

LOKSABHA DEBATES

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First Session



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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[No. 29, Wednesday, August 21, 1991/Sravana 30, 1913 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August, 21, 1991/
Sravana 30, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 487, Shri Prakash Patil... Q. No. 488, Shri Vishwanath Shastri. Q. No. 489, Shri Anna Joshi.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Q. 489 Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): The Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation is sitting outside. I will just call him. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the Minister is not present here. This is a very serious matter. Just look at the Treasury Benches. Not a single Cabinet Minister is present in the House. Let them not take the House so lightly... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): I was sitting outside. I tender my apologies. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I called, you were not here. You must feel sorry.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The Minister should have the courtesy to apologise.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I apologise.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Shall I repeat my question?

[English]

Action Plan to Solve Unemployment Problem

*489. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of registered skilled and unskilled unemployed persons, category-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the action plan to solve the unemployment problem; and
- (c) the targets fixed for the current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The number of registered job seekers, skilled and unskilled category-wise and State-wise, is given at Annexure-I. All the persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

The Eighth Five Year Plan is being formulated keeping in view the long-term goal of generating 100 million employment opportunities over a ten year period, or on an average 10 million opportunities per year. The details of the strategies and programmes to achieve this goal will be incorporated in the Plan document.

Specific targets of employment generation in the entire economy in the development process are not set on a year to year basis. Targets are, however, set for the special employment programmes. A statement showing the targets for 1991-92 under the major central/centrally sponsored programmes is given at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE I

Number of job-seekers on the Live Register and skilled/Semi-skilled and Unskilled among them as on 31-12-1987 by State/Union Territory

(In lakhs)

<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Job seekers</i>	<i>Skilled/Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>State</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	27.22	1.07	6.34
2. Arunachal Pradesh**	8.44	0.17	1.06
3. Assam	27.08	1.47	3.47
4. Bihar	0.78	0.07	0.07
5. Goa	7.82	0.26	0.98
6. Gujarat	5.80	0.23	1.64
7. Haryana	3.50	0.19	0.62
8. Himachal Pradesh	1.27	0.05	0.45
9. Jammu & Kashmir	10.13	0.26	1.10
10. Karnataka	29.90	0.99	2.18
11. Kerala	17.40	0.41	4.25
12. Madhya Pradesh	26.15	0.85	4.62
13. Maharashtra	2.87	0.06	0.06
14. Manipur	0.19	@	0.03
15. Meghalaya	0.37	@	0.09
16. Mizoram	0.23	@	0.01
17. Nagaland	7.91	0.23	0.83
18. Orissa	6.19	0.23	2.05
19. Punjab	8.31	0.15	1.67
20. Rajasthan			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
21. Sikkim*	..	..	..
22. Tamil Nadu	24.86	0.99	3.01
23. Tripura	1.17	0.01	0.19
24. Uttar Pradesh	29.63	1.66	6.16
25. West Bengal	45.65	1.21	9.87
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.16	0.02	..
2. Chandigarh	1.37	0.07	0.41
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	..	..	..
4. Delhi	7.06	0.24	0.76
5. Daman & Diu**	..	..	..
6. Lakshadweep	0.07	0.03	..
7. Pondicherry	0.92	0.04	0.13
Total	302.47	11.00	52.07

NOTES :

1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.
2. **Data not maintained.
3. @Figures less than 500.
4. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.
5. Columns 3 and 4 do not add up to column 2 as the skilled/unskilled classification is not applicable to all occupations.

ANNEXURE II**Targets for 1991-92 for Major Central/Centrally sponsored Special Employment Programmes**

Programme	Unit	Target for 1991-92 (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	No. of families	22.5
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	Mandays of Employment	9000

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Self-Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)	Number of beneficiaries	1.29
4. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)		
(i) Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises	Persons	0.70
(ii) Scheme of Urban Wage Employment	Man-days of	
(iii) Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation.	Employment	131.65

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, my first question is with regard to Annexure II. (a) What is the total number of persons who will get employment through the Central and Centrally Sponsored Special Employment Programme? (b) What are the actual financial provisions for the implementation of the Major Central and Centrally Sponsored Special Employment Programmes? In case you failed to implement these programmes and could not provide jobs as per your promised target, are you ready to give unemployment allowance, *berojgar bhatta* to the unemployed?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: As mentioned in the statement, laid on the table of the House, our long term goal is to generate 100 million employment opportunities over a period of ten years or on an average, 10 million employment opportunities per year. This is our strategy and this is the general package.

So far as allowance is concerned, It is not possible to give allowance because that will not generate any employment and we will simply be doling money without creating any employment opportunities at all. I hope hon. members will appreciate it.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: You have not answered the first two parts of my question. Part (a) of the question was, what is the total number of jobs which will be created due to your programmes mentioned at Annexure II; and what are the financial provisions for implementation of these employment programmes. The other

part of the question was regarding the unemployment allowance.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: With regard to the Special Employment Programmes and the Centrally Sponsored Special Employment Programmes, the total financial outlay for IRDP under the Central Sector is Rs. 409.49 crores and the total is Rs. 747.31 crores. This is for the year 1990-91. For the year 1991-92 the total outlay under the Central Sector is Rs. 411.40 crores and the total is Rs. 704.26 crores.

The progress is like this. In 1988-89, we had 37.7 lakh beneficiaries. In 1989-90, there were 32.6 lakh beneficiaries and in 1990-91, the figure was 29.05 lakh. The target for 1991-92 is 22.54 lakh beneficiaries.

As far as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is concerned, under the Central Sector the total outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 2100.00 crores and the total is Rs. 2627.8 crores. And the Total outlay under the Central Sector for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 2100.00 crores and the total is Rs. 2526.13 crores.....

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I wanted to know the total number of jobs which will be created due to these programmes.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, you cannot have the total number because it is in the form of percentage and it is some 2 or 3 per cent of the growth. We have targets for Centrally Sponsored Programmes only.

Regarding the financial provisions, I have already said that we have figures for both the *outlays* and *expenditure*. The targets are set for the Centrally Sponsored Programmes where we can tell you that how much money was spent and what was the target for the specific period. Generally, the growth of employment goes with the general economy of the country and is dependent on the percentage of growth achieved during the period. The specific targets of employment generation in the entire economy in the development process are not set on year to year basis. We have the year-wise targets for only Centrally Sponsored schemes.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: The earlier Government had proposed for the incorporation of the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution. I would like to know what is the attitude of the present Government towards this.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is too big a question to be replied in the Question Hour. I leave it to the Minister if he wishes to answer he can reply.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, so far as the right to work is concerned, I remember that this issue has been raised in several debates and through resolution also. Government after Government have made commitment on this issue. Even the Government in which my learned friend's party was a partner, made a commitment and they started some work also to this effect. A Committee was also constituted but it could not come to any decision because it found that a lot of ground work is to be done before such a right can be conferred Constitutionally. I personally feel that it is a very laudable idea but I am not prepared to say so without doing the ground work. We appreciate that it is a very laudable idea but we have to do the ground work and that ground work is still not there.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I hope in principle you agree to that idea.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: There is no question in agreeing to it in principle. We must have a commitment to implement it.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The continuous influx of rural people to the urban areas has resulted in massive unemployment in urban areas like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. First time during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government a scheme for self-employment for urban poor was taken up. But unfortunately though the scheme is renamed as Nehru Rozgar Yojna—as replied in Annexure II, item IV—only 50 per cent of the target is achieved because the banks are not disbursing the loans in the urban areas. I would like to know how much money is allocated for this Nehru Rozgar Yojna for urban areas. Why 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the target was not achieved? One lacuna which I have found is that a limit of Rs. 7200 is there. The applicants cannot take advantage of that limit. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just wanted to draw the attention of the Minister that a wrong figure has been given... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not like this. You cannot do that. You can ask a question, if you like.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: It is not a question. I am not asking any question.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, you will not be allowed to raise like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, so far as Nehru Rozgar Yojna is concerned, we have financial outlays for this scheme.

As far as outlays are concerned, the Nehru Rozgar Yojna consists of new schemes. The outlay in the Central Sector is Rs. 120 crore in

1990-91. In 1991-92, the outlay is [English]
Rs. 113 crore.

So far as the physical progress is concerned, I may mention that being a new scheme, the assessment is to be made and as the hon. Prime Minister promised the other day in the House, that a proper appraisal of this scheme, a proper assessment of this scheme and function of this scheme is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Why below the target, why not full achievement?

[*English*]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: It is a new Rozgar Yojana. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He raised his hand first, please take your seat. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the Government evolved a scheme to remove unemployment and implemented the same. But, may I know the reasons why it was not successful. When the Government failed to give employment what is the obstruction in its way to give unemployment allowance?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the question of granting unemployment allowance is being raised time and again. Even if you give an allowance to any person it does not solve his problem of unemployment, and it would hamper the progress of the country as per our plans. Because the amount of money so given would not generate employment. Therefore, it has been considered in depth by successive Governments. If you pay allowances, the schemes will come to a grinding halt.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the figure given is very interesting. They say that every year they will provide 10 million jobs. Over a period of ten years, they are going to provide 100 million jobs. That means, every year, they are going to employ not more than 10 million people. This figure of 100 million is a bogus figure. If you provide 10 million jobs this year, then you will have to provide 10 million jobs next year also. So, your real target is 10 million jobs per year.

My question is: What is the number of new entrants in the labour force? What is the percentage? Is it true that you are always trying to provide employment to a percentage of population which is less than the new entrants in the labour force? Is it true therefore that the figure for unemployed people is continuously increasing as a backlog from plan to plan?

These are my questions. Let him answer them. If the answer is 'Yes' then what new proposals you have to tackle this kind of a problem?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the hon. Member should carefully read my statement which has been laid. The answer is that the Eighth Five Year Plan is being formulated keeping in view the long term goal for generating 100 million employment opportunities. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is what I question. This Budget also says that. Ten million jobs each year, adding up to 100 million jobs in ten years.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not have cross talks. You talk through the Chair.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: How are you going to provide 100 million jobs?

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. This is not proper.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: The answer is very clear if the hon. Member has read it. It does not say that we have been providing jobs. That is the target of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and 100 million figures are for ten years; they are on an average ten million opportunities. The word used is: 'opportunity'. There is a difference between a full time employment and an opportunity of employment and on an average 10 million. The detailed strategy of these programmes will be given in the Plan Document. So, now, there is no scope of an argument on this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He has not answered the other part of the question. What is the growth rate? It is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a full-scale discussion on unemployment. This is a question on the Government's scheme to do it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We expect information from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He will give it to you.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The long-term goal is to produce 100 million employment opportunities over ten years and on an average ten million opportunities per year. That is there in our Congress Manifesto also. But you have said that the details of this strategy will be finalised when the Eighth Five Year Plan will be finalised. Now that will be in March 1992. Therefore, I would like to know whether you can give any indication as to the strategy to reach this goal because at present Annexure II says merely twenty five lakh job opportunities. I cannot convert these man days, but the families to be employed are approximately twenty-five lakhs. So, have you got any immediate strategy to implement during this year to provide ten million jobs in this year?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not asking about the Plan, but the strategy.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: That is possible; I can give it because employment strategy is very clear that we have to create new employment opportunities for unemployed and new entrants in the labour force and augment the income of those already employed in the lower level of income and organise special employment programmes to provide a safety net of guaranteed employment and income to the rural poor till the time as the development process is able to take care of them. The employment opportunities will be more productive and sustainable and there will be regional cropwise diversification in agricultural sector; development of waste land into cultivable land; faster expansion of the rural non-farm sector, the rural infrastructure, housing construction, small scale and decentralised industries, these are the areas, thrust areas which are for employment generation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has declined to pay unemployment allowance. May I know from the hon. Minister as to the steps being taken by the Government for the subsistence of a jobless person? Besides, I would also like to know whether Government would take steps to ensure that employment is provided to local people in the industries irrespective of their coming under a State Government or the Central Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether you are going to employ persons from that area only. The first part of the question is disallowed; the second part of the question you can answer.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: It is a very valid question that is if a project comes up in a particular area, the Government's policy is, as far as possible, the employment must go to the people whose land is taken away by the Government.

SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA WASNIK: In the reply given by the Hon. Minister it has been stated that 1.29 lakh beneficiaries will be benefited from the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to repeat what has been stated. There are many questions. I am going to allow them. Do not repeat what has been stated.

SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA WASNIK: But at the ground level the picture is very different. The banks are refusing to give any assistance to the educated unemployed under this programme. I would, therefore, like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to call a meeting of the nationalised banks to ensure the speedy and proper implementation of this programme and secondly, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to impose a ban on fresh recruitment in the Union Government Ministries and Departments and if not, what are the projected figures of fresh recruitment in the Union Government Ministries and Departments?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a disjointed question on all areas. How do you expect it to be answered?

SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHNA WASNIK: I have asked it in half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can reply if you are in a position to reply.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Actually both parts of this question do not fall within the purview of this Question.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that even after spending Rs. 25,000 crores from 1980 to 1990 to provide employment in the villages the rate of unemployment is fast increasing. Secondly, whether there is

any scheme with the Government to provide employment in the villages itself to their youth who are fleeing to cities in search of employment?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been replied.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, as per the present situation in the country the number of skilled and unskilled unemployed persons is very high and the Government is also admitting it. So, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering incorporation of right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That question has already been asked and replied.

SHRI RAM NAIK: There are two schemes, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Nehru Rozgar Yojana. Jawahar and Nehru, they are one and the same to us. What is the difference?

Secondly, there is the Khadi Village Industries Commission, through whose programme lot of employment potential is generated. There are about 130 vacancies in the Khadi Commission which are not being filled for the last three or four years. Will the Government, take a conscious decision about filling up the vacancies in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other such organisations which generate more employment? Will the Government consider filling up such vacancies?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: There are two parts. One is the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna and the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. They are different, because one relates to the rural areas and the other relates to the urban areas. That is the only difference.

With regard to the Khadi and Gramodyog Industries, this industry is doing very well. It is giving employment to the artisans in the rural areas.

So far as the vacancies are concerned, I may submit that I have no control about filling up the vacancies. The Hon. Member may take it up with the Industries Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: You may also help him.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I will also look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cement factory at Sawai Madhopur is closed for the last five years. The workers have to report for work regularly and they are charge-sheeted if they are found absent. But they are not being paid their salaries. Contrary to it is the claim that unemployment will be done away with. (*Interruptions*) Will the Government take some steps in the matter? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only because I allowed you, please don't ask such a question.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether steps are proposed to be taken to provide government jobs to maximum number of people as per the provision of Apprenticeship Act?

[*English*]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: That is an accepted thing which you have raised... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: There are a lot of programmes to provide employment to the disabled. We are supposed to provide three per cent jobs to the disabled. But these programmes are not being implemented properly. I want to know from the Minister as to how they are going to provide jobs to the disabled.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, to the best of my information, the Gov-

ernment has already implemented the programmes to give jobs to the physically disabled persons. I will note the point of the hon. Member and see that it is implemented properly.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the hon. Minister has provided the figure as on 31-12-1987. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the difficulty on the part of the Government to provide the latest figure?

Is it not a fact that many job seekers do not incline to register their names in the employment exchanges because the public sector undertakings and the Central Government itself do not recruit through employment exchanges? If you look at the figures of job seekers in West Bengal they are high because registration of names in employment exchange is compulsory. But in other States, there is no such provision. Is it not a fact that in many States, employment exchange is not able to work properly because the Central Government and public sector undertakings, as employers, do not provide employment through employment exchanges?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: The figure was upto 31st December 1987. I was myself surprised as to why it was not made up to date. I have collected the up to date figure as on 31st May 1991 and it is 34.92 million. That is the latest figure.

I have noted about the situation in employment exchanges and I will pass it on to the relevant Ministry.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: I do not want to ask a question. It was given wrongly in the statement that there is no employment exchange in Sikkim. I know very well that there is proper employment exchange running in the State.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question. This is only an information that you are giving.

Completion of Central Projects

*491. SHRI T. CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

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

(a) the details of the Central Projects costing over Rs. 100 crores which are running on schedule and those which are running behind schedule as per the latest survey;

(b) the cost escalation of those Central Projects which could not be completed as per schedule, project wise;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) As per monitoring system of Deptt. of Programme Implementation, as on 1st August, 1991, of the 116 central projects, each costing Rs. 100 cr. and above, 7 projects were ahead of schedule, 49 projects were on schedule and 60 projects were behind schedule, with respect to the latest approved schedule. The cost escalation of each delayed project is given in the enclosed annexure.

(c) The Deptt. of Programme Implementation has been monitoring the implementation of these projects and has been highlighting the problem areas for appropriate and timely action by the concerned authorities, in order to expedite the completion of the projects on schedule.

ANNEXURE

Cost escalation of Central Projects, each Costing Rs. 100 crores and above, delayed with respect to approved schedule, as on 1st Aug. 1991.

S.No.	Project	Cost (Rs. Cr.)		Cost Escalation (Rs. crores)
		Latest sanctioned	Latest anticipated	
Atomic Energy				
1	Marora Atomic Power I&II (MPC)	399.64	745.00	345.36
2	Kakrapar Atomic Power I&II (NPC)	745.00	1078.00	333.00
3	Heavy Water Project, Manuguru (DAE)	647.28	647.28	0.00
Coal				
4	Pootki Balihari (BCCL)	199.87	365.96	166.09
5	Jharia Block II (BCCL)	112.05	173.82	61.77
6	Jhanjra U.G. (ECL)	184.55	573.89	389.34
7	Sonepur-Bazari 'A' OC (ECL)	192.96	453.00	260.04
8	Amlohri (NCL)	527.11	527.11	0.00
9	Bira (NCL)	168.64	168.64	0.00
10	Kakri (NCL)	137.80	137.80	0.00

S. No.	Project	(Cost Rs. Cr.)		Cost Escalation (Rs. crores)
		Latest sanctioned	Latest anticipated	
11	400 KVA Transmission System Stage-II (NLC)	367.74	367.74	0.00
12	Neyveli Second mine Expansion (NLC)	1065.40	1065.40	0.00
13	Ranuguru O.C. II (Singereni collieries)	132.00	199.94	67.94
14	Ramagundam-II (Singereni collieries)	147.16	512.02	364.86
15	Godvari Khani 11-A (SCCL)	156.00	156.00	0.00
<i>Fertiliser</i>				
16	Haldia Fertilizer Project (HFC)	281.96	624.00	342.04
<i>Mines</i>				
17	Rampura Agucha—Chanderiyam Lead Zinc Complex (HZL)	617.20	705.42	88.22
<i>Steel & Iron Ore</i>				
18	Durgapur Steel Plant Modernisation (SAIL)	2667.60	3121.28	453.68
19	Rourkela Steel Plant Modernisation (SAIL)	2461.00	2461.00	0.00
20	Visakhapatnam Steel Project (RINL)	6849.70	8130.28	1280.58
<i>Chem. & Petrochem.</i>				
21	Maharashtra gas Cracker Complex (IPCL)	1390.00	1390.00	0.00
<i>Petro. & Natural Gas</i>				
22	Gas Sweetening Plant Phase -II (ONGC)	204.65	260.27	55.62
23	Gandhar Development PH-I (ONGC)	326.68	257.93	-68.75
24	Gas lift Scheme (ONGC)	561.30	392.59	-168.71
25	Additional Secondary Processing facility, Guj. Refinery (IOC)	635.00	757.24	122.24
26	Bombay Refinery-Lube Base Stock augmentation (HPCL)	181.23	181.23	0.00
<i>Power</i>				
27	Farakka S.T.P.P. Stage-II (NTPC)	868.48	1331.31	462.83
28	Farakka Tr. Lines St-II (MTPC)	134.91	199.06	66.15
29	Rihand Transmission Lines (NTPC)	1063.00	1063.00	0.00
30	VindhyaChal S.T.P.P.-II Advance Action (NTTC)	103.50	103.50	0.00
31	Kanalgao S.T.P.P. Stage-I (NTPC)	884.15	1552.38	668.23
32	Kanalgao Tr. Lines St. I (NTPC)	174.48	217.45	42.97
33	Central Transmission Project (NTPC)	388.05	453.00	64.95

S. No.	Project	Cost. (Rs. Cr.)		Cost Escalation (Rs. crores)
		Latest sanctioned	Latest anticipated	
34	Kaijas Gas Power Project (NTPC)	373.98	877.25	593.27
35	Auraiya GPP Transmission lines (NTPC)	100.61	110.66	10.05
36	Bokaro B-II Thermal Power Project (DVC)	186.93	356.25	169.32
37	Majia Thermal Power Project (DVC)	566.00	1134.00	568.00
38	Keel Karo Hydro Electric Project (NMPC)	439.91	1338.80	898.89
39	Dulmasti Transmission lines (NMPC)	166.57	772.83	606.26
40	Chamera Hydroelectric Project (NMPC)	809.29	1725.50	916.21
41	Tanakpur Hydroelectric Project (NMPC)	178.75	376.76	198.01
42	Rangit M.E.P.-III (NMPC)	181.15	181.15	0.00
43	Nathpa Jhakri Transmission System (NMPC)	889.95	889.95	0.00
44	Doyang Hydro Electric Project (MEEPCO)	128.61	251.01	122.40
45	Rangamadi Hydro Electric Project, Stage I (MEEPCO)	312.78	516.49	203.71
46	Kathalguri Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (MEEPCO)	203.17	989.03	785.86
47	Kathalguri GBCCPP Transmission lines (MEEPCO)	301.38	565.41	264.03
48	Nathpa Jhakri N.E.P. (NJPC)	1678.02	2140.00	461.98

Paper, Cement & Auto.

49	Bagasse based newsprint (NEPA)	414.46	414.46	0.00
50	Yerraguntala Cement Project (CCI)	191.25	240.68	49.43

Railways

51	Mankurd-Belapur Rly line extn. MTP	153.03	287.11	134.08
52	Jogigopa-Guwhati New Line	238.93	444.22	205.29
53	Guna-Etawan New Line	248.00	253.00	5.08
54	New BG Line-Koraput-Rayagada, S.E.R..	322.00	322.00	0.00
55	Diesel Component Works (DCW PATIALA)	133.84	235.78	101.94
56	Nagpur-Durg Rlys Elect.	74.38	124.88	50.59
57	Sonnagar-Patraru Elec.	110.50	112.45	1.95

Surface Transport

58	Acquisition-3 LB-II Tankers of 85200 DWT each (SCI/CSL)	138.12	154.41	16.29
59	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway (Gujarat Govt.)	137.20	207.00	69.80
60	Nhava Sheva Port Project (NSPT)	986.08	1056.00	69.92

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

Sir, as per the monthly and quarterly statements furnished by the Department of Programme Implementation, in 27 projects the delay is over two years; in 16 projects the delay is over three years; in five projects the delay is over five years and in one project the delay is over 10 years. I would like to know through you, Sir, from the Minister the reasons for the delay, such a long delay, in implementation of these schemes.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, with regard to all these projects costing over Rs. 100 crores, there are several factors of delay. I will briefly list them for the benefit of the hon. Members. The reasons for delay are—delay in acquisition of land, delay in obtaining clearance from environmental angle and lack of advance action for development of infrastructure, inadequate project preparation, delay in tie-up of adequate funds and sources of funds (budgetary, internal, extra-budgetary and external), frequent scope changes, delay in tendering and ordering, industrial relation and law and order problems, inadequate supply of inputs, non-sequential and delayed supply of fabricated equipment, teething troubles due to mal-functioning of equipment, selection of unproven technology, delays in right of use clearances and difficult geology of project sites.

So far as the projects implementation Ministry is concerned, we do the macro level monitoring of these projects. We take up with the administrative Ministries and with the Chiefs of the projects and try to help them to sort out these delays, expenditure, etc.

SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: The cost over-run is approximately 42 per cent. What we have given to understand is that the Government does not have enough funds. I would like to ask whether because of shortage of funds these schemes will be completed on the revised schedule.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: This is a general question because it is

not that in all the projects constraint of funds is there. There are projects which are ahead of schedule, there are projects which are on schedule and there are some projects which are behind schedule for various reasons. For example, one or two projects in UP are stranded because the land acquisition has not been completed. In some cases, the teething problems are land acquisition. If the hon. Member points out some specific project, I will find out whether it is constraint of funds or otherwise and then I will be able to answer that.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: The Minister has given a long list of reasons why these projects get delayed. These things have been happening for a very long time. Certainly there will be a number of reasons which could be handled if planning is done properly. Projects costing over Rs. 100 crores are not sanctioned in a day, they take years. Hence some of the reasons which the Minister has given, should certainly have been taken care of at the planning stage. What management methods are being used by the Government at macro level to ensure that these things do not occur from year to year?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I may be just allowed to point out that the Ministry of Programme Implementation was started in 1985 when all these factors which the hon. Member has pointed out, were brought to the attention of the then Prime Minister. Keeping in view the suggestions made, the Department of Programme Implementation was set up. We agree that if the plans are properly prepared at the time of preparation of the project, these problems would not arise. Now we insist that whatever project is prepared, all aspects should be taken into consideration. We do every month a review as to why a project is being delayed. By this method we are able to tone up the projects and able to give a boost for speedy and expeditious implementation of the project. Our administrative control over the projects is

not there. They are under the relevant nodal Ministries. So we point out to them that these are the factors which are delaying your project. We take up even with the State Governments in case of delay. If implementation is required to be done by the State Government or the nodal Ministry we come to their rescue and help them and also the chiefs of projects

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister said, there are certain projects which could not be completed within the scheduled time, with the result that the estimated cost of these project has escalated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is proposed to accord priority to projects which were not completed during the prescribed period?

[English]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Actually earlier these things could not be located. Now we have a computerised system. We locate these projects and their difficulties. We are doing everything. Even a high-powered committee of Secretaries was appointed. They take up with the nodal Ministry in case of any problem. For instance, land acquisition is a huge problem. I have myself taken this up with the Chief Ministers of some States to expedite land acquisition programmes. So, a co-ordination is going on. But, you know that all these projects are spread over in different Ministries. So, a co-ordinated effort is now going on which will yield good results.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the delays in the implementation of Ramagundam Open Cast II and Manuguru Open Cast II are resulting in closure of several thermal power plants in Andhra Pradesh. If so, will his Ministry expedite the matter with the Ministry of Coal and see that funds are made available for the implementation of these projects at the earliest and see that the losses to the agricultural and industrial sectors are minimised in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: This matter is under consideration. There are difficulties in supply of coal and other things. We are taking up this issue with the State Government.

Funds Allocated to States under IRDP

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

(a) the funds allocated to each State under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1991-92; and

(b) the amount actually released so far to each State?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Allocation and funds released to States/UTs during 1991-92.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation of Central funds	Releases upto 14th August, 1991
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2588.76	1294.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	234.72	53.79
3.	Assam	707.03	353.51
4.	Bihar	5180.90	2125.88
5.	Goa	48.90	24.45
6.	Gujarat	1066.06	533.05
7.	Haryana	255.10	127.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	91.33	44.34
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	127.55	27.65
10.	Karnataka	1620.34	810.17
11.	Kerala	880.24	440.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3432.78	1656.56
13.	Maharashtra	2773.00	1386.50
14.	Manipur	20.47	10.24
15.	Meghalaya	61.41	26.61
16.	Mizoram	97.80	48.90
17.	Nagaland	102.69	51.35
18.	Orissa	1695.92	814.30
19.	Punjab	215.73	107.87
20.	Rajasthan	1653.41	809.19
21.	Sikkim	19.56	9.78
22.	Tamil Nadu	2324.22	1162.11
23.	Tripura	72.43	36.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6928.56	3464.28
25.	West Bengal	2895.83	1447.91
26.	A & N Islands	48.90	14.67
27.	D & N Haveli	9.78	4.89
28.	Delhi	48.90	24.45
29.	Daman & Diu	19.56	9.78
30.	Lakshadweep	5.00	2.50
31.	Pondicherry	39.12	19.56
ALL INDIA		35266.00	16942.56

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The Government has allotted money and released 50 per cent of it so far. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking steps to release the rest of money and whether there is any proposal of the Government pending for revision of the scheme?

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount released so far has been mentioned in the reply and the balance amount is usually released simultaneously with the progress of the work. No delay occurs in this regard.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Recently in the meeting of the project officers of the DRDA, the Government has indicated that they are going to revise the scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is proposing any change in the scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Yes, the share of women under this programme has been increased from thirty per cent to forty per cent. Similarly, the share of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes has been increased from the earlier thirty per cent to fifty per cent and the share of three per cent has been provided for the handicapped. We intend to work on these lines in future.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government had decided to release second dose to the beneficiaries who have availed of benefits in the Sixth Five Year Plan. May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has assessed the position and also may I know what is the real percentage of beneficiaries eligi-

ble to get the second dose in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: So far, 380 lakh families have been covered under this programme. Of them 28 per cent have been brought above the poverty line. Additional assistance can be provided to the rest, with the release of the second dose.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 494. Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandey—Absent.

Question No. 495, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh—Absent.

Question No. 496, Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat—Absent.

Question No. 497, Shri M.V.V.S. Murthy.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Question No. 497, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: Very good progress, Sir!

MR. SPEAKER : Progress by default.

Loss of Foreign Exchange

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

(a) whether the Government have studied the data compiled by the Institute for Studies on Industrial Development regarding the net loss of foreign exchange during the year 1987-89;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to ensure that the new foreign collaborations with 50 per cent foreign equity will not further deteriorate the foreign exchange position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Government are not aware of any report submitted by the Institute of Studies on Industrial Development regarding the net loss of foreign exchange during the year 1987-89;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of the House on 24th July, 1991, direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries will be permitted if foreign equity covers the foreign exchange requirement for imported capital goods. The payment of dividends in such cases would also be monitored through the Reserve Bank of India so as to ensure that outflows on account of dividend payments are balanced by export earnings over a period of time. Other foreign equity proposals, including proposals involving 51% foreign equity, which do not meet the criteria laid down will continue to need prior clearance. While granting clearance to these proposals, Government may consider stipulating such conditions, as may be necessary, to ensure that the foreign exchange outgo is kept to the barest minimum.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a supplementary please...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to ask a supplementary question? All right, if not, it doesn't matter.

[English]

I will go to the next question...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please bear with the new Member.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: And also, Sir, I did not expect that it will come up so fast...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I can understand your difficulty.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foreign exchange component is not according to the studies made by the Institute for studies on industrial development. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any steps to improve upon the situation.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Yes, Sir, the Government is taking all possible steps...*(Interruptions)*. Government is taking all possible steps to improve upon the foreign exchange position. In the new Industrial Policy, we have ensured that the foreign exchange drain due to imports should be minimised and there should be more foreign equity or foreign exchange, and we are trying for foreign exchange surplus.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Sir, the recently introduced EXIM SCRIPS for imports are not conducive with the development of exports because the EXIM SCRIPS are being traded in the open market also—in the Stock Exchanges. I would like to know whether the Government will do something in this regard.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, this question should have been put to the Commerce Ministry. However, I will clarify the position. The Government's intention is to reduce imports. That is why we have introduced the new system of EXIM SCRIPS. As far as possible, imports should be minimised. That is why we have abolished the previous system where imports would have been allowed on certain conditions. Now if a manufacturer wants to import, he should

go and buy EXIM SCRIPS which are costly. So, he will be trying to reduce the import and also he will be trying to export more. Actually, the new policy is giving thrust on reduction of imports and also giving an impetus to exports.

Food Processing Industries

*498. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food processing industries developed under the direct control of the Union Government in 1989-90 and 1990-91, State-wise;

(b) the main problems faced by these industries in their expansion;

(c) the total grants made by the Union Government towards development of the food processing industries during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(d) the incentives provided by the Union Government to the new entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There are two Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Ministry of Food Processing Industries viz. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. (MFIL), New Delhi and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC), Guwahati. In 1989-90 Modern Food

Industries (India) Limited has added one bread line in Madras by converting a bun line shifted from Calcutta, modernised bread plant in Cochin and Madras and has initiated steps to add two bread lines in Delhi. This company has also expanded capacity of its Fruit Juice Bottling Plant at Delhi in 1990-91. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) has not set up any new plant in last two years but has been trying to develop fruit juice concentrate plant at Nal-kata.

Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has not been able to expand its bread manufacturing activities substantially because the bread industry has been reserved for small scale industries. However, the company have taken steps to develop ancillaries and franchise of bread, and fruit based drinks.

NERAMAC has not been able to perform satisfactorily mainly due to non-availability of raw material throughout the year, difficulties in timely availability of suitable packaging material, marketing and organisation problems coupled with transport bottlenecks and other infrastructural problems in built in difficult terrain of north eastern region. In order to have an indepth study of the functioning of the Corporation and to make suitable recommendations to the Government, a High Level Committee was constituted which the submitted its report recently.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries provided budgetary support to Modern Food Industries (India)-Limited (MFIL) and NERAMAC as follows:—

<i>Central Undertaking</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rupees in Crores)</i>		
		<i>Equity</i>	<i>Loan</i>	<i>Total</i>
MFIL	1989-90	1.28	1.28	2.56
	1990-91	0.95	0.95	1.90
NERAMAC	1989-90	..	..	..
	1990-91	..	0.90	0.90

This Ministry does not directly provide financial assistance to the entrepreneurs but it provides grants/assistance for implementation of various schemes for establishment or enlarging fruit and vegetable processing industries to State Governments, State Government Undertakings, Joint Sector Undertakings and State level co-operatives. During the year 1989-90 and 1990-91, the following grants were provided for development of food processing industries under various schemes:—

1989-90 . . . Rs. 11.14 crores
1990-91 . . . Rs. 11.58 crores

Industrial Policy announced recently by the Central Government puts food Processing Industries including packaging in the priority list. Joint ventures with foreign companies for capital, technology and marketing tie ups could be done by Indian entrepreneurs and approvals for such would be cleared expeditiously. Recently announced export policy gives incentives for export by issuance of EXIM SCRIPPS with which payment for imported capital goods, technical know-how fees, royalties and raw materials etc. could be made. Various excise duty reliefs given in the recent Budget will also be the incentive for setting up/enlarging industries in the food processing sector.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, my first supplementary is—what is the total amount provided by the Government of India to the State Government of West Bengal for the development of the food processing industry? Can you give the amount of money to the new entrepreneurs?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I have already given a detailed statement in reply to the main question. The supplementary put by the hon. Member is not directly related to the main question. We are giving the assistance to the State Government and its agencies and it is for the State Government to decide schemes to help the entrepreneurs.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that it is being given through the State

Governments. That is why he has not given the amount.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: My second supplementary is—has the Central Government concentrated their efforts for the development of food processing industries in the northern part of India? May I know from the hon. Minister whether they would take steps to de-centralise the capital for the development of food processing industries in the rural areas of Eastern India?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, the question is of the public sector units of the food processing industries. We have got two public sector undertakings—Modern Food Industries Limited and the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC). The intention of the Government in setting up this public sector undertaking—NERAMAC—at Guwahati was to help set up food processing units in the rural areas in the North Eastern States.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir. No Cabinet Ministers are here. Somebody can answer.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please do not disturb.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Recently we have constituted a committee to find out the problems that are faced by this public sector undertaking, NERAMAC and they have submitted their report. The Ministry is examining it and will find out a solution to the problems so that food processing units can be assisted in the North Eastern States through NERAMAC.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I did not find any clear answer from the hon. Minister. I want to know what steps the Government are taking to invest capital in the field of food processing industries in the Eastern India?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : We are not directly assisting an entrepreneur for setting up of the food

processing units. We are assisting the State Governments for common facility centres with infrastructure to be set up by the State Governments where we are giving 50 per cent of the assistance. The public sector undertaking, NERAMAC along with the North Eastern council set up by the Government is identifying for setting up of food processing units in the North Eastern States.

PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Sir, in recent times the fish production has also been increased tremendously. The fish processing units are not being commensurate with the total production of the fish in the country. Is there any proposal with the Government to have more number of fish processing units—units which are meant for processing the fish products both for exports and also for internal consumption, with a special reference to Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, the Supplementary question asked by the Member does not directly relate to the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether you are trying to establish fish processing industry.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : No directly by us.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, this is a very important industry and it can maximise employment possibilities also. But it is in a bad state of affairs. The main problems which the entrepreneurs face are (1) financial problems. They do not get financial assistance on time; (2) There is no proper counselling and guiding to the new entrepreneurs. Sir, the small entrepreneurs will come in this area. The Government does not give financial assistance. Its assistance was in 1989-90 only, may be Rs. 0.14 crores and in 1990-91 only Rs. 11.58 crores. Rs. 11.58 crores is nothing for a whole year. Will the Government keep into consideration while considering the high powered Committee's recommenda-

tions which the Government has already received that some positive steps are to be taken to give necessary financial assistance either by banks or financial corporations and also proper counselling and guidance to new entrepreneurs? This is what I want to know.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

Sir, I have already answered the main question. About the second part of his question, I would like to say that the new Industrial Policy and the Import and Export policy and the incentives to small scale industries announced by the Government, will be beneficial for setting up of food processing units by the new entrepreneurs.

That apart, Sir, recently the Government for the first time exempted excise duty on many food processing industries. All these things will be definitely encouraging the entrepreneurs. Besides, the Ministry is providing 50 per cent subsidy to the State Governments for setting up of food processing units for infrastructural development. More and more food processing units will be set up in the rural areas to provide employment for the rural people along with all these incentives provided by the Government. The small units in rural areas will have to be tied up with the large units so that the units will be viable. We will discuss this with the concerned Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India as well as with the State Governments so that the facilities and the incentives provided will be beneficial to the States as well as the entrepreneurs of the food processing units.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is having a vast resource of fish and a vast coastline area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government has got any programme to take up fish processing on a massive scale.

MR. SPEAKER: Manoranjanji, it does not come under his Ministry.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, deep-sea fishing comes under the Food Processing Ministry. We issue permits for deep-sea fishing of foreign fishing vessels under this scheme. We are not directly funding for setting up fish processing units in private sector but are assisting the public/cooperative and joint sectors in this field.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member from Andhra Pradesh has put the same question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Of course, it is the same question from the Member from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. He was asking whether the Government will take up fish processing at Port Blair. Sir, we have got a branch of the Fishery Survey of India at Port Blair to undertake the survey of fish resources.

[*Translation*]

Cement Factories

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

(a) the places where cement factories are running at present in the country and the number of employees working therein;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up any cement factory

during the Eighth Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The details of cement factories functioning in the country, in the organised sector, are given in the attached Annexure. Information about the number of employees working therein, is not being Centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) M/s. Cement Corporation of India, a public sector enterprises of the Government of India, had applied for change of location from Bhatinda (Punjab) to Bagpat (Uttar Pradesh) for setting up a cement grinding unit.

M/s. Darshan Oils (P) Ltd. had applied, under the Exempted Industries Registration Scheme, for setting up a mini cement plant in District Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) for manufacture of cement with a capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum.

Under the revised Licensing Policy, notified recently, no Industrial Licence is required for setting up new cement projects.

ANNEXURE

(*Lakh Tonnes*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory/ State/Region	Location	Installed Annual Capacity
NORTH			
J&K			
1.	J&K Cement Ltd., Khrew	Khrew	2.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Factory/ State/Region</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Installed Annual Capacity</i>
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
1. A.C.C. Ltd., Gagal	.	Bilaspur	5.60
2. CCI Ltd., Rajban	.	Paonta	2.00
		Total	7.60
<i>Haryana</i>			
1. ACC Ltd., Bhupendra	.	Surajpur (Ambala)	4.06
2. CCI Ltd., Charkhidadri	.	Bhiwani	1.72
		Total	5.78
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
1. UP State Cement Corp. Ltd., Chunar	.	Mirzapur	16.80
2. UP State Cement Corp. Ltd., Churk	.	Sonebhadra	4.75
3. UP State Cement Corp. Ltd., Dalla	.	Sonebhadra	4.32
4. Diamond Cement Works, Jhansi	.	Jhansi	3.60
		Total	29.47
<i>Delhi Grinding Unit</i>	.	Okhala, Delhi	5.00
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
1. Birla Cement, Chittorgarh	.	Chittorgarh	9.00
2. ACC Ltd., Lakeri	.	Bundi	3.22
3. Lakshmi Cement Works	.	Banas	5.00
4. Mangalam Cement Works	.	Kota	4.00
5. J.K. Synthetic Ltd., Nimbahera	.	Chittorgarh	15.40
6. DCM Inds., Shri Ram	.	Kota	2.00
7. Shri Cement Works, Beawar	.	Beawar	6.00
8. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawaimadhopur	.	Sawaimadhopur	10.00
9. Udaipur Cement Works	.	Udaipur	6.00
		Total	60.62
		TOTAL NORTH	110.47
<i>EAST</i>			
<i>Assam</i>			
1. CCI Ltd., Bokajan	.	Karbi Ang-long	2.00
<i>Bihar</i>			
1. Kalyanpur Cement (Banjari)	.	Rohtas	4.80
2. ACC Ltd., Chaibasa	.	Singhubhum	7.82
3. Rohtas Industries	.	Rohtas	6.20
4. HMP, Khalari	.	Ranchi	1.09
5. ACC Ltd., Sindri	.	Dhanbad	3.05
6. Sone Valley Portland, Japla	.	Palamu	2.54
		Total	25.50

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory/ State/Region	Location	Installed Annual Capacity
<i>Orissa</i>			
1.	Hira Cement, Bargarh . . .	Sambalpur	5.65
2.	Orissa Cement (Rajgangpur) . . .	Sundergarh	5.25
		Total	10.90
<i>West Bengal</i>			
1.	Birla Cement (Durgapur) . . .	Durgapur	6.00
2.	Damodhar Slag Ltd. . . .	Purulia	2.60
		Total	8.60
<i>Meghalaya</i>			
1.	Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Works . . .	Shillong	2.84
		TOTAL EAST	49.84
WEST			
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1.	Shree Digvijay Cement Works, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	1.00
2.	Narmada Cement, Magdalla . . .	Surat	6.67
3.	HMP Cement, Porbandar . . .	Porbandar	2.00
4.	Saurashtra Cement, Ranavav. . .	Ranavav	8.63
5.	Manor Investment, Sevalia . . .	Kheda	2.15
6.	Shree Digvijay Cement, Sikka . . .	Jamnagar	12.25
7.	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Works . . .	Amreli	7.00
8.	CC of Gujarat . . .	Junagadh	10.00
9.	Manor Investment, Dwarka . . .	Jamnagar	2.77
		Total	52.47
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
1.	ACC Ltd., Chanda . . .	Chanda	5.60
2.	Narmada Cement, Ratnagiri . . .	Ratnagiri	3.33
3.	Larsen & Toubro . . .	Chandrapur	22.18
4.	Manikgarh Cement Works . . .	Chandrapur	10.00
		Total	41.11
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
1.	CCI Ltd., Akaltara . . .	Bilaspur	4.00
2.	Diamond Cements . . .	Damoh	5.25
3.	ACC Ltd., Jamul . . .	Durg	15.80
4.	Jaypee Rewa . . .	Rewa	20.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Factory/ State/Region</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Installed Annual Capacity</i>
5.	ACC Ltd., Kymore	Kymore	7.82
6.	Maipur Cements ..	Satna	8.00
7.	CCI Ltd., Mandhar	Raipur	3.80
8.	Modi Cements Works ..	Raipur	12.00
9.	CCI Ltd., Neemuch	Mandsaur	4.00
10.	Raymond Cement Works ..	Bilaspur	12.00
11.	Birla Cement, Satna	Satna	15.50
12.	Century Cements, Tilda	Rajpur	8.00
13.	Vikram Cements ..	Mandsaur	20.00
		Total	136.17
		TOTAL WEST	229.75

SOUTH*Karnataka*

1.	Mysore Cements, Ammasandra	Tumkur	7.00
2.	Kanoria Inds., Bagalkot	Bijapur	3.30
3.	CCI Ltd., Kurkunta	Gulbarga	2.00
4.	Bhadravati	-do-	1.00
5.	ACC Ltd., Wadi	-do-	16.00
6.	Indian Rayon (Rajashrée)	-do-	10.80
7.	Vasavadatta Cements	-do-	5.00
8.	HMP Cements, Shahabad	-do-	5.45
		Total	50.55

Kerala

1.	Malabar Cement (Palghat)	Palghat	4.20
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Andhra Pradesh

1.	CCI Ltd., Adilabad	Adilabad	4.00
2.	India Cement, Chilmkur	Cuddapah	10.00
3.	Madras Cements, Jayanthipuam	Krishna	7.50
4.	HMP, Kistna	Guntur	2.14
5.	Kesoram Cements	Karimnagar	9.00
6.	KCP, Macherla	Guntur	2.54
7.	ACC Ltd., Mancherial	Adilabad	3.35
8.	Andhra Cement, Nadikude	Guntur	5.00
9.	Panyam Cements Works	Kurnool	5.31
10.	Priyadarshini Cements Ltd.	Hyderabad	6.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory/ State/Region	Location	Installed Annual Capacity
11.	Orient Cements Ltd.	Adilabad	9.00
12.	Rassi Cement	Nalgonda	11.00
13.	Texmaco Cement Works	Cuddapah	5.00
14.	CCI, Tandur	Rangareddy	10.00
15.	Sri Vishnu Cement	Somajiguda	5.00
16.	Andhra Cements, Vijayawada	Vijayawada	2.40
17.	Andhra Cement, Visakhapatnam	Vijayawada	5.00
18.	CCI Ltd., Yerraguntla	Cuddapah	4.00
		Total	107.70

Tamil Nadu

1.	Tamil Nadu Cement, Alangulam	Kamarajar	4.00
2.	Tamil Nadu Cement, Ariyalur	Trichy	5.25
3.	Chettinad Cement Works, Karur	-do-	6.00
4.	Dalmiapuram Cement (B) Ltd.	Tiruchirapally	5.25
5.	ACC Ltd., Madukkarai.	Coimbatore	5.20
6.	India Cement, Sankaridurg	Salem	6.00
7.	India Cement, Sankarnagar	Annasalai	9.13
8.	Madras Cements, Tulukapatti	Kamarajar	5.25
		Total	45.83
		TOTAL SOUTH	208.28
		GRAND TOTAL	598.34

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, the amount of assistance the central Government proposes to provide to new units to solve the problem of cement shortage.

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, at present there is no shortage of cement in the country. The problem is that of supply, because most of the cement factories are located in States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc., where the raw materials are available. In the North Eastern region, cement factories are less in number

and the supply of cement to that area is the problem. We have some infrastructural constraints there, especially that of wagons. We are not getting enough wagons and the Government is taking all possible measures to ensure supply of cement to far-flung areas like North Eastern region and Eastern region so that prices can be stabilised.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I need your protection. The hon. Minister says that there is no shortage of cement in the country and that the problem is that of supply. He attributes the faulty distribution system to the short supply of cement to far-flung

areas. Which Department is responsible for this? If there is no shortage of cement, then why cement prices are skyrocketing. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to arrest the price-rise and make cement available to the common man at reasonable rates. Has it drawn any plan in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked four or five questions in one go. You ask one question and he will reply.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : He is answering all of them.

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, the Government is taking all possible measures to ensure that the price is reduced. But the hon. Member must be aware that the price depends upon the cost of production also. Recently, the BICP has conducted a study and found that the cost of production per bag is Rs. 102/- and in the light of that, we should assess the price. The main problem is with regard to transportation which we are trying to solve. We have already called a meeting of the manufacturers and we have asked them to reduce the price of cement to the extent possible. At the same time, the hon. Member should be aware that we need another 25 million tonnes of cement for the next five years. So, we want more investment in this sector. Our first consideration is that the unit should be viable. At the same time, by managing the supply, it should be made available cheapest to the consumers as far as possible and for that, the Government is taking all possible measures.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the past many

years, we have had a dual policy with regard to cement. Levy cement was made available to the poor, the common man who required ten or fifteen bags and the big builders and contractors who needed large quantities and there were separate prices for them both. However, it is not known under what pressure the Government replaced the dual policy with a uniform policy. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the terms that made the Government succumb to the counsels of the factory owners and what about the assurances given by factory owners that there won't be any price-rise, if the dual policy is abolished?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, Mr. Khurana, Please come to the question.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is that why is it that the prices are going up even after abolition of the dual policy?

[English]

SHRI P. J. KURIEN : The hon. Member may be aware that at present cement is not a controlled commodity. There is no price control. It is not a controlled commodity.

Secondly, levy system was there at one time. But that system also did not work well. Therefore, ultimately the cement did not reach the poor man because most of the levy cement was used by Government companies and contractors etc. The benefits actually did not reach the poor to whom it was meant. Therefore, Government did not consider that imposing levy is in the interest of the consumer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Shortage of cement

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

- (a) whether the country is likely to face shortage of cement in the coming years;
- (b) the reasons for the same; and
- (c) the steps proposed to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) keeping in view the past trend of growth in cement production, the schemes already approved for addition of fresh capacities, and the projected demand, no major shortage of cement on an All India basis, in the coming years is anticipated.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to maximise cement production to meet the growing demand are as follows:

- (i) Delicensing of cement industry, that is no industrial licence is now required for setting up new cement units or for substantial expansion of existing units;
- (ii) Close monitoring of the availability of coal, railway wagons and other infrastructural support to the cement industry and taking prompt remedial action wherever necessary; and
- (iii) Movement by railways of cement from surplus areas to the deficit zones to minimise regional demand-supply imbalances.

[*Translation*]

Industrial Development of U.P.

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

- (a) the steps taken for industrial development of Uttar Pradesh, particularly of Gazipur district;
- (b) whether the Government have set up any industry in Gazipur district;
- (c) whether there are proposals pending for setting up of industries in U.P. particularly in Gazipur, Badaun, Bareilly and Aligarh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) The numbers of Letters of Intent (LOI), Delicensed Registrations (DLR) and Exempted Industries Registrations (EIR) given for the setting up of industries in Uttar Pradesh are as below:—

		1989	1990
LOI	..	196	124
DLR	..	210	165
EIR	..	159	218

None of the LOIs issued relate to Gazipur district.

Industrialisation of a particular district or an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, the Central Government supplement their efforts by offering certain incentives like priority in licensing, concessional finance, etc., to entrepreneurs setting up industries in centrally notified backward districts. Gazipur and Badaun are 'C' category backward areas and are eligible for the incentives available to these areas.

(c) and (d) The following proposals are pending for setting up of industries in Gazipur, Badaun, Bareilly and Aligarh districts:—

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of Proposals pending</i>
Gazipur . . .	1
Aligarh . . .	8
Bareilly . . .	10
Badaun . . .	6

[*English*]

Provision of Drinking Water in Villages

*490. PROF. ASHOK ANAND-RAO DESHMUKH:

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drinking water problem villages identified so far, State-wise;

(b) the progress made in solving the problem of drinking water in the villages during this year upto June, 1991, State-wise;

(c) the target fixed and achievement made in this respect during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining villages will be provided with drinking water facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) Information relating to number of drinking water problem villages identified, State-wise is given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The State-wise progress made in solving the problem of drinking water in the villages during this year upto June, 1991, is given in the attached statement-II.

(c) The target fixed and achievement made during the last 3 years, State-wise, is given in the attached statement-III.

(d) All the remaining 'No Source' problem villages are likely to be covered by the end of 1992-93.

STATEMENT I

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Problem Villages Identified as on 1-4-85</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	15834
2. Arunachal Pradesh	391
3. Assam	9570
4. Bihar	9199
5. Goa	38
6. Gujarat	4911
7. Haryana	2314
8. Himachal Pradesh	3539
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2959
10. Karnataka	5410

(1)	(2)	(3)
11. Kerala		88
12. Madhya Pradesh		14714
13. Maharashtra		5174
14. Manipur		862
15. Meghalaya		3658
16. Mizoram		595
17. Nagaland		623
18. Orissa		14443
19. Punjab		2254
20. Rajasthan		7310
21. Sikkim		121
22. Tamil Nadu		4882
23. Tripura		2893
24. Uttar Pradesh		43906
25. West Bengal		5930
26. A & N Islands		40
27. Chandigarh		0
28. D & N Haveli		0
29. Daman & Diu		0
30. Delhi		0
31. Lakshadweep		11
32. Pondicherry		53
ALL INDIA		161722

STATEMENT II

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Balance Problem Villages identified as on 1-4-91	Problem Villages covered in 1991-92 upto 30-6-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam.	88	1
4.	Bihar	7	5
5.	Goa	0	0
6.	Gujarat	52	2
7.	Haryana	75	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	797	69

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9. Jammu & Kashmir	.	662	0
10. Karnataka	.	0	0
11. Kerala	.	0	0
12. Madhya Pradesh	.	83	10
13. Maharashtra	.	52	0
14. Manipur	.	0	0
15. Meghalaya	.	1015	9
16. Mizoram	.	0	0
17. Nagaland	.	19	0
18. Orissa	.	1101	15
19. Punjab	.	784	30
20. Rajasthan	.	139	2
21. Sikkim	.	0	0
22. Tamil Nadu	.	0	0
23. Tripura	.	10	0
24. Uttar Pradesh	.	449	3
25. West Bengal	.	0	0
26. A & N Islands	.	0	0
27. Chandigarh	.	0	0
28. D & N Haveli	.	0	0
29. Daman & Diu	.	0	0
30. Delhi	.	0	0
31. Lakshadweep	.	0	0
32. Pondicherry	.	0	0
ALL INDIA	.	5333	151

STATEMENT III

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	85	85	0	0	0	0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Assam	.	2182	1375	3168	2724	444	356
4. Bihar	.	1723	1450	273	229	44	37
5. Goa	.	10	10	3	3	0	0
6. Gujarat	.	800	1213	417	318	99	47
7. Haryana	.	440	333	400	360	171	96

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8. Himachal Pradesh	.	566	532	320	320	310	310
9. Jammu & Kashmir	.	450	415	469	299	335	243
10. Karnataka	.	180	180	0	0	0	0
11. Kerala	.	27	14	13	12	1	7
12. Madhya Pradesh	.	2500	2072	428	282	146	63
13. Maharashtra	.	1100	1123	407	309	98	46
14. Manipur	.	220	326	125	125	0	0
15. Meghalaya	.	700	470	500	462	750	406
16. Mizoram	.	155	151	165	140	68	68
17. Nagaland	.	165	164	199	173	26	5
18. Orissa	.	3000	3005	2358	1038	1320	219
19. Punjab	.	400	357	400	291	210	168
20. Rajasthan	.	1800	1689	1285	885	348	260
21. Sikkim	.	62	40	22	15	7	..
22. Tamil Nadu	.	1400	2104	821	803	18	18
23. Tripura	.	700	639	662	532	0	0
24. Uttar Pradesh	.	7000	7975	4193	3181	770	561
25. West Bengal	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Union Territories</i>							
26. A & N Islands	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Chandigarh	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. D & N Haveli.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Daman & Diu.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Delhi	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Lakshadweep	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Pondicherry	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL INDIA	.	25665	25722	16628	12501	5165	3032

Areas Receiving TV Programmes in Gujarati

*492. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total areas receiving T.V. programmes in Gujarati;

(b) the new areas likely to be covered by such programmes;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up High Power T.V. transmitters and also to replace the Low Power T.V. transmitters in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad and Programmes Generation Facilities Centre

at Rajkot are relayed by the respective high power (10 KW) transmitters covering between them an area of about 82,900 Sq. Kms. (including the area receiving fringe service).

(b) Arrangements have been made to link *via* satellite all the high power and low power TV transmitters in Gujarat to Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad during 1992 so as to enable them to relay the regional service programmes originating from Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad. With the introduction of this regional service, Gujarati programmes are envisaged to be available in an area of about 1,23,290 Sq. Kms. (including the area receiving fringe service).

(c) and (d) A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter with its antenna mounted on a 300 M high RCC TV tower in replacement of the existing low power (100 W) TV transmitter is under establishment at Bhuj at present. On its commissioning, the area coverage is envisaged to increase by about 26,600 Sq. Kms.

[*Translation*]

Import of Newsprint

*494. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of newsprint imported during 1990-91;

(b) the quantity likely to be imported during 1991-92; and

(c) the annual domestic production of newsprint in the country vis-a-vis its demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) 2.26 lakh MT.

(b) STC has contracted imports of 1.67 lakh MTs so far. Further imports of newsprint will depend on availability of free foreign exchange.

(c) The domestic production of newsprint varies from year to year. During 1990-91, domestic production stood at 2.80 lakh MTs. For 1991-92, a production of 2.95 lakh MTs is estimated against a total estimated demand of 5.85 lakh MTs.

[*English*]

Schemes for Ocean Development

*495. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRA-SAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on various schemes of the Department of Ocean Development since the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of the achievements under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the details of the expenditure incurred by the Department of Ocean Development on various schemes and achievements, during the last three years is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) The details of the expenditure incurred by the Department on various schemes during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the attached annexure.

(b) The achievements under the various programmes are listed below:

1. *Exploration and assessment of living and non-living resources*:—65 cruises of the two research vessels of the Department in the EEZ which extends upto 200 nautical miles

from the coast line were performed during this period for exploration of sea floor topography, study of various oceanographic parameters and biomass distribution.

2. Exploitation of Polymetallic Nodules.—Out of 1.5 lakh square kilometres of area allotted in the Central Indian Ocean more than fifty per cent has already been explored for systematic bathymetric mapping. The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur is developing a deep seabed mining system for mining these nodules. Laboratory scale development of metallurgical processes has been undertaken at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar with a view to upgrading the process, to pilot plant scale.

3. Coastal Zone and Island.—A National Ocean Information System has been designed to collect, store, process and disseminate data on various ocean related parameters. A National Marine Remote Sensing Service has been organised under the All India Coordinated Project involving the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, and National Institute of Oceanography, Goa etc., for dissemination of data on potential fisheries zones for the guidance fishermen and for assessing the impacts of coastal environment and ecosystems. Similarly, a Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Predictive System has been designed to quantify the flow rate of pollutants into the estuaries and coastal zone. A 150 KW experimental wave power plant was fabricated at Vizhinjam harbour near Tiruvananthapuram in Kerala. The land acquisition has been completed for setting up a semi-intensive prawn aquaculture project at Port Blair in Andaman Islands. Six tide gauge stations on the coast were taken up for modernising and for monitoring of sea level variations.

4. Research, Development and Specialised Manpower.—A unit for

post graduate training and research in ocean circulation and air sea exchange processes was established at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. A Cell each at the IIT Madras and Jadavpur University, Calcutta was established for coastal ocean design and predictive system. A project for setting up a scaled up unit for recovery of potassium chloride from mixed salt was tried at the Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar. A national project on development of drugs and chemicals from sea water co-ordinated by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow was taken up for implementation. Research support was provided to various academic institutions to promote basic research in ocean science.

5. Marine Instrumentation.—Marine instruments like free fall recording bathythermograph, current meter, moored ocean data buoys, micro processor based instrumentation for ocean parameter studies were developed through the NIO, Goa and other institutions.

6. Antarctic Research.—Three scientific expeditions sent to Antarctica successfully accomplished their tasks. Scientific activities carried out during these expeditions related to research in basic and environmental sciences. These included studies on the structure of the Antarctic crust, of the upper atmospheric shells notably ozone and D-layer, of climate as well as those to elucidate the ecosystems of Antarctica and the surrounding seas. Researches were also carried out to develop appropriate materials and engineering systems to support the stay and work of scientists under exacting conditions.

An expedition to the Weddell Sea (November 1989 to March 1990) carried out research reconnaissance of the eastern side of the Berkner Island in the region. A permanent station was established at Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri was converted into a supply base.

Preliminary work on setting up Antarctic Study Centre at Goa has been completed.

7. International Relations.—Under the Commonwealth Assistance Programme Oceanographic survey was undertaken in the Caribbean Seas by utilising ORV Sagar Kanya.

A Protocol on the Comprehensive Measures for the Protection of An-

tarctic Environment, including a prohibition on mining in Antarctica for fifty years was agreed to for which India made significant contribution.

Negotiations have been completed concerning the obligations to be fulfilled by Registered Pioneer Investors resulting in the waiver for India, of payment of a fixed annual fee of one million US Dollars from August, 1987 till the entry into force of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

ANNEXURE

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	1988-89 (Plan and Non- Plan)	1989-90 (Plan and Non- Plan)	1990-91 (Plan and Non- Plan)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Exploration and Assessment of Living and non-living resources (Research cruises of ORV Sagar Kanya and Sagar Sampada)	590	639	619
2.	Exploration of Polymetallic Nodules	347	640	542
3.	Coastal Zone and Islands	176.5	199	373
4.	Research, Development and specialised Manpower.	91	201	260
5.	Marine Instrumentation	7	5	77
6.	Antarctic Research	1148	1317	1246
7.	Infrastructure, Secretariat, Exhibition and Fairs etc.	1245	122	151
TOTAL		2448	3123	3271

[Translation]

Criteria for allocation of Essential Commodities to State

(b) the quantity of each commodity allocated to States during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the basis for giving concession in prices and the extent thereof?

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

(a) the criteria for allocation of essential commodities to States;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Central Government supplies key essential commodities to the State Governments and

UT Administrations for the Public Distribution System (PDS) according to the following criteria of allocation:

- (i) The allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) is made, on a month to month basis, taking into account the demand from States/UTs., the stock position in the Central Pool, market availability, inter-se requirements of States/UTs and other related factors.
- (ii) Imported edible oil is allotted subject to availability of stocks with the Central Government.
- (iii) Allocation of Kerosene is generally made by providing a suitable growth over the allocation in the corresponding period of the previous year, the quantum of growth being dependent on the availability of foreign exchange for imports of kerosene.
- (iv) Allocation of levy sugar to the States/UTs is made on a uniform norm at 425 gram per capita monthly availability for

the projected population as on 1-10-1986. However, the Central Government has decided to allow 5% ad-hoc increase in the levy sugar allocation to all States/UTs. from the month of August, 1991 till December, 1991, after which the position will be reviewed.

PDS allocations are supplemental in nature, and are not intended to meet the total requirements of the States/UTs.

(b) A statement showing State-wise allocation of rice, wheat, imported edible oil, kerosene and levy sugar in 1991 upto August, 1991 for distribution through the PDS is attached.

(c) The Central Government incurs a substantial amount as subsidy in supplying foodgrains to the State Governments/UT Administrations at Central Issue Prices. Under a scheme for the population living in areas covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Project, foodgrains are distributed to the people living in those areas at further subsidised rates which are below the normal prices of the foodgrains distributed under PDS.

STATEMENT

Statewise Allocation of Wheat, Rice, Edible Oils, Kerosene and Sugar for 1991 distributed through PDS (Upto August, 1991)

(Figures in 000 tonnes)

<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Ed. Oils</i>	<i>Kerosene</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	260.00	1578.00	202.25	3.86	382.35
Arunachal Pradesh	7.20	75.40	2.51	0.10	6.22
Assam	225.00	297.40	76.94	0.55	162.99
Bihar	378.00	71.00	267.67	2.50	309.40
Goa	31.00	35.00	4.00	1.20	17.46
Gujarat	685.00	203.00	129.55	7.20	514.45
Haryana	160.00	25.00	51.09	1.30	99.43
Himachal Pradesh	88.00	52.65	16.15	2.25	23.34
Jammu & Kashmir	160.00	293.50	23.07	1.30	42.55
Karnataka	340.00	389.00	142.15	4.26	290.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala . . .	225.00	1160.00	95.62	3.45	173.04
Madhya Pradesh . . .	350.00	185.00	200.25	4.50	252.70
Maharashtra . . .	920.00	367.00	239.50	10.60	970.21
Manipur . . .	24.00	59.00	5.55	0.40	13.54
Meghalaya . . .	20.00	82.50	5.30	0.60	9.92
Mizoram . . .	10.00	69.00	2.09	1.20	4.06
Nagaland . . .	52.25	94.00	3.41	1.80	6.78
Orissa . . .	231.00	195.00	99.14	2.92	101.69
Punjab . . .	110.00	12.50	63.56	1.40	209.95
Rajasthan . . .	665.00	26.60	135.31	1.74	173.41
Sikkim . . .	4.80	37.00	1.32	0.40	4.67
Tamil Nadu . . .	240.00	610.48	180.38	3.58	429.91
Tripura . . .	20.00	115.80	8.01	0.40	13.79
Uttar Pradesh . . .	560.90	225.00	423.41	4.00	597.97
West Bengal . . .	760.00	539.00	207.10	6.60	487.96
Andaman & Nicobar . . .	6.30	13.50	1.98	0.60	2.33
Chandigarh . . .	19.20	4.80	2.98	0.20	13.53
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	1.60	4.50	0.41	0.18	1.87
Daman & Diu . . .	1.20	4.15	0.31	0.27	1.96
Delhi . . .	588.00	167.00	69.77	3.50	155.59
Lakshadweep . . .	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.21	0.60
Pondicherry . . .	6.00	17.00	3.20	0.40	9.49
TOTAL . . .	7149.45	7008.78	2664.55	73.48	5483.62

[English]

Review of Licences Issued for Sugar Factories

***499. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:**

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to review the licences issued during 1990-91 for setting up sugar factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There is no such proposal at present for further review.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Supply of coconut oil to Kerala

***501. PROF. K. V. THOMAS:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Kerala to supply coconut oil in lieu of imported vegetable oil; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was not found viable since the coconut oil as a cooking medium is acceptable to the people of Kerala origin only and it would therefore not be viable and feasible to supply the same to a very minuscule section of the society elsewhere in the country.

The proposal has, however, been forwarded to the Southern States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and U.T. of Pondicherry for consideration.

[Translation]

Barauni Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited

*502. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days when the Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited remained closed during 1988, 1989 and 1990 separately together with the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by the Corporation as a result thereof; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for its modernisation to ensure smooth functioning and increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTAMOHAN): (a) The Barauni unit remained closed for 154 days in 1988, for 221 days in 1989 and for 150 days in 1990 over and above the normal period of shut down. The loss in production of urea as a result was 79,127 tonnes, 97,086 tonnes and 28,687 tonnes, respectively.

The main reasons for the shutdown were interrupted and unstable power supply from the State grid, frequent breakdown of equipment and machi-

nery due to the ageing of the plant and low productivity of labour in setting right breakdowns etc.

(b) There is a proposal from the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation to revamp the Barauni unit on a limited scale to extend the life of the plant for the next few years and increase its capacity utilisation, as part of the plan of the Corporation to improve the performance of its operating units.

[English]

Cultural Invasion by Pakistan TV/ Radio

*503. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Bracing up to stop pak TV invasion" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated July 11, 1991, highlighting the efforts made by people of Western Rajasthan to brace themselves up against the cultural invasion by Pakistan TV/Radio, by installing dish antennae; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The Government have seen the news item captioned "Bracing up to stop Pak TV invasion" which appeared in the Hindustan Times in its issue dated July 16, 1991.

(b) The Government fully recognise the need to strengthen TV/Radio service especially in the border areas. Within the constraints of financial resources a number of steps have been initiated to strengthen TV/Radio service in the border areas of Rajasthan.

[Translation]**Funds Allotted to Institutions by CAPART**

*504. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRA-SAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications submitted to the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology by various institutions and societies for grants for rural development during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the number of institutions and societies provided grants and the amount of grant provided to them; and

(c) the amount utilised by these societies out of the grants received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI

H. PATEL): (a) The number of applications received during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 was 2987 and 2411 respectively.

(b) The grants were provided to 751 and 941 institutions and societies during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. The amounts of grant sanctioned to these institutions and societies was Rs. 20.49 crores and Rs. 17.34 crores during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(c) CAPART released Rs. 11.57 crores and Rs. 6.69 crores to these societies in respect of projects sanctioned during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

[English]**CCS (Recognition of Association) Rules**

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

(a) whether the Union Government have since reframed CCS (Recognition of Association) Rules which were struck down by the Supreme Court long ago;

(b) if so, when the rules were reframed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the rules are likely to be reframed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court had struck down Rule 4-B of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1955. As CCS (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 had been framed inter-alia with reference to the said Rule 4-B, these rules are being treated as inoperative. The fresh recognition rules have not been finalised so far, as certain issues have wider implications and the Government have not been able to take a final view.

(d) Efforts are being made for early finalisation.

[Translation]**Telecast and Broadcast of Programmes in Sanskrit**

*506. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of programmes in English, Hindi and other Indian languages telecast and broadcast by Doordarshan and Akashvani respectively, during the last one year;

(b) whether the interests of the viewers and the audience are kept in view while telecasting and broadcasting these programmes;

(c) the time given to Sanskrit programmes telecast and broadcast during the last one year;

(d) the details of the efforts made through Akashvani and Doordarshan for publicity, promotion and popularisation of Sanskrit;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up a Sanskrit Cell in Akashvani and Doordarshan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a)

The percentage of programmes in English, Hindi and other Indian languages telecast by Doordarshan during 1990 is as follows:

Hindi	40.4%
English	33.4%
Other Indian Languages	26.2%

As there are a large number of All India Radio Stations in the country, broadcasting programmes in different languages, this information is not kept centrally in a compiled form.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total time devoted to telecast/broadcast of Sanskrit programmes during the year 1990, was 23 hours (approx.) and 400 hours (approx.), respectively.

(d) Akashvani and Doordarshan broadcast/telecast programmes in different languages and dialects only from the communication point of view.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Population of Bihar Covered by TV Stations

*507. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total population of Bihar is not covered by the existing Television Stations in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to cover the entire population of this State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a)

Yes, Sir, total population is not yet covered.

(b) and (c) Steps have been initiated to increase the population coverage in the State from existing about 86% to 92% (including population in the fringe of the service range of the existing network). Further improvement in TV service depends upon availability of resources.

Fertilizer Subsidy

3651. **SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the fertilizer subsidy given during the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan periods, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): Fertilizer subsidy is not disbursed State-wise. In the case of indigenous fertilizers, the fertilizer subsidy is paid direct to the manufacturers and in the case of imported fertilizers, the difference between the cost of imports, handling and transportation and the sales realisation at the prices fixed by the Government, is borne as subsidy by the Government. The fertilizer subsidy paid by the Government during the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan periods was as given below:

	Subsidy paid on indigenous and im- ported fertilizers (Rs. crores)
6th Plan.	4454.76
7th Plan.	13727.47
8th Plan (1990-91)	4389.06

Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited

3652. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATAKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of bifurcating/diversifying the existing Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited has since been examined; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the achievements made by the Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited during the last two years and the de-

tails of its expansion plans, if any, for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There is no definite proposal for bifurcation/diversification/expansion of Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited under consideration at present.

(b) The production, sales and profit/loss of Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd. during the last two years were as under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Production	Sales	Profit/Loss(—)
1989-90	107.00	125.35	(—) 31.15
1990-91	93.00	135.00	(—) 40.77(Prov.)

Expenditure on Advertisements

3653. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation has been advertising certain nuclear power projects as being under operation, under construction and planned;

(b) if so, the manner in which such advertisements have been made and the funds spent on such advertisements during the last three years; and

(c) the objects sought to be achieved through such advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) As part of its public awareness programme, Nuclear Power Corporation has been publishing information regarding salient features of atomic power stations including those in operation and construction.

