one will offer Namaz there. Since then, i.e. after 1950, not a single Muslim had gone to that place. This is totally correct.

English

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM : This is correct. (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: This is correct and now I wish.

[Translation]

Now you also accept that as per the court orders, no Namaz was offered there after 1950. Since 1950, idol worship has been taking place there continuously and the doors were unlocked by court orders. We did not open it and that court order was challenged in the High Court. It was challenged in the High Court... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: The High Court of Allahabad had given the stay order and that is pending. (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I wish Shri Somnathji could enlighten them on the legal point at least because he has been advising me. I am aware of the legal points. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: I respectfully submit that you will not say anything that is contrary to the facts. I have studied the whole case. I know that the order was passed by the District Judge of the Faizabad Court. A Writ Petition has been filed before the Allahabad High Court's Lucknow Bench. That Writ Petition is still pending; when that application was filed before the Allahabad High Court, the *status quo* order was passed that no further improvement or change will be made in that building.

(Interruption)

(Translation)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The doors were opened. It was done during the tenure of the Congress Government and an allegation was made against the Judge who passed this order that he had done it at the behest of a Minister holding office at that time. I had met that Judge and he told me that he has

never seen even the face of the said Minister. This is what he has said against whom an allegation was made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We didn't say so.

[English]

The Hindus had gone to the Court for the purpose of opening the temple and the *Puja* has been performed under the Court order; and that very Court has said that no further construction will be made.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I understand, they said, "No further construction, and not no further *Puja*".

(Interruptions)

SHRI SIMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why was the construction not stopped? That is the issue.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I will tell you.

[Translation]

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a misunderstanding is coming to the fore continuously, when I listened to Maliniji she did also mention it but Somnathji did not make this error because he knows that the acquired land-

[English]

It is not disputed territory. The disputed territory is the structure. (Interruptions) I am not yielding, Sir, (Interruptions) You have your own viewpoint. You have stated it. So far as I am concerned, I draw distinction between the two.

SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: This will be the last clarification that you will ask from Mr. Advani. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: You

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

said that the issue is not mosque or *mandir*. It is not mosque because there is no prayer. May I ask you in all humility: How many *mandirs* are there in our country where no prayer is there? Do you think that those are not mandirs?

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is some difference between the land measuring 2.77 acres which was acquired by U.P. Government and the land which is below the structure. The writ-petition, which is at present pending in the Supreme Court or which is being heard in Allahabad High Court, is related to the 2.77 acre acquired land. I remember that at the time of acquiring the land, it was considered as to why the entire land should not be acquired. It was also discussed that the government should acquire the entire land i.e. the land on which the structure of mosque is there and the land on which the idol of Ramlala exists, as had been done by the previous Government-the V.P Government. But it was decided deliberately after a great deal of thought that the U.P. Government may not create bitterness as all the Muslims of India have an apprehension about the structure of mosque and not about the rest of the land. So it should not be acquired rather it should be protected. They continued to keep the word they gave at the meeting of the National Integration Council to protect the mosque and took utmost care to protect it. The remaining part of the land was acquired which had a site for Shilanyas.. (Interruptions) I would like to inform you that it was acquired to facilitate the pilgrims...(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER:
Tourism...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It is correct, for tourism and for pilgrims...(Interruptions)..you do not know, perhaps those people know it, when an affidavit was filed in the Court about

tourism and about pilgrim traffic. Similarly, another affidavit was filed by the U.P. Government stating that the Government accepts this place as the birth-place of Lord Rama and the temple has to be constructed there. I think the construction of temple will also promote tourism and that is why this has been done..(Interruptions)..

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then the Government should have constructed the temple. How is the Government land made over to this organisation?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I will tell you. We could have taken a lead from free India's first Government because that Government, under the chairmanship of Mr. Nehru, decided to construct the Somnath Temple. (Interruptions) The earlier temple had been destroyed. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Not only our Government has done so but the Nehru Government also did it. When Sardar Bal-labhbhai Patel took the decision, Mahatma Gandhi gave his blessings to the move but said that it would not be proper that the temple should be Constructed by the Government and suggested that a trust should be formed..(Interruptions) and the same trust should construct the temple.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: If we take these two things separately...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: The court has said that it will not be transferred.