(b) A serial of ten write-up covering major aspects of nuclear power

were published starting from July 1990 through an awareness campaign involving a total of about 900 insertions in some daily news papers and magazines in English, Hindi and six regional languages. The amount spent so far on this account is approximately Rs. 75 lakhs.

(c) The objective is to promote public awareness about developments in the field of nuclear power, with emphasis on its safety and environmental aspects in an authentic manner to allay doubts in the public mind.

Production/Consumption of Paraxylene

3654. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the producers and consumers of Paraxylene in the country;

(b) the estimated production and consumption of paraxylene for each of the above producers/consumers for the current financial year;

(c) what is the demand-supply gap, if any, and the likely foreign exchange required to bridge this gap;

(d) whether the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. has huge stocks of Paraxylene, even beyond their storing capacity requiring them to store the surplus paraxylene in tanks at Kandla Port;

(e) whether the IPCL has been unable to sell its Paraxylene stock to domestic consumers and is planning to close the plant; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure that imports are resorted to only after assessing the indigenous availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) Paraxylene is the key input for DMT/PTA. These, in turn go in to manufacture of Polyester Fibres/Yarns.

There are 3 producers of paraxylene viz. IPCL, BRPL and Reliance Industries Ltd. They produce Paraxylene for their own captive usage in DMT or PTA as the case may be. Bombay Dyeing Limited is the only producer of DMT without captive Paraxylene facility. During 1990-91, approximately 42000 MT Paraxylene was imported. While the exact value of import is not available, the international prices for P-xylene in 1990-91 varied between 400—650 US\$/T.

(d) to (f) As P-xylene is in OGL (AU) List of Import Policy, demand supply and prices of domestic and imported P-xylene are governed by market forces.

Participation of non-officials in 'Current Affairs' programmes

3655. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) names of non-officials who participated in the 'Current Affairs' programmes of the AIR and the Doordarshan, either individually or as members of a panel, during 1990-91;

(b) the names of eminent persons with their fields of specialisation maintained by the producers of Current Affairs programmes of AIR and Doordarshan; and

(c) whether these lists are revised from time to time and if so, when they were last revised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Programmes dealing with current affairs are put out by a number of All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendras and as such the names of non-officials who participate in such programmes are not centrally compiled.

(b) and (c) No list of eminent persons with their fields of specialisation is maintained by All India Radio and Doordarshan. Well known experts in different fields are invited to participate in Current Affairs programmes.

Project Reports of M/s. Burn Standard Co.

3656. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether viable project reports were prepared by each unit and submitted to M/s. Burn Standard Company Ltd. for Board's approval in 1988 after in-depth market survey; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) An in-house market survey conducted in 1988 by M/s. Burn Standard Co. Limited (BSCL) to assess the demand of refractories covered upgradation of technology and orientation of production to meet the emerging changed market conditions. The said market survey brought out the need

for preparation of project report by reputed consultancy firm with experience in preparation of reports for refractory industry. As no viable project report has been prepared the same was not submitted for approval of Board of BSCL. As recommended by market survey report, MECON was commissioned in March, 1989 by holding Company Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. for an in-depth study of all the refractory units of BSCL except Salem.

(MUs) from the Madras station from the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, are as follows:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Generation in MUs</i>
1988-89	2048
1989-90	1349
1990-91	2074

Madras Atomic Plant

3657. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the capacity of power generation of Madras Atomic Plant;
- (b) the present capacity utilisation;
- (c) the details of the power generated in this plant during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, year-wise;
- (d) the cost per unit of power generated from this plant; and
- (e) the steps taken to remove the hazard of air pollution in and around this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The installed capacity of Madras Atomic Power Station is 2×235 MWe. In May, 1991, Atomic Energy Commission has approved in principle rerating the capacity of the station to 2×220 MWe.

(b) Presently both the units are being operated at a restricted power level of upto 175 MWe each due to implementation of modifications to tide over the problem of failure of moderator inlet manifolds. Efforts are in progress to restore the units to the regular power level operation.

(c) The yearwise gross generation of electricity in Million Kilowatt hours

(d) The tariff for sale of electricity generated from the units is 69.53 paise/KWh as of June, 1991.

(e) The levels of airborne and gaseous radioactivity in and around the nuclear power station are well within the limits prescribed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The releases of radioactivity are routed to the atmosphere through a tall stack. Before the entry into the stack the air is passed through high efficiency particulate air filters in order to remove particulate activity. No conventional pollutant is emitted by Nuclear Power Stations.

Radiation levels around nuclear power stations are regularly monitored. Samples of air, water, food sediment etc. are collected periodically to ensure that the safety measures taken in the reactors are effective. The releases of radioactivity into the atmosphere right from the commissioning of the reactor are below the limit prescribed by the Regulatory Board.

[Translation]

TV Facilities to Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh

3658. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide facilities of Doordarshan transmission to all villages of

Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh districts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) At present, low power (100W) TV transmitters are in operation, one each at Anandpur, Joda and Keonjhargarh in Keonjhar district; Baripada in Mayurbhanj district and Rourkela & Sundergarh in Sundergarh district of Orissa. Besides, parts of Keonjhar district are also covered by the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Cuttack. It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to extend TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of these districts, as expeditiously as possible, depending upon the availability of adequate financial resources for the purpose.

Backward States

3659. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States declared as backward States by the Union Government; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government for the overall development of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No State has been declared backward as such by the Union Government.

(b) Allocation of Central assistance for Plans to a State is influenced among other by its resource base and by the extent to which its per capita income is below the national average.

Moreover, distribution of funds under anti-poverty programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is based on incidence of rural poverty, which can be construed to be an indication of backwardness. Thus less developed States get adequate attention in distribution of funds for development.

[English]

Expansion of F.A.C.T.

3660. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expansion schemes are proposed to be taken up for the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what are the proposed expansions in other fertilizer companies like Madras Fertilizers and others in public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following expansion schemes have been proposed by FACT:—

(i) Setting up of a new Ammonia Plant at Udyogamandal at a cost of Rs. 525.02 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 135.60 crores.

(ii) Expansion of Cochin Phase-II Plant to increase production capacity of the plant at a cost of Rs. 117 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs. 19 crores.

Besides the above 2 projects, retrofit of Cochin Division Phase-I project is being implemented by FACT at a cost of Rs. 19 crores.

Details of expansion schemes in respect of other Public Sector Undertakings are as follows:—

<i>Name of the Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Expansion Scheme</i>
National Fertilizers Limited	M/s NFL have sent a proposal for doubling the capacity of their ammonia/urea plant at Vijaipur, Guna (M.P.) at an estimated cost of Rs. 694.56 crores.
Madras Fertilizers Limited	A proposal from MFL for revamping of existing plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 314.35 crores including foreign exchange of Rs. 89.88 crores, has been approved by Government.
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	RCF have proposed to set up a 900 TPD Ammonia and a 1200 TPD Nitro Phosphate Plant at a cost of Rs. 768.00 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs. 154 crores.
Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited.	PPCL have proposed to set up a Pyrites based Sulphuric acid cum SSF plant at Saladipura at a cost of Rs. 82 crores for a capacity of 600 TPD SSP.

Setting up of Film Censor Board

3661. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding setting up of Film Censor Board and other Censor Boards of the Ministry and the eligibility condition for becoming a member of these Boards;

(b) whether the former Government has constituted Film Censor Board and T.V. Serial Censor Board; if so, whether they had followed the rules: and

(c) whether the Government would reconstitute these Boards; if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The

Central Government constitutes the Board of Film Certification for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in terms of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, which consists of a Chairman and not less than 12 and not more than 25 other members. Only eminent persons from different walks of life, such as social sciences, law, teaching, art, etc., who are qualified, in the opinion of the Central Government, to judge the effect of films on the public, are appointed as members;

(b) There is no T.V. Serial Censor Board as such.

As regards the Central Board of Film Certification, it was last reconstituted on 19-2-91 as per the rules:

(c) Usually the members of the Central Board of Film Certification are nominated for three years. The Board can be reconstituted earlier in accordance with the procedure.

Number of the poor below poverty Line

3662. SHRI BHAGEY GOBAR-DHAN: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the projections of the Union Government the number of the poor below the poverty line was expected to fall from 273 million in 1984-85 to 211 million in 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the number of the poor below the poverty line in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The latest estimate is available for the year 1987-88 based on the 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure. The number of persons living below poverty line is estimated at 237.67 million in the year.

Rectified spirit to Kerala

3663. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the State of Kerala for allotment of rectified spirit; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the alcohol year 1990-91, allocations of 58.00 lakh litres of potable alcohol and 6.75 lakh litres of industrial alcohol had been made

upto 31-7-1991. The State Government have now requested for diversion of 30.00 lakh litres from Maharashtra and U.P. to Tamil Nadu. Orders for diversion of 10.00 lakh litres from U.P. to Tamil Nadu have been issued. Further diversion is under consideration.

Institute of Rural Development in Madhya Pradesh

3664. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish the Institute of Rural Development in Jabalpur of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VEN-KAT SWAMY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Jellingham Unit of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

3665. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Government propose to take for the expansion of the activities of the Jellingham (Haldia) unit of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The Government have approved a proposal of M/s. Burn Standard Company Ltd. for expansion of its capacity to 10,500 tonnes per annum to manufacture three complete oil well-head platforms at a total cost of Rs. 45.06 crores.

Purchase of Residential Accommodation by KVIC

staying in the Commission's Guest House as a temporary arrangement.

3666. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has purchased residential accommodation for its officers during the year 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; the expenditure incurred thereon and the names of the parties who sold the accommodation;

(c) whether the officers to whom the above accommodation were allotted were staying earlier in KVIC quarters;

(d) the reasons for purchasing the above new accommodation when the officers were already accommodated; and

(e) the expenditure incurred for furnishing the above accommodation as per (a)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A house has been purchased by Khadi & Village Industries Commission at No. 2 Abhishek Row Houses Co-op. Housing Ltd. D. N. Nagar, Andheri (West), Bombay measuring about 2000 sq. feet area approximately together with open space and car parking space and furnitures and fittings at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs as per the valuation certificate issued by CPWD. An amount of Rs. Twelve thousand and five hundred only has also been paid to the said Society towards transfer fees. This accommodation was owned by Ms. Mallikha Chandrasekhar Thakur.

(c) The Chief Executive Officer, KVIC to whom the above mentioned accommodation was allotted, was

(d) Since the KVIC did not have a suitable accommodation for which the Officer is entitled, the above accommodation was purchased.

(e) No separate additional expenditure has been incurred on furnishing the accommodation.

Setting up of more Warehouses in Rajasthan

3667. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses under operation in the country at present;

(b) the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to set up more warehouses in Rajasthan in the current Plan period; and

(d) if so, the name of the places where the warehouses are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) The number of depots/warehouses run by the two main Central agencies, namely, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) are given in the statement attached. Besides, warehouses are also being run by the State Governments and their agencies, State Warehousing Corporations, Cooperatives etc.

(c) and (d) In Rajasthan, FCI is in the process of constructing godowns at Baran, Barmer, Chanderia, Hanumangarh, Keshorapatnam and Srivijaynagar. CWC also proposes to expand its existing storage capacity at Srigananagar and Hanumangarh.

STATEMENT

State-wise Depots/Warehouses under operation of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) as on 1-7-1991.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Depots/Warehouses	
		FCI	CWC
1. Arunachal Pradesh	.	3	..
2. Andhra Pradesh	.	195	54
3. Assam	.	45	6
4. Bihar	.	61	18
5. Goa	.	6	2
6. Gujarat	.	41	27
7. Haryana	.	121	21
8. Himachal Pradesh	.	8	2
9. Jammu & Kashmir	.	14	..
10. Karnataka	.	60	26
11. Kerala	.	34	5
12. Madhya Pradesh	.	124	38
13. Maharashtra	.	36	80
14. Manipur	.	3	1
15. Meghalaya	.	6	..
16. Mizoram	.	3	1
17. Nagaland	.	5	1
18. Orissa	.	43	10
19. Punjab	.	380	35
20. Rajasthan	.	85	10
21. Sikkim	.	2	..
22. Tamil Nadu	.	33	35
23. Tripura	.	7	2
24. Uttar Pradesh	.	198	61
25. West Bengal	.	125	49
26. Chandigarh	.	14	1
27. Delhi	.	14	14
28. Pondicherry	.	3	1
TOTAL		1679	500

[*Translation*]

Applications Received for Setting up of Sugar Factory

3668. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Government to set up sugar mills in district Ratnagiri of Maharashtra; and

(b) the names of the sugar mills thereof to which approval has been given by the Government and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) No application for grant of Industrial Licence for setting up of new sugar factory in District Ratnagiri of Maharashtra has been received till 31-7-1991 in the Ministry of Food through the Ministry of Industry. The application, as and when received, would be considered as per the Licensing Policy guidelines prevailing at that time.

Loan sanctioned by Khadi Gramodyog for Brick Kilns

3669. SHRI N. K. BALIYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by Khadi Gramodyog for brick kilns and Kutir Udyog (Paper making industry) in the year 1990-91;

(b) the number of kilns for which the entire amount of loan has not been given and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of kilns to whom banks have not given the amount inspite of loan being sanctioned to them by the Khadi Gramodyog; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of kilns in Mujifar Nagar district where loan has been given by the Khadi Gramodyog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The loan sanctioned for brick clamps and the Brick Bhatta (Brick Kilns) under the cottage Pottery Programme of KVIC during 1990-91 are as under:

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Funds sanctioned	No. of Units	KVIC
		Bank Finance	
Brick clamp	1126	..	168.90
Brick Kiln	205	635.50	348.50
Total	1331	635.50	517.40

For Handmade paper industry programme, KVIC has disbursed Rs. 1.93 crores as loan during 1990-91 in the country.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) Loan has been sanctioned to Thirty Six Brick Kilns Units of Mujifar Nagar District of U.P.

[English]

Increase in the Prices of Edible Oils

3670. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of edible oils have gone up sharply in the year 1991-92 despite the exemption from duty in the Union budget;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The main factors contributing to the rise in prices of edible oils is general increase in money supply, general inflation coupled with gap between demand and supply because of limited import of edible oils on account of balance of payment constraints.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices include granting of excise rebate on

use of non-conventional oils in vanaspati, reduction of stock limits of edible oilseeds and oils by dealers/processors and manufacturers of all edible oils, permitting blending of conventional edible oils with non-conventional oils. The State Governments have also been asked to undertake strict action against hoarders, blackmarketeers in edible oilseeds and oils. Apart from this, Central Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Prices under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister for monitoring the prices of essential commodities and ensuring their supply. Edible oils have also been exempted from recent Railway freight hike proposed in the Railway Budget for 1991-92.

Per Capita Plan Investment in States

3671. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the per capita plan investment in each State and Union Territory during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Per Capita approved plan outlay under Annual Plans of States/UTs (1988-89 to 1990-91)

(in Rs.)

S.No.	States/UTs	Annual Plan 1988-89	Annual Plan 1989-90	Annual Plan 1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	233	243	247
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1994	2373	2896
3.	Assam	338	352	374
4.	Bihar	229	257	258
5.	Goa	913	1091	1290
6.	Gujarat	374	411	426
7.	Haryana	464	523	542

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8. Himachal Pradesh	.	607	701	841
9. Jammu & Kashmir	.	752	869	1086
10. Karnataka	.	242	280	302
11. Kerala	.	196	207	249
12. Madhya Pradesh	.	326	353	383
13. Maharashtra	.	387	420	390
14. Manipur	.	862	999	1196
15. Meghalaya	.	973	1123	1310
16. Mizoram	.	1721	2065	2530
17. Nagaland	.	1419	1703	1871
18. Orissa	.	317	351	474
19. Punjab	.	417	470	539
20. Rajasthan	.	207	232	279
21. Sikkim	.	1994	2247	2405
22. Tamil Nadu	.	301	281	300
23. Tripura	.	701	813	974
24. Uttar Pradesh	.	229	253	289
25. West Bengal	.	174	204	243

TOTAL : States

291 318 347

Union Territories

26. A & N Islands	.	3757	4233	5132
27. Chandigarh	.	1031	1139	1238
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	952	1063	1249
29. Daman & Diu	.	1519	1562	1592
30. Delhi	.	897	997	1286
31. Lakshadweep	.	4375	5250	5500
32. Pondicherry	.	911	1043	1159

TOTAL : UTs

1002 1117 1392

TOTAL : States & UTs

299 327 359

NOTE: Per Capita Plan Outlay figures are based on 1981 Population Census.

[Translation]

Fertilizer plant at Palwal, Haryana

3672. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had given its concurrence for the

setting up of a fertilizer plant at Palwal, Haryana the last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the Government propose to start this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) had proposed setting up of a gas-based ammonia/urea plant of 1350/2200 tonnes per day capacity at Palwal in District of Faridabad, Haryana. Gas has not been allocated to this project so far. No time limit can be given for setting up of this plant.

[*English*]

Selling window concept of small scale Industries

3673. SHRI B. RAVI VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of 'single window clearance' proposed to be changed into 'selling window concept' to encourage the growth of small scale industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Grant for Hill Development

3674. SHRI MANVENDRA

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

(a) the amount of special grant released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh by the Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan for hill development, head-wise;

(b) whether the utilisation certificate has been received by the Union Government if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special assistance proposed to be sanctioned and released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for hill development during 1991-92 and during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A Statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) Special Central Assistance is released only after being satisfied with the utilisation provided by the State Government.

(c) Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been formulated. Rs. 182.01 crores have been allocated for 1991-92.

STATEMENT

*Sectorwise details of Special Central Assistance during seventh plan (1985-90)—
Hill area Sub-plan Uttar Pradesh*

(*Rs. lakhs*)

S.No.	<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Special Central Assistance (1985-90)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	.	15578
2. Rural Development	.	1451
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	.	6684
4. Energy	.	5487

(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Industry & Mining	.	3349
6. Transport & Communication	.	14430
7. General Economic Services	.	2660
8. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	.	7020
9. Medical & Public Health	.	1511
10. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	.	7389
11. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	.	958
12. Labour Welfare	.	802
13. Social Welfare & Security	.	440
14. General Services	.	217
TOTAL	.	67976

Financial loss to Super Bazar

3675. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ 993 on January 2, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the case for the rest of the goods has since been finalised and if so, the details;

(b) the money recovered by public auction of the goods and the reasons for reaching such a stage where goods had to be auctioned and the measures taken to ensure the non-recurrence of the same in future together with details of the goods auctioned;

(c) the reasons for the goods having become totally unfit for human consumption together with the details of the goods;

(d) the period to which these damaged goods pertain to and whether any enquiry conducted pin-point the responsibility for causing financial loss to the Super Bazar;

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

(f) how much worth of goods were got replaced from the suppliers free of cost in the period in question with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUP-

PLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Super Bazar has informed that proposals for disposal of damaged/dead stocks of different department worth Rs. 1,71,919.33 and of goods other than groceries and toiletries worth Rs. 1,18,715.65 have been approved by the competent authority.

(b) Rs. 11,116 have been recovered from the sale through tender of damaged goods comprising of edible oils (including Winner Groundnut Refined Oil) worth Rs. 28,442.90 at sale price which having remained unsold for long deteriorated in quality and was not considered fit for sale by the testing laboratory. The replacement of Winner Groundnut Refined Oil could not be arranged as the supplier is no more dealing with Super Bazar. The staff concerned has been cautioned to take every possible care in preventing the goods, to the extent possible, from getting damaged and take timely action about their disposal.

(c) In a retail store like Super Bazar dealing with thousands of Consumer goods including edible items and with annual turnover of about Rs. 100 crores, some goods remain unsold over a period of time get shopsoiled, old, out of fashion, damaged by handling and deteriorate in quality.

These goods comprise of different grocery goods such as Tinned items, Ketchups, Syrups, Oils, Tea etc.

(d) and (e) Super Bazar has reported that the period of damaged goods ranges between two to seven years preceding the year 1990. No enquiry has been conducted to pinpoint individual responsibility pertaining to damaged goods. The Super Bazar deals in thousand of consumer items including edible items which have short shelf life. Some goods get damaged, shop soiled and remain unsold over a period of time. These goods as per practice in retail trade organisations have to be disposed off through discount or through public auctions depending upon the condition of the goods. Edible items which on account of deterioration in their quality become health hazard and are declared unfit for human consumption are destroyed and their value is written off. The amount of damaged goods compared to the total turnover of the period to which these goods pertain is very small. On account of the above reasons and being a part of any retail trade activity of such a magnitude that the Competent authority, while approving the disposal of damaged goods, had not considered necessary to go into the question of fixing individual responsibility. However, in future, if any individual or individuals are found responsible for causing damage to the goods or causing loss to Super Bazar, appropriate administrative action will be taken against the concerned employee.

(f) Replacement of goods by the manufacturer/supplier is a continuous process. Damaged goods worth Rs. 2.88.205.45 were got replaced from the suppliers free of cost in the above period.

Use of Heavy Water and Uranium Oxide by Chemical Engg. Deptt. of Regional Engineering College, Durgapur

3676. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that heavy water and Uranium Oxide were used in the Chemical Engineering Department of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any enquiry to know from where both the chemicals were procured since both are strategic and are not available in the market;

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether any other such incidents have come to the notice of the Government; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Small quantities of heavy water and uranium dioxide are used for research purposes in laboratories in the country. These are insignificant quantities compared to the amount used in the Nuclear Power programme. The department itself has released small quantities of heavy water for research purposes.

[Translation]

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991

3677. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the date of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991, which was earlier cancelled due to the leakage of question papers;

(b) if so, when the said examination is likely to be held; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for conducting the examination smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991, will now be held on 29th September, 1991.

(c) All possible measures are being taken by the Union Public Service Commission for the smooth conduct of the examination. Necessary assistance from the State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations has also been sought by the Commission in this connection.

Shortage of essential commodities in Super Bazar

3678. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of essential commodities in the mobile and the main branch of Super Bazar in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take steps to make essential items available there and thereby improve its standard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by what time it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Every effort is made by Super Bazar to make available and maintain supply line of essential commodities and other commonly demanded items in all the outlets of Super Bazar including mobile vans. Sometimes one or other item may not be available at one outlet or the other due to various reasons such as short supply, non-availability of items with source of procurement i.e. manufacturers/distributors, or the quality available is not approved by the testing laboratory or for certain unavoidable administrative reasons.

Super Bazar has nominated Inspecting Officers to inspect branches periodically, to see that essential commodities and other important items are available in the branches. Super Bazar has recently established a control room in the Headquarters building where the "Stock-out" position are collected from all its outlets and efforts are made to provide the branches the required items as far as possible. A weekly meeting of Senior Officers connected with procurement and sale is held regularly where position relating to stock-out items and their procurement is reviewed.

Retail prices of essential items

3679. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of retail prices of diesel, kerosene, salt, edible oil, bicycle, two-wheeler, scooter, electric bulb, cotton dhoti and saree of 405 count, stove and smokeless chulha for common consumers as in July, 1990 and July, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): A statement showing the retail prices of diesel, kerosene, salt, groundnut oil, mustard oil, vanaspati, two-wheelers, bicycles, scooter, motor cycles, electric bulb, cotton dhoti and saree, stove and chulha, as in July, 1990 and July, 1991 is attached.

STATEMENT

Retail prices of various items at selected Centres
(Rs. per kg/ per piece)

	27-7-1990	26-7-1991	
	1	2	3
DIESEL (Litre)			
Nagpur	4.62	6.23	
Madras	4.36	5.42	
Lucknow	4.48	5.46	
Hyderabad	4.69	5.76	
Calcutta	4.20	5.21	

1	2	3	1	2	3
KEROSENE (Litre)					
Delhi . . .	2.25	2.77			
Bombay . . .	2.17	2.66			
	(26-3-91)				
Madras . . .	2.40	2.95			
Calcutta . . .	2.29	2.90			
Lucknow . . .	2.52	3.09			
SALT (packed)	25-7-90	31-7-91			
Delhi . . .	2.00	2.50			
Patna . . .	2.00	2.25			
Bombay . . .	2.00	2.00			
Madras . . .	2.00	2.50			
Kanpur . . .	2.25	2.25			
EDIBLE OILS					
(i) <i>Groundnut Oil</i>					
Delhi . . .	36.00	44.00			
Rajkot . . .	33.00	40.50			
Bombay . . .	32.00	40.00			
Madras . . .	32.00	38.00			
(ii) <i>Mustard Oil</i>					
Delhi . . .	28.95	34.50			
Kanpur . . .	26.50	32.50			
Bombay . . .	29.00	35.00			
Patna . . .	30.00	35.00			
Cuttack . . .	31.00	37.50			
(iii) <i>Vanaspati</i>					
Delhi . . .	34.45	40.00			
Bombay . . .	37.00	42.00			
Patna . . .	34.00	38.00			
Madras . . .	38.00	41.00			
Kanpur . . .	34.00	39.50			
BICYCLES	28-7-90	20-7-91			
(Absolute price including excise duty)					
Atlas . . .	641.00	737.00			
Hero . . .	570.00	660.00			
TWO WHEELERS					
(Absolute price including excise duty)					
1. <i>Scooters</i>					
Bajaj Chetak . . .	11835.02	13389.43			
Priya . . .	10314.52	10592.04			
2. <i>Motor Cycles</i>					
Enfield (350 cc) . . .	21935.00	24293.59			
Mini Exp. (50 cc) . . .	8371.04	10331.78			
ELECTRIC BULBS					
			27-7-1990	26-7-1991	
(40 Watts)					
Delhi . . .	6.50	7.00			
Calcutta . . .	5.00	5.00			
Madras . . .	6.00	7.50			
Lucknow . . .	5.00	7.50			
COTTON DHOTI					
(per sq. mtr.)					
(40's counts and below)					
Controlled cloth (NTC) . . .	6.21	7.17			
COTTON SAREE					
(per sq. mtr.)					
(40's counts and below)					
Controlled cloth (NTC) . . .	7.66	8.78			
STOVE					
Non-pressure wick . . .	90-94	100-104			
Brass Tank Stove . . .	110	125			
Steel Tank Stove . . .	50	60			

1	2	3
CHULHAS	July, 1990	July, 1991
1. <i>Fixed</i>		
Single pot .	25-55	25-74
Double pot .	42-95	50-105
Triple pot .	42-90	50-103
Community	70	100
2. <i>Portable</i>		
CPRI Medium Type-I .	110	120
CPRI Large Type-I .	150	165
CPRI Medium Type-II .	135	150
<i>Source :</i>		
(1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture (for Diesel, Kerosene and Electric Bulbs).		
(2) States/UT Civil Supplies Departments. (For Salt and Edible Oils).		
(3) Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry (For Bicycle and Two wheelers)		
(4) Ministry of Textiles (For cotton Dhoti and Saree)		
(5) Office of DC (SSI), Ministry of Industry, (for stove).		
(6) Ministry of Energy (for chulhas)		

Production of Heavy Engineering Corporation

3680. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Heavy Engineering Corporation has been decreasing;

(b) whether a Sub Committee was set up to study the matter;

(c) if so, the number of meetings held by it so far and the decisions taken and recommendations made therein;

(d) whether no action has been taken on the recommendation of this Sub Committee and this undertaking had to lose business amounting to Rs. 400 crores during the last year;

(e) the action taken by the Government since April, 1990 to save this undertaking from incurring losses; and

(f) the outcome achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGNON): (a) The production achieved by HEC during the last three years is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Year	Production
1988-89	. . .	352.67
1989-90	. . .	368.62
1990-91 (Prov.)	. . .	263.80

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The company has been incurring losses from quite some time mainly due to its critical liquidity position and lean order book position. In order to overcome these problems, a plan assistance of Rs. 18 crores and non-plan assistance of Rs. 10 crores has been provided to the company during 1990-91. Presently due to Govt. intervention, the user sectors have started placing orders on HEC and the order book position of the company is Rs. 710 crores as on 1-7-1991, which is best in the history of the company.

[*English*]

Terminal Period Increment Concession to Retiring Employees

3681. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by the staff side in the National Council (JCM) for allowing terminal period increment concessions for retiring employees; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. This item has been proposed for the next meeting of the National Council (JCM).

(b) In accordance with the JCM procedure decision on all agenda items is taken in the National Council.

[*Translation*]

**Fertilizer Plant at Shahjahanpur
U.P.**

3682. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the gas-based fertilizer plant at Piplaula in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh is on schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed and the probable date for starting the commercial production of fertilizers there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some of the important reasons are as follows:—

(i) the previous holder of the Letter of Intent (LOI) did not show sufficient interest in the project and, therefore, a new promoter had to be selected.

(ii) Some clearances are still awaited for import of capital goods, issue of imprest licence for indigenous suppliers of equipments, etc.

(c) No date for completion of the project or for starting commercial production can be given as the zero date for the project has not been declared for the reasons given in reply to part (b).

[*English*]

Industrial Growth Centres

3683. KUMARI UMABHARTI:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial growth centres proposed to be opened during the current financial year in each State; and

(b) the number of such centres proposed to be opened in Teekamgarh and Chattarpur in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The Government in June, 1988 announced a scheme to set up growth centres throughout the country to promote industrialisation of backward areas. It is proposed to develop 70 growth centres under the scheme during the VIII Five Year Plan out of which locations of 63 growth centres have been identified and announced. A statement giving state-wise allotment of growth centres is attached.

(b) The six growth centres allotted to Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be located, one each, in the districts of Bhind, Dhar, Durg, Guna, Raipur and Raisen.

STATEMENT

Growth Centres Allocated to States

(a) State	No. of Growth Centres
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	4
2. Assam . . .	3
3. Bihar . . .	6
4. Gujarat . . .	3
5. Haryana . . .	2
6. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	2
7. Karnataka . . .	3
8. Kerala . . .	2
9. Madhya Pradesh . . .	6
10. Maharashtra . . .	5
11. Orissa . . .	4
12. Punjab . . .	2
13. Rajasthan . . .	5
14. Tamil Nadu . . .	3
15. Uttar Pradesh . . .	8
16. West Bengal . . .	3
	61

(b) State/Union Territories	No. of Growth Centres
1. Arunachal Pradesh . . .	1
2. Goa . . .	1
3. Himachal Pradesh . . .	1
4. Manipur . . .	1
5. Meghalaya . . .	1
6. Mizoram . . .	1
7. Nagaland . . .	1
8. Pondicherry . . .	1
9. Tripura . . .	1
	9

Total number of Growth Centres (a)+(b)= 70

[Translation]

Payment of Fees to Persons Participating in Programmes at Jaipur Doordarshan

3684. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether fee is paid to persons participating in the programmes being telecast from Jaipur Doordarshan Kendra soon after their participation;

(b) the total number of persons to whom such fee has not been paid so far; and

(c) the reasons for not making the payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) While all efforts are made to make payment to the persons soon after their participation in the programmes, in certain cases, there was some delay in making payment by Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur due to administrative reasons. Payment to 6 persons only have not been made by the Kendra so far.

[English]

Examination Centres at Srinagar Garhwal and Dehradun

3685. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the rural candidates in remote areas of Garhwal region have to take long and expensive journeys for appearing in various All-India examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission;

(b) whether the Government propose to facilitate these candidates either by declaring examination centres

at Srinagar Garhwal and Dehradun or compensate them by paying to and fro journey fare;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) The Union Public Service Commission has three centres in Uttar Pradesh, viz., Lucknow, Allahabad and Bareilly. The centre at Bareilly which started functioning in April, 1991 serves the needs of hill areas as well as mid-Western Uttar Pradesh. There is no proposal to set up a new centre at Srinagar Garhwal or Dehradun.

The Staff Selection Commission has 10 examination centres in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including a centre at Dehradun which caters to the needs of rural candidates residing in remote areas of Garhwal region. There is at present no proposal to set up a new centre at Srinagar Garhwal.

No travelling allowance is paid to candidates appearing in written exa-

minations conducted by the UPSC and the SSC. Hence, rural candidates of Garhwal region cannot be compensated by payment of to and fro journey fares.

Publication of Weeklies, Periodicals and Daily Newspapers in Kerala

3686. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weeklies, periodicals and daily newspapers being published in Kerala; and

(b) the weeklies, periodicals and daily newspapers which are of high level circulation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) There were 1320 newspapers in Kerala including 170 Dailies, 2 Bi-weeklies, 165 Weeklies, 143 Fortnightlies, 703 Monthlies and 137 others, as on December, 1990.

(b) Details given in the statement below:—

STATEMENT

List of Newspapers and Periodicals published from Kerala with a circulation of more than 25,000 copies per publishing day, as on December 31st, 1990

DAILIES

1.	Indian Express, English/D, Cochin	62,006
2.	Malayala Manorama, Malayalam/D, Cochin	1,50,551
3.	Malayala Manorama, Mal./D, Kottayam	1,85,554
4.	Malayala Manorama, Mal./D, Calicut	1,92,751
5.	Malayala Manorama, Mal./D, Trivandrum	1,85,554
*6.	Mangalam, Mal/D, Kottayam	67,298
7.	Mathrubhumi, Mal./D, Calicut	1,85,424
8.	Mathrubhumi, Mal./D, Cochin	1,59,486
9.	Mathrubhumi, Mal./D, Trivandrum	1,11,088
*10.	Kerala Kaumudi, Mal./D, Trivandrum	1,10,770
*11.	Kerala Kaumudi, Mal./D, Calicut	41,960
*12.	Deshabhiman, Mal./D, Calicut	57,925

*13. Deshabhimani, Mal./D, Cochin	.	.	.	.	49,762
14. Madhyamam, Mal. /D, Calicut	.	.	.	.	34,458

WEEKLIES

1. Week, The English/W, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	66,633
*2. Mangalam, Malayalam/W, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	12,11,135
3. Chempakam, Mal./W, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	41,566
4. Chintha, Mal./W, Cochin	.	.	.	.	32,150
5. Chitrabhami, Mal/W, Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	34,179
6. Kala Kaumudi, Mal./W, Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	59,466
7. Kanmani, Mal./W, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	65,959
8. Manorajyam, Mal./W, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	76,148
9. Malayala Manorama, Mal/W, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	11,86,340
10. Mathrubhumi, Mal./W, Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	80,606
11. Sakhi, Mal./W, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	48,562

FORTNIGHTLIES

1. Balarama, Mal./F, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	1,99,875
2. Balarama Amarchitrakatha, Mal./F, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	52,868
3. Manorama Comics, Mal./F, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	31,541

MONTHLIES

1. Grihalekshmi, Mal./M, Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	92,803
2. Kuttikalude Deepika, Mal./M, Kottayam	.	.	.	.	50,125
3. Manasastram, Mal./M, Trivandrum	.	.	.	.	32,041

*Circulation figure as on 31st December, 1989.

Special Status for Electronics Industry

3687. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Electronics has sought special status for the electronics industry to meet its foreign exchange requirements;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics has proposed the following measures:

- (i) The electronics industry be granted additional electronics REP licences with the flexibi-

lity of importing Appendix 2B items (Import-Export Policy, 1990-93) of 10% of the f.o.b. value of exports.

- (ii) The distinction between Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) and non-PMP units in the matter of access to Open General Licence (OGL) be removed for the electronics sector.

- (c) The proposal made by the Department of Electronics is under consideration of the Government.

Take over of Sick Unit

3688. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of representations for taking over the

sick units in the private sector of the various industries are pending for decision to be taken by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on these sick units in view of the tight economic position in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) It has been the general experience that take over of management by Government has not proved to be an effective instrument for revival of sick units. Hence, Government is not favourably disposed to take over sick industrial units. However, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 may, in its revival/rehabilitation package, inter-alia provide for change in or take

over of management of sick industrial units falling under its jurisdiction.

Gas Based Projects Along H.B.J. Pipeline

3689. SHRI MUKUL BALKRI-SHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letter of intent to private sector for four major gas-based projects for nitrogen ores and fertilizers, enroute HBJ pipeline has been issued; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The details of the Letters of Intent issued to the private sector companies for implementation of the four major gas-based nitrogenous fertilizer projects on HBJ pipeline are as per the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name/ location of the project	Letter of Indent/Industrial Licence	Capacity (in tonnes per day)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Indo Gulf Fertiliser & Chemicals Corpn. Limited (IGFCC)	Jagdishpur Fertiliser Project in Sultanpur Distt. of Uttar Pradesh	CIL:54(86) dated 10-2-1986	Ammonia 1350 Urea 2200 (Already started commercial pro- duction w.e.f 1-11- 1988).
2.	Chambal Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd. (CFCL)	Gadepan Fertiliser Project in Kota Dist. of Rajasthan	LI : 775 dated 16-10-1984	Ammonia 1350 Urea 2250
3.	Tata Chemicals Limited (TCL)	Babrala Fertiliser Project in Budaun Distt. of Uttar Pradesh	LI : 790 dated 28-6-1985	Ammonia 1350 Urea 2250

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bindal Agro Chem. Limited (BACL)	Shahjahanpur Fertiliser Project in Uttar Pradesh	LI: 182/3/88 FS : II Dated 12-7-1989	Ammonia Urea	1350 2200

Starting of AIR/Doordarshan station in Jalna District of Maharashtra

3690. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to start Doordarshan/A.I.R. stations in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a Doordarshan/A.I.R. station in Jalna District of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Radio service is available, wholly or partially, in all the districts (1981 Census) of the country. On the other hand, TV service is available, wholly or partially, in all but two districts (1981 Census) in the country. Steps have been initiated to extend TV service to these two districts also.

(b) and (c) A low power TV transmitter is already functioning at Jalna and 20 KW MW and 10 KW MW Radio transmitters situated at Jalgaon and Parbhani are providing primary grade day time service to the Jalna district. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government at present to set up an AIR/Doordarshan Kendra at Jalna.

Per Capita Income of the Country

3691. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of the country vis-a-vis per capita income of various States/Union Territories during the last three years, Year-wise;

(b) the steps taken to enhance it;

(c) the States having capita income below than the national average and the States having per capita income higher than the national average; and

(d) the States where per capita income has increased in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A Statement giving per-capita income (Net State Domestic Product) of the country vis-à-vis the various States/Union Territories at current prices during 1987-88 to 1989-90 is attached.

(b) The States and the Union Territories have been implementing development plans for increasing the per capita income. These plans include investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education, health, etc. and also for implementation of direct employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes.

(c) and (d) Among the States for which data was available for 1989-90, as shown in the statement attached, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Sikkim, and Pondicherry had per capita income higher than the national average, and all others had per capita income below the national average. Per capita income has increased in the recent three years (in terms of current prices) in all the States for which data are available as shown in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Net State Domestic product at Current prices 1987-88 to 1989-90

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1987-88	1988-89 (P)	1989-90 (Q)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2839	3211	3364
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3679	4236	4176
3.	Assam	2589	2772	3178
4.	Bihar	1846	2111	2122
5.	Goa	6209	6619	6939
6.	Gujarat	3509	4893	5404
7.	Haryana	4312	5537	6265
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3122	3622	4005
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	..	..	..
10.	Karnataka	3254	3787	4075
11.	Kerala	2828	3076	3389
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	2433	2772	2878
13.	Maharashtra	4558	5363	6184
14.	Manipur	3008	3480	3502
15.	Meghalaya	2893	3112	3251
16.	Mizoram	4077	..	..
17.	Nagaland	3361	3464	..
18.	Orissa	2194	2793	3066
19.	Punjab	5572	6274	7081
20.	Rajasthan	2363	3327	3595
21.	Sikkim	3886	3946	4396
22.	Tamil Nadu	3362	3677	3894
23.	Tripura	..	..	..
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2382	2744	3072
25.	West Bengal	3046	3542	3963
26.	Delhi	7788	..	..
27.	Pondicherry	5622	5734	5637
ALL INDIA		3286	3875	4252

Q=Quick Estimates **P=Provisional**

:=Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

***=Based on old (1970-71) Series.**

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective States for State estimates and CSO for All India per capita NNP.

NOTE 1. Owing to differences in source material used, the figures for different States/UTs are not strictly comparable.

NOTE 2. The UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

Extension of PDS to Primitive Tribes

3692. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Distribution System benefits are available to the tribals of Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Achempeta, Kolhapur, Nagar Kurnoo where Chennus primitive tribes are residing;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to extend the Public Distribution System benefits to these primitive tribes; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal in hand to introduce more items of essential nature in P.D.S. for the benefit of these tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Public Distribution System benefits are available to the tribals including Primitive Tribes (Chenchus) in Achempeta, Kolhapur, Nagar Kurnoo of Mahabubnagar district. Some Families left out in the initial stages have also been enumerated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Besides PDS items, the Daily Requirement Depots (DRD) of Girijan Coop. Corporation also provide the following commodities at fair prices, viz. cloth, pulses, salt, jaggery, groundnut oil, tamarind, coconut oil, soaps.

Implementation of the Award of Tribunal by FCI

3693. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has taken concrete steps to implement the award given by the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in favour of handling workers employed

by Food Corporation of India with effect from April, 1991; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has reported that the National Industrial Tribunal Bombay in its award dated 01-04-1991 had held that the workers under Direct Payment System in FCI are entitled to parity in all service conditions as applicable to the departmentalised labour and the award was to be effective from 01-01-1988. The Tribunal also directed the FCI that the arrears upto the date on which the award becomes operative, will be paid within six months of that date. FCI has filed a writ petition against the award in the Delhi High Court. The matter is sub-judice at present.

Mango Fruit Based Industry at Vijayawada

3694. SHRI SOBHNADRE-ESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a mango fruit based Industry at Vijayawada in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh to utilise the large quantities of mangoes available in the nearby areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up directly any food processing industry in any State.

However, various Plan Schemes have been formulated by this Ministry to give financial assistance to the State Government Corporations/Co-operative Societies/Public Sector Undertakings, etc., for development of food processing industries in different States. No proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up a mango fruit based Industry at Vijayawada in Krishna District.

Implementation of DWCRA in Uttar Pradesh

3695. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) since when the 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas' scheme which is a sub-plan of IRDP is in force in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) Scheme in the State during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the targets achieved in various fields under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is being implemented since 1983-84 in State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The amount spent under DWCRA during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
1988-89	106.85
1989-90	109.39
1990-91	128.34

(c) Till 1990-91, the total number of groups formed and number of women beneficiaries are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of groups formed</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
1988-89	946	20087
1989-90	1040	17992
1990-91	1335	21154

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Industries in Bihar

3696. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the districts of Bhojpur, Jhanjharpur, Madhubani, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum are 'no industry' districts in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up local raw material based industries there;

(c) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(d) whether the Government of Bihar has sent any proposals of industrial projects to the Union Government for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Only Bhojpur out of the districts mentioned is a 'no industry district'.

(b) to (d) Industrialisation of a State is primarily the responsibility of State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Government by giving concessions/incentives for entrepreneurs setting up industries in industrially backward districts.

Under the erstwhile Scheme of central Assistance for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in 'No Industry Districts', a Growth Centre at Arrah in District Bhojpur has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released by the Central Government. Further Central assistance would be released based on the progress of implementation.

Under the new growth centre scheme to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan, Hazaribagh has been selected as one of the growth centres in Bihar.

Incentives to Shoe Industry

3697. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take effective steps to provide relief to the workers engaged in shoe industry; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government treats shoe industry as small scale industry; if so, the capital invested in this industry for this purpose;

(c) the limit of investment taken into account by the Government for classification of this industry as cottage industry, small scale industry and large scale industry;

(d) the category-wise details of incentives being given by the Government to the entrepreneurs of cottage and small scale units of this industry; and

(e) whether the Government propose to allot industrial plots to shoemakers; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Normal relief available to workers engaged in other industries are also applicable to workers working in shoe industry.

(b) Shoe industry is being treated as one of the small scale industry as per Reservation policy.

Capital invested in this sector is not centrally maintained.

(c) (i) There is no fixed limit of investment for Cottage Sector. However, under the KVIC Act 'Village industry' means that any industry located a rural area which produces any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power and in which the fixed capital investment per head of an artisan or a worker does not exceed fifteen thousand rupees or such other sum as may, by notification in the Official Gazette, be specified from time to time by the Central Government.

(ii) The investment limit of small scale industry has recently been enhanced from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs and in case the unit undertakes to export at least 30 per cent of the annual production by the end of 3rd year from the date of its commencing production the investment limit in plant and machinery shall be Rs. 75 lacs.

(iii) There is no specific limit for large scale industry towards machinery and equipment. Industrial undertaking falling above the SSI limits can be treated as medium and large scale industry.

(d) (i) For the promotion and development of village & cottage industry, the following incentives have been provided:—

- (i) Provision of funds at low rate of interest;
- (ii) Subsidy towards interest;
- (iii) Preferential treatment for supply of raw materials;
- (iv) Exemption from excise;
- (v) Assistance in marketing;
- (vi) Development of appropriate technology;

(vii) Purchase preference;

(viii) Liberalised patterns of assistance for SC/STs.

(ii) The Development of Small scale industries has been given high priority in the programme of Industrial Development of the country. To fulfil the various requirements of the small scale industries sector, the Government have taken a number of measures including provision of institutional support and package of incentives & concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation items for purchase from small scale units, machinery on hire purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facilities services, and other infrastructural facilities. Entrepreneur desirous of setting up SSI units in shoe industry can also avail of the above mentioned facilities.

(e) Allotment of industrial plots is at par with other industries.

Drinking Water Problem in Villages

3698. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the states having villages where there is not a single source of drinking water;

(b) the number of such other problem villages where the available water is saline in taste and contains iron element, fluoride or other poisonous elements;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch any time bound special scheme for solving the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The names of the

States still having 'No Source' problem villages are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of 'No Source' problem villages as on 30-6-1991
1.	Assam	87
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Gujarat	50
4.	Haryana	70
5.	Himachal Pradesh	728
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	662
7.	Madhya Pradesh	73
8.	Maharashtra	52
9.	Meghalaya	1006
10.	Nagaland	19
11.	Orissa	1086
12.	Punjab	754
13.	Rajasthan	137
14.	Tripura	10
15.	Uttar Pradesh	446
		5182

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has sanctioned special allocation of Rs. 250 crores for coverage of 'No Source' problem villages within a period of two years. Safe drinking water facilities will be provided to partially covered villages/ population in rural areas within 5 years under a special crash programme to be named after Rajiv Gandhi and by using the resources under the existing Plan programmes of State Sector Minimum Needs Programme, Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme etc.

TV Tower at Akbarpur

3699. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a TV tower was set up at Akbarpur, Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the transmission capacity thereof;
- (c) whether the Government propose to expand its capacity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A low power (100 Watt) TV transmitter is functioning at Akbarpur, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Growth Centre near Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh

3700. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh had proposed to set up a growth centre near Khandwa; and

(b) the time by which this growth centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Under the New Growth Centre Scheme, Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent 13 proposals including Khandwa for selection of 6 Growth Centres allotted to the State. After discussions with the State Government, it has been decided to set up a growth centre each in the districts of Bhind, Dhar, Durg, Guna, Raipur and Raisen.

Projects of U.P. Pending Clearance

3701. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of projects of Uttar Pradesh lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval;
- (b) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved; and
- (c) the estimated cost of each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No project of Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Estimates received from Madhya Pradesh for connecting growth centres with metal roads.

3702. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received estimates from Madhya Pradesh Government for financial approval to connect growth centres with metal roads in Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether these estimates have been approved; and

(c) if not, the time by which these estimates are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Central Scheme of Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh was discontinued from 1987-88. No fresh road works have been taken up under the scheme after 1987-88. The entire cost of sanctioned Projects has since

been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Losses by I.D.P.L.

3703. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the accumulated loss of the I.D.P.L. at the end of the last accounting year;

(b) the nature of components and medicines being manufactured by the said company at present; and

(c) whether the basic components manufactured by the said company are sold at very low price; if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to make up for the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The accumulated losses of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. as on 31-3-1991 were Rs. 427.81 crores (Provisional).

(b) The list of medicines (bulk drugs & Formulations) and components manufactured by the Company is given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir, does not arise.

STATEMENT

I. BULK DRUGS

A. Antibiotics

1. Pot. Penicillin
2. Sod. Penicillin
3. Proc. Penicillin
4. Streptomycin Sulphate
5. Tetracycline Hcl
6. Oxytetracycline Hcl
7. Ampicillin Trihydrate
8. Amoxycillin

9. Cephalexin

10. 6-APA.

B. Synthetic Drugs

1. Vitamin B1 Hcl
2. Vitamin B1 Mononitrate
3. Vitamin B2
4. Vitamin B6
5. Sulphadimidine
6. Sulphadimidine Sodium
7. Sulphaguanidine
8. Analgin
9. Folic Acid
10. Acetazolamide
11. Chloroquine Phosphate
12. Methyl Dopa
13. Phenobarbitone/Sodium
14. Sulphacetamide/Sodium
15. Sulphanilamide
16. Paracetamol
17. Niacin
18. Niacinamide.

II. FORMULATIONS

1. Tablets
2. Capsules
3. Powders/Granules
4. Injectables
5. Liquid Orals

III. ORGANIC CHEMICALS

1. Acetaldehyde
2. Acetic Acid
3. Methyl Ethyl Pyridine

IV. FINE CHEMICALS (LAB CHEMICALS)

V. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Standard Surgicals & Spl. Insts.
2. Scalpel Blades & Handles
3. General Items.

Impact of Import of Edible Oils on Prices

3704. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the import of edible oil has lowered the prices thereof;
- (b) if so, the extent to which import thereof has reduced the prices; and
- (c) the reasons for the high prices of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) Import of edible oil increases availability of the commodity in the country and hence, has its impact on prices in the open market. The extent of the impact largely depends on the quantity of imported edible oil released for distribution. Since import of edible oil has been suspended with effect from April, 1991 on account of severe foreign exchange constraints, prices of edible oil is at present being ruled by the availability of indigenous edible oils in the country.

Distribution of Foodgrains in Packs

3705. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to supply the foodgrains through the Fair Price Shops in packs with details of weight and price; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Government makes bulk allocation of foodgrains to State Governments/UT Administrations, which arrange for its distribution to the consumers in the country.

Upward revision of margin of Essential Commodities for Karnataka

3706. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Karnataka has been repeatedly requesting for the upward revision of the margin for the supply of essential commodities to the State through Public Distribution System;
- (b) if so, the margin for the supply of essential commodities;
- (c) whether the Government have acceded to the request of the Karnataka Government; and
- (d) if so, by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d) A request for enhancing the transport charges for carrying levy Sugar has been received from Karnataka Government and is under consideration.

Computer Training Centres

3707. SHRI V. N. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the particulars of computer training centres functioning in the country in various States;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such computer training centres in the country; if so, the details in regard along with their proposed locations; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to give a boost to the computer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PEN-

SIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of institutions supported by the Department of Electronics in various states for imparting computer education and training at various levels, are as follows:—

<i>Programme</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>
1. Master of Technology (M. Tech.) . . .	9
2. Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) . . .	25
3. Master in Computer Application (MCA) . .	70
4. Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application (PGDCA) . . .	63
5. Post Polytechnic Diploma in Computer Application (PPDCA) . . .	49
6. PG DCA (Hindi) . . .	9
7. Diploma in Computer Engineering (DCE) . .	16
8. Industrial Training Institute (ITI) (Certificate) . . .	35
9. M. Tech. Cross Migration Programme . . .	10
10. MCA Teachers Training Programme . . .	9
11. DCA Teachers Training Programme . . .	12

(b) The facilities for conducting M. Tech./MCA programmes are likely to be extended to more institutions.

(c) The specific steps taken by the Government to give a boost to the computer industry are as follows:—

- (i) Industrial licensing including foreign collaboration approval has been made automatic;
- (ii) Foreign equity participation up to 51% in the large scale sector units has been made automatic;
- (iii) Equity participation up to 24% in the small scale sector has been allowed;

(iv) There is no locational restrictions on computer manufacturers;

(v) To optimise the production level and achieve economics of scale as per the international levels, the units would be allowed substantial expansion; and

(vi) The minimum percentage of value addition in case of computer hardware items has been reduced to 15% to boost exports to hard currency areas.

Sufficient Production of Sugar to eliminate the Possibility of Import

3708. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have urged the sugar mills to work overtime to ensure sufficient production to eliminate the possibility of imports;
- (b) if so, the reaction of industry thereon and incentives offered by the Union Government and State Governments; and
- (c) the proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c) Union Government had announced incentives in the form of higher free sale quota for early crushing and late crushing during the season 1990-91 in order to enable sugar factories to produce more sugar. This has helped the factories to increase the duration of crushing and thereby boost production. The production as on 31-7-1991 aggregated to 117.75 lakh tonnes as against 108.58 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date during the previous season 1989-90.

As per the aforesaid Incentive Schemes, free sale at 75% was granted on production achieved during the period 1st October, 1990 to 15th November, 1990 and free sale at 72% was granted on production achieved during the period 1st May, 1991 to 31st July, 1991 in the current 1990-91

season, as against the normal free sale of 55%.

Information about the incentives, if any, offered by the State Government is not available.

News Item Captioned "7 PSUs Seek Massive Lay Offs."

3709. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "7 PSUs seek massive lay offs" appearing in the Economic Times Bangalore edition, dated July 19, 1991.

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

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the overall interest of thousands of employees of these Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c)

STATEMENT

I. Prices of Indigenous Newsprint:

	<i>NEPA Ltd.</i>	<i>Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.</i>	<i>Mysore Papers Ltd.</i>	<i>Tamilnadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd.</i>	<i>(Rupees per MT)</i>
November, 1990 . . .	13,700 (52 GSM)	14585 (52 GSM) 15460 48/49 GSM)	15180 (52 GSN) 16090 48/49 GSM)	16470 (49 GSM)	
June, 1991 . . .	14,800 (52 GSM)	15335 (52GSM) 16255 48/49 GSM)	16905 (48/49 GSM)	17270 (49 GSM)	

II. Prices of Imported Newsprint:

		<i>Standard</i>	<i>Glazed</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>
Jan.-March, 1991 . . .	.	12,260	17,645	11,335
April-June, 1991 . . .	.	13,000	18,735	12,050
July, 1991 . . .	.	16,000	23,300	14,800
August-Sept., 1991 . . .	.	16,000	23,300	14,800

*A surcharge of Rs. 800 PMT on Standard newsprint including Bangladesh and Rs. 2300 PMT on Glazed newsprint will be charged with effect from 1-8-1991.

Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Increase in Price of Newsprint

3710. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of newsprint has been increased in recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details thereof are given in the statement attached. There is, at present, no statutory control over the prices of indigenous newsprint which are commercially determined by market factors. Prices of imported newsprint depend on procurement prices contracted by State Trading Corporation.

Abolition of Import Duty on Newsprint

3711. SHRI RAJINDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the abolition of import duty on newsprint will help small newspapers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to give relief to the small newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) Small category newspapers were already exempted from payment of import duty on newsprint.

Lock-out in Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Corporation, Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh

3712. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether lock-out has been declared at Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Corporation at Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Representation to Women in Central Board of Film Certification

3713. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Central Board of Film Certification;

(b) whether the Government proposed to provide 50 percent seats to women in the Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The information is given in the statement.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal since there is no provision under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for giving any particular representation to any group or class of membership, including women.

STATEMENT

Names of Members of Central Board of Film Certification

1. Shri Shakti Samanta) Acting Chairman
2. Shri R. K. Sinha
3. Shri Manmohan Shetty
4. Shri Basu Bhattacharya
5. Smt. Pranayani Munshi
6. Ms. Dipti Naval
7. Mrs. Muthiah
8. Shri A.V.M. Balasubramaniam
9. Shri Gemini Ganesh
10. Shri V. R. Venkatachalam
11. Smt. Nandita Krishna
12. Shri Ajay Dey
13. Shri Sengupta
14. Shri Harshkumar Neotia
15. Smt. Jivraj Alva
16. Shri P. Bhaskaran
17. Shri Basheer M. Picha
18. Shri T. Subbarami Reddy

19. Shri J. Bhaskara Rao
20. Shri Amarendra Saran
21. Smt. Sara Mohammad
22. Smt. Kamla Mankekar
23. Smt. Urvashi Talwar
24. Shri Raj Bisaria
25. Shri Diljit Singh Pannun

[*English*]

Applications for Sugar Factory

3714. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra for opening of new sugar factories; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) As on 31-7-1991, 12 applications for grant of Industrial Licences for setting up of new sugar factories in District Ahmednagar of Maharashtra are pending consideration of the Government. The Licensing Policy of Sugar Industry is presently being reviewed by the Government and decisions on the pending applications, including the applications of Ahmednagar District, would be taken after the aforesaid review.

Storage Capacity in the Tribal Areas

3715. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the storage capacity provided in the tribal areas is very inadequate particularly for coarse cereals and oil seeds;

(b) whether the storage capacity available for fruits and vegetables in

the tribal areas is also very inadequate; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to augment the storage capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c) While storage capacity, including cold storage capacity, has been created in certain tribal areas of the country, it is felt that there is still scope for further augmentation of such capacity. Several agencies are engaged in the construction of storage godowns. Thus, Food Corporation of India has built a storage capacity of 2.12 lakh tonnes in the tribal areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan and thereafter. Further, the Corporation is in the process of constructing an additional capacity of about 37,000 tonnes. Similarly, Central Warehousing Corporation has also set up a capacity of 3.28 lakh tonnes in the tribal areas. Besides, they have plans to create a further capacity of about 80,000 tonnes by 1994-95. Other organisations such as National Co-operative Development Corporation, National Horticulture Board, Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), Ministry of Rural Development etc. are also engaged in promoting the construction of storage godowns and cold storages in the tribal areas.

[*Translation*]

Licences to Foreign Companies for Electronic Units

3716. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have applied for licences to set up electronic units of their own or in collaboration with Indian companies during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details of these foreign companies;

(c) whether licences have been granted to these foreign companies; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the places where the electronic units are likely to be set up by these foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The details of foreign companies who have applied for licences and to whom licences have been issued for setting up electronic units in India during 1989-90 are given in Statements I and II respectively.

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Items Exported	Location
1.	Information Management Resources Inc., USA	Computer Software	SEEPZ, Bombay.
2.	OAZ Communication Inc., USA	Computer Software	—do—
3.	Kirit Bakshi, USA	Software documentation	—do—
4.	AIT Infosys (P) Ltd., Finland	Dev. of software	—do—
5.	Digital Tools Inc., UA	Computer software packages	—do—
6.	Arun Aggarwal, USA	Computer software	Noida EPZ
7.	Surender, K. Trihan, USA	Dev. of computer software	—do—
8.	Hari Sadan Chakravarthy, West Germany	Mini/micro computer systems.	—do—
9.	B.L. Bharati, W. Germany	Computer systems & peripherals	—do—
10.	Orel Fuseli Grafic Arrts Ltd., Zurich	Security Cards	—do—
11.	Tulsi Das, G. Chemmalil, USA	Computer software	Cochin EPZ
12.	AMP Inc., USA	Token ring access centre	—do—
13.	Deepak Verma, USA	Dev. of computer software	Delhi
14.	EMS Inventa AG, Zurich	Dev. of Design & Engineering Services	Bangalore
15.	Frontier Computer (P) Ltd., USA	Computer software	Pune
16.	Chandra Prakash Khera, Canada.	Computer Systems	Delhi
17.	Verson International Ltd., UK	Design & Engg. Services	Bangalore

STATEMENT II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Items exported</i>	<i>Location</i>
1.	Information Management Resources Inc., USA	Computer Software	SEEPZ, Bombay
2.	OAZ Communication Inc., USA	Computer Software	—do—
3.	AIT Infosys (P) Ltd., Finland.	Dev. of Software	—do—
4.	Digital Tools Inc., USA	Computer software packages.	—do—
5.	Arun Aggarwal USA	Computer software	Noida EPZ
6.	Hari Sadan Chakravarthy, West Germany.	Mini/micro computer systems.	—do—
7.	Orel Fuseli Grafic Arrts Ltd., Zurich	Security Cards	—do—
8.	AMP Inc., USA	Token ring access centre.	Cochin EPZ
9.	Deepak Verma, USA	Dev. of computer software	Delhi
10.	EMS Inventa AG, Zurich	Dev. of Design & Engineering Services.	Bangalore
11.	Frontier Computer (P) Ltd., USA	Computer software	Pune

[English]**Consumer Protection Forums**

3717. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Forums have been set up in all the districts of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the District Forum of Nagpur has received a number of complaints against non-payment of fixed deposit by Dhan Laxmi Consolidate, Madras during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the firm under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) As per the information available, District Forums are functioning in all the 63 districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, in Maharashtra, of the 31 districts, 30 District Forums are functioning and one District Forum is yet to be set up.

(b) Nagpur District Forum has not received any complaint against non-payment of fixed Deposit by Dhan Laxmi Consolidate, Madras during the current year.

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

[*Translation*]

Purchase of buildings by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3718. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to purchase some buildings etc. for Khadi Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Khadi & Village Industries Commission has a proposal to purchase one building at Lajpat Nagar at an approximate cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) This is only at a proposal stage.

[*English*]

Wages of Employees of CWC Vis-a-vis FCI

3719. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages of the workers of Central Warehousing Corporation are less as compared to those of Food Corporation of India doing similar work; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Government propose to give equal wages for equal work in both the corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) The work in Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is, in certain respects, similar to that of Food Corporation of India (FCI). In certain other areas, however, the nature of work in the two Corporations cannot be re-

garded as similar. The wages payable to Group 'C' and Group 'D' Employees in FCI and CWC are determined by the respective settlements arrived at between the managements and employees' representations.

[*Translation*]

Profits in Production of Sugar

3720. DR. G. L. KANAUJIA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net profit in the production of sugar is decreasing year after year due to the policies and lacunae in the Government's management and marketing whereas the purchase price of sugarcane is comparatively much less than its per quintal cost; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the concrete steps being taken by the Government for improving these policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Government of India only fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane based on the report on sugarcane submitted by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. However, in actual practice, the sugar factories pay much higher cane price as advised by the various State Governments. The net profit in the production of sugar depends not only on the policies of the Govt. but also on the cost of production which varies from zone to zone and even from factory to factory within a zone, depending upon the cane prices paid by the sugar factories in the State, recovery of sugar from sugarcane, duration of season, size, age and condition of the plant and machinery, technical and managerial efficiency, etc. As such it is not possible to infer that the net profit in the production of sugar is decreasing year after year.

(b) Does not arise.

Telecast/Broadcast of Hymns of Vedas

3721. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take any concrete steps to broadcast and telecast the verses of Vedas, recitation of Vedic hymns and Vedic discourses on a regular basis; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The broadcast/telecast of verses from Vedas, recitation of Vedic hymns and Vedic discourses is done occasionally by the electronic media in so far as they are related to the ancient culture and heritage of India.

Doordarshan Centres in Rajasthan

3722. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI RAM NARAIN BE-RWA:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Doordarshan telecast centres and relay centres functioning in Rajasthan with their capacity and the locations at present;

(b) the population benefited thereby;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a new powerful telecast centre in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of population likely to be covered thereby;

(e) whether the Government have received any proposal/request to set up a powerful Doordarshan transmitter in the border areas; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(b) TV service is at present available to about 52.1% population of Rajasthan. This includes the population living in the areas falling in the fringe of the service range of the transmitters where elevated antennae and boosters are required for obtaining satisfactory reception.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) requests have been received from time to time for expansion of TV service in the State in general and in the border areas in particular. Schemes for the establishment of high power (10 KW) TV transmitters with 300 M high towers, one each at Barmer and Jaisalmer in the border districts of the State and another high power (10 KW) TV transmitter with 150 M high tower at Bundi are already under implementation for providing extensive coverage in the respective areas. Besides, it is also envisaged to set up three additional low power TV transmitters in the State, one each at Gangapur, Sujangarh and Sridungargarh.

STATEMENT

Particulars of TV Programme Production Centre & TV Relay Centres operating in Rajasthan

(a) Programme Production Centre (TV Studio)—Jaipur.

(b) TV transmitters

(i) High power (10 KW) transmitter—Jaipur

(ii) Low power (100 W) TV transmitters

1. Ajmer

2. Alwar

3. Anupgarh
4. Banswara
5. Barmer
6. Beawar
7. Bhilwara
8. Bundi
9. Bikaner
10. Chittorgarh
11. Churu
12. Deeg
13. Dungarpur
14. Ganga Nagar
15. Hanumangarh
16. Jaisalmer
17. Jalore
18. Jhalwar
19. Jhunjhunu
20. Jodhpur
21. Khetri
22. Kota
23. Nagaur
24. Pali
25. Pilani
26. Salumber
27. Sardarshahar
28. Sawai-Madhopur
29. Sikar
30. Sirohi
31. Suratgarh
32. Tonk
33. Udaipur

(iii) Very low power (2×10 W) TV transmitter—Rawatbhata

(iv) Transposer (10 W)

1. Jamua-Ramgarh
2. Lalsot

Akashwani Centres in Rajasthan

3723. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Akashwani centres in Rajasthan at present, capacity-wise and location-wise;

- (b) the total population of the area being benefited by their coverage;
- (c) the number of Akashwani centres out of them preparing and broadcasting their own programmes and the number of centres broadcasting the commercial service of Vividh Bharati;
- (d) the number of cable relay centres;
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the number of Akashwani Kendras in Rajasthan in near future;
- (f) the capacity of Ajmer Akashwani Kendra;
- (g) the nature of programmes being broadcast from this Kendra;
- (h) whether the Government propose to set up a powerful transmitter in Ajmer in view of its location;
- (i) whether original programmes are likely to be broadcast therefrom; and
- (j) if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(b) AIR's network provides coverage to about 335 lakhs of population spread over an area of about 3 lakhs sq. kms. in Rajasthan.

(c) Whereas there are at present two Vividh Bharati Centres, one each at Jaipur and Jodhpur, in Rajasthan, out of 8 Radio Stations presently functioning in Rajasthan all except the one at Ajmer produce and broadcast programmes on their own also.

(d) A cable TV network within a private premises can be set up by an individual without obtaining any permission from the Central Government. The precise information about the number of cable TV centres operating

in the country is not therefore, available. However, a study conducted by M/s Operations Research Group on behalf of Doordarshan revealed that there were 3,460 cable TV networks, with or without dish antenna systems, operating in the country in May, 1990.

(e) Nine new Radio Stations, one each at Jaisalmer, Barmer, Churu, Mount Abu, Banswara, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur and Nagpur, are in the various stages of implementation at present.

(f) and (g) The relay transmitter located at Ajmer is of 200 KW MW power rating. This transmitter relays programmes produced in AIR Station at Jaipur and is not engaged in any independent production.

(h) The relay transmitter at Ajmer was upgraded only a few years back from 20 KW to 200 KW power rating.

(i) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(j) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Location	Power rating
1	2	3
1.	Jaipur .	(i) 1 KW MW (ii) 1 KW MW
2.	Ajmer .	(i) 200 KW MW
3.	Bikaner .	(i) 10 KW MW

	1	2	3
4.	Jodhpur .	(i) 100 KW MW (ii) 1 KW MW	
5.	Kota .	(i) 1 KW MW	
6.	Suratgarh .	(i) 300 KW MW	
7.	Udaipur .	(i) 10 KW MW	
8.	Alwar .	(i) 6 KW FM	

[English]

Benefits to Workmen of M/s. Burn Standard Co.

3725. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many times since 1979 the wages and fringe benefits of the workmen and non-productive officers and staffs of different units including Refractory and Ceramic Group of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. have been revised; and

(b) the reasons why the wages and other benefits of the Refractory and Ceramic Group baring the Salem Unit of M/s. Burn Standard Company Ltd. have not yet been settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Details regarding revision of wages and fringe benefits in respect of workmen, officers and staff of different units including refractory and ceramic Group of Burn Standard Company Limited are as under:—

(i) <i>Engineering Units</i>		
Howrah Works and Burnpur Works		1979, 1983 & 1988
(ii) Off-shore		1988
(iii) Officers		1982 & 1987
(iv) Clerical/sub-staff of Head Office and Clerical/technical staff of Howrah Works		1981 & 1985
(v) Salem Refractory Unit		1980, 1983, 1986 & 1989

(b) As all the refractory and ceramic units, other than Salem, have been continuously incurring losses and as the Company is not in a position to bear additional financial burden, it has not been possible to revise the wages etc., of these loss incurring refractory units.

Interim Relief to the Workers of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

3726. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interim relief to the workmen of Refractory and Ceramic Group of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd. under Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. have been implemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As all the refractory and ceramic units, barring Salem unit, have been continuously incurring losses and as the Company is not in a position to bear additional financial burden, it has not been possible to pay the interim relief of these loss incurring refractory units.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industries in Bihar

3727. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industry has been set up in Chatra Sub-division of Hazaribagh district in Bihar since independence;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to set up any industry in Chatra sub-division in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) The data in this regard is available only from 1973 onwards. Since then, 17 Letters of Intent and 10 Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up industries in Hazaribagh District of Bihar. Between March, 1985, when the scheme was introduced, and June, 1991, 20 Delicensed Industries Registration have been granted for setting up of industries in the said district.

As per the New Industrial Policy, industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc.

Cable TV.

3728. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cable TV has reached any agreement with the Government for its telecast;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement;

(c) whether the programme of Cable TV is certified by some expert committee prior to their telecast; and

(d) the names of cities where the Dish Antennae of Cable T.V. are installed and the number thereof city-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS) : (a) Doordarshan have not entered into agreement with any Cable TV Network owner for telecast of their programmes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. No such Committee exists at present.

(d) The licences for establishment of dish antennae are issued by the field formations of the Department of Telecommunications and this information is not centrally maintained.

TV Serials Pending for Approval

3729. SHRI DAU DAYAL JO-SHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the TV serials and feature films pending for clearance with the Ministry and the reasons therefor and since when;

(b) the norms adopted for their approval;

(c) whether the feature films and T.V. & serials already approved for telecast fulfilled these norms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VIYAS) : (a) No T.V. serial or feature film is pending clearance in the Ministry. However, clearance of serials and feature films for telecast on Doordarshan is a continuing process with Doordarshan.

(b) The broad guidelines adopted for approval of feature films and T.V. serials for telecast are given below:

Guidelines for approval of feature films

- (i) International/National/State Award won
- (ii) Thematic value
- (iii) Cinematic value
- (iv) Entertainment value
- (v) Year of production
- (vi) Suitability for family viewing
- (vii) Extent to which the film has already been commercially exploited; and
- (viii) Number of times the film has been shown on TV and from which Stations/Kendras.

Guidelines for approval of T.V. serials

Doordarshan shall endeavour to approve programmes which propagate

high social values combined with wholesome entertainment. In particular, preference will be given to programmes which:

- (i) promote good socio-cultural values;
- (ii) seek to inculcate in the viewers equal respect for different religions, languages, schools of thought, cultures, etc; promote national integration and uphold the values enshrined in the Constitution of India;
- (iii) project fairly the rich cultural diversity of the country;
- (iv) promote the welfare of the weaker sections of the society and reflect the life of the people of rural India;
- (v) promote healthy respect for the place of women in our society and highlight the aspirations and problems of the youth;
- (vi) seek to promote a scientific temper amongst the viewers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Houses to Homeless Labourers

3730. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the agriculture labourers in the country, State-wise:

(b) the average percentage of homeless labourers out of them;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any new schemes for providing houses to homeless labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The number of Agricultural labourers as per 1981 census, State-wise, is given in Statement-I.