[Translation]

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: Now I have given reply to all of your queries. I think you are all satisfied. Mr. Speaker Sir, through you I would like to submit that when the saints called on me, there was no point of 2.77 acre of land in their mind. So far as the matter of 2.77 acre of land is concerned, I hope, as the Supreme Court has indicated and perhaps it may call for all the relevant petitions from the Allahabad High Court. The U.P. Government has already filed such a petition in the Court. It will be much better if the decision comes out soon. But as per our discussion and your statement, the matter is related with the structure where a mosque existed earlier and where idols of Ramlala are placed. I have got a very strange experience about it during the last few days. I have a Christian friend. He is a publisher. I requested him to go there and to see with his own eyes, and to make his own conclusion. He went there. Now he has returned. He asks three questions to every person who meets him in this regard. He asks whether they are aware of Babri Masjid. If they say yes, he asks his questions. The first question is-how many minarets are there? He gives options whether there are 2, 4 or 6. The second question is how many people offer Namaz there daily? Whether 10, 50, 100 or more. All people give the wrong figures. When he says that there is no minaret in Ayodhya and none has offered any Namaz there for 40-42 years. Then the people ask, why is this dispute then? He further adds that no Muslim resides within the radius of 2 Kms. of this structure. Then the people repeat the same question. Why then all this controversy?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was hearing Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar very attentively. I have a strong objection to the statements made here, and the publicity made by the Government also in this regard. It is projected throughout the country through the Government media that the temple supporters want to construct the temple by demolishing the mosque. Its consequences will go against us in the country as well as in the entire world. If we give the facts... (Interruptions) May be

there is a court order and that court order will be wrong. But nobody offered Namaz there for the last 40 years by the court order.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHAARYA: Sir, Mr. Advani said that the disputed area is not a disputed area. Now he proceeds to argue that the disputed structure is not a disputed structure.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Maliniji, I am sorry, I am not yielding.

[Translation]

I totally disagree with your notion of fundamentalism. What you call the Hindu fundamentalism in fact, not Hindu fundamentalism... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is narrow-mindedness, it is communalism. As casteism brings in narrow-mindedness, similarly communalism also brings in narrow mindedness. Mind you, there is a difference. I know the definition of fundamentalism. That is why I am saying that there is no fundamentalism in India. There are so many ways of worship in India and if one more way is added to all these ways, nobody may ever have any objection to it.

But there is a psyche, a majority psyche. The country which was divided on Hindu - Muslim basis and after partition Pakistan declared itself an Islamic nation but this country did not declare itself a religious nation... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Please hear with me. (InterruptionS) It should not go on record. Please don't say this to us.

[Translation]

India belongs to all of us. You cannot divide it. The people who were in favour of

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Pakistan have already left. We were not in favour of Pakistan...*(InterruptionS)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): Who had fought against the Britishers, you or we? Please tell me, who were jailed, you or we?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: At that time we were too young but what did the people do who are sitting beside you?

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: When we were fighting for freedom, we were against the creation of Pakistan.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: That was very good.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): What did the Muslim League do which is with the Congress now?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): That Muslim League and this Muslim League are two different parties...*(InterruptionS)*

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I have not said anything wrong. You may disagree with it.

[Translation]

You have absolute right to disagree with me, but I agree that in spite of the fact that India was divided on Hindu-Muslim basis and in spite of the fact that Pakistan declared itself an Islamic State, India condemned the idea of a State based on religion and did not accept the religious State and declared itself a secular State. The reason behind it is that this country is having majority of Hindus. Had India not been a Hindu majority country or had it been a Muslim Majority country, it would also have been an Islamic or a religious country. Not long ago Bangladesh was formed with our help, and in the beginning it was a secular State, but after 15 years it -- Islamic State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel pride that the State tradition of India and its traditional politics do not permit a religious State, instead they permit a secular State.

Just now Shri V.P. Singh has said rightly. He was quoting from the age of Dashrath. During those days person like Jawal was also regarded a Brahma Rishi. Although he was an athiest, he was included among the royal counsellors. In this country every person is given due respect whether he is athiest or an athiest like Jawal. Great innovator Charwak, who propounded the theory of "Yawat Jeevet sukham Jeevet, rinam kritwa ghritampiwet, bhashmi bhootasya dehasya, punragamanam Kutah" has also been regarded a saint. This is the tradition of India. It is not our tradition as Shri Shahabuddin has demanded the resignation of Vice-Chancellor of Jamia-Milia who said that it was wrong to impose ban. It is not our tradition. And if they want to make such tradition a part of our tradition, then I would say that ours is not a tradition of intolerance.