(b) As the number of homeless labourers was not collected in the 1981 census, it is not possible to provide this information.

(c) At present, Government do not propose to formulate any new schemes for providing houses for homeless labourers.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Agricul- ture Labourers as per 1981 census	3
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8325017	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7796	
3.	Assam	521595**	
4.	Bihar	7366973	
5.	Goa	32394	
6.	Gujarat	2488300	
7.	Haryana	590324	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40072	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	63540	
10.	Karnataka	3655197	
11.	Kerala	1917362	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4857829	
13.	Maharashtra	6470855	
14.	Manipur	28613	
15.	Meghalaya	57899	
16.	Mizoram	5118	
17.	Nagaland	2979	
18.	Orissa	2396974	
19.	Punjab	1092225	
20.	Rajasthan	764625	
21.	Sikkim	4887	
22.	Tamil Nadu	6037601	
23.	Tripura	146089	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5177074	
25.	West Bengal	3891531	
26.	A. & N. Islands	2337	
27.	Chandigarh	856	

1	2	3
28.	D. & N. Haveli	4592
29.	Daman & Diu	*
30.	Delhi	16131
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	54514
ALL INDIA		56021299

*Information included in Goa.

**Projected figures, as, 1981 census was not held in Assam.

Source. : 1981 census.

[English]

Impact of cut in fertilizer subsidy

3731. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of cut in fertilizer subsidy on the farmers;

(b) whether the proposed hike in support prices of agricultural goods will include Rubber, Coffee, Tea, Pepper and plantation crops; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Government has removed price and movement controls on low analysis fertilizers such as Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Chloride, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Sulphate of Potash. The prices of other fertilizers have been increased by 30% on an average. Farmers will be compensated for the increase in the price of fertilizers through suitable increases in procurement prices. The increase in fertilizer prices is not expected to affect the agricultural production adversely.

(b) and (c) A Bench Mark Price, with a lower ceiling for market intervention, is fixed periodically for the natural rubber. A Minimum Release Price is also fixed periodically in res-

pect of coffee, taking into account the cost of production. There is no immediate proposal for any hike in the above prices.

No support price is fixed for tea and pepper.

Joint Venture Proposal from IBM

3732. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether IBM (International Business Machines) has submitted a proposal for a joint venture with the Tata Group in the various electronic fields as reported in the 'Times of India' dated July 3, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) IBM have not submitted any formal proposal to the Government for a joint venture with the Tata Group.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Molasses

3733. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Mills Association have approached the Union Government and sought permission for export of molasses;

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

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has also applied for licence to start distillery unit under the Co-operative Sector; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of molasses is permitted based on its overall demand supply balance for the country, as a whole, assessed from time to time. During the current alcohol year, permission for export of 2.60 lakh tonnes of molasses has been given thus far.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Status of Fertilizer Units

3734. SHRI BHAGEY GOBAR-DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Public Sector Undertakings concerned with production of fertilizer in the country;

(b) the total accumulated losses of the undertakings till date;

(c) whether the Government propose to revamp these undertakings to produce fertilizers at competitive market price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The present functioning status of 9 Public Sector Undertakings are given below:—

Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) and Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL) are earning profit. Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL) does not produce any fertilizers. Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL) has suffered losses on account of inadequate supply of imported phosphoric acid, labour problems, etc. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) is incurring losses

due to low capacity utilisation due to technology deficiency, deficiency in equipment, power problems, labour problems etc. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCI) is also incurring losses due to low capacity utilisation, obsolete technology, coal based technology being tried for the first time,

power shortage at Ramagundam unit and supply of poor quality of coal at Talcher.

(b) The following are the details of the accumulated losses of the Public Sector Undertakings:—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Amount of losses</i> (<i>Rs. in crores</i>)
1.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	1387.35 (including provisional loss of Rs. 170.33 crores for the year 1990-91).
2.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	1178.46 (including provisional loss of Rs. 228.76 crores for the year 1990-91).
3.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	67.20
4.	Paradeep Phosphates Limited	53.87 (including provisional loss of Rs. 30.80 crores for the year 1990-91).

(c) and (d) The revamping scheme identified in respect of FCI and HFC are as follows:—

FCI—upgradation of the Gorakhpur plant, phase-I rehabilitation including a captive power plant of 40 MW at Ramagundam plant, Phase-I rehabilitation of Talcher plant, modernisation of Sindri plant and setting up of a new captive power plant at Sindri.

HFC—In 1988, the consultants had recommended revamp/rehabilitation of the operating units (except Namrup-III) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation. Since very large investments were involved, alternative proposal of a modest investment has been proposed by HFC.

There is no need for revamping the plant of PPL as it is a new plant and losses of PPL are mainly due to shortage of raw material.

Heavy Water Project at Manuguru

3735. SHRI BHAGEY GOBAR-DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the original and revised dates of commissioning of Heavy Water Project at Manuguru;

(b) the cost escalations on account of delay in execution of the project;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the project as originally targetted; and

(d) the market value of the heavy water to be produced per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVACES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The original date of commissioning of Heavy Water Project of Manuguru was April 1988 and the revised date is August 1991.

(b) The cost escalation on account of delay in execution of the project is 44.1%.

(c) The important factors which caused delay in completion of the Project were:

- (i) Problems in land acquisition.
- (ii) Stoppage of work on boilers for 21 months by M/s. ACC Babcock Ltd. due to their filing of winding up petition in the Court.
- (iii) Delay in supply of some equipment.
- (iv) Recurring power cuts by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.
- (v) Heavy monsoon floods in 1986 and
- (vi) Technical problems with some of the indigenously developed critical equipments.

(d) As Heavy Water is a strategic material and is not freely traded in the market, the market price is not known. The cost of production of Heavy Water depends on the capital cost of the plant, cost of basic inputs, operation and maintenance expenses, etc. Return on production cost of heavy water is recovered from Nuclear Power Corporation on the basis of commercial terms.

[Translation]

Construction of New Building of Doordarshan at Mandi House, Delhi

3736. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of construction of the new building of Doordarshan being constructed at its Mandi House Headquarter and the time by which the building is likely to be completed?

(b) whether the Works Advisory Board has violated the rules while accepting tender in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The work relating to the construction of the building (Stage-I) was awarded at a cost of Rs. 5,45,47,386. The construction has been planned to be completed by the end of the current year.

(b) There does not appear to be any violation of the rules.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation of Fertilisers to Maharashtra

3737. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the quantity of different kinds of fertilisers like Urea, Potash etc. located to Maharashtra during 1989-90 and in 1990-91 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): Allocation of fertilisers to Maharashtra during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below product-wise:—

(figures in 000 tonnes)

<i>Product</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Urea		954.61	1304.91
Ammonium Sulphate		48.86	50.85
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate		3.52	4.07
Ammoium Chloride		1.08	1.03

1	2	3
Dia Ammonium Phosphate	298.44	379.24
Single Super Phosphate	354.79	545.42
Complexes	582.11	685.68
Muriate of Potash/Sulphate of Potash	113.25	207.06

Royalty on Foreign Trade Marks

3738. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units having foreign collaborations/foreign marks as on date; and

(b) the amount of royalty remitted by these industrial units to their foreign collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Consumer Protection Fund

3739. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Consumer Protection Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up a Consumer Protection Fund. However, creation of a Consumer Welfare Fund was taken up with the Ministry of Finance and is under the consideration of that Ministry.

Ongoing Electronics Schemes

3740. SHRI CHATAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on going electronics schemes/projects of the Department of Electronics.

(b) the year and month of launching such projects, the estimated cost of each project and their completion schedule;

(c) whether some of the projects have not been completed within the scheduled time resulting in cost escalation;

(d) if so, the details of such projects, the amount of cost escalation, project-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e) The details of the ongoing Departmentally run electronic projects/programmes as well as the projects sponsored through Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Societies under the control of the Department, are given in the attached Statement I. Most of these projects/programmes are continuous in nature. The details of some major time bound projects are given in the attached Statement II. The progress is being monitored through periodic reports submitted to the Monitoring Committees constituted by the Department of Electronics.

STATEMENT I**Annexure I**

Details of on-going plan projects/programme of the Department of Electronics
(Rs. Million)

<i>Project/Programme</i>	<i>Budget Support 1991-92</i>
(1)	(2)
<i>Departmental Projects</i>	
1. Electronic Materials Development Programme	30.00
2. System Engineering and Consultancy Programme (SECO)	10.00
3. Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC)	70.00
4. Special Manpower Development	
5. Social Electronics and Regional Development	110.00
6. Centre for Electronic Design & Technology (CEDT)	
7. Computer Literacy and Studies in School (CLASS)	
8. Special Manpower for Computer	
9. Fibre-Optics Application Programme	5.00
10. Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme	30.00
11. Fifth Generation Computer System Project	16.00
12. Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Networking	30.00
13. Software Export Promotion Programme	30.00
14. Technology Development Council (TDC) Projects	60.00
15. National Radar Council (NRC) Project	30.00
16. National Micro-Electronics Council (NMC) Projects	60.00
17. Promotion of Rural Employment in Electronics	10.00
18. Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL)	10.00
19. Photonics Development Programme	5.00
20. Electronics for Health Care	10.00
21. Research and Development in Agri-Electronics	6.00
22. Transportation System Programme	5.00
23. Development of Software Packages	5.00
24. Conform Test Centre for OSI Protocol	5.00
25. Development of Application of Industrial Robots	5.00
26. Computer Integrated Mfg. (CIM) Programme	5.00
27. Energy Conservation Project using AC drive	3.50
28. Advanced Tool Design and Facilities Centre	5.00
29. National HVDC Project	10.00
30. Centre for Electronic Packaging Technology and Design	5.00
31. Centre for Development of Power Semiconductor Device	3.00

(1)	(2)
<i>Projects under Corporations/Societies of the Department of Electronics</i>	
1. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited	10.00
2. CMC Ltd.	0.00
3. Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	510.00
4. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER)	20.00
5. Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC)	50.00
6. Electronic Research and Development Centres (ER&DC)	30.00
7. National Centre for software Technology (NCST)	10.00
8. Regional Computer Centre (RCC)	2.50

STATEMENT II

<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Year & month of launching project</i>	<i>Estimated cost of the project</i>	<i>Completion Schedule</i>	<i>Remarks Cost es- culation if any</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) Pune	August, 1988	Rs. 37 Crores	3 years	The projects are likely to be completed without time or cost escalation.
2. Fifth Generation Computer System Knowledge based Computer system (FGCS/KBCS)	November, 1986	(i) Rs. 8 crores (approx) (ii) US \$ 5.25 Million-UNDP	5 years	—do—
3. Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) initiated in March, 1991	25 projects	Rs. 17 crores	5 years. (However, duration of individual projects initiated ranges between 1 year and 4 years)	—do—
4. Re-building of new VLSI Fabrication Facility of Semi-conductor Complex Ltd., Mohali.	July 1990	Rs. 183.29 crores	30 months	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Development of software packages as on import Substitution Activity.	July 1991	Rs. 4.75 crores	3 years	The projects are likely to be completed without time or cost escalation
6. Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Net-working (ERNET) project	November, 1986	(i) Rs. 10.00 Crores (approx) (ii) US \$ 6.00 Million UNDP	November, 1990	The proposal to extend the project is under process

Doordarshan Kendras at Historical Places

3741. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish Doordarshan Kendras at the places of historical and cultural importance in the country with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during the year 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage the T.V. Programmes relating to socio-economic problems,

patriotism, communal harmony, eradication of untouchability, national integration etc. during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Doordarshan Kendras, including those at places of historical and cultural importance, envisaged to be commissioned during the remaining period of 1991-92 are given in the attached statement.

(c) TV programmes in various formats relating to these themes form an integral part of regular transmissions of Doordarshan. It is Doordarshan's constant endeavour to mount such programmes for the benefit of the viewers.

STATEMENT

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra</i>
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	PGF, Port Blair
2. Assam	PP & FC Guwahati Studio, Guwahati (Pmt. set up) Studio, Dibrugarh Studio, Silchar
3. Andhra Pradesh	HPT (10KW) Anantapur (Augmentation of power) HPT (10KW) Tirupati
4. Bihar	PGF Muzaffarpur PGF, Daltonganj HPT, (10 KW) Daltonganj (Augmentation of power)

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra</i>
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Transposer, Surankot Transposer, Nagrota
6. Karnataka	PGF, Gulbarga HPT, (10 KW) Dharwad HPT (10KW) Shimoga
7. Madhya Pradesh	PGF, Raipur Studio, Bhopal HPT (1 KW) Jagdalpur
8. Maharashtra	HPT (10KW). Ambajogai
9. Manipur	Studio, Imphal
10. Meghalaya	Studio, Shillong Studio, Tura
11. Mizoram	Studio, Aizawl
12. Nagaland	Studio, Kohima
13. Orissa	Studio, Bhubaneshwar HPT (10 KW) Bhawanipatna
14. Pondicherry	PGF, Pondicherry
15. Sikkim	HPT (1 KW), Gangtok
16. Tripura	Studio, Agartala
17. Uttar Pradesh	PGF, Bareilly HPT (10 KW), Bareilly Transposer, Mussoorie
18. West Bengal	Transposer, Tiger Hill

Legend:—1. PP & FC Programme Production-cum-Feeding Centre.
 2. PGF Programme Generation Facility
 3. HPT High Power Transmitter

**Earnings by Doordarshan Through
Commercial Advertisements**

ments during 1990-91 as compared to
the last two years; and

3742. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHA-
UHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the income earned by Doordarshan through commercial advertise-

(b) the names of ten commercial companies from which maximum income was earned during 1990-91 indicating the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The gross revenue earned by Doordarshan from its commercial advertisements during

the last three financial years, yearwise is as under:

	(Rs. in crores)
1990-91	253.85
1989-90	210.13
1988-89	161.26

(b) The following are the first ten advertising agencies from which Doordarshan earned maximum revenue during the financial year 1990-91:—

<i>Name of the Agency</i>	<i>Amount of gross revenue earned</i>
	(Rs. in crores)
1. Lintas India Ltd.	38.27
2. Hindustan Thomsan Associates	27.06
3. Ogilvy and Mather	18.40
4. Mudra Communications	12.93
5. Everest Advertising	11.54
6. Rediffusion Advt.	10.30
7. Trikaya Grey	7.48
8. Contract Advtg.	6.81
9. Ulka Advtg.	5.97
10. Purnima Advtg.	5.92

[*Translation*]

Cement Factory in Madhya Pradesh

3743. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for setting up a cement factory with a capacity of 1.1 million tonnes in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when this proposal has been under the consideration of the Government;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has also sent a proposal to de-reserve the B Z reserved area of SAIL for setting up a cement factory in this area; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Six proposals for setting up new units/ expansion of existing units for the manufacture of cement in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh were received in the year 1991. A representation against the rejection of an earlier proposal for setting up a plant for 1.1 million tonnes per annum capacity was received in September, 1990. Of the former six proposals, Letter of Intent was issued in respect of one proposal and one other proposal was rejected.

Under the new Industrial Policy, announced recently, no Industrial Licence is now required for the manufacture of cement.

(c) and (d) According to available information, a proposal was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in October, 1990, for dereservation of certain reserved areas bearing limestone, dolomite, manganese, etc. for the purpose of setting up new industries based on these minerals. This proposal is under consideration.

Cost Capital grant to Madhya Pradesh

3744. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost capital grant is provided to the Industrial Development Corporations in the States; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof provided to Madhya Pradesh up to December 31, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1971 which was in operation till 30-9-1988 reimbursement of the subsidy disbursed was made to the State Governments, financial institutions and the State Industrial Development Corporations.

(b) Since inception, till the financial year ending 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 72.49 crores was reimbursed to Madhya Pradesh under the scheme.

Sick Small Scale Sugar Industries

3745. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick small scale sugar industries in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar upto March, 1991; and

(b) the assistance being provided by the Government to revive these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) The Vacuum pan sugar factories which are controlled by the Central Government do not come under the category of small scale industries. The Khandbari & Gur industry are controlled by the respective State Governments and information regarding the number of sick units in this sector is not available with the Central Government.

[English]

Profitability of Public Sector Undertakings

3746. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steep fall in the profitability of the Public Sector Undertakings during the first half of 1990-91;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government have recently contemplated any concrete measures to improve the functioning of public sector undertakings to make them more profitable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P K. THUNGON): (a) 181 Central Public Sector Undertakings earned a net profit of Rs. 481.28 crores during the first half year of 1990-91 against a net profit of Rs. 1103.25 crores earned by 176 enterprises during the corresponding period of 1989-90.

(b) Some of the main reasons for decline in profitability are: Increase in Iron & Steel Prices not commensurate with increase in costs for inputs, heavy drop in production due to power failure; strike at Bombay Refinery (Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd) and flooding of sub-station 132 KVA Vizag Refinery due to cyclonic storm in May, 1990, drop in sales and also charging of operating expenses of Rs. 55 crores from Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation) which is yet to start commercial production, grounding of A-320 aircraft, adverse change in exchange rate of US \$ and the increase in landing and navigational charges by Airport Authority (Indian Airlines) uncovered gap between price and costs of ships and high interest liability (Cochin Shipyard) etc.

(c) and (d) Improving working of the Central Public Sector Undertakings is a continuous process. Enterprises specific steps are taken by the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department. Some of the measures taken are product-mix, technological upgradation, improved maintenance management practices, energy conservation, modernisation and rehabilitation, organisational restructuring, introduction of MOU, etc.

Modern Pesticide Plant of Hindustan Insecticides at Eloor, Cochin

3747. PROF. K. V. THOMAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a modern pesticide plant of the Hindustan Insecticides at Eloor, Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. has a unit at Eloor near Cochin for the production of Insecticides such as DDT, BHC and Endosulfan and their formulations. At present there is no proposal to have any other plant at this site.

(b) Does not arise.

Ban on use of Mustard Oil

3748. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ban the use of mustard oil for the manufacture of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the period for which the ban is proposed to be imposed;

(c) whether the vanaspati manufacturers have requested to shorten the period of ban; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has banned the use of expeller mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati from 1-8-91 and expect it to continue till the arrival of next rabi crop.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to provide raw-mustard oil to consumers for direct consumption at a reasonable price, situation can be reviewed only after the next rabi crop is harvested.

Setting up of Model Slaughter Houses

3749. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Leather Research Institute proposes to set up some model slaughter houses in rural areas with the assistance from some foreign organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such a model slaughter house in Sikkim; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Central Leather Research Institute, Madras has only drawn up plans for a model rural slaughter house in Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of International Development Research Centre (IDRC, to study its technical and economic viability

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Fertilizer Subsidy

3750. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRA-SAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of fertilizer subsidy withdrawn by the Government in the current budget;

(b) the percentage of increase likely to be registered in the prices of fertilizers by this action;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the adverse effect on the agricultural production; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The Budget provision for subsidy for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 4000 crores as compared to a provision of Rs. 4400 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1990-91.

(b) Some low analysis fertilizers like Ammonium Chloride, Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Sulphate of Potash have been decontrolled and the prices of other fertilizers have been increased by 30% on an average by the Government.

(c) The increase in the price is not expected to affect the agricultural production adversely.

(d) Question does not arise.

Promotion of SSI

3751. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had started any Investment Grant Scheme to promote small scale industries and if so, the State-wise number of industrial units benefited thereby;

(b) whether this scheme is inoperative since 30 September, 1988 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to provide the grant to those entrepreneurs who had taken effective steps to set up industries under this scheme upto 30 September, 1988 to whom the grant was not sanctioned and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1971 entrepreneurs setting up industrial units in centrally declared backward areas were eligible for graded rates of subsidy on their fixed investment. The scheme was applicable to small scale units as well. The number of beneficiaries State-wise under the scheme is not maintained centrally. The Scheme was in operation till 30-9-1988. After the withdrawal of the scheme, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were advised that payments made upto 30-9-1989 (for non-manufacturing activities) and upto 31-12-1989 (for manufacturing activities) provided the projects were approved by the State Level Committee/District Level Committee on or before 30-9-1988 would be eligible for reimbursement by the Central Government.

Government have also announced a growth centre scheme in June, 1988 for development of backward areas to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

Fixing of Quota for Sugar

3752. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to fix the quota of Sugar at 500 gms. per unit and to distribute the sugar in 500 gms. poly packs in order to ensure proper weight and good quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the difficulties thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Central Government makes bulk allocation of levy sugar quota to the State Governments and UT Administrations. Allocations of levy sugar is made on a uniform norm of 425 grams per capita monthly availability on the projected population as on 1-10-1986. Government has decided to allot 5% ad-hoc increase in the allocations of levy sugar from August, 1991 till December, 1991.

Distribution of levy sugar within the States/UT Administrations is the responsibility of the State Governments and UT Administrations.

Engineers of National Fertilizers Limited to Bahrain

3753. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for sending twenty engineers to Bahrain was reached between National Fertilizers Limited and G.P.I.C., Bahrain in 1988-89; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of engineers sent to Bahrain under this agreement and the period of their stay there;

(c) the reasons for calling them back before time and the amount of loss in foreign exchange suffered by the country as a result thereof;

(d) whether these engineers were compelled to give half of their salaries to National Fertilizers Limited;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 (f) whether any action in the matter has been taken against the persons found responsible; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) No direct agreement was signed between National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Gulf Petrochemicals Industries Company (GPIC), Bahrain. However, a contract was signed between Engineers India Limited (EIL) and NFL on 10th November 1989 for assignment of NFL personnel to GPIC, Bahrain for a period of one year depending upon their requirement. A total of five Engineers/Chemists were deputed to GPIC under the contract out of which three officers stayed with them for more than a year, one stayed for a period of five months and one for one month.

(c) None of the deputed officers were called back by NFL. GPIC, however, sent back two of them for their own reasons before completing one year.

(d) No Sir. All the employees received their basic salary in India in full. In addition, each of the employee concerned was to receive BD 400 p.m. as living allowance along with free furnished accommodation, free medical facility and conveyance in Bahrain during the period of their deputation.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[English]

T.V. Transmitter at Pathanamthitta in Kerala

3754. **SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a T.V. transmitter at Pathanamthitta district in Kerala;

(b) whether the Pathanamthitta district is not covered by T.V. transmission from Trivandrum and does not receive the Malayalam programmes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) A low power (100 W) TV transmitter operating in UHF band has been functioning at Pathanamthitta in Kerala since September, 1989.

(b) and (c) Though the transmitter at Pathanamthitta relays the programmes fed from Delhi via satellite, parts of Pathanamthitta district lie on the fringe of coverage area of the high power TV transmitters at Trivandrum and Cochin which relay regional service programmes in Malayalam in addition to national service. Further expansion of regional service in the uncovered parts of Pathanamthitta district depends upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

Assistance to Kerala under Western Ghats Development Programme

3755. **SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Kerala in 1990-91 and 1991-92 under the Western Ghats Development Programme for the development of rural areas; and

(b) the achievements made under the programme in rural areas during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) All the programmes under Western Ghats Development Programme in Kerala are implemented in rural areas only. Special Central

Assistance allocated for the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 for Western Ghats Development Programme of Kerala is Rs. 605.22 lakhs in each of these two years.

(b) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Assistance to Kerala under Western Ghats Development Programme

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector/Schemes	Unit	Achievement	
			1989-90	1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Soil Conservation	Hec.	1319	1021
2. <i>Distribution of Seedlings</i>				
(i) Coconut Seedlings	Nos.	17775	33118
(ii) Pepper Cuttings	Nos.	48486	68050
(iii) Cashew Seedlings	Nos.	18000	10180
(iv) Other Seedlings	Nos.	38000	60965
3. <i>Minor Irrigation</i>				
(i) Check-Dams/Crossbars/Weirs	Nos.	17	43
(ii) Wells/Ponds constructed	Nos.	193	31
(iii) Area Benefitted	Hec.	1100	700
4. <i>Dairy Development</i>				
(i) Pasture Development	Hec.	363	85
(ii) Construction of Cattlesheds	Nos.	261	422
5. <i>Forestry and Wild Life</i>				
(i) Afforestation in Watersheds	Hec.	363	416
(ii) <i>Bamboo cultivation</i>				
(a) Nursery Beds	Nos.	..	674
(b) Nursery Formation	Hec.	..	257
(iii) <i>Heterogeneous Forest Vegetation</i>				
(a) Spill Over Work	Hec. }		2250
(b) New Work	Hec. }	862	2473
(iv) <i>Conservation & Protection of Forests</i>				
Fireline tracing	Kms.	2143	1335
6. No. of foot bridges constructed	Nos.	188	13
7. Area brought under Mulberry cultivation		Hec.	140	13
8. <i>Water Supply</i>				
Families benefitted	Nos.	2050	220
9. <i>Miscellaneous items</i>				
Soil Survey	Hec.	25200	817

Report on Troubled States

3756. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team from the Press Council of India has prepared a report on the state of the media in the two troubled States of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in the report; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations on Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab are annexed in statement and marked with the letter 'A' & 'B' respectively.

(c) Government have noted the recommendations.

STATEMENT A

Recommendations on Kashmir Committee of the Press Council of India

Media personnel and especially those with key responsibilities for editing, directing, reporting and programming or who are otherwise exposed and vulnerable must receive protection especially if solicited by media organisations or authorised media representatives.

2. There can however be no total security and newsmen must be willing to accept the risks that go with their profession. This may require careful selection or replacement or rotation of personnel as the case may be, and full institutional support.

3. Identity cards and curfew passes must be honoured at all times by security personnel. Even if media persons are to be searched or held for

questioning, they must not be humiliated or ill-treated in any way and their offices must be promptly informed.

4. Media persons working under hazardous conditions or on perilous assignments should receive special incentives; separation and travel allowances where dual establishments have to be maintained; generous group insurance cover; and such other disturbance allowances, additional leave or other benefits to which they may be entitled or as may be appropriate. Special group insurance policies are reportedly now available or should be negotiated with Government's assistance.

5. Compensation should be paid in case of death, injury, hospitalisation or loss or property, and employment assistance or pensions should be provided to next of kin.

6. Where necessary, arrangements should be made for transport and housing in relatively safer locations or in clusters, specially for those required to work at odd hours.

7. Newsmen and newspapers should report all sides and aspects of events fairly and objectively, citing sources, verifying facts, providing necessary contextual background and, where possible, offering their own eyewitness observations, analysis or interpretation without editorialising. Such professional rigour at all time, on whichever side of the barricades, is proper and more likely than otherwise to ensure personal and institutional safety.

8. Newspapers and news agencies should ensure that experienced hands are posted in Kashmir which is a challenging assignment and entails working under stress. The news agencies have a special responsibility as they service the entire national press and, without casting any personal aspiration, need to avoid arrangements such as UNI's in Jammu where the long-standing appointment of a leading local editor as Bureau chief could result in a conflict of interest.

9. There has been an unfortunate polarisation in the media on communal and regional lines which is wholly out of keeping with past tradition. This trend must be reversed through conscious efforts at many levels. A free and objective press cannot flourish in a climate of distrust.

10. Mere criticism by papers of official policies and attitudes and the fact that some local correspondents write for Pakistani papers or other foreign journals or agencies should be no grounds for suspicion. The fact that the local press and local newsmen are under militant pressure must also be kept in mind and their difficulties appreciated.

11. The concept of "objectionable writing" must be clearly defined and understood. If genuinely objectionable matter is to be curbed, censorship is not the answer. This should be scrupulously avoided. The remedy lies in taking action under the ordinary law of the land with suitable appellate procedures. It would be desirable, if the Press Council were to be informed of all such cases.

12. The most horrific events can be narrated with restraint and should be portrayed or displayed with sobriety so as not to exacerbate tensions at a time when passions may already be ruling high. Stereotypes can be most unfair, with connotations of guilt by association. In all matters there must be a careful sense of proportion and discretion in evaluating sources and incidents and assessing motivations, and likewise in sifting rumour and disinformation from hard news.

13. Corrections, contradictions and clarifications should be published and the authorities need to be far more diligent and enterprising in reaching their version to newspapers or correcting distortions and placing things in context.

14. The present mechanisms for media briefing are too slow and unsatisfactory. A single-time police release by the DGP, an exceedingly busy officer whose primary task cannot be attending on the media, is wholly inadequate. Kashmir requires a high-level Media Spokesman with full access to all information and decision-making processes in Srinagar, Jammu and Delhi and the necessary authority and discretion to brief the media and conduct media relations within a larger, overall media strategy in formulating and executing which he must be a prime mover.

15. Such an official and his aides should be accessible and have the necessary wherewithal to provide newsmen greater access to a wider range of information than just security-related issues and to facilitate movement to the spot, including border and other distant locations. A helicopter and some jeeps should be dedicated for these tasks.

16. The appointment of a Media Spokesman, as suggested, should not preclude media access to the Governor, Advisers, DGP and other responsible officers.

17. The Media Spokesman should interact with the Kashmir Editors Conference, the IFWJ (Kashmir Unit), the Kashmir Journalists Conference and other professional bodies which could be instrumental in reviving the Press Advisory Council. This would be an appropriate forum for discussing issues or grievances pertaining to advertisements, newsprint, assistance to small papers and the like, as well as larger policy matters.

18. The State Inter-Media Publicity Co-ordination Committee should be more purposefully used and its status upgraded under the leadership of the proposed Media Spokesman.

19. Development news and human interest stories should be encouraged and facilitated by the authorities and by Editors and Broadcast Directors.

20. Newspapers, in turn, should brief their News Editors and gate-keepers about priorities, display, headlines, photographs, and the importance of so-called "soft" stories. They should encourage their field staff by personal visits or by sending out senior colleagues to assess the situation on the ground.

21. The local press, national correspondents and wire services in the Valley and Jammu should be given priority in coverage of events in J&K. The policy of having Jammu preempt Srinagar and allowing Delhi to preempt both in terms of important announcements or coverage is misplaced and demoralising to those who are nearer the ground reality, expected to take the risks, and are then excluded in favour of "outsiders".

22. There is however every reason to hold suitable briefings at various levels in Delhi as well for the national and international press. This too is something that could be co-ordinated by the Media Spokesman referred to earlier.

23. The Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan newsrooms should return to Srinagar immediately. This is overdue and any seeming risks can be overcome with suitable planning and staffing arrangements. The local broadcast personnel should not be made to feel inadequate or suspect.

STATEMENT B

1. There can be no absolute security though every effort must be made to improve the general security environment. Within that framework newsmen in Punjab must be prepared to accept the hazards that go with their calling and their commitment to freedom of the press which embodies the citizen's right to know.

2. Nevertheless, reasonable security must be provided to media personnel in their offices and, where so desired, in cluster-housing complexes.

3. If particularly hazardous locations are temporarily made non-

family stations, special family and travel allowances should be provided.

4. Compensation should be paid for death, injury or hospitalisation or loss of property with assurance of jobs/pensions to next of kin.

5. All media personnel in hazardous zones should be covered under group insurance. Newspaper organisations should consult with the Government in persuading LIC and GIC to issue special risk insurance policies.

6. Night duty staff should be dropped home under armed guard whenever the situation so warrants.

7. Newsmen should fairly present all sides of any given event or situation and verify the facts and not depend on hearsay or speculation when it comes to body counts and other important factors.

8. News should be properly sourced and there should be no editorialising in news copy.

9. The most horrendous and sensitive events can be legitimately published with sobriety, using restrained language and headlines, avoiding excessive display or sensationalism so as not to heighten fears and tensions.

10. Bandh notices and press notes from ultras should be edited and played down while positive developments should be mentioned and even highlighted as occasion demands.

11. News agencies and newspapers should select personnel for sensitive and hazardous assignments with care and rotate them as a means of easing pressure on any one individual. Fresh minds are also able to view old problems and situations in a new perspective.

12. The news agencies need to strengthen their regional news units in Chandigarh and place them under senior men. Newspapers too should ensure that they have senior and highly responsible gatekeepers on duty to handle sensitive copy from

sensitive beats. "Peace time" levels of manning and procedures are not suited to "War time" situations.

13. AIR and Doordarshan must appoint station directors at Jalandhar and Chandigarh and ensure that all vacancies are filled, and filled with imaginative and innovative personnel.

14. There should be highly mobile video and audio teams able to move to any part of the state and an hour's notice, possibly with helicopter support so that live coverage can be used to good purpose.

15. Punjab (and Kashmir) needs a high level media spokesman who can speak on his own with the full authority of the Governor and the Director-General Police. Such a person should be fully briefed or be able to command or procure all information or authentication. This officer or agency should have a presence in key centres such as Jalandhar and Amritsar in addition to Chandigarh.

16. The Centre must evolve a coherent and comprehensive media for this purpose and establish a high-power, multi-disciplinary media strategy cell for strategy for Punjab (and Kashmir). Terrorism or insurgency cannot be fought only with guns but require a just administration and ideas that can win the hearts and minds or men and women against the ideological onslaught of those who out to subvert the state. Professionals must be used and there is no reason to place exclusive reliance on existing official personnel or media talent.

17. The Punjab Press Relations Committee should be expanded into a Media Relations Committee, including AIR and Doordarshan. This should meet regularly in different major news centres so that members are sensitised to local conditions and perceptions and can communicate directly with field staff.

18. Editors and associations of professional newsmen and of owners/ managements should concert measures

to understand the ground realities and extend support of field staff.

19. The free circulation of foreign journals like Des Pardes, Wanger and so on from London and other centres abroad should be restricted or prosecuted if they contain subversive or seditious material. Large numbers of these magazines are currently coming in by post and being selectively distributed.

20. There should be no resort to censorship, however limited, or suspension of publication by newspapers as sometime suggested. While terrorists thrive on the "oxygen of publicity" (Mrs. Thatcher), the regulatory remedies that create a media vacuum could be worse than the disease. There is no need for any special press law in Punjab nor would this be desirable. Where necessary, errant newspapers or newsmen can be prosecuted under the law of the land or cases may be referred to the Press Council which would, however, need to evolve a fast track for dealing with such situations. Ajit was prosecuted but the case was later not pressed. This and similar cases should be reviewed to see whether any loopholes need plugging or procedural hurdles must be overcome, without prejudice to due process and a fair trial.

21. While exercising due caution in disseminating "press notes" issued by terrorist groups, the press must also be vigilant against being used for official plants. The media cannot be anybody's handmaiden or cat's-paw. Credibility is vital.

22. Apart from spot news, far more investigatory and analytical reporting and writing is required to portray the human tragedy being enacted in Punjab and acts of courage and camaraderie by ordinary citizens and communities who have resisted threats and murderous assaults and refused to yield ground or give up their convictions. The social, economic, political and religious aspects of the struggle in Punjab must be understood and highlighted.

23. The media will have less to fear if its coverage is balanced and honest. True professionalism is respected by all, even one's opponents. There is no other code the Committee would prescribe. Anything less would be incomplete anything more unnecessary.

24. Both Radio and TV in J&K must be brought up to the requisite staff strength with additional personnel and equipment being sanctioned to the extent necessary. The whole gamut of measures regarding security, facilities, incentives and insurance mentioned with reference to the print media apply equally to broadcast personnel.

25. There is scope for far more imaginative broadcast programming over both radio and television, whether from Srinagar and Jammu or from Delhi. The broadcast media can be used to open a wider dialogue on local grievances, factors underlying alienation, and even some of the issues posed by the militants. A bold policy decision is needed and will have to be taken by the Government of Delhi.

26. There is every reason to extend all facilities to the international media to cover developments in J&K. The bundling out of the foreign press from Srinagar in January 1990 was a mistake. An open door policy will pay dividends in winning over international public opinion despite fears of motivated reporting on the part of some.

27. The Kashmir authorities should be able to put across their point of view or rebuttals, which the local press may be unwilling to carry, through special bulletins over Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan in Srinagar.

28. Additionally, the Government should consider the use of non-conventional media such as posters, wall papers and picture boards which would be read and which would still make a point even should they be torn down by militant groups.

29. An effort should be made to reopen the cinemas and at least one cinema house could be reopened with appropriate security for a start.

30. AIR has mounted some programmes to counter POK and Pakistan Radio and TV propaganda aimed at J&K. This effort needs to be enlarged and diversified through various media. Independent video newsmagazines could also play a role in this and provide material for domestic use as well as for information abroad.

31. Inter-regional media exchange is a desirable means of enabling journalists from J&K to travel and work in various parts of the country and, conversely, of promoting a better understanding of Kashmir among journalists from the rest of India. To this end, the J&K administration should encourage professional media associations to hold sessions in the State.

32. None of this may be possible on a structured basis without the fashioning of an overall media strategy which has to be part of the nation's Kashmir policy not only in telling the security story but a great deal else besides. Inputs for this must come from diverse sources within and outside the State. The Media Spokesman we recommend should be the focal point of such a media strategy planning group.

33. The Press Council should consider the possibility of holding a session in Srinagar this coming autumn to establish rapport with all sections of the press in Jammu and Kashmir and underline its strong commitment to freedom of the Press in that State.

Pending Proposals for New Industries

3757. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) the number of proposals from Gujarat Government for registration of new industries pending with the Uttron Government;

(b) the details of industries registered in the above State by the Union Government during the period from January, 1990 to June 30, 1991;

(c) whether the Government propose to accord approval to the pending proposals at an early date; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) No pro-

posal for registration of new industrial units in Gujarat is pending at present. As per the new Industrial Policy, the schemes of Delicensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration stand abolished.

(b) The break-up of applications registered under the schemes of Delicensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration during the period from January, 1990 to June, 1991 in the State of Gujarat is given below:—

No. of Registrations

<i>Year</i>	<i>Delicen- sing Industries Registra- tion</i>	<i>Exempted Industries Registra- tion</i>	<i>DGTD Registra- tion</i>
1990	88	159	66
1991 (upto June)	70	102	24

Details, such as name of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all registrations issued are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter' copies of which are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

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

[*Translation*]

Petrochemical Industry in Maharashtra

3758. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand and develop petrochemical industries in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) Most of the items in the petrochemical sector have been de-licensed in the new Industrial Policy and it is hoped that this would give an impetus to the growth of the industry in the States, including Maharashtra.

[*English*]

Television Centre and AIR Station at Bhawanipatna

3759. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 10 K.W. Television centre and an A.I.R. station at Bhawanipatna in the State of Orissa have started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which they would be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING
(KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and

(b) No, Sir. There has been some delay in completion of both these projects at Bhawanipatna. The establishment of the 10 KW TV Transmitter got delayed because of non-availability of adequate power and water supply at the site, remoteness of the site and agitations in the area. Similarly, the establishment of Radio station was delayed because of the time taken by the Orissa State Electricity Board in shifting of a 33 KV feeder line passing through the site.

(c) As per the present indications, the TV Transmitter at Bhawanipatna is envisaged to be commissioned during the current year. On the other hand, the Radio Station is envisaged to be technically ready in 1992.

Employment Scheme for Educated and Uneducated Unemployed in Rural Areas

3760. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been formulated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to provide employment to the educated and uneducated unemployed persons in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of the unemployed persons benefited thereby so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b)
The working group appointed by the
Planning Commission for KVI sector
has fixed a target of creating addi-
tional employment opportunities to
2.25 million rural artisans by the end
of 8th Plan. So far 47.39 lakh persons
have been provided employment in
the Khadi & Village industries sector
under the aegis of the KVIC at the
end of the Seventh plan.

[Translation]

Closure of Old Paper Mills

3761. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether very old paper mills set up before independence in the country are either lying closed and some are not working to their full capacities;

(b) if so, the number and names of such mills in each State:

(c) whether the Government propose to take over these mills for modernising them in order to restore their capacities;

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) whether funds have been allocated for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b)
Details of very old paper mills set up
before independence in the country,
which are either lying closed or not
working to their full capacities, are
not available. However, as per avail-
able information, 77 paper units,
which are not reporting production
presently, are listed in the statement
attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit
<i>West Bengal</i>	
1.	M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd—Mill No. 1
2.	" —Mill No. 2.
3.	M/s. Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd.
4.	M/s. Neptune Paper Mills Ltd.

5. M/s. Universal Paper Mills Ltd.
6. M/s. Papyrus Paper Industries.
7. M/s. WIMCO Papers
8. M/s. Everest Paper Mills (P) Ltd.
9. M/s. Glob Paper Mills (P) Ltd.
10. M/s. Priti Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.
11. M/s. P. G. Paper Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.
12. M/s. East Coast Paper Pvt. Ltd.
13. M/s. Gopinath Paper Mills.

Uttar Pradesh

14. M/s. Sangal Papers Limited.
15. M/s. Sivalik Cellulose Ltd.
16. M/s. Sarvodaya Paper Mills Ltd.
17. M/s. PVK Papers Limited.
18. M/s. Adhyudya Paper Mills Ltd.
19. M/s. Kalika Board & Paper Mill (P) Ltd.
20. M/s. Sakambri Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.
21. M/s. Swatantra Bharat Paper.
22. M/s. Upper India Couper Paper Mills.
23. M/s. Arihant Paper Pvt. Ltd.
24. M/s. Goverdhan Kagaj Udyog.
25. M/s. Manjushree Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.
26. M/s. Gopal Paper & BD.
27. M/s. Singhal Paper Pvt. Ltd.
28. M/s. Basant Paper Mills.

Gujarat

29. M/s. Wood Paper Mills.
30. M/s. Sugam Paper Mills.

31. M/s. Patel Paper Mills Ltd.
32. M/s. Ganapathi Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.
33. M/s. Valod Antyadaya Paper Mills Ltd.
34. M/s. Dhavalgiri Paper Mills (P) Ltd.
35. M/s. Prakash Paper Mills.
36. M/s. Kadodra Paper Industry Pvt. Ltd.

Bihar

37. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd.
38. M/s. Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.
39. M/s. North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.
40. M/s. Thakur Paper Mills Ltd.
41. M/s. Baruni Papers Industries.
42. M/s. Shree Biswanath Paper Mills.

Rajasthan

43. M/s. Saraf Paper Mills.
44. M/s. Satswan Paper Mills Industries.
45. M/s. Premier Paper & Board Mills (P) Ltd.
46. M/s. Advance Paper Mills Ltd.
47. M/s. Bansi Lal Paper Ltd.

Maharashtra

48. M/s. G.T. Paper Mills.
49. M/s. Parasaram Paper Mills.
50. M/s. Bombay Pulp and Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.
51. M/s. Central (I) Spinning & Weaving Mfg. Co. Ltd.
52. M/s. Mayur Paper Mills Ltd.
53. M/s. Providence Paper Mills Ltd.

Andhra Pradesh

54. M/s. Sri Laxmi Saraswathi Papers Ltd.
55. M/s. Nagarjun Paper Mills Ltd.
56. M/s. Charminar Papers Ltd.
57. M/s. Penner Paper Ltd.

Karnataka

58. M/s. Badheka Paper Mills.
59. M/s. Wrpaid Ltd.
60. M/s. Kabrivi Paper Industries.
61. M/s. Annapuran Paper Mills.

Tamil Nadu

62. M/s. Gangappa Paper Mills Ltd.
63. M/s. Vishalkrishi Paper Mills.
64. M/s. Balaji Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Haryana

65. M/s. Sehgal Paper Mills Ltd.
66. M/s. Venus Paper Mills.
67. M/s. Suri Paper & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.

Orissa

68. M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd. Mill No. 3.
69. M/s. Sewa Paper Mills.

Assam

70. M/s. Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.
71. M/s. Namrup Paper Mills.

Punjab

72. M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes & Ind. Ltd.
73. M/s. Swati Paper Mills (P) Ltd.

Himachal Pradesh

74. M/s. Lalji Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.
75. M/s. Sarao Papers & Allied Products (P) Ltd.

Kerala

76. M/s. Punalar Paper Mills Ltd.

Madhya Pradesh

77. Acme Paper Mills, Sekero.

Control of Multi-national Companies on Drug Industry

3762. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the multi-national companies control more than 70 per cent marketing of vitamins and the medicines are being sold by them at a very high rate;

(b) if so, the number of cases to which the Government's attention has been drawn and whether any action has been taken against them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the procedures adopted by the Government at the time of fixing their price-structure; and

(e) the measures adopted to bring these items under control and thereby making the Antibiotic medicines and vitamins available at a cheaper rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (e) On the basis of marketing data published by ORG, multinational companies have market share of more than 70% in respect of formulations based on Vitamins. Prices of combination formulations based on vitamins are controlled under DPCO, 1987 and price fixation is done accordingly. Cases of violations are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of DPCO, 1987.

Caustic Soda Plants

3763. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of caustic soda plants functioning at present in the country.
- (b) the locations thereof together with the annual production therein;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up some more caustic soda plants in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof.
- (e) whether some foreign firms have approached the Government to set up caustic plants in India;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There are 40 licenced Caustic Soda Plants out of which only 33 are in operation.

(b) Statement I indicating locations and approved production capacity is enclosed. The total production of Caustic Soda during 1990-91 was around 10.18 lakh tonnes.

(c) 48 new Projects have been approved through grant of Industrial licenses/Letter of intent. SIA(EIR) registration covering a total annual production capacity of 15.26 lakh tonnes at different locations in the country.

(d) Statement II showing new projects approved with location in the country is enclosed.

(e) No. Sir.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT I*Existing Caustic Soda Plants*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the unit with Registered Office</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Licensed/ installed capacity</i>
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1. M/s. Andhra Sugars Ltd.		Kovvur	46200
2. M/s. Sirpur Paper Mills		Kaghaznagar	6270
3. M/s. Shree Rayalseema		Kurnool	33000
<i>Assam</i>			
4. M/s. Hindustan Paper Corp.		Nowgong	20000
<i>Bihar</i>			
5. M/s. Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Limited	Rehla		33000
<i>Delhi</i>			
6. M/s. Shriram Foods & Fertilizer Industries		New Delhi	49500

1	2	3	4
<i>Gujarat</i>			
7.	M/s. Atul Products Ltd.	Bulsar	16900
8.	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Mithapur	11400
9.	M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals	Porbandar	20400
10.	M/s. Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	Baroda	103425
11.	M/s. Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	Ahmedabad	2915
<i>Haryana</i>			
12.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Jagadhri	11550
<i>Karnataka</i>			
13.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Karwar	59400
<i>Kerala</i>			
14.	M/s. Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	Elore	57750
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
15.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd.	Nagda	80578
16.	M/s. Hukum Chand Jute Mills Ltd.	Amlai	36680
17.	M/s. National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd.	Nepanagar	8280
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
18.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Ballarpur	11550
19.	M/s. Century Chemical Ind.	Kalyan	18000
20.	M/s. National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	Mohone	26400
21.	M/s. Standard Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	Thane	76750
<i>Orissa</i>			
22.	M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd.	Ganjam	16500
23.	M/s. Orient Paper Mills	Brijrajnagar	3300
<i>Pondicherry</i>			
24.	M/s. Chemfab Alkalies Ltd.	Pondicherry	16320
<i>Punjab</i>			
25.	M/s. Punjab Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	Nayanangal	40730
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
26.	M/s. Modi Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	Alwar	41250
27.	M/s. Shriram Vinyl & Chemicals Industries Ltd.	Kota	42900

1	2	3	4
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
28.	M/s. D.C.W. Ltd.	Sahapuram	60000
29.	M/s. Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation	Madras	66000
30.	M/s. Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	Mettur Dam	42900
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
31.	M/s. Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Ltd.	Renukoot	33000
<i>West Bengal</i>			
32.	M/s. Durgapur Chemicals Ltd.	Durgapur	10500
33.	M/s. Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Limited	Khardah	9000

STATEMENT II

Fresh Capacity approved for production of Caustic Soda

Sl.No.	Name of the Party with approved location of the plant	Annual Capacity in tonnes
1	2	3

Industrial Licences

1.	M/s. Rohtas Industries, Dalmia Nagar (Bihar)	2400 (Unit closed implementation doubtful)
2.	M/s. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals, Kota (Rajasthan)	33000
3.	M/s. Gujarat Chlor Alkali Industries Ltd., Distt. Bharuch (Gujarat)	33000
4.	M/s. Hindustan Paper Corpn., Naugaon (Assam)	20000
5.	M/s. Hindustan Paper Corpn. Cachar (Assam)	16500

Letters of Indent

6.	M/s. Delta Paper Mills Ltd., Bhima Vora, Distt. (West Bengal)	1650
7.	M/s. Shriram Foods & Fertilizers Ltd., Delhi	33000
8.	M/s. Haryana Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd., Mohinder-garh, Haryana	23100
9.	K.S.I.D.C., Karnataka	3000
10.	M/s. Chemfab Alkalies & Chemicals, Pondicherry.	6500

1	2	3
11. M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. Haldia Distt. Midnapore, Calcutta.	20000	
12. M/s. Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd., Chorse, Distt., Surat, Gujarat	78000	(as co-product from Chlorine plant 1066000).
13. M/s. Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd., Baroda, Gujarat.	3000	
14. M/s. Varinder Agro-Chemicals Ramgarh, Distt. Guna, M.P.	1200	
15. M/s. Chemfab Alkalies Ltd., Pondicherry	3000	
16. M/s. Varinder Agro-Chemicals Etawah, UP	1500	
17. M/s. Kothari Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Pondicherry	33000	
18. M/s. Shree Acids Chemicals Ltd., Distt. Aligarh, U.P.	33000	
19. M/s. Finolex Cables Ltd., Distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.	85000	
20. M/s. Prestige Fibres Ltd., Muzzaffarnagar, U.P.	33000	
21. M/s. U.B. Petrochemicals Ltd., Vishakhapatnam, A.P.	75000	
22. M/s. Shriram Fibres Ltd., Gujarat	33300	
23. M/s. Aminox Chemicals Ltd.	33000	
24. M/s. Balaji Industries Pvt. Ltd., Pondicherry	33000	
25. M/s. Balaji Petrochemicals Pvt. Ltd., Goa	33000	
26. M/s. Sree Rayalaseema Alkalies & Allied Chemicals Ltd., Distt. Kurnool, A.P.	16500	
27. M/s. Hindustan Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Haldia Distt., Midnapore, West Bengal.	49500	
28. M/s. S.R.F. Ltd., Tijara Distt., Alwar, Rajasthan	16500	
29. M/s. Jay Shree Chemicals Ltd., Ganjam (Orissa)	13500	
30. M/s. Punjab Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd., Naya Nangal, Distt., Ropar, Punjab	33000	

SIA Registration (EIR)

31. M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Distt. Raigadh (M.P.)	33000
32. M/s. Plute Chemicals Ltd., Jaigadh, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	34000
33. M/s. Ashok Organic Ind., Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat	15000
34. M/s. Nand Kishore, Jaigadh, Distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	16500

(1)	(2)	(3)
35. M/s. Itachi Petrochemicals Ltd., Chandrapur, Maharashtra	33000	
36. M/s. Shri Dharam Goel, Khurja, Bulandshahr, U.P.	33000	
37. M/s. Shri Om Prakash Aggarwal Bharuch, Gujarat.	34000	
38. M/s. Chemfab Alkalies Ltd., Pondicherry	33000	
39. M/s. Anil Singh, Bulandshahr, U.P.	33000	
40. M/s. Ashok Alkali Ltd., Baroda	30000	
41. M/s. Shri Sharad Indu Goel, Jind, Haryana	33000	
42. M/s. Shri Hans Raj Goel, Distt. Mathura, U.P.	33000	
43. M/s. Tamilnadu Ind. Dev., Distt. Thanjavur, TN.	33000	
44. M/s. Tungabhadra Fertilizer Ltd., Teh./Distt. Raichur (Karnataka).	3300	
45. M/s. Advance Chemicals, Distt., Bharuch, Gujarat	33000	
46. M/s. Itachi Petrochemicals Ltd., Maiad, Teh/Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)	33000	
47. Shree Acid & Chemicals Ltd., Teh/Distt. Bharuch (Gujarat)	33000	
48. M/s. Zenith Alkalies Pvt. Ltd., Teh./Distt. Dhar, M.P.	30000	

Fertilizer Plants in Bihar

3764. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of fertilizer plants set up so far in Bihar;

(b) the production of fertilizer in each plant during the last three years, year-wise and plant-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some more fertilizer

plants in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the places selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN) : (a) and (b) There are nine fertilizer plants in Bihar. Their location and production for the last three years are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Fertilizer plants with location	Product	Production in '0000 MT		
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, Sindri	Urea Ammonium Sulphate (A.S.)	269.0 58.00	209.2 0.5	230.5 15.1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Barauni . . .	Urea	142.3	79.8	114.1	
3. Steel Authority of India Limited, Bokaro . . .	A.S.	16.2	17.6	20.5	
4. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur. . .	A.S.	13.3	10.5	10.0	
5. Bihar State Superphos, Sindri. . .	Single Super Phosphate	0.6	(not in production)		
6. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., Amjhore . . .	—do—	New plant	61.1	130.1	
7. Srikrishna Fertilizers and Chemicals, Muzaffarpur . . .	—do—	2.7	2.8	7.6	
8. Surya Phosphate, Kodarma . . .	—do—	4.2	0.7	0.6	
9. Tulsi Fertilizers, Patna . . .	—do—	6.0	2.3	3.0	

(c) There is no proposal for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

(b) whether this allotment was less than the demand of the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Essential commodities allotted to Rajasthan

3765. SHRI RAM NARAIN BE-RWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of essential commodities allocated to Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise and commodity-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantities of key essential commodities allotted to Rajasthan in 1989, 1990 and in 1991 (upto August, 91) are as under:

(In thousand Tonnes)

	1989	1990	1991 (January— August)
Rice	39.20	38.40	26.60
Wheat	790.00	840.10	665.00
Levy Sugar	208.06	208.06	135.31
Imported Edible Oil	2.70	10.00	1.74
Kerosene	251.16	263.70	173.41

(b) and (c) While the Central Government takes into consideration the demand for foodgrains from various State Governments including Rajasthan, allocations of foodgrains are made on a month to month basis also taking into account other factors like the stocks in Central Pool, market availability and inter-se requirements of States/UTs. PDS allocations are Supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total requirements of the States/UTs.

Setting up of industries by Khadi Gram Udyog Commission

3766. SHRI RAM NARAIN BEERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Rajasthan in which industries have been set up by Khadi Gram Udyog Commission,

(b) the profits earned by these industries during the last three years; and

(c) the number of districts in the State in which such industries are proposed to be set up and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) The Khadi & Village Industries programmes are being implemented in all the 27 Districts of Rajasthan. Khadi activities are run by the State Khadi & Village Industries Board, registered institutions and cooperatives, on no profit and no loss basis. The village industries activity is primarily implemented through a large number of individuals and institutions. KVIC does not maintain data on the returns received on all the village industries in the State of Rajasthan.

Setting up of new Industries in U.P.

3767. SHRI RAM BADAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up

new industries in Azamgarh and Mau districts in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Working of FPS in Delhi

3768. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1707 and 1746 on March 6, 1991 and state:

(a) the details of the F.P.S., Kerosene Oil Depot etc. and the employees of the department against whom cases were initiated;

(b) the action taken in each case;

(c) the reasons for the delay in the finalisation of the cases by now and the steps taken to expedite the same;

(d) the number of complaints received against officers of the Food and Supplies Department, Delhi Administration for showing favours and ignoring the rules and regulations; and

(e) the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken to set right the things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Automotive Components

3769. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints about supply of un-reliable

components by the automotive component makers is on the increase; and

(b) if so, how does the Government propose to ensure the availability of only reliable automotive component parts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) No specific complaints have been received by the Ministry about supply of unreliable components by any licensed/registered automotive component makers.

Development of Food Processing Industries in West Bengal

3770. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to develop food processing industries in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO) : Various Plan Schemes have been formulated by this Ministry for development of food processing industries in the country. State Government Public Sector Undertakings, Cooperative Societies, etc., are given financial assistance for development of food processing industries, under the Plan Schemes, on their proposals received through the State Governments. Under one such scheme, an amount of Rs. 3.68 lakhs was sanctioned in favour of West Bengal Government for their marketing scheme for fruits & vegetables processed products. This scheme is to be implemented by The Teesta Fruit & Vegetable Processing Ltd., a State Government Agency.

Setting up of National Cable Authority

3771. **SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Cable Authority to provide licence and to regulate the growth of Cable T.V. in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The Inter-Departmental Committee set up to look into various aspects of Cable TV Networks and Dish-Antennae Systems had inter-alia recommended the setting up of a National Cable Authority. No decision has been taken on this recommendation.

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings

3772. **SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of net profit earned by various Public Sector Undertakings during the year 1990-91 and what percentage does it constitute of the capital invested in these Undertakings;

(b) whether the amount of the interest being paid on the capital invested in these Undertakings is more than their net profit; and

(c) if so, the amount of the interest in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Net profit earned by 233 operating enterprises during 1989-90 amounting to Rs. 3781.73 crores which is 4.06% of investment. The accounts for 1990-91 are in various stages of preparation in the different public sector enterprises.

(b) Yes, Sir. During 1989-90, total interest payable amounted to Rs. 4245.39 crores.

(c) Interest payable during 1989-90 in each case is given in Volume-III of

Public Enterprises Survey 1989-90 placed on the Table of the House on 27-2-1991.

Average Retail Price of Common Salt

3773. SHRI BHAGEY GOBAR-DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average retail price of common salt/iodised salt respectively in July 1990 and July, 1991:

(b) whether it is possible to roll back the average price to the July 1990 level;

(c) if so, the measures taken in regard thereto: and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The average retail price of common salt in July '90 and July '91 was Rs. 1.20 and Rs. 1.50 respectively. The average retail price of iodised salt both in July '90 and July '91 was Rs. 1.87.

(b) to (d) There has been a marginal increase in the average retail price of common salt while there has been no change in the average retail price of iodised salt in July '90 and July '91. Though there is no statutory control over prices of salt, the Government have been taking various measures like daily monitoring of prices, holding of meetings with the manufacturers and coordinating with Railway for movement in order to ensure that the prices of edible salt remain steady.

Production and Demand of Salt

3774. SHRI BHAGEY GOBAR-DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production each of common salt and iodised salt during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto end of July):

(b) the average annual demand for domestic consumption in the country of common salt/iodised salt: and

(c) the average cost of production of common salt/iodised salt during the aforesaid periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The production of common and iodised salt during the preceding three years is as under:—

(In tonnes)

Year	Common Salt	Iodised Salt
1989-90	83,41,400	22,56,800
1990-91	101,41,100	25,04,400
1991-92	32,52,800	4,83,600
(Upto May, 1991)		

(b) The average annual demand for domestic consumption of common and iodised salt respectively is 24,41,000 and 26,16,000 tonnes.

(c) The cost of production of common and iodised salt during the preceding three years is as under:—

(Figures in Rs. per tonne)

Year	Common Salt	Iodised Salt
1989-90	100-140	130-185
1990-91	120-165	155-215
1991-92	135-180	175-235

[Translation]

Incentives to manufacturers of button and jewellery from Oyster Shell

3775. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any cottage industry manufacturing buttons and jewellery from oyster shell in Mehsati in east Champaran district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of units thereof functioning at present and the num-

ber of workers engaged therein and the daily wages being given to them;

(c) whether the Government have ascertained the measures for further development thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are about 10 units manufacturing handmade jewellery from oyster shell and about 110 craftsperson engaged in this trade. The daily wage ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per day.

(c) and (d) The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has set up one Marketing & Service Extension Centre at Madhubani to cater to the needs of craftsmen. This centre has been rendering a package of services to the craftsmen of Mehasi, such as opportunities for direct marketing, raw material assistance, credit facilities, assistance for improved tools & techniques and design assistance.

Broadcast of Sansad Sameeksha

3776. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sansad Sameeksha was broadcast before news previously;

(b) if so, whether any change has been made in this programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) All India Radio continues to broadcast 'Sansad Sameeksha' in Hindi and 'Today in Parliament' in English everyday at 2030 hours, when Parliament is in session.

Prior to 1988 'Sansad Sameeksha' in Hindi and 'Weekly Review of Parliament' in English was telecast by Regional Kendras of Doordarshan once a week during Parliament Sessions. Delhi Doordarshan was telecasting 'Sansad Samachar' in Hindi at 1930 hours and 'Parliament News' in English at 2305 hours on the Delhi LPT Net Work regularly.

(b) to (d) Since the Budget Session of 1988 'Sansad Samachar' in Hindi and 'Parliament News' in English are telecast at 2150 hours and 2230 hours respectively in the National Programme. There has been no change in the broadcast timings of these programmes on All India Radio.

[English]

Projects of PFPL in States

3777. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to allow Pensi Foods Pvt. Ltd. (PFPL) to set up its projects in Karnataka and at other places in the country; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof and when these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to Karnataka for Industrial Development

3778. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have sought financial assistance from Centre for industrial development in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Union Government during 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission provides Central assistance to the States in the form of block loans and grants to finance their Annual Plans and not on scheme-wise basis.

An outlay of Rs. 1120 crores was approved for Karnataka for its Annual Plan 1990-91 which included a sum of Rs. 75.75 crores for industries including village and small scale sector. For Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 1510 crores was approved which included a sum of Rs. 95.97 crores for industries including village and small scale sector. The normal Central assistance (gross) provided to Karnataka was Rs. 235.13 crores for the year 1990-91 and Rs. 270.25 crores for 1991-92.

Also under the new scheme of Growth Centres, Karnataka State has been allocated and released an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs for development of infrastructural facilities in the Growth Centres at Dharwad, Hassan and Gilesgur during 1990-91.

Food Processing Industries in Karnataka

3779. SHRIMATI BASAVA RA. JESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any food processing industries in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of food processing industries functioning in Karnataka at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not directly set up food processing units. However, various plan schemes have been formulated by this Ministry to give financial assistance to State Governments, State Government Corporations, Cooperative Societies, joint sector projects and public sector undertakings for development of food processing industries in different states. A sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs were sanctioned to Government of Karnataka for a scheme of marketing assistance in 1990-91.

(d) Food Processing Industries are both in organised and unorganised sector and therefore, this information is not maintained centrally. However, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian and foreign companies engaged in Food Processing Industries

3780. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian and foreign companies which are engaged in food processing industries in India;

(b) to what extent the Indian companies have done better work in comparison to the foreign food processing industries;

(c) whether the Government are considering to allow only Indian companies in food processing industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Food Processing Industries are both in the Organised and Unorganised sector and therefore the information regarding all the food processing industries is not maintained centrally. While all

companies engaged in food processing sector are registered in India as Indian companies, some have foreign equity holdings within the permissible limit of 40% except for M/s Hindustan Levers whose foreign equity holding is 51%. The information regarding the names of Indian and Foreign Companies, however, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No comparative study has been made in this regard by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Government will allow companies in food processing industries as per the New Industrial Policy.

Allocation of Funds for Social Forestry

3781. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and expenditure on social forestry under the rural development programme during 1990-91 State-wise:

(b) the estimated number of trees planted and the area covered during the year. State-wise:

(c) the agencies employed for the social forestry programme; and

(d) whether the Government propose to review the programme to make it more effective and productive in terms of actual achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Out of total resources allocated to a State/UT under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), 20% are earmarked for Million Wells Scheme (MWS). 6% are earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 2% are earmarked for administrative expenditure. Of the balance resour-

ces, 80% is distributed among Village Panchayats and 20% is retained at district level. The funds required to complete the spill over works started under the erstwhile programmes of the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme were made the first charge on the share of JRY funds at the district level during 1989-90 and also 1990-91. The 25% of the balance funds at the district level were earmarked for Social Forestry.

Under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), there is no allocation for Social Forestry as such. However, both these programmes being area development programmes, afforestation and pasture development is one of the three core sectors of both these programmes and 25% of total allocation under DPAP and 40% under DDP is required to be spent on afforestation and pasture development.

Funds utilised, area covered and trees planted during 1990-91 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and funds earmarked for afforestation and pasture development and area covered under DPAP/DDP is given in the attached statement.

(c) Social Forestry Programme under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is implemented at the district level by DRDAs/ZPs and at village level by the Village Panchayats. The programme of afforestation and pasture development under DPAP and DDP is implemented by District Rural Development Agencies.

(d) Review of the programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development is undertaken from time to time and improvements effected wherever required.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Social Forests' under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1990-91		Afforestation and Pasture Development under DPAP/DDP during 1990-91		Area covered (in Hects.) for afforestation & pasture development (Rs. in lakhs)	(8)
		Amount utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Area covered (in Hects.)	Trees planted (in lakh No.)	Funds earmarked (Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	·	259.95*	5562.88*	516.37*	301.00	299.39	9454
2. Arunachal Pradesh	·	6.93*	134.54*	0.09*	..	..	..
3. Assam	·	55.64	178.23	0.84	..	..	..
4. Bihar	·	NR*	14154.23*	249.74*	248.00	139.97	3180
5. Goa	·	41.42	175.00	NR	..	..	..
6. Gujarat	·	492.02	6248.22	90.38	313.00	386.73	5135
7. Haryana	·	53.12	78.11	9.05	204.00	220.85	2628
8. Himachal Pradesh	·	9.42	70.00	2.05	103.00	76.77	716
9. Jammu & Kashmir	·	227.48	1732.00	49.50	103.00	159.27	647
10. Karnataka	·	422.48	4889.00	126.94	325.00	300.31	5995
11. Kerala	·	44.31	13.02	21.50	..	..	..
12. Madhya Pradesh	·	37.45***	10425.96**	20.55**	257.00	201.61	4539

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13. Maharashtra	.	307.65*	51245.00*	111.88*	336.00	406.28	23929
14. Manipur	.	20.88	582.83	11.11	..	..	..
15. Meghalaya	.	3.80	65.91	NR	..	..	..
16. Mizoram	.	129.99	899.00	6.60	..	..	..
17. Nagaland	.	65.34	1306.88	13.06	..	..	..
18. Orissa	.	527.15	15926.77	60.04	155.00	58.64	5505
19. Punjab	.	10.02*	129.00*	NR	..	..	..
20. Rajasthan	.	39.69*	1479.38*	237.00*	2047.00	2362.75	10979
21. Sikkim	.	1.52**	118.00**	0.96**	..	..	..
22. Tamil Nadu	.	677.57	10711.39	3.62	164.00	192.41	5657
23. Tripura	.	120.55	3252.45	2.81	..	..	..
24. Uttar Pradesh	.	427.67	4922.20	5.82	349.00	313.19	9602
25. West Bengal	.	2347.72*	23761.00*	481.84*	135.00	131.12	5854
26. A & N Islands	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..
27. Chandigarh	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..
28. D & N Haveli	.	8.82	53.50	NR	..	..	..
29. Daman & Diu	.	1.78	NR	0.15	..	..	..
30. Delhi	.	0.01*	NR	0.15*	..	..	..
31. Lakshadweep	.	15.54	60.86	NR	..	..	..
32. Pondicherry	.	37.22	49.60	1.82	..	..	..
INDIA	.	6393.14	158224.96	2023.87	5110.00	5249.29	93820

* Figures pertain upto December, 1990 only.
 ** Figures pertain upto September, 1990 only.

[Translation]**Assistance to Orissa or Industrial Development**

3782. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide more financial assistance for industrial development in Orissa in the current Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Central financial assistance to State Plans is decided on the basis of projects received from the States after examination and consultation with the States.

Employment to Family Members of Persons died in Accidents

3783. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment to the family members of the persons died in an accident is not being provided while all the family members of the deceased are unemployed;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for providing employment on priority basis to the family members of such deceased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) There is no scheme to offer employment to family members of persons dying in accidents. There is no proposal to introduce such a scheme.

There is, however, a scheme for providing appointment on compassionate grounds in deserving cases to son/daughter/near relative of a Central Government servant who dies in harness where the family is in need of immediate assistance.

Akashwani Kendra, Ratnagiri

3784. SHRI GOVINDARAO NILKAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received by the Government regarding functioning of Akashwani Kendra, Ratnagiri; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Some complaints have been received against the style of functioning of Station Director, All India Radio, Ratnagiri. Enquiries into the matter have been initiated.

[English]**Setting up of Equipment for Small Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu**

3785. SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Machine Centre (CAD/CAM) common tool rooms and prototype design centres for small scale industries in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) A proposal to establish a CAD/CAM Centre at Madras to serve the metal forming industry in the small scale sector with the Italian Govt. assistance, is under consideration.

Per Capita Income of Bihar

3786. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING and PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated per capita income of Bihar during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the per capita income has shown any increase or decrease, at the constant prices during the preceding three years;

(c) the percentage rise in the per capita income at constant prices for the country as a whole during the same period; and

(d) the percentage rise at constant prices during the same period for the states which have recorded a rise higher than the national average. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARD-

WAJ): (a) The estimated per capita income of Bihar, as compiled by the Government of Bihar, for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 2122/- at current prices and Rs. 981/- at constant (1980-81) prices. Estimates of the same for the year 1990-91 are not yet available.

(b) Compared to the previous year, the per capita income of Bihar at constant (1980-81) prices registered a fall (8.1%) in 1987-88, then a rise (6.4%) in 1988-89 and again a fall (5.9%) in 1989-90.

(c) The percentage rise in the per capita income (net national product at factor cost) at constant (1980-81) prices for the country as a whole during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are 2.0, 9.2 and 3.1 respectively.

(d) Statewise percentage rise over previous year at constant prices in per capita income of States which have recorded a rise higher than the national average are given in Statement attached.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	1987-88	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	1988-89	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ALL INDIA		2.0			9.2			3.1
1 Arunachal Pradesh		2.1	1 Orissa		13.1	1 Kerala		3.9
2 Punjab		2.7	2 Haryana		21.6	2 Orissa		4.3
3 Karnataka		3.1	3 Gujarat		35.5	3 Punjab		6.9
4 Assam		3.2	4 Rajasthan		42.1	4 Maharashtra		8.4
5 Tamil Nadu		3.8				5 Assam		8.8
6 Manipur		3.9				6 Himachal Pradesh		9.2
7 Goa		4.2						
8 Meghalaya		6.3						
9 Maharashtra		6.4						

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
10	Nagaland	6.7						
11	Andhra Pradesh	7.3						
12	Madhya Pradesh*	12.7						
13	Sikkim	16.6						

NOTE: Growth rates are worked out from the estimates of per capita income at constant (1980-81) prices for all the states except Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh which are at constant (1970-71) prices. Estimates of Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are not comparable with other states. Mizoram does not prepare estimates of per capita income at constant prices and is therefore excluded in the above comparison.

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments for States estimates and Central Statistical Organisation for All India per capita income (net national product at factor cost).

Non-FERA Companies engaged in manufacture and distribution of soft drinks

3787. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 479 on July 24, 1991 and state:

(a) the names of non-FERA companies which have financial or technical collaboration, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of soft drinks in India;

(b) the licensed capacity in each case;

(c) the foreign equity participation in each case; and

(d) the remittances on account of foreign equity during the last three years, company-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Electronic goods

3788. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronics industry has been benefited in terms of exports due to the devaluation of rupee;

(b) if so, to what extent the electronics exports will be improved during 1991-92; and

(c) the total estimated export of electronic goods during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The downward adjustment of the exchange rate of the rupee is likely to benefit the electronics industry in terms of exports to the General Currency Area (GCA) but it has adversely affected the prospects of exports to the Rupee Payment Area (RPA).