Therefore, I conclude with the submission to think about what to do in future as they have laid emphasis on it. I would like that first of all the doubt in the minds of the saints with whom talks were held should be cleared because there is a contradiction in this statement. On the one hand, it has been stated in the statement that I will proceed from the point which the previous Governments had left. According to Shri Rajiv Gandhi's letter and the announcement made by Shri Chandra Shekhar this dispute was confined to a point whether a temple existed there or not. If it is proved that there was a temple, in that case it will be handed over to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since there has been a lot of discussion on the Constitution, I would suggest one thing. The method they have mentioned in it is not the only method left in the Constitution. It has said that all the cases pending in Allahabad High Court should be brought here and then a decision should be taken with regard to these cases. As I have tried to tell you that it will take years together and even then the issue will remain

unresolved. It will be in the interest of my party and not in the interest of the country. That is why I am telling everybody not to raise this issue again and again and why do they want to do a favour to our party. It seems that these parties will not feel contented until the Bharatiya Janata Party comes to power at the Centre on the Mandir plank. There is, I believe, only one way to resolve this issue and that is to make use of Article 143 and to go ahead from the point Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had left.

[English]

"Article 143 says that: "It is the power of the President to consult the Supreme Court. If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President for its opinion thereon."

Whatever it is, but this is the question. It can be referred under Article 143 to the Supreme Court for opinion and once that opinion is obtained.

[Translation]

After that there are two methods to resolve this issue as everybody says so - negotiation or court verdict. I think that in this matter

[English]

Litigation is not necessary. Yes, negotiation is the answer.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Who started litigation?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Yes, negotiation is the answer. If negotiation do not succeed, then the other course is litigation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is there any precondition?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No, I am not putting any pre-condition. It is for the Prime Minister to conclude negotiations which he had started. The next step in litigation.

[Translation]

I have mentioned Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. When I talk about legislation, I am reminded of Shri V.P. Singh.

[English]

SHRI V.P. SINGH was the person who towards the end of his tenure and towards the end of Rath Yatra thought about this.

[Translation]

And said, let us now enact the legislation.

[English]

He passed an ordinance and subsequently, under pressure he withdrew that Ordinance and created a record in the Indian History.

[Translation]

An ordinance was promulgated and was repealed the same day. All the Members sitting here, except our party, are party to this legislation, about which no discussion was held at all. No effort has ever been made for finding an amicable settlement. My party raised the issue of Ayodhya only, but the Vishwa Hindu Parishad raised the issue of three places namely, Kashi, Mathura and Ayodhya. I do not want to name any person but one of the Congress Members sitting here, who asks us as to why do we not discuss Kashi, told me that he had visited Kashi. He was full of rage after seeing the situation there....(Interruptions) But the Bharatiya Janata Party did not raise any

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

other issue except that of Ayodhya. Regarding other temples and mosques of the country the Government has enacted a legislation to the effect that the status quo will be maintained in respect of temples and mosques of India as on 15 August 1947. It has been stated in that law that any case pending in the court in this regard will be treated as cancelled. All right, I will not complain about it because your party got mandate for that. But I oppose it, I cannot complain about it, because you have got mandate and it has been written in your party manifesto. The way I talk of the mandate, you oppose it, please don't oppose it. (*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

But I will certainly say that at that stage no negotiation succeeds and no other way out is left then. Whatever action the Government thinks suitable by making a reference, it should come to Parliament and enact a suitable legislation to take that suitable action. It is a practical suggestion. Let the hon. Prime Minister proceed further in this direction otherwise all these things, which have been mentioned, will prove baseless and most of the Members sitting here will derive pleasure out of it. Had the Government of Uttar Pradesh been dismissed by Government, they would have enjoyed the fruits of that dismissal. (*Interruptions*) Now, there is some disappointment. Not only this, it is there among some Members sitting there (*Interruptions*) The direction in which the circumstances have taken a turn is the right direction. I hope the Government will bear its responsibility in this matter. On the behalf of my party and my colleagues I assure that we will leave no stone unturned.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 28 hon. Members have participated in this debate very enlightening, very instructive. I had asked for it; I had agreed that we should have a full discussion. So, I must say that I

have been greatly benefited by whatever happened during the debate.

What we wanted to go into detail during negotiations has perhaps come out here in a different form; and I have a little better idea of what are the grey areas which need to be carefully approached.

This revelation would have come during the negotiations. Now, this debate has, to some extent, shortened the process and the time frame of the negotiations. I am very very grateful to every hon. Member of this House who has participated in this discussion.

I made a statement on a limited point. The limited point was that I took upon myself the task of getting the *Kar Seva* stopped. If it had not stopped the ways I wanted or the way the whole country wanted, this settlement of the issue would have been stopped; it would have been diverted to a different channel in a different direction. So, that limited task of getting this stopped made me invite these *sadhus*. They were good enough to come; and what I have stated in my statement is what transpired there. If there has been any misinterpretation, misunderstanding, apart from the fact that there is enough time to get the matter sorted out, I would like to say that I am very clear in my mind that every word that is contained in this statement represents what transpired at the meeting.

I made it very clear to them that my first task would be to pick up the threads of what Shri Chandra Shekhar did and the previous Government did. I still stand by it, I have already started that process. In a day or two I am going to open a cell in the Prime Minister's Office to get all the paper work done. Because we find that the exercise that was done, resulted in a lot of documentation being exchanged. But today, I am not quite in a position to say that all those documents are available. So I will have to collect the documents from wherever they are, from whomsoever I could collect them, reconstruct the case and they are not the end of the story. It is quite possible that there may

be other documents, other evidence that may be available and that evidence may be equally relevant. So I would have to do an exercise and that is the exercise which I promise to complete within four months - It is whether three months or three and half months or four months - I have explained it in the other House, where they seem to have some reservation about that four month period. I said, "why are you so particular about that four month period? Make it ten days less. I do not mind." One of them said, it could be five months.

So, the flexibility which was there, both in spirit and in word, while we were talking, if it has been marred, if it has been sort of gone back upon later in any form, I would say that that was not really the intended thing. They were not very particular about a particular date, nor was I. The idea was that this exercise should be completed. But that again is not the end of the story. Because, if necessary, when I say if necessary, it obviously means that if that exercise does not really result in an amicable solution, if it does not, according to the Congress manifesto, if it does not, then what is the next step? The next step which I very clearly stated was to take recourse to the process of adjudication, the process of disposal by a single authority.

I had no authority to say at that moment of time nor even now, whether it has to be the Supreme Court. One single authority, I said. I did not say the Supreme Court because I have not gone to the Supreme Court, I have not made any submission to the Supreme Court and it is too premature for me to say which court it will be or which authority it will be. I only said an authority. Then it also transpired that when we were talking about this stage, I said in this case if the authority is seized of the matter, I am in no position to dictate within what time-frame that authority should give the final verdict. The *Sadhus* immediately agreed but they said, can you at least not request them, request that authority to dispose of as quickly as possible. I said, yes, every litigant has the right to do that, every party has the right to do that. In fact, I

am not a party still in the Supreme Court. But still we could request the court or the authority as the case may be to expedite the matter because this is very important and urgent. I am quite clear in my mind that the Supreme Court and the High Court are both of the same view, that there is an urgency, there is a special characteristic of this matter. Therefore, they have been dealing with the matter from day to day with the urgency that it deserves. Therefore, there is no contradiction at all and I am quite sure in my mind because I am now telling you what exactly happened. What I said, what they said, it cannot be anything but what has been contained in this. But we will not go into this.

* All the arguments on all sides seem to have come. This gives me great hope. When you are on the first stage of negotiations, I will not be surprised, I should not be surprised, no one should be surprised, if each of the parties takes the utmost stand.

That is how we begin negotiations. Then there is a climb down, there is a give and take, there is a process, in that process we ultimately come to a GCM or an LCM. This is the process. Anywhere in negotiations, no one starts with a concession. That is never done.

So, today after this debate, I find that all Members, all sections of the House and all opinions, in regard to this matter have come out in their utmost form. I feel hopeful that at the end of four months or three months and twenty five days, this will not be the situation.

Meanwhile, we will do the other exercise. While we are discussing, while negotiations are going on, as it has happened during yesterday and today we will be able to demarcate the areas which could be the issues before that authority. We need not go into, whether one case is to go, or two cases are to go, or whether there are 240 witnesses or 520 witnesses. The point is that the entire litigation is inter-connected, according to my understanding. Otherwise, it would not have been there. Whether it is in court A or court B there is an inter-connec-

tion. If there is something which can be detached, we will certainly detach it. But if I seek adjudication in one case and it becomes infructuous because of another case pending at the same time, where do I end?