(b) and (c) At present, it is difficult to estimate the extent of likely improvement in exports of electronic goods during 1991-92 and consequently the total exports.

[Translation]**Pension to Retired Artists**

3789. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pension Ki Dohari Niti Ke Shikar Kalakar" appearing in 'Jansatta' dated July 6, 1991;

(b) whether the Government propose to review its decision of stopping the pension of retired artists;

(c) whether their pension would be released in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the number of such artists whose pensions have been stopped, year-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) to (e) According to a scheme introduced by the Government in 1982, certain categories of Staff Artists designated as 'Artists' were made eligible for pensionary benefits in terms of that scheme with effect from 6th March, 1982. The Government has not stopped pension of any such 'Artists'. However, on the directions of the Supreme Court in a case challenging the above scheme, the Government constituted a High Power Committee to review the said scheme. The report of the High Power Committee has since been received. Action has been initiated on the recommendations.

[English]**Telecast of Programmes on Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and Sardar Patel**

3791. SHRI V. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times programmes were telecast on Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and Sardar Patel on Doordarshan during their centenary year;

(b) the total time involved in telecast of programmes from Doordarshan on Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and Sardar Patel, separately;

(c) whether the Government propose to telecast any more programmes on Sardar Patel and Pt. Pant on Doordarshan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) During the Centenary Celebration of Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant Doordarshan telecast 15 programmes on its National network for a duration of 6 hours 18 minutes between 10-09-87 and 15-12-88. The Centenary of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was celebrated during 1974-75. Details of the programmes telecast during that period are not readily available. However, a special programme on the life and works of Sardar Patel was telecast on 12-07-1991 in commemoration of conferment of Bharat Ratna on him posthumously. A programme on Sardar Patel's Birth Anniversary on 31-10-91 is envisaged to be telecast in the National network programme.

(c) and (d) The telecasting of programmes on Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and Sardar Patel in future would depend on programme requirements.

Haldia DAP unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

3792. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Economic Times' dated July 20, 1991 under the caption "PIB rejects HFC plan for Haldia DAP Unit";

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

(c) whether 1700 workers remained without work for over half a decade in the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia, DAP unit;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the estimated loss suffered in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not rejected the proposal to set up a DAP plant at Haldia.

(c) and (d) Commissioning activities of Haldia project of HFC (there is no DAP unit of HFC at Haldia) had to be stopped from October, 1986 due to frequent equipment breakdowns. Certain facilities such as ammonia storage, water services etc. are under operation apart from normal preservation and maintenance. For this, a part of the workforce is being utilised.

(e) About Rs. 18.25 crores is being incurred annually as standing charges for salary of staff and maintenance and preservation of the plant.

(f) Since the problems of Haldia plant are due to factors beyond the control of any individual or group of individuals, no official can be held responsible for the same.

Drinking Water Supply Schemes of Rajasthan

3793. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any drinking water supply schemes submitted by the Rajasthan Government are pending for clearance since long; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) The present status of various drinking water supply schemes received from the State Govt. of Rajasthan is as under:—

<i>Sl. Project Proposal No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Present Status</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Project for drinking water supply for urban and rural areas in Nagaur district at an estimated cost of Rs. 107.0 crores.	25-3-91	The rural component of the project is under technical scrutiny.	
2 Drinking Water Supply project through 12 regional water supply schemes covering 56 villages in Dholpur district at an estimated cost of Rs. 331.82 lakhs.	30-6-91	The project was forwarded to Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Economic Affairs) for posing to Swedish Embassy for bilateral assistance.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Drinking water supply project for two towns and 18 villages for Ramganj Mandi & Suket area in Kota district at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.34 crores.	30-6-91	The project has been forwarded by the Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Economic Affairs) to Swedish Embassy on 31st July, 1991 for bilateral assistance.	
4. Water supply arrangement for cattle at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.63 lakhs.	5-7-91	The scheme is under technical scrutiny.	
5. Project proposal for rural water supply in fluoride affected villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 688.20 crores.	16-7-91	The project is under technical scrutiny.	
6. Augmentation of water supply schemes in Rambhisar Surjada Tehsil Kalayet in Bikaner district at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.56 lakhs.	24-7-91	The scheme is under scrutiny from technical angle.	
7. Augmentation of water supply in 4 border districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 93.74 crores.	3-8-91	The project is under scrutiny from technical angle.	

Rise in price of Basmati Rice

3794. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Basmati Rice has risen tremendously; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to curtail the prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUP-

PLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement showing the month end wholesale and retail prices of Basmati Rice at selected Centres from August '90 to July '91 is attached.

(b) The Basmati Rice is generally consumed by the affluent classes and is also an export item. The Basmati Rice is not collected for the central pool. As such the prices of Basmati Rice are neither monitored by the Ministry of Food nor any corrective action in this respect is taken.

STATEMENT

(1) Month-end Wholesale Prices of Basmati Rice at selected Centres

Months	Rohak	Sonipat	Bombay	Amritsar	Batala	Saharanpur	Hapur	Delhi
August '90	1200	1275	1500	1425	1340	1000	900	1050
Sept. '90	1210	1285	1525	1420	1300	1000	92.5	1070
October '90	1225	1275	1500	1420	1400	950	990	1080
Nov. '90	1225	1225	1500	1420	1400	950	91.5	1150
Dec. '90	1225	1300	1550	1385	1450	900	1000	1220
Jan. '91	1225	1350	1550	1400	1450	1100	1170	1140
Feb. '91	1250	1450	1575	1400	1500	1150	1200	1125
March '91	1275	1500	1600	1400	1530	1150	1100	1200
April '91	1275	1600	1600	1460	1730	1225	1400	1270
May '91	1275	1600	1600	1450	1820	1300	1200	1250
June '91	1275	1550	1600	1465	1800	1300	1200	1280
July '91	1275	1530	1600	1490	1800	1365	1220	1420

(2) Month-end retail prices of Basmati Rice at selected Centres.

(Rs. per kg.)

		Bombay	Kanpur	Delhi
August '90	.	17.00	12.50	14.00
Sept. '90	.	17.00	13.00	14.00
Oct. '90	.	17.00	13.00	15.00
Nov. '90	.	18.00	13.00	15.00
Dec. '90	.	18.00	13.00	15.00
Jan. '91	.	18.00	13.00	15.00
Feb. '91	.	18.00	13.00	15.00
March '91	.	20.00	13.00	15.00
April '91	.	20.00	13.00	17.00
May '91	.	N.R.	13.00	17.00
June '91	.	N.R.	13.00	17.00
July '91	.	N.R.	14.00	17.00

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

N.R. = Not Reported.

Export of Computer Hardware

3795. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the export of computer hardware has been declined;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to boost export of computer hardware?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The export of computer hardware has increased from a value of Rs. 243 crores in 1989 to Rs. 297.5 crores in 1990.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Trade Policy announced by the Government in Lok Sabha on 13th August, 1991 is expected to boost

the computer hardware as well. Some of the specific steps being taken are as follows:

- (i) Electronic industry including computers will be entitled to additional EXIM Scrips of 10 percentage points, thereby taking the total EXIM Scrips rate to 40% of FOB value.
- (ii) EXIM Scrips entitlement in case of Export Oriented Units (EOUs) and Export Processing Zones (EPZs) as well as computer software has been made 30% of the net foreign exchange.
- (iii) The procedure for considering advance licence applications has been simplified to ensure that advance licences are issued within 15 days.
- (iv) The advance licence without any monetary limit but against the legal undertaking will be

issued to export/trading/star trading houses and public sector undertakings. All manufacturing units having an annual turnover of at least Rs. 5 crores during the previous three years would also be able to avail such advance licence facility against legal undertaking up to a value limit of 50% of the annual production.

- (v) The net foreign exchange earned by EOU's and EPZ's can be clubbed with earnings of the parent or associated companies for the purpose of according export house/trading house/star trading house status for the latter.
- (vi) Established exporters will be allowed to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow the exporters to raise external credits to pay for export related items.

In addition to the above, the following steps have also been taken:—

- (i) The minimum percentage of value addition for export of computer hardware has been reduced to 15 per cent. This has been done to boost export to hard currency area.
- (ii) The units are allowed to expand their capacities and broaden their products so as to achieve economics of scale at the international level and

optimal use of capital equipment installed.

Prices of Pure Ghee

3796. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of pure ghee is touching the sky;
- (b) if so, whether the Government propose to import the Butter Oil from the U.S.A. to reduce the prices of the ghee;
- (c) if so, the details thereof: and
- (d) if not, other effective steps proposed to be taken to ease the availability of the ghee in the market at reduced prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement showing the month-end retail prices of Ghee at selected centres as on August '90 and July '91 is attached.

(b) and (c) There are no such proposals at present.

(d) The prices of Ghee depend upon its demand and supply position and also on the availability of liquid milk. However no survey has been conducted to assess the availability position of Ghee. It is likely that the position of availability of Ghee will improve with the onset of flush season.

STATEMENT

Month-end Retail Prices of Ghee

(Rs. per kg.)

Centres	August, '90 (31-8-90)	July, '91 (26-7-91)
Hyderabad	68.00	80.00
Bangalore	75.00	76.00
Nagpur	80.00	84.00
Madras	80.00	93.00
Kanpur	67.00	84.00
Delhi	62.00	85.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]**Funds to States Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

3797. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to each State under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana so far and the criteria adopted for it;

(b) the number of people and the manner in which they have been benefited by the amount provided under the scheme in Rajasthan; and

(c) the details of the amount spent in the creation of permanent assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Details of Central

funds released/allocated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 to the States/Union Territories are given in the Statement. Central assistance under JRY is allocated to the States/Union Territories on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/Union Territory of the total rural poor in the country.

(b) and (c) The JRY resources can be used for creating durable community assets only. Moreover, the progress under the Yojana is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated and not in terms of number of people benefited. Details of employment generated and resources utilised for the creation of durable community assets in Rajasthan since the inception of JRY are as under:—

Year	(Lakh Man-days) Employment Generated	(Rs. in lakh) Resources Utilised
1989-90	443.71	10648.94
1990-91	506.01	17029.54
1991-92	139.09	5223.81
(Upto July, 1991)		

STATEMENT

State-wise Central Funds Released/Allocated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central funds released during 1989-90	Central funds released during 1990-91	Central funds allocated during 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15455.61	15637.71	15332.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245.72	251.31	264.54
3.	Assam	4223.12	3887.08	4091.67

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Bihar	.	30969.53	29234.83	30773.42
5. Goa	.	303.00	142.91	285.82
6. Gujarat	.	6363.83	5712.05	6472.57
7. Haryana	.	1654.55	1496.76	1541.46
8. Himachal Pradesh	.	922.80	862.81	908.22
9. Jammu & Kashmir	.	1421.94	1600.00	1289.21
10. Karnataka	.	10086.29	8550.77	9647.76
11. Kerala	.	5892.81	4332.78	5116.95
12. Madhya Pradesh	.	20495.03	19927.61	21122.00
13. Maharashtra	.	16795.12	15522.87	16339.88
14. Manipur	.	353.38	296.60	339.06
15. Meghalaya	.	366.50	99.18	396.73
16. Mizoram	.	149.93	666.92	167.12
17. Nagaland	.	403.99	483.80	425.26
18. Orissa	.	10144.33	10048.47	10475.94
19. Punjab	.	1286.93	1273.49	1340.52
20. Rajasthan	.	10269.70	10481.46	10244.22
21. Sikkim	.	158.26	112.36	154.83
22. Tamil Nadu	.	14632.81	13778.93	13778.93
23. Tripura	.	477.96	391.42	440.39
24. Uttar Pradesh	.	41364.90	38830.87	40874.62
25. West Bengal	.	18692.28	15856.92	17429.55
26. A & N Islands	.	163.14	78.29	156.57
27. Chandigarh	.	40.77	28.14	38.81
28. D & N Haveli	.	83.80	80.74	84.99
29. Daman & Diu	.	52.18	25.04	50.08
30. Delhi	.	187.42	92.09	184.18
31. Lakshadweep	.	81.95	87.01	78.49
32. Pondicherry	.	172.36	223.79	153.25
ALL INDIA	.	213911.94	200095.01	210000.00

[English]

facturers involving payment of crores of rupees as subsidy;

CBI Raid on Fake Fertilizer Manufacturers

3798. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has recently unearthed some fake fertilizer manu-

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether involvement of Government officials have also been identified and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter so far; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that this type of scandal does not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir, CBI, however registered a case in November, 1988 against M/s. Punjab Phosphate Private Limited, Chherahta, Amritsar and 33 others. It was alleged that the Central Government subsidy amounting to about Rs. 3.38 crores for the period December, 1980 to April, 1987 was claimed on the basis of bogus documents without manufacturing any Single Super Phosphate (SSP) fertilizer.

In the case registered, a number of Government officials have also been accused. The case is at the final stage of investigation.

(d) Payment of subsidy is made to the units after scrutinising their claims furnished in the prescribed proforma duly certified by the Chartered Accountant. The new units of SSP are inspected jointly by the officials of Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) and representatives of the Directorates of Agriculture and Industries of the concerned State Government before including them in the scheme of Retention Price and Subsidy.

Cases of irregular functioning of SSP units are referred to the concerned State Governments for joint inspection by officials of the Directorate of Agriculture and Industries. Besides, inspections of SSP and other units are also conducted by the officials of FICC. 146 such inspections have been conducted from 1987 till date.

[Translation]

Documentary Film on Ahmadnagar Fort

3799. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make a documentary film on the occasion of the fifth centenary of Ahmadnagar Fort to be celebrated this year in view of its historical importance;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for production of a documentary on Ahmadnagar Fort on the occasion.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting produce documentaries through Films Division on various topics of national importance within the budgetary allocation. Films Division also undertake production of documentary/short films on different subjects as and when these are sponsored by various Central Government Departments. State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings when the funds are placed at their disposal. No specific proposal for production of a film on Ahmadnagar Fort has been received.

[English]

Coastal and Offshore Activities

3800. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great need to increase the coastal and offshore activities to harness some of the untapped resources of the vast seas around India;

(b) if so, the plans drawn up in this regard; and

(c) the amount earmarked for launching such activities during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) As various Ministries are involved in this activity information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of European Space Agency Satellite

3801. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had a proposal to utilise European Space Agency (ERS) Satellite for development of data on ocean and coastal parameters;

(b) if so, whether the strategies pertaining to such programme have been finalised; and

(c) if so, the time by which such ERS satellite is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement has been signed between the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, of the Department of Space (DOS) and the European Space Agency (ESA) for receiving, processing and distributing data from the Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) instrument on the European Remote Sensing Satellite (ERS-1) on an experimental basis for ocean, coastal and also land applications. The National Remote Sensing Agency has already geared up its facilities towards this. The Department of Space has taken up a programme on the ocean applications jointly with the Department of Ocean Development (DOD) for exploiting the data from ERS-1 along with that from the Indian Remote Sensing Satellites.

(c) The plans are to utilise ERS-1 data by the last quarter of 1991, as soon as they are available and establish their potential for application to the development of land, water and ocean resources.

[Translation]

Approval to Mahi Irrigation Project of Bihar

3802. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the Mahi Irrigation Project of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Essential Consumer Items to Rajasthan at Cheaper Rates

3804. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of essential consumer items allocated at cheaper rates to Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quota lifted by the State Government, year-wise; and

(c) whether these items were allocated in time; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Central Government incurs a substantial amount as subsidy in supplying foodgrains

(wheat and rice) to the State Govts. and UT Admns. at Central Issue Prices, for Public Distribution System (PDS). Under a Scheme for population living in areas covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Project foodgrains are distributed

to the people living in these areas at further subsidised rates.

The quantity of PDS commodities allotted to and lifted by State Govt. of Rajasthan in 1989, 1990 and 1991 is as under:—

(in thousand tonnes)

	1989		1990		1991	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation (Jan-Aug)	Lifting (Jan-June)
Rice . . .	39.20	7.40	38.40	13.30	26.60	8.00
Wheat . . .	790.00	619.40	840.10	571.10	665.00	447.4
Levy Sugar . . .	208.06	*	208.06	*	135.31	*
Imported Edible Oil . . .	2.70	0.42	10.00	3.92	1.74	1.22
Kerosene . . .	251.16	253.37	263.70	266.48	173.41	112.76@

*Lifting of levy sugar is nearly 100%.
@Upto May, 1991.

(c) Allocations of PDS items from the Central Pool are generally made well in time.

Price of Cement

3805. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the dates when the prices of cement were increased during the last three years, year-wise, and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government were aware of the frequent and sometimes twice a month increase in prices of cement by the industrialists;

(c) whether the Government have analysed from time to time the cost of production, the various types of taxes levied and the profit earned by the industrialists on each bag of cement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) The ROR price of naked cement in the levy category was increased by

Rs. 47 per tonne during 1988-89 to compensate the industry for the increase in input costs. Price and distribution control of cement was removed with effect from 1-3-1989 and the market prices of cement are now determined, among other things, by the cost of production, transportation costs and local demand-supply position.

(c) and (d) The cost of production varies from region to region and from one cement unit to another. At present, there is no control on price and distribution of cement. No recent study has been conducted by the Government on the rates of return etc. of the Cement Industry.

[English]

Reconstitution of Planning Commission

3806. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Planning Commission is proposed to be reconstituted; and

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Planning Commission has since been fully reconstituted.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Rice

3807. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increase in the procurement of rice during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in comparison to the position in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quantity of 126.06 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) has been procured as on 16th August, 1991 in the current kharif marketing season 1990-91 as against 117.44 lakh tonnes of rice procured during the corresponding period last year.

Telecast of Film Highlights Culture of North-Eastern States

3808. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms exist to telecast a feature film highlighting the culture of North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of feature films telecast during the last three years based on culture separately of each State of North-Eastern States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KU-

MARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. No separate criteria exist for telecast of feature films highlighting the culture of the North-Eastern States.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last three years, ten feature films in Assamese, four in Manipuri, two in Bodo and one in Karbi were telecast on the National Network of Doordarshan. During the same period, fifty Assamese feature films (including repeats) were telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Guwahati.

Prices of Tyres

3809. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of tyres of all makes have been hiked by 6 to 7 percent recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof with reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are committed to bring down the prices of tyres; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) According to the information supplied by the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association, some of the tyre companies have increased the tyre prices to the extent of 5% on account of additional surcharges on basic excise duty. Apart from this, the tyre prices have not been increased recently.

(c) and (d) There is no statutory control over the prices of automotive tyres. As such, tyre companies do not require Government's approval to go in for a price rise. However, the Government have placed specified categories of truck and bus tyres under OGL at a reduced rate of duty

for import by bulk consumers to keep a check on prices of these tyres. To encourage creation of fresh capacity for the manufacture of automotive tyres and tubes, the industry has been exempted from licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Government have also ensured maximisation of tyre production through continuous monitoring and regular interaction with the industry.

Raw Materials for Plastic Industries

3810. SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic packaging industries in private sector are on the verge of closure due to abnormal increase in the price of raw materials like polyester, plastic adhesives and polyester inks; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reduce prices of the raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Consequent to the increase in price of petroleum products during the gulf crisis and also recently, as well as the exchange rate adjustment and other fiscal measures after Union Budget, prices of all petrochemical material including plastics have increased.

(b) There is no price control over petrochemical items including plastics.

Liability of Errant Multi-National Companies

3811. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether punitive action against errant companies is one of the best ways of raising health and safety standards;

(b) if so, after Bhopal Gas leak experience, what kinds of corporate liability the Government propose to establish; and

(c) how the Government propose to ensure multinational corporate liability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The Factories (Amendment) Act places the responsibility for ensuring the safety, health and welfare of workers on the occupier. The emphasis has thus shifted from a prescriptive approach to one of self-regulation. The enforcement agency must impart technical guidance and use persuasive methods to see that the occupier discharges his statutory responsibility. In the event of serious or persistent default punitive measures should be adopted against the occupier.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests are proposing to bring up a comprehensive legislation for setting up a National Environment Tribunal which shall take care of Corporate Liability, including multinational Corporate liability.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

3812. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has been incurring losses from its very inception in 1978;

(b) whether eight Chairman-cum-Managing Directors were appointed in the above undertaking during the period of thirteen years and none of them was allowed to complete his term of five years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the total loss incurred by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation so far has exceeded its total capital outlay.

(d) whether the Director (Finance) though a non-technical incumbent, acts as Chairman-cum-Managing Director in his absence contrary to the established practice;

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to constitute an inquiry to look into the whole affairs of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation; and

(f) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) There have been one Managing Director and six Chairman & Managing Directors in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation since its inception. Out of these seven, two left on superannuation, one on completion of his tenure and four resigned. The post of Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) has been vacant and pending appointment of CMD, the Director (Finance) is acting as CMD.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The losses of HFC are mainly due to low capacity utilisation of its plants resulting from unproven technology and equipment, power and labour problems. A high powered Committee constituted by Govt. in 1986 went into the working of HFC and came to the same conclusion. Since the losses are not on account of any irregularity in the plants, it is not proposed to hold an enquiry.

[*English*]

Availability of Cement

3813. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOU-DHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding shortage of general portland cement in the market due to under-utilisation of production capacities by the cement factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of increase in the production of various types of cement during last three years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the availability of general portland cement to the public in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Government has not received any complaints regarding shortage of general portland cement in the market due to under-utilisation of production capacity by the factories. Average capacity utilisation in the cement industry as a whole was as high as 82% of installed capacity in 1990-91. However, there have been instances of shortage of cement in the deficit regions, mainly on account of transportation bottlenecks and local constraints.

(c) Information regarding production of different varieties of cement and percentage increase in production during 1988 to 1990 is given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) Following are some of the important steps taken by the Government to increase availability of general portland cement to the public in the market:—

(i) Cement Industry has been delicensed i.e. no licence is required for setting up a new unit or for substantial expansion.

(ii) Government is closely monitoring the availability of coal, railway wagons and other infrastructural support to the Cement Industry and remedial action is taken wherever necessary.

(iii) In order to minimise impact on regional imbalances, Railways have been requested to move cement from surplus areas to deficit areas on a regular basis.

STATEMENT

Varietywise production and Percentage of growth in production during 1988 to 1990

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Production of			Percentage variation in production over previous year				
	Ordinary Portland Cement	Portland Pozzolana Cement	Special varieties of Cement	Total	Ordinary Portland Cement	Portland Pozzolana Blast furnace Cement	Special varieties of Cement	
1988	266.55	88.95	48.89	407.30	24.08	(--)17.6	9.79	14.57
1989	299.42	74.67	43.67	421.07	12.33	(--)16.05	(--)10.67	13.74
1990	315.88	84.69	44.38	448.93	5.50	13.42	1.63	20.24

6.62

News-item Captioned "SC Order on Public Sector Recruitment"

3814. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "SC order on public sector recruitment" appearing in the Hindustan Times of May 16, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made/propose to make any assessment of the selections made by the various public sector undertakings during the last one year in view of the said judgement of the Supreme Court;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to give any instructions/guidelines to the various Public Sector Undertakings to adopt the ruling of the Supreme Court; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e) The said news item has come to the notice of the Government. The Managements of the Public Sector Undertakings enjoy full autonomy in the matter of recruitment for all below Board level posts. The recruitment rules are framed and procedures are set by individual enterprise for each category of post depending on the specific requirement of talents, skills and efficiency. As no uniform rules and procedures is possible for the varied type of posts in the enterprises which are operating in diverse fields, the Government do not propose to issue any general guidelines in this regard to the enterprises.

Advertisements given over Electronic Media by M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.

3815. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards types of advertisements being given over the electronic media by Bajaj Auto Ltd. in which the advertiser is not highlighting the quality of the product, services rendered thereon after sales; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to make the advertiser say about the quality of the products, after sale service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) An advertiser is free to design his advertisement in such manner as to promote the interest of the buyer in his goods and services. Both AIR and Doordarshan ensure that the advertisement does not violate the provisions of the Code for Commercial Advertising framed by the Government to regulate the advertisements on the electronic media.

Quality of Wheat and Rice Supplied FCI

3816. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRA-SAD SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is supplying very cheap and degraded/low quality ration (wheat, rice etc.) to various fair price shops in Delhi for the past few months;

(b) whether authorities have not taken any action in spite of the fact that these shopkeepers have complained to them consistently;

(c) the reasons therefor and remedial steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have also seen the news-item captioned "Uchit Dar Dukano Ke Gehun Ab Jaanwaroon Ke Layak Bhi Nahin" appeared in Hindi daily Hindustan dated July 29, 1991 if so, the reaction of the Government thereto:

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard and ensure that good quality sugar, rice, wheat is supplied to Fair Price Shops;

(f) whether FCI is not giving full quota to these shopkeepers and many card holders do not get their quota of sugar; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to give allotted quota of sugar to all ration card holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) Food Corporation of India issues foodgrains within Prevention of Food Adulteration Act Standards and of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) to Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation, after giving an opportunity to check the quality of the items. Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation (DSCSC) supplies the items namely rice, wheat and sugar to Fair Price Shops holders at their doorsteps.

(b) and (c) Action is taken to replace bad quality items. Periodic meetings are held with officers of Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation and FCI to ensure that complaints are sorted out.

(d) Yes, Sir. Inspections revealed that two bags out of 81 qtl of wheat supplied were not of FAQ. No supplies out of these affected bags were made to consumers.

(e) FPS holders authorised by Delhi Administration can visit the godowns and check the quality of material under issue. Replacement of commodities are made wherever justified. Inspections and checking of FPS are carried by the authorities, regularly.

(f) and (g) Allocation of sugar is made by the Central Government to Delhi Administration which arranges for further distribution to consumers. PDS allocations are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total requirements of States/UTs.

Sindri Power Plant

3817. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production capacity of the Sindri Thermal Power Plant has come down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to restore its normal functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for low generation of power are as follows:

(i) Captive Power Plant at Sindri is above 40 years old and has outlived its useful life.

(ii) The quality of coal supply is very poor, having ash content as high as 33-37% against requirement of coal with 18.5% ash content. The poor quality of coal lead to lower boiler output, frequent breakdowns and extensive/expansive maintenance.

(c) Various steps taken/proposed to be taken by FCI to restore its normal functioning are as follows:

(i) Revamping of the existing power plant at an investment of Rs. 10 crores.

(ii) Vigorous chasing with M/s BCCL for supply of good quality of coal in adequate quantity is being done by the company.

(iii) As a long term measure, FCI has proposed to set up 2 x 19 MW Captive Power Plant at a cost of Rs. 142.64 crores.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards Government Media, Radio and T.V. which function under Hon. Shri Panja. If proceedings of Lok Sabha are deliberately suppressed by the media then it would be a breach of privilege. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not regular. It is not correct.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If anybody suppresses the proceedings of the House, it is a case of breach of privilege. But, Sir, I am talking about something else. Yesterday, there was martyrdom day of Shri Longowal and it was celebrated in Longowal village and this function was attended by members of various parties including C.P.I. and C.P.M. Longowal village is in Sangroor District. Nowadays it has become the centre of extremist's activities. Above one lakh people had gathered there. It is an important day because an agreement was signed on this day between Shri Longowal and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. On the occasion of his Sixth Martyrdom Day Lakhs of people had assembled there putting their lives at risk. They celebrated that day for the prosperity of Punjab and news regarding this function should have been covered by the Radio and Television. But it was not done. It shows the partisan attitude of the Government media particularly the 'Doordarshan'. Not only this, the day before yesterday, Mr. Chavan made a statement regarding attack on me and gave an assurance to provide full protection. But your T.V. and Radio didn't mention a single line in your news. When it concerns any of your minister, the media gives full coverage to it. If it relates to Shri Madhavrao Scindia or Shri Chidambaram then Goverment media gives full five minutes to cover that news but when it is a matter regarding any member of opposition party, not even

a single line is mentioned. There is no reference to the statement given by the Minister in the House. Hon. Minister is present here. I would request him not to run the Radio and T.V. on party lines.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): I want to raise a very important issue. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : May I just react? Since this Government came into power, the radio and TV are not being used for party purposes. (*Interruptions*) SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA may try to throttle me in Bengal but he cannot do it here in Parliament. Regarding Television and Radio coverage, there are set rules which lay down how much coverage is given for the ruling party and how much is given for the opposition parties based on news value. I have taken care of that although we do not interfere. I have taken care to see that the rules are observed so that at any time if any Member raises that, I can answer point-wise how much time is given in the National Network and how much is given in the Regional Network. Members may rest assured of this. Because of shortage of time, perhaps the name of one or two Members who participated in the Parliamentary debates could not be given coverage. But we are trying to see that coverage is given to the Members participating in the debate and other incidents that happen in the House as much as possible... (*Interruptions*) Just listen to me one minute.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Why is there this discrimination?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : I say there has been no discrimination whatsoever... (*Interruptions*) Any day

in this House, if it requires I will lay down what has happened since this Government came into power, what the two other earlier Governments did with this. I have to take care of the entire infrastructure. For that, I can assure one thing. There was less complaint at one time regarding Television and Radio. But now change is required so that whatever is news worthy that can be given coverage. We are trying to computerise to ensure that requirement. Of course, there might be some error as far as human judgement is concerned. So, we are trying computerisation of the entire scenario in 25 States and 7 Union Territories so that the people of all regions can get justice. Regarding the Members' complaint, I am sorry, all of them could not be covered. *(Interruptions)*

Let me answer. Then, you say.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You have to tell us why the entire programme was totally blacked out when such a threat is there in Punjab. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you are not used to my lecture, I know. But I do not give you lecture here. I make a submission for the hon. Members. I can say for certain that we are trying to do justice as far as possible. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Minister has not said anything why that was totally blacked out. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Sir, yesterday the whole nation paid its tributes to one of the tallest leaders of recent times, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who laid down his life for the unity of the country. Yesterday, we paid tributes to the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who laid down his life for the unity of this Country. But yesterday itself an unfortunate incident took place where near Bangalore the main mastermind Sivarasan and his woman accomplice Subha killed themselves. It is a very unfortunate

incident. Of course, the Special Investigation Team failed to nab Sivarasan alive. The Special Investigation Team made all possible efforts to get Sivarasan alive. But ultimately it failed to nab Sivarasan. I demand from the Home Minister that he should make a statement on that and at the same time I demand that the Government of India should ask...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik, probably yesterday this matter had come up.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhakta, do not talk like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This evening at 5.30 P.M., I will be making a statement on both the issue, *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I want to raise one very important issue. The term of the Verma Commission which is enquiring into the deficiencies of the security system, would be expiring...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not jump like this from one point to another.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I want to make a very important point. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow you beyond this. Please do not talk like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. If you go beyond a certain limit, I will not prefer you after this.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADANLAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Why don't you ask from your Government, why are asking it from Sri Lanka's Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Khuranaji, it is the Congress Government which could manage to locate Shivrasan and his whereabouts... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What Shri Khurana is saying is not going on record. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Wasnik, you will sit down please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Wasnik, you are crossing the limits.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This question was not asked from you; it was addressed to Government. You have not to reply it. let Mr. Kapse speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What you are doing is being watched by everybody there. Let us do it in such a fashion...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): What about Shri Khurana? Why is he doing like this? He is doing like this everyday. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are also doing it like this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, I allege that this Government has been a total failure....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, it is not really fair.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please have your say in a quiet manner, dignified manner. Dr. Kapse

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 200 people intruded into the Hostel for Adivasis situated at Talasari in Thane District of Maharashtra and manhandled the Superintendent of the Hostel, his wife and students. Besides, they tried to burn alive two employees of the Hostel. They destroyed the Auto-rickshaw, cycles & pots and paintings and photos of Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Shrivaji Maharaj, and other respected persons have been desecrated and broken. Home Minister should give a statement about the atrocities committed on the Adivasis and ensure full protection to them and issue instructions to the Government of Maharashtra accordingly. These atrocities have been committed at Talasari at the instance of the leaders of Communist Party (Marxists) for the last so many years... (*Interruptions*)..... These people have engineered this attack also..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you should not jump to the conclusion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that he should not jump to the conclusion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): If they are making allegations against our party, they must know that it is the Bhartiya Janata Party People who are not allowing the cultivators to cultivate the land.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE : They have been arrested also. I have visited the place. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Our party office has been cruelly attacked and the cultivators have not been allowed to cultivate their land. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Saifuddin, you have made your statement. You have contradicted it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Let me speak. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Not necessary. Shri Kapse has forcefully made the point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: The Home Minister must make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalaguda): May I request you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to allow me to mention an unhuman incident of cruel nature which incidentally occurred in my constituency on 14th August, on the floor of the House.

The parading of a naked woman incident has made the 45th Independence day of free India the most shameful one. For, a heinous crime was committed against a backward woman in Chalakurthi village of Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh. The three notorious landlord criminals namely, V. Narayan Reddy and others, had beaten the woman black and blue on 13th August for her alleged involvement in an "elopment

case" in the village. On 14th August, at around 2 p.m., the same criminals dragged her into the market place to strip-off her clothes in full public view and paraded her for two long hours.

The fact that these goondas had criminal record had scared the fellow villagers from rescuing her. Faced with such a brutal and unbearable treatment, the victim tried to commit suicide. However, her minor son and others had consoled and prevented her from doing so.

It is very unfortunate that the attacks against the poor, particularly against the women are in increase during the present congress regime in the state.

Not only it is a blot on the democracy but also against the civilized society. Hence, I request you to direct the State Government, through the Centre, to take necessary action soon. All the culprits should be severely dealt with and Mrs. Muthamma be provided with necessary rehabilitation facilities in Nalgonda and her son be admitted in a Residential school, and they should be given full protection. This is my sincere request to you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, only the other day we discussed about the atrocities on Harijans all over the country. But such things are happening again and again. Will the Home Minister make a Statement on this? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Industry. Now, we are in the Budget session. We are expected to discuss the Demands. In order to see that more time becomes available for discussion of the Demands, I would rather like to go to the next item now and curtail this thing here. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1991-92.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): On behalf of Shri Ajit Kumar Panja I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-423/91]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd) New Delhi for 1989-90 and Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi for 1989-90 and Statements for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Cooperative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(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-424/91]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-425/91]

(5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-426/91]

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 14th August, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 3037 by Shri Vijay Naval Patil regarding members of UPSC.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-427/91]

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training Hyderabad for 1989-90 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1989-90.

(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-428/91]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd, Bhubaneswar, for 1989-90 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (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 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1989-90 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. 429/91)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The Leader of the House and the Railway Minister had promised for sympathetic consideration, the reinstatement of the dismissed Railway employees. We are waiting for that. This is a commitment made in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There is a very important matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. I will allow you tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Statement by the Minister, Shri M. M. Jacob—The time for making the Statement has been fixed at 1 O'clock. He can make the Statement at that time.

12.19 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE Coir Board

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(1)(e) of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, subject to other provisions of the said Rules".

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That in pursuance of Rule 4(1)(e) of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, subject to other provisions of the said Rules".