Therefore, there is a case for consolidating such matters, those parts of the litigation which really yield the desired result. I cannot do it piecemeal but I can do it piecemeal only when we are negotiating.

Chandra Shekharji started a process. I will pick it up. We will go ahead. If that really fructifies. I do not have to start the next process at all. I will stop there, come to Parliament and say that this is what has happened and everybody will be happy.

Since day before yesterday, since the day on which I made this statement I have been meeting representatives of organisations. Babri Masjid Action Committee representatives I have met; Babri Masjid Coordination Committee I have met; I have met individuals. Tonight, if it had not been so late, — may be even now — I will be meeting some more representatives who are coming. I have requested that the religious leaders may be requested, may be persuaded to talk to me so that I could understand the religious aspect of it. If I have talked to the Sadhus, I am equally prepared — in fact equally eager — to talk to the religious leaders, Muslim religious leaders, Islamic religious leaders, so that I could understand their point of view.

So, I am starting with a clean slate. I am certainly going to involve others. It is not a question of my doing and somebody cooperating with me. I have told Vishwanathji, I have told Advaniji; I have told everyone that this is an effort in which everyone would have to be involved. It is not a solo performance at all and the temptation of making such a matter a solo performance is very dangerous. Because no one wants to be rid, deprived of the credit. If something does not happen, of course, the Government is the whipping boy. That is okay. That is the result. That is the logic of being in Government. But

I have my own confidence that this is resolvable. It can be resolved.

So, I have taken all contingencies in view. Those contingencies would have to be prepared properly, carefully. Somnathji has said, "Be very careful". Yes, I will be very careful. No problem.

I am not really notorious — as notorious as some Members think — for rashness. In fact the charge has been that I am too circumspect. I think, in this matter, Sir, to err on the side of circumspection, it is a wiser decision than on the other side. It is for the world to judge; it is for the country to judge. So, I would only say this. I am starting with the blessings of Parliament and I think with the support, express or implied, of millions of people in this country on what may be considered an exercise, which this time shall not fail because if it fails I shudder to think of putting even that 'if', uttering that 'if'. This time it will succeed. Last time, maybe they did not have enough time and so on. We know where the matter came to a grinding point. Now we will have to take it up from there. And if there are any other implications, other complications, we will have to go into them. There is no doubt about that. Beyond this, there is no clarification, which I can possibly give now at this moment. Everyone who has been asking for clarifications, every hon. Member knows fully well that this is no stage for further clarifications because when you are hearing across the floor here arguments being so vociferously bandied about, what kind of clarifications do you expect from me? This philosophical, *Ramayan, Mahabarat*, what is it that we did not have discussed here? I am very sorry. Thulsidas also.....(*Interruptions*) I did not know that this House is full of Ram bhakts and all that. So, let us stop this kind of discussion. Whatever has come out has come out. If some very important matter has come out, it is to the effect that this subject itself is not as simple as it looks. It is bound with many other things, litigation plus the need for goodwill, which has perhaps not been emphasised enough. I feel that there is a way. We have to muster the will. I am sure that in spite of all the cross

talk that took place, all sections of the House and, therefore, all sections of the nation have now decided to exhibit the will to find the way.

Individually when I spoke to leaders, I was more than delighted to find that each one of them made a personal commitment, apart from party commitment, that he would work along with me, we will all work together. Of course in Parliament that kind of commitment cannot be made because we have our own reasons. So, we have to go on quoting anyone whom we like in any *sandarbh*, any context that suits us. That is okay. But the point is that I am very greatly encouraged by what I heard individually from Members, from the *sants* and what I heard from the representatives of the organisations so far. I am sure that this trend will continue. This has been a trend-setter. A new trend has come into the country. It is true that there could be different opinions. Nevertheless the trend seems to be that we must find an amicable solution. And if this trend continues no political party is going to gain anything out of going against this trend. I have no doubt about that. Here I see, both parties being so selfless. Advaniji says, why do you make us sit in Delhi. And he says that they are actually pushing you and here. I am sorry. Neither you can push them nor they can push you. The people have much better wisdom than that. So, when it comes to that we do not have to really exchange these things. Let us begin this and I wish that whatever time we have really stipulated, if the effort is fruitful, if it is on the point of fructification, I have no doubt that either the Sadhus or anyone else will grudge another ten days to me or another one month to me because this force of circumstances, the impact of success itself will show it — because nothing succeeds like success. So, this is what I would like to submit to the House and I am again grateful to the hon. Members for whatever suggestions they have given. I will not be in a position to answer the questions. I know that the questions need to be answered.

This is what it means. The outcome of the debate is that there are many questions that need to be answered. There are many

grey areas into which one has to go and a very elaborative exercise needs to be done. We have started doing it. Therefore, we will... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Work is to be done at a very slow pace, but along with it, it is not to be done so speedily so hard that we hurt ourselves. That is not correct.

[*English*]

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Has the Government ensured that the construction work has really stopped?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I know that this is one of the important matters. I think, Advaniji also should take note of it. Because stoppage of work is absolutely essential for anything to continue, anything to do. Stoppage has been achieved. Now, there should be no tinkering with that. I am sure, I will be able to persuade and I do not know whether there is anything going against this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How will the platform be used?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We will go into that whether it is a platform or whether it is a temple. Who has called it a platform? Who has called it a temple? You have raised all the points. Why do you expect me to answer at this point of time? Thank you very much for raising the points in any case. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say that the discussion was really very very responsible and enlightening? Congratulations to all the leaders of all the parties and the hon. Members and thanks to other Members who heard the speeches patiently.

SHRIEBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: May God bless our Prime Ministers' efforts to solve this problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the statement by Shri Rameshwar Thakur.

19.22 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(I) Concession Under Income-Tax Act

[English]

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): I rise to make this statement in the House in order to announce an important concession under the Income-tax Act.

Hon'ble Members would recall that in the Budget speech of 24th July, 1991, the Finance Minister had announced the Government's decision to set up a Foundation for providing assistance to the children of families affected by communal riots. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony has now been set up as a registered society. Apart from grant-in-aid being given by the Government to the Foundation, the Foundation will have to rely heavily on contributions from individuals and other donors. Considering the importance of the Foundation in acting as a nation-level catalyst for communal harmony and also considering the nature of its activity in providing assistance to the children of families effected by communal riots, I have pleasure in announcing the Government's decision to grant 100 per cent deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act to donors contributing to the Foundation. It has also been decided to exempt the income of the Foundation from income-tax by including the name of the Foundation in section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act.

Necessary amendments in this regard will be made in the next Finance Bill.

(II) Rocket Attacks in Srinagar and Situation in Doda Town

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.N. JACOB): I rise to inform the House of incidents of rocket attacks on Jammu and Kashmir New State Secretariat and Assembly buildings in Srinagar on 20th July, 1992 and the situation in Do-da town of the Jammu region.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir though difficult and challenging had definitely shown a qualitative change for the better in the past few months. However, there have been renewed efforts by Pakistan and the terrorist organisations to escalate the violence. The terrorist outfits have reportedly been directed to ensure selective elimination of political leaders working for a negotiated settlement and certain threats to political functionaries in the Valley have been issued. On the other hand positive signals have also continued to be discerned. Besides volunteering of information against the terrorists, inter-action between the people and the Administration has increased.

On 20th July, 1992 at 13.00 hours, a rocket was fired by the terrorists at Jammu and Kashmir Assembly building at Srinagar. It caused a very minor damage to the building. After half an hour, another rocket was fired at New State Secretariat, which missed the intended target and a portion of it fell on the house of a resident near the New State Secretariat. There was no casualty. Two employees suffered minor injuries caused by passing rocket splinters and glass panes broken by concussion effect. Since the rockets were fired from a distance, very minor damage to the buildings were caused.

An incident of terrorist attack on the Security Forces and subsequent cross firing in Doda town on 18th July, 1992 has been reported. According to the information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, on 18th July, 1992 at 10.30 hours, based on reliable information that militants were hiding in a house in Doda town, local police accompanied by a section of CRPF, under the charge of one Deputy Superinten-

dent of Police each of Jammu and Kashmir Police and CRPF, raided the hide-out. The terrorists hurled a grenade at the raiding party in which one Sub-Inspector of Jammu and Kashmir Police, and one Head Constable of CRPF were killed on the spot. It was followed by firing by the terrorists from a few adjoining houses. The fire was returned by the Security Forces and reinforcements were mobilised. In exchange of fire, two residents of Doda died. Three CRPF personnel, and one probationary Sub-Inspector were injured. Two of the seriously injured CRPF personnel were sent to hospital at Jammu for treatment. During the exchange of fire and use of hand grenades fire also broke out affecting six houses and 28 shops in the area. Immediately thereafter help of Army already located nearby was requisitioned and curfew imposed as a precautionary measure. The situation was brought under control and continues to be so. On July 19th, Adviser to the Governor, accompanied by Director-General of Police and other officials also visited the town to take stock of the situation. Since then the curfew has been relaxed during the daytime and no untoward incident has been reported.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have further informed that the reports about militants having captured or brought under their control any part of Doda town or any of the police stations and Government offices are factually incorrect and baseless.

19.29 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) Need to Try Tea and Coffee Plantation In Amarkantak Region of Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRIMOCHAN RAM JHIKRAM (Mandla)
: Tea and coffee which falls under the category of essential commodities and also play an important role in earning foreign exchange for the country. So, more foreign exchange can be earned by producing tea in Amar-

kantak region of Madhya Pradesh. This is tribal dominated area. There is a great problem of unemployment. The soil, rainfall, temperature and climate of this region are most appropriate for the plantation of tea and coffee. About four years back the dindori forest department had planted coffee plantations in five hectare land of Jagatpur and Chanda forest area and those plants are still there with the height of three to four feet and have been producing fruits for the last one year. Getting inspiration from the Calcutta Tea Management Cell, some members of Jabalpur tea Traders Association planted five tea plants by bringing them from Siliguri (Bengal) in 1988 and planted them in Jagatpur Coffee Plantation are with the assistance of the forest Deptt. These plants flourished there in a good condition for upto 2 1/2 years.

I would like to urge the government that it should issue suitable directives to the officers of the forest department, tea Board, Calcutta other institutions and individuals related with tea crops so that this region of Madhya Pradesh may be added to the other Coffee producing areas of the country. It would be a great achievement to only for this state but also for the entire country.

(ii) Need to Enhance Supply of Rice to Kerala

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, the months of July, August, September and October - the monsoon period — are considered to be the difficult period for the day-to-day life of the common-men in Kerala. The price of essential commodities takes an increasing trend during this period.

Kerala is the only State in the country where informal rationing system exists and it is also a deficit State in rice production. The present monthly Central allocation of rice to the State is 1,50,000 M.T. (theoretical requirement is 1,83,000 M.T.) while the wheat allocation happens to be only 30,000 M.T.

The National Festival of Kerala - ONAM

- fails in the month of September this year. All people in Kerala celebrate Onam as their national festival and the prices of foodgrains in the open market is likely to increase during the festival period of Onam unless certain effective measures for the distribution of these items at fair price are taken. The rice consumption during the festival period will increase and keeping in view this fact, the State Government intend to give, as usual, special rice at the rate of 5 kilogram per ration card. There are 50 lakh ration card holders in the State. The requirement for the distribution of special rice is 25,000 M.T. in a month. Therefore, I would earnestly request the Union Government to kindly consider the matter sympathetically and arrange to issue necessary orders enhancing the monthly Central allocation of rice to the State from 1,50,000 M.T. to 1,65,000 M.T. for the 4 month period, that is from July, 1992 to October, 1992 and to make special allocation of 25,000 M.T. rice for distribution as special rice for Onam during August-September, 1992. Thank you.

(III) Need for proper Implementation of schemes launched for the welfare of scavengers

[Translation]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw your attention towards the plight of scavengers. Sir, they do not get their salaries even for 10-10 months. There is a lot of bunglings in their subsidy and other funds. They toil hard even then they are on the verge of starvation. They have to borrow money for their food and suffer losses. At some places their jobs are on contract basis and the contractors get the works done for ten or twenty rupees only and they themselves earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 daily. At some places caste male and female have been employed by the Government for this job but these people further, employ the scavengers for Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/- per moth for performing the job.

Sir, I would like to submit that a review should be made of the implementation of the plan for the upliftment of the scavengers which was made by the Govt. and for which an amount of Rs. 560 crores were envisaged and there should be some representatives of scavengers in the concerned committee for welfare of scavengers so that the plan may be implemented properly.

(iv) Need to write off loans given to farmers settled on the Banks of River Narmada in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khar-gone): Mr. Speaker Sir, the farmers living in the adjoining districts along Narmada river in M.P. had to take loans amounting to one lakh to ten lakh rupees from the nationalised Banks for laying pipe lines in their fields under Lift Irrigation Scheme so as to face the constant droughts and famines and to provide foodgrains to the people of this country. The agriculture specialists of the banks did not provide proper advice to the farmers and got laid substandard pipe lines. The prices of Chemical fertilizers, seeds, insecticides and labour have gone up more than two times. Due to adverse weather conditions and infectious diseases, the farmers had to bear loss every year and now the bank interests have also been raised from 10% to 15.5% Due to all the above mentioned reasons, the amount of loans due to the farmers have also gone up. Those farmers have not been benefited from the loan waiver scheme either of the State Government or of the Central Government.

Today the farmers are on the verge of destruction. Their economic condition have gone from bad to worse. Today they are not in a condition to pay off their loans.

The agriculture of these farmers should also be treated as the sick industries and on that basis their loans should be waived off. Even after waving of the loans of these farmers the Government will not suffer loss because these farmers have increased the irrigated area in the country which was not at all possible from the Government plan of

irrigation. The country has got the benefit of the irrigated area. But the Banks are recovering the amount very strictly. Even if they sell the whole of their agricultural land, they would not be in a condition to pay off the total amount of loans. This is the right time to provide relief to the farmers.

(v) Need to ensure that Kanpur city and Dehat are pollution free

SHRI KESRILAL (Ghatampur): Kanpur city and Dehat are the most polluted areas not only in Uttar Pradesh but also in the whole country. The pollution is so high that the lives of all the living beings have been endangered. The pollution of Pandu river is the highest in Kanpur Dehat and all the fishes have died. As a result of it, the cattle in Kanpur Dehat are not getting the drinking water. There are so many reasons responsible for the pollution of Pandu river but the Lohia Machines are mainly the responsible for all the pollution of the river. The condition of the city has become much critical due to this pollution.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to make an enquiry into the reasons responsible for the pollution. It should also be ensured that Anti-pollution equipments should invariably be installed in the factories and punitive steps should be taken against the defaulting factories so that the people of the area may get relief from the dreadful problem of pollution.

(vi) Need to set up full fledged door-darshan studio at Sambalpur in Orissa

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, in the field of television coverage, Orissa which is a backward State with very high percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population remains below the national average. As such, Orissa deserves greater attention in this field in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Therefore, a full-fledged Doordarshan

studio at Sambalpur may be set up instantly. To start with necessary recording, production and editing facilities on a miniature scale and low power transmission centres at Kuchinda, Deogarh and Paleiara should be set up on priority basis. The vacancies need to be filled up soon and a regional news bulletin should be started from there.

(vii) Need to establish a Railway Coach Factory at Gajipur, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gajipur is the most backward district in Uttar Pradesh. The density of population in this district is 575 per sq kilometer while in other districts it is 377. The livelihood of 82% of the population of the area depends on agriculture. The number of the marginal farmers is the highest in the district and the percentage of their holdings is the lowest and normally these farmers suffer either from drought or from flood. Thus their economic condition is always pitiable. There are no other industries in this area except an opium factory which was set up during the British Rule. That is why the people have to run to Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Delhi, Bombay and Mauritius in search of livelihood.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to set up a Rail Coach factory either in the Public sector or in the Private sector in Gajipur district keeping in view of the upmost backwardness of the area so that an impetus could be given to the industrial development of this area.

(vii) Need to clear the Pulichintala balancing reservoir project and provide financial assistance for its completion

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, Pulichintala Balancing Reservoir is essential to protect the interests of 140 year old 13 lakh acre ayacut

under Krishna Delta in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. As Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Sreesaillam Project in Andhra Pradesh Upper Krishna and other projects in Karnataka have come up in upper reaches, now water could not be supplied for transplanatation in time in Krishna Delta. This year is an unprecedented one in the last 50 years. Transplanations are delayed by more than one and a half month resulting in loss of rice production worth Rs. 240 crores. Farmers are also prepared to contribute to some extent the cost of construction of this project. In 1988 foundation-stone was laid by the then

Chief Minister. But no action has been taken to implement the scheme by the present Government.

I request the Union Government to take immediate steps to clear this project and make available financial assistance to complete the project in a short span of time.

19.40 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 30, 1992/
Savana 8, 1914 (Saka)*