The motion was adopted.

the House, more time will be made available to you for discussing this. But at the same time please appreciate that if you don't discuss Industry Ministry's demands, you are not discussing the important policy matter. I don't want to say that what you are saying is not important. But probably we have to fix the priorities. We have to take up the first item first and the second later. So if anything is important. I will allow you to raise it tomorrow: but not today.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Hundreds of them are on fast-unto-death from today Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Matters under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, please take your seat. I am trying to protect the interest of those Members who are silently sitting and not raising anything on the floor of the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): But this is very important. A number of times we have raised it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, let me complete. You have a limited time: either you discuss the demands or you discuss the items which are not listed on the agenda. A matter like the demands relating to the Industry, with two or three new industrial policies having come up, is very important. I would rather like to make more time available for the discussion of this issue. If eight hours are available for this, I don't know whether eight hours will be sufficient. We would rather like to make more time available for the discussion of this issue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We sit beyond six O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: You sit beyond six, you forego your lunch break. If necessary, I promise on the floor of

12.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to increase the quota of wheat etc. for distribution to Scheduled Tribes through Public Distribution System in Rajasthan.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, now-a-days, two kilograms of wheat per unit is being made available every month to the rural people in Scheduled Tribes areas through Public Distribution System in Rajasthan. Keeping in view the steep rise in the prices, quota of wheat to backward Adivasi area is very meagre. Besides, there is also an acute shortage of edible oil, cheap cloths in Adivasi area under Public Distribution System. The income of the people of Scheduled Tribes is too

[Sh. Bheru Lal Meena]

low to buy ration, edible oil and cloths in the market. I urge upon the Government of India to provide additional quota of foodgrains to the State Government for the purpose of adequate supply of foodgrains to the people of Adivasi area so that the people of famine affected area could be saved from starvation.

(ii) Need for overall development of Talcher in Orissa

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Talcher in Orissa, situated on the bank of river Brahmani, with huge coal reserves in and around has an ever increasing role to play in the economic development of the country.

Some coal mines are now working and a few coal based industries like Thermal Power Plant, Fertiliser Plant, Heavy Water Project have been set up at Talcher and a Super Thermal Power Plant is under construction at Kaniha. A large number of people of Talcher Sub-division have lost their land for these projects. But due attention is not being paid for proper rehabilitation and employment of the displaced people and also for the overall development of this area especially with regard to the problems of the unemployment, education, health, road communication, water supply and ecology as well as environment. As a result, resentment among the people of this area is rapidly on the increase.

I would therefore request the Government of India to take appropriate action to fulfil the following genuine demands of the people:—

1. Establishment of a coal division at Talcher;
2. Establishment of technical schools and vocational training institutes in this area;

3. Employment of people affected by Coal Mines, Super Thermal and NALCO etc.

4. Construction of necessary buildings etc. in Talcher College and other educational institutions of this area by the SECL and the NTPC.

5. Construction of a nodal railway station at Chainpal along the new Talcher Sambalpur rail line.

(iii) Need to review the proposal to drop the income tax exemption on wagering/horse-races

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance, under Rule 377.

I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the report appearing in several newspapers and particularly, 'The Hindu', dated August 10, 1991 regarding Government, proposal to drop exemption enjoyed on wagering.

The Chairman of the Turf Authorities of India has very clearly explained the impact that the proposal to drop the exemption of Rs. 5,000 now being enjoyed by persons wagering on horse races under section 10(3) and 194 BB of the Income Tax Act.

If implemented this will lead to closing of Turf Clubs in the country and also cripple the Breeding Industry as a result of which lakhs of people belonging to the poorer sections of society will be rendered jobless.

I, therefore, appeal to the hon Finance Minister to have the entire matter examined *de novo* in depth and drop the proposal.

**12.27 hrs. [MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
in the Chair]**

(iv) **Need to include the Handloom (Reservation of Articles of Production) Act, 1985 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution**

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): I would raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Nearly 10 million people are employed in Handloom sector. This sector accounts for 30 per cent of the total cloth production and gives employment to about 98 lakhs poor traditional weavers in the country.

In view of the importance of the Handloom Industry in the national economy, the Government of India enacted a legislation entitled 'The Handloom (Reservation of articles of Production) Act, 1985. Following the notification of the Act, the Central Government in order to have an effective implementation of the Act has set up three regional offices at Delhi, Pune and Coimbatore for protection and development of handloom weavers in the country. Now efforts are being made that this HRA Act, 1985 should be squashed and the regional office should be shifted elsewhere from Pune. If these two things materialise 10 million poor handloom weavers will have to face starvation. Therefore, it is earnestly requested that the matter may be taken up immediately for (1) stoppage of shifting of Pune Regional Office elsewhere and (2) inclusion of HRA 1985 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

(v) **Need for overall development of Bundelkhand region comprising of some districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Sir, the area of Bundelkhand region, comprising five districts of Uttar Pradesh and 18 districts of Madhya Pradesh, is more than the area of several states. The popula-

tion of the region is also double as compared to several other states. This entire plateau region is backward in the matter of irrigation, drinking water, industry and education.

This regional imbalance has become a curse. The Government should take special steps to solve this problem.

To strengthen the irrigation resources, a joint irrigation board for Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh should be constituted. Since both states have a common source of water, it is essential to construct a dam over the reservoir. Land reforms should be accelerated. The cultivable land should be levelled. Farming by modern methods should be encouraged.

Special efforts should be made for development of industries, both big and small.

Heavy industry should be set up at some places and financial assistance should be provided for setting up of small-scale industries.

The Government should implement a scheme that leads to the overall and integrated development of this plateau region.

(vi) **Need to check-illegal felling of trees in Rajgir Hills, Bihar**

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important matter under Rule 377.

Rajgir, in Bihar, is a major tourist centre of historical importance and a place of attraction for Indian and foreign tourists. There are five hills and extensive forests in the area. To the north of these hills and forests is Nalanda district, to the south is Nawada and to the west is Gaya district. There is large scale illegal felling of trees in these forests. Land is acquired on lease and trees are felled on that basis.

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Yadav]

This is having an adverse effect on the environment of this region and it is feared that hot water springs of this area may dry up.

As a result of all this, not only will the place lose its attraction from the point of view of tourism but the Government will also lose revenue and particularly the foreign exchange.

Hence, I request the Government to immediately take stringent measures to stop felling of trees and cancel the lease for the land.

(vii) **Need to appoint a high level Committee to look into the functioning Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

[English]

SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA (Now-gong): The employees' associations of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have threatened to resume their agitation if they are not given representation on the Sangathan and its Board of Governors if JCM is not formed and recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission are not accepted immediately.

During the preceding session, no recruitment or promotions were made. 188 Kendriya Vidyalayas are without principals, thousands of teachers' posts remain unfilled and *ad hoc* appointees are not available.

Transfers of last session are not yet complete. Applications for new session have not yet been invited. Transfers decided by the Establishment Committee are held up. Admissions are being denied to eligible students but are being granted to thousands of ineligible ones.

I will urge upon the Central Government to appoint a high level or parliamentary committee to look into the matter.

(viii) **Need to reintroduce the cancelled trains between Sambhal and Moradabad**

[Translation]

DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important matter under Rule 377.

Sambhal Lok Sabha constituency is a very backward area. There is a branch line between Sambhal and Moradabad. Six passenger trains used to run on this line. D.R.M. Moradabad has suddenly cancelled four trains out of the six—1SR, 2SR, 3SRM, 4SRM. This has caused resentment among the people. The poor labourers are facing hardships.

Sir, the Government should restart these four trains without further delay so that the people are not deprived of rail facilities.

12.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1991-92—Contd.
Ministry of Industry— Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 9, namely, further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry. Shri Jeevarathinam.

[Translation]

***SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam):** Mr. Speaker Sir, Extending my support to the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Industry, I would like to put forth some of my views.

National Aromatics and petrochemicals project is coming up in Manali near Madras. The project is being taken up with an investment to the tune of about 1400 crore rupees. To ensure that this unit commences its production in time, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Industries to allocate and release required funds immediately.

In 1981, Hindustan Photo Films took up the scheme a cine colour positive film unit in Ooty at a cost of about Rs. 250 crores. But it is learnt that Ministry of Industry has neither approved this scheme nor allocated necessary funds to set up the unit. Hence I request the Hon'ble Minister for Industries to give due consideration and take up the matter immediately.

Our former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru took to setting up Heavy Industries through public sector to ensure the development of our Economy and growth of our Industry. It is only because of his contribution in this direction that our economy has a strong foundation today. But this Government, as it appears, has changed the priority and private sector is to get a boost now. But who invests in the private sector? Who is to mobilise the capital needed? Is it to be mobilised from the public? Oh is to be obtained from the Banks? Or will the Government be coming forward to extend the money needed towards the capital investment? I wish this may kindly be explained by the Minister of Industry. Apart from that a limit or a ceiling should be fixed for the private sector. A clear cut decision on demarcating the items or list of industries for both the private sector and public sector should be evolved. There should be a healthy competition between the private sector and public sector and it should be fostered in a right spirit. That will help us to bring down the prices in the country.

The prices of iron rods and wires are on the increase. Government should take immediate steps to bring down the prices. In the name of free market and in the guise of giving boost to private sector if Government does not intervene now, it will affect the construction industry and other industries and ultimately the common man. To effectively bring down the prices of these iron rods, I would like to suggest that Government may consider setting up small units to manufacture iron rods and wires in every Assembly Constituency or in every block. Such units may be targeted to produce 20 to 50 tonnes a day thereby taking care of the needs of that particular area. Private Sector can be encouraged in this production. Iron and cement should be made available on controlled prices. Honourable Minister for Industries informed us that cement has been permitted to be sold in the free-market. He also said that Government is only controlling the cement units and their production but has nothing to do with the prices quoted in the selling of cement. If this situation is to continue, the cement that is sold for Rs. 110 and Rs. 120 may further go up. Likewise iron rods sell at Rs. 13,000 per tonne. If this be the situation how can common people and people from the middle classes can go for construction of houses. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Industry to look into it. Even if the Government allows private sector in this production, adequate care must be taken to curb price rise and there should be control over it.

Cement price rose to Rs. 110 during the Janata Dal rule. I had raised this issue then. Even today same situation prevails and even it is costing more now. We have promised the people through our Election manifesto that we will bring down prices. Both cement and iron are very very important. I request the Minister for Industry to bear this in mind.

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

Not only in our country but also in other countries through out the world, Hotel Industry is found to be an important one. Today there are many hardships in running Hotels and Lodges. Government was providing 15% subsidy to construct lodging houses. During Janata Dal rule, subsidy that was given till then was stopped. I raised this matter then through a Question and got a reply from the Government. The Hon. Minister for Industry assured us that lodges would soon get the subsidy but that was not implemented.

Lodging and Hotel industry as they are at reaching people are very important in our country. It is only because lodging houses are run by private sector, most of our people could travel from one part to different parts of our country and stay comfortably. Public sector can not run all the lodging houses. Hence I request the Hon'ble Minister for Industry to look into this and give a serious consideration to give certain facilities to those who run lodging houses and those who venture to construct lodges. Lakhs of people are finding employment opportunity in this sector. Hence I request the Hon'ble Minister to give priority and extend certain facilities to this industry.

Arakkonam constituency which I represent is a backward area. State Government is about to announce certain concessions on this count for those who propose to set up industrial units in places like Arcot. Hence I would request the Government to set up a Scooter manufacturing unit either in the public sector or in the private sector. Most of the heavy industries' units are in the North India. For instance Maruti Car manufacturing unit is in North India.

Many parts of Tamil Nadu still remain backward. Former Industries Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari gave an assurance that several industrial units

would come up in industrially backward areas in Tamil Nadu. That promise too has not been implemented. Hence I would request that a big industrial unit should be set up in Arakkonam Parliamentary Constituency.

BHEL has a unit in Ranipet which forms part of my Constituency. But it is a small unit and it employs only about two thousand people or even less. Whereas, Hardwar unit of BHEL employs about 20 thousand people. I had been there recently and on enquiry I gathered this information. Ranipet unit of BHEL which employs lesser number of people does not give priority to local people. Hence I seek the Ministry of Industry to expand the Ranipet unit of BHEL and thus provide more job opportunities to local people. There was rampant corruption in the Ranipet unit of BHEL and I raised it in the House during Janata Dal rule and I also got reply from that Government. Hence I request the authorities to set up a Commission to look into the performance of the executives in that unit and to expand the unit to provide more job opportunities to local people. Even those whose lands have been acquired are not getting any priority in recruitment.

I would like to say that there cannot be any other unit in Tamil Nadu where corruption is rampant.

Now there is another point which I had brought to the notice of the previous Finance Ministers. When Shri V. P. Singh was there he took steps to set up a Mint in his constituency. A unit was set up in the name of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his home state Uttar Pradesh. Another Finance Minister, Shri Janardhan Poojary also saw to it to have one such unit in his home state. Whereas we Tamils are left high and dry. Hence I request the Government to set up a Mint in Tamil Nadu which has a population of about five and a half crores.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jeevarathinam, your allotted time is over.

[Translation]

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Sir, let me be given few more minutes because I have got an opportunity to speak after two months. In and around Ranipet there are many leather tanning units. Recently there is a lull in the export activities, there is a stagnation rather. To overcome the problem, subsidy may be given to the leather processing industry. If this measure is not taken immediately, China and Bangladesh may be far ahead of us in getting in to the world market. Hence I request you that subsidy may be extended. Thousands of people around the place are dependent on leather industry there. Hence I feel it is imperative that subsidy must be given to tanning units in that area.

Ceiling on investment in setting up industrial units should be categorically stated. Private Sector and Public Sector should be clearly earmarked the capital investment with which they can go ahead. Whether it could be 200 crores or 300 crores or 500 crores of rupees should be clearly indicated by the Hon'ble Minister of Industry. Small industries now get a loan of about 35 thousand rupees through Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation. Because of price rise it is insufficient now. Hence I request you to raise it to 70 thousand rupees. Various kinds of IDB loans that are being extended through Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation have a ceiling now. The ceiling should be raised from Rs. 3 to 5 crores.

Now there are many sick units in the country. Recently I got a reply from the Government through a question I raised in the House. I learn

that there are about 200 sick units. I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Industries Minister the Hon'ble Finance Minister to evolve corrective measures to revitalise and effectively run these sick industries. Several crores of rupees invested in such units should not go waste. For many years now many of these sick units are remaining closed. When Shri N. D. Tiwari was our Industries Minister he even set up a Committee to study the maladies of these sick units.

The present Minister of Industry is an able hand, he should set the house in order, he should take effective steps to revitalise the sick units.

Recently there was a hike in car prices. Middle class people will find it extremely difficult to go far a car. If the benefits of independence should go to them conditions should be created in such a way as to enable them to buy cars. Hence I request the Hon'ble Minister for industry to reduce the excise duty and the hike in other taxes pertaining to Automobile industry.

I thank the Deputy Speaker for having allowed me to speak at least this much. Thank you.

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRA-SAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Sir, the new industrial policy of the Government is tilted towards liberalisation. There is no dearth of capital in our country. In 1984-85 when the Congress(I) was in power, it had started the Open General Licence system due to which resulted a debt burden of Rs. 40,000 crores on our country between 1984 and 1990. This policy is against the promises made by the Congress Party during elections that the new policy will fulfill the dreams of Pandit Nehru who had formulated a policy aimed at making India self-reliant. But this new policy is against the policy envisaged by Pt. Nehru in

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. Bhubaneshwar Prasad Mehta]

1956. The new policy clearly shows that the Government has been influenced by the I.M.F. and our country's capitalists. This is the reason that conditions set by the I.M.F. have been accepted while framing the policy.

Sir, in our country 60% of the people have nothing to offer except labour and hard work. Only 8-10 crore people are prosperous enough to purchase luxury items. Indian as well as foreign capitalists have colluded with each other to exploit this class. These capitalists have monopoly over the economy of the country. If they are allowed to expand their business in the country it will result in more exploitation of our society and foreign capitalists will call the shots.

Sir, at present there are 244 large-scale public sector units in the country. Of these, 100 are closed and 50 among them are those which had been locked up by the private sector and were taken over the Government. The other 50 are the units which were exploited by the capitalists who held a monopoly. Therefore, the multinationals will have to be kept at bay, otherwise, Indian companies like BHEL and SAIL will incur losses. When Pandit Nehru had formulated the industrial policy in 1956, several heavy industrial units like Hatia, Bokaro, Rourkela and Bhilai plants were set up. But whosoever joined the Congress Government after Nehru, whether it was Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Rajiv Gandhi, could not set up a single such industry and instead money was borrowed from International Monetary Fund and the Government bowed before foreign capitalists and the Industrial Policy has been framed in a way that it will bankrupt the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the public sector industries in our country are running in loss. There is an annual loss of Rupees 2,000 crore but why such a loss? The Government will have to think over it. A.T.A.C.

C.I.T.U. INTUC, all the trade unions and their leaders in these industries have repeatedly requested the Government that a meeting may be convened or a seminar organised to consider as to why the losses are being incurred and how can these losses be checked. But no thought has ever been given to it in the past. Rather the public sector undertakings are being reduced to bankruptcy. Such scenario will continue to prevail unless these undertakings are wrested from the clutches of the bureaucracy. Whenever any Managing Director is posted in any sector or Chairman is reinstated, be it the Coal India or BHEL or SAIL, they tend to render these undertakings quite inefficient with the result they incur losses. Managing Directors or Chairmen covet these posts only after spending crores of rupees. Where such practice continues and such persons hold these posts, the losses in public sector undertakings cannot be checked. Therefore, I submit that first of all we shall have to exert some sort of pressure on the bureaucracy in order to free the public sector undertakings from it and curtail the expenditure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is being discussed for the last so many days that there should be workers' participation in Management. The Congress Party has been assuring in its election manifestos only that there would be workers' participation in management but did not make any effort in this direction. There is no reference to workers' participation in the Industrial Policy. During the previous Government of Janata Dal, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had, however, made an effort. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was present here who also made an endeavour to bring forward a Bill but by then the Government fell. With the result the Bill could not be brought forward. I would like to say that unless the workers are allowed to participate in management, these undertakings cannot be wrested from the bureaucracy.

Therefore I would like to tell the Government that this is the most important aspect of the Industrial Policy which has been left by it. It may be added and the workers should be allowed participation in management. Then alone the public sector industries can be saved from running in loss.

It is well known that the World Bank suggested the devaluation to the tune of 13% in 1990 and now the devaluation has reached 28%. In our country we are facing price-rise and unemployment. People in large number are unemployed. Can the Government explain how it would provide jobs to the unemployed under this industrial policy? The more we borrow from the World Bank or International Monetary Fund, the greater will be our unemployment and the poorer we will continue to become. The Congress Government has encouraged it and that is why it has framed such an industrial policy. Now the industries need not go in for licences. There was a gas disaster in Bhopal. It is still not known as to who gave the permission to set up this gas factory in the heart of the city. This factory was there in the heart of the city where thousands of people were killed and 50,000 people are still suffering from the diseases caused by the toxic gas. Those people are still staging a dharna in front of the Supreme Court to seek justice for their rights. Such incidents can take place only when some exemption is granted while issuing the licence. If such exemption is granted, the industrialist will set up an industry wherever he likes. Unless there is some sort of pressure or restriction on the bureaucracy the situation cannot improve. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is why we submit that it is not proper to exempt the industrialists from licence. There is rampant corruption in the issuance of licences and the people have to face lot of difficulties in getting licences. So the Government should give a thought to this situation, impose certain restrictions and make some pro-

vision which is not mentioned in the policy.

The Government extends all the facilities to the industries and companies in the private sector but does not audit their accounts. It does not take into account the limit of their income. Despite our previous industrial policy and M.R.T.P. Act, the capital of all the monopolist capitalists like Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias doubled in five years and at times it exceeded than that but there is no control on it. Sweden is a country with highest income group and lowest income group. Their gap between the higher income group and the lowest income group is the lowest in the world. The sole reason is that the Government is having control on the market and it levies taxes to the extent and has so much control that the whole profit does not go to capitalists and that is why I submit that the Government should have control on market failing which it is not known as to where the industrial policy would lead our country.

As far as the small industries are concerned, their number in our country is 9 lakh. Eighty lakh people are working in these industries but there is a limit of capital to the tune of Rs. 60 lakh for these small industries and as per the Report of the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries 90 to 95 per cent small industries are such as have invested capital to the tune of Rupees 2 to 5 lakh. If the facilities, which are made available to big industrialists, are given to small industrialists, it will solve the problem of unemployment and small industries will be set up in every village. But the way the Government has enhanced the limit would enable the monopolist capitalists like Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias to enter in to small scale sector through back door who will ultimately come forward and the small industries would banish. Therefore the Government's boastfulness that it would develop and assist small scale industries is

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nothing but nonsense and instead it is a conspiracy to bring an end to the small scale industries. Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I and my party oppose this industrial policy because it will literally destroy the public sector industries. It is meant for helping monopoly and capitalists in the real sense, promoting I.M.F. and accepting its terms and conditions. Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, there is coal industry in my district. Corruption is rampant in the industry. We understand the style of living of top officials. Managing Director and General Manager is not less than that of a Minister and the life-style of the Chairman is not less than Prime Minister's.

13. 00 hrs.

So much money is spent but even then the coal industry is running in loss. C.C.L. has certainly shown a profit of Rupees 20 crore but if it is run properly and the corruption checked, there is possibility of earning more profit.

I would like to submit that there is no arrangements for supplying electricity to all the new coal industries that are opened. There are two or three projects in my district, namely, Ashok Project, Peeparwar Project and Magadh Project. There was also a project along with these projects that a Thermal Power Station at North Karampura would be set up but it has been shelved. God knows whether these projects will come up or not. If they would come up, they won't get electric supply. If the projects don't get any electric supply, how can they function. This way the production of coal is impossible. I believe that the way planning is done or the industries are set up is faulty. They don't see whether the industries they are going to set up will get any electric supply and other facilities or not. It is because of the same reason that all our industries are incurring losses. I would like to submit that there is much scope for setting up mica indus-

try in my district. Girdih as well as in Chhota Nagpur.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh):
Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, the hon. Minister is to make a statement on the incident that took place in the Patel Nagar yesterday. Please ask him to make the statement.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have another three minutes to speak. Will you kindly conclude by that time?

[Translation]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRA-SAD MEHTA: There were nearly 500 mica mines in my constituency.

Nearly one lakh workers were employed in the industry and there were about 10,000 dealers. Now because of the wrong policies of the Government only 15-20 mines are functioning and rest have been closed down. One lakh workers are starving. They have no work even to earn Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 a day. Mica industry was a big foreign exchange earner for the Government, but it has come to a grinding halt. Government has never delved into the causes of closing down of mica industry. My submission to the Government is that it should think over the measures of reviving the mica industry and reopening of mica mines, with a view to providing jobs to one lakh workers, who are jobless. These workers are facing great hardship.

There was a proposal to set up an ordnance factory at Hazaribagh. Survey and acquisition of the land as per requirement had been done by the Government of Bihar, but is not known where the project is pending.

Sir, in Bihar large tracts of land are under forest. Forest produce was a means of livelihood to the tribals, but with the nationalisation of forest by the Government they are facing extreme hardship due to the nonsetting up of forest produce based industries in the area to offer them employ-

ment opportunities. Tribals can be provided employment in these industries only. I would like to request the Government to immediately set up forest produce based industries for the speedy development of areas like Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana etc.

New industrial policy does not mention a word about reviving a number of sick industrial units of Bihar.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please call the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, as he is supposed to make a statement on Patel Nagar incident.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am fully aware of it. I am waiting for him to conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRA-SAD MEHTA: Dalmia Paper Mill is lying closed rendering 15-20 thousand workers on its rolls unemployed. Government is not serious about revival of the mill and nor has it made any mention in the new industrial policy about the steps it proposes to take to provide jobs to jobless workers of the above mill. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the dreams of Gandhi and Nehru who dreamt that India would become a self-reliant and a strong nation. Ours is a vast and great country. Though a comparison is made with the small nations like Taiwan and Singapore, yet the present Government forgets the ground realities facing the nation, nor does it formulates schemes in accordance with the requirements of our country. Government has turned a blind eye to making India self-reliant economically and socially, and how to provide jobs to poor workers of our country. That is why I say that the new industrial policy is not suitable for a country like India. Dictates of IMF are clearly visible in the new industrial policy. There is a need for

urgent review of the new industrial policy for the speedy development of Public Sector units. The present conspiracy to do away with the Public Sector Units and granting more monopoly and rights to industrialists like Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias in the new scheme of things, in place of Public Sector should be stopped. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri M. M. Jacob to make a statement regarding the death of a suspect in police custody.

13.07 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Death of a suspect in police custody
in Patel Nagar, New Delhi on 19th
August, 1991.**

[*English*]

**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 wish to apprise the Honorable Members of this august House about the tragic death of a suspect in police custody in Patel Nagar, New Delhi on 19-8-1991.

Following a complaint made by one Smt. Samarjeet Kaur, a resident of Civil Lines, Karnal, Haryana, that her purse containing about Rs. 1,000 in cash, a gold chain and a mangal sutra had been stolen at Community Centre, Patel Nagar on 18-8-1991 where she had gone to attend a marriage, the Police registered a case at police station Patel Nagar, and arrested one Manoj, aged about 12 years. Manoj was earlier also arrested in a case of theft and as per the police version, confessed to having stolen the

[Sh. M. M. Jacob]

purse and handed it over to his father. Injections were given to Shri Jai Ram. He was brought to the police station at about 11.00 p.m. and questioned by SI Satbir Singh, ASI Siri Ram and Constable Satbir Singh.

At about 3.30 a.m. on 19-8-91 Shri Jai Ram was taken to the nearby Khera Nursing Home by SI Satbir Singh. At the Nursing Home two injections were given to Shri Jai Ram. At about 4.15 a.m. Shri Jai Ram collapsed and died. Thereafter senior police officers reached the spot. The ACP, Patel Nagar also requested the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Patel Nagar to conduct inquest proceedings under section 176 Cr. P.C. The dead body was shifted to the Subzimandi mortuary for postmortem examination.

At about 10.30 a.m. some residents of the area, including family members of Shri Jai Ram gathered outside police station Patel Nagar and the crowd increased to about 400/500 at about 12.30 p.m. They were agitating against the police and efforts to pacify them failed. The crowd became violent and indulged in stone throwing and stopped the traffic. They also set on fire a DTC bus and broke window panes of four DTC buses. They stopped a vehicle carrying soft drinks and bottles were thrown on the police. Police used tear gas shells and resorted to cane charge to disperse the crowd at about 1.00 p.m. Three persons were arrested on charges of rioting, arson etc. and a case registered.

Meanwhile senior officers including the Additional Commissioner of Police (Southern Range), had reached the spot, discussed with the local people present and also conducted a *prima facie* inquiry into the events. At about 11.00 a.m. the three concerned police officials, namely SI Satbir Singh, ASI Siri Ram and Constable Satbir Singh had been placed under suspension. The Commissioner of Police also visited Patel Nagar police station at about 1.30 p.m. After he made inquiries

into the matter, it was decided to register a case of murder against the three concerned police officials. A case under section 302/342/341 IPC was accordingly registered against SI Satbir Singh, ASI Siri Ram and Constable Satbir Singh. The investigation was entrusted to the Crime Branch.

An inquest into the death of Shri Jairam is being conducted by the S.D.M.

The Government shares the anguish of the Honourable Members over this ghastly incident. I would like to assure the House that the Government is determined to take deterrent action against those exceeding or abusing the use of their powers.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Sir, I would like to ask a clarification.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no specific provision to ask any question or any clarification under Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure. It is given in the Rule that no question shall be asked.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Sir, please protect my rights. On all statements made in the House points of clarification have always been sought.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will convince you. We are very much guided by the rules of the House. There is a well-established procedure. Here rule 372 specifically bars any member to put any clarification or any question to any Minister on the Statement made by him.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: The entire story, has been fabricated as the police is involved in this case. I am a representative of the area and was present at the spot and it is the police who has fabricated the story just to suppress the facts.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have framed the rules and you have accepted them. If you really feel that there should be some scope for Members to seek some clarification or extract some information, then you have to move an amendment to the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: If some one committed theft should his father be called to the police station and killed.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): It has been the practice that a Member if he so desires, can seek a clarification with the permission of the Chair.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday, Mr. Paswan wanted to ask some questions, but the Chair did not permit him because under Rule 372 the Members are not allowed to do so.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: The Members can seek clarifications under the discretionary powers of the Chair. So that the point becomes clear. Sir, please protect my rights and use your discretionary powers and allow me to seek clarification. (Interruptions)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): The point as to why the accused was taken to hospital and killed is missing in the statement.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Police stations are set up to protect life and property of citizens. So, how can these be used for killing people?

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): On one occasion in this very session five Members were allowed to ask questions after Minister's statement on bank robbery.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: I would like to ask a few clarifications, as I am the representative of the area.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everything is correct and true. But with all that, you are Governed by the rules of procedure.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Five points of clarifications were allowed on the statement in bank dacoity case.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Rules Committee has already accepted this amendment.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My request to you is that you allow two or three clarifications on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What was applicable to Mr. Paswan yesterday will apply to you today also because not even 24 hours have elapsed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is all right that the rules do not permit it, but the matter

[Sh. Kalka Das]

is very serious, killings are taking place inside police stations. Therefore, I request you to use your discretionary powers to protect my rights and allow me to place the facts before the House...
(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I could not raise my point. That day also, I had said that there has been one or two occasions in this very session itself when the Chair allowed some hon. Members to seek clarifications. I had brought this thing to your notice that day and I am repeating the same today also. In the other House, sometimes almost the whole day is spent in seeking and answering clarification, while here no one is allowed to seek clarifications. Both are extremes. That is why, the Rules Committee had provided that one or two clarifications may be allowed, of course, with the kind permission of the Chair. Therefore, I request you kindly to permit the hon. Members to seek clarifications
(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Sir, the bank dacoity was a serious issue, and the present case is also serious. People are being called to Police Station for interrogation and there they are tortured to death. It is a wrong practice. The police took away cash and jewellery from house where a theft had taken place. Manoj's father, Jairam was called to the Police Station for interrogation and there he was beaten up like anything, so much so that he had to be taken to a Private Nursing Home for treatment and he succumbed to his injuries there.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to know whether the Police Officer has been arrested or not. This is the fifth such case, in this very police station in last two years. They were all tortured to death inside the Police lock-up. What special measures have been taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future? Had action been

taken on time by the Government immediately there would have been no burning of buses and no demonstration.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHAND-ELWAL: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no mention in the statement that the deceased was beaten up in the Police Station. If that is the case, then why was he taken to hospital?

[English]

This is a very important fact which has been hidden in this statement.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA
You may please ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to convene a meeting of the Members of Parliament from Delhi and discuss the Law and Order situation in the capital. This incident took place inside the police station.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to respond to this?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I am always interested in having discussions with the MPs on the general law and order situation in Delhi. I want actually to get more feed back from you, the Representatives of the People.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I would like to seek clarification on two points, with reference to the statement made by the hon. Minister. First of all, what does the Post Mortem report say and circumstances under which the accused was taken to the hospital and the purpose for which he was administered two injections?

[English]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You call a meeting of the Delhi MPs.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I have already welcomed Shri Khurana's suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is one more thing. Of course, many people have got their own doubts, so far as this statement is concerned. For that purpose my request is that you kindly make it convenient to meet Shri Jacob later...*(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: That nursing home is meant for heart patients.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Why was the accused taken to a Private Nursing Home, instead of a Government hospital? It was precisely because the nursing home people were hand in glove with the police and gave the latter a 'fabricated', report. Yesterday also, I desired to know whether the Government has decided to pay a compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs, to the bereaved family. Secondly, both the crime branch and the vigilance branch are part and parcel of the same police set-up. Therefore I had demanded that the case should be handed over to the C.B.I. Has the Government taken any decision in this regard?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to respond?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Sir, if you want, I can react to one or two points mentioned by my hon. friends. One point is about the people who are arrested from the locality. They were released. About three persons, as I mentioned, were also arrested because they were rioting and they were released.

Another thing is this Nursing Home is a private Nursing Home and not a

Government Nursing Home. At the same time, I was making the statement that the matter is referred to the SDM for thorough enquiry and the Crime Branch is entrusted with the responsibility of further enquiry. All these things are going on. If there is anything that the hon. Members want to inform me, I am at their disposal. They can bring those things to my notice...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: That is what I am asking. When Government hospitals are there, why the accused was taken to a Private Nursing Home?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You call a meeting of Delhi MPS...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has already agreed to meet the M.Ps from Delhi and sort out the matter. I do not think we should take any more time of the House on this subject.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one thing we have to appreciate that the Government has taken steps to charge these accused under section 302. Even in the *prima facie*, they have charged them. So, that also should have been appreciated. It does not mean that he (the Minister) need not meet the M.Ps: the hon. M.Ps. can very well discuss the matter with the Minister but they have to welcome the stand of the Government also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): The hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, presented the report before the House which the police officers prepared for him. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether any new law has been enact-

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

ed, under which a person accused of a minor theft could be taken to a police station and beaten up?

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rajveer Singh Ji, we know what is going on and the hon. Minister...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS: The public should also know what is going on.

[Translation]

It is not proper that the Police take away people to the Police Station, under the pretext of interrogation and torture them to death in the lock up and thereafter, the Minister concerned reads out before the House, a statement prepared by the Police. Will the Government order a C.B.I. inquiry into this case? Will the Government pay a compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs to the next of the kin of the deceased?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have asked and the hon. Minister has responded to it. My request is, after all, the Presiding Officer shall have to be guided by the rules and this hon. House has made the rules. In our practice, if there are any hurdles to dig out truth, as Paswanji has suggested, Rajveer Singh Ji has suggested, amendments shall have to be introduced, and when they come into force, certainly you can ask clarifications. As the law stands today, rule 372 does not permit clarifications. I hope you are satisfied.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: At least, the hon. Minister can say whether the case would be handed over to the C.B.I. or not? Because the Crime Branch is part of the Police and we cannot expect justice from them. Therefore, I would like to know whether

the Government intends to order a C.B.I. inquiry into the matter and whether it proposes to provide Rs. 5 lakhs to the bereaved family, as compensation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Further the hon. Minister also, with open heart, wants to know the truth of it and he has warmly welcomed you to discuss the matter with him. So, let us make use of the services offered by him.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Thank you very much, Sir.

13.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92—*Contd.*

Ministry of Industry—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we can go ahead with the discussion. Shri Vilas Muttemwar.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. we are having a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, the Industrial Policy, the Policy on small-scale industries etc.

Today, the focus of the entire world is on the country's industrial policy, as it provides a vast market for them. Keeping all this in mind, I agree with the sentiments expressed by many hon. Members that the importance of the subject required a separate debate on the new industrial policy.

One thing is clear that this policy has been widely acclaimed by everyone including the entrepreneurs, economists and the common people of

the country. Unfortunately, over the years, it has become a common feature with the opposition to oppose all Government policies, ignoring all their merits. I am disheartened by the irresponsible stand of some sections of the House. During the course of discussion on the industrial policy, yesterday, Shri Acharya and some of his colleagues expressed their apprehensions that the country is being sold to the foreigners. I consider their apprehension unfounded. I would like to mention here that the country remained an imperialist colony for 150 years and thanks to the sacrifices made by our people, we are enjoying the fruits of freedom today. On behalf of those very people, I would like to assure my apprehensive friends that the people of this country will not tolerate any kind of servility, as they have suffered a lot in the past. It is a fact that...

(Interruptions)...

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): The people will oppose it.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: I am not giving you any personal assurance, rather, I am speaking on behalf of the people. It is alleged that this policy has been formulated under pressures from the I.M.F. and the World Bank. I am of the view that such allegations are baseless. Let the hon. Members who look upon the Soviet Union as their ideal, make self-introspections...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Who are those Members?...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Well, that whole party looks upon the Soviet Union as its ideal. Let them look at the present state of Soviet economy and let them not ignore the fact that the Soviet Union realized the importance of foreign capital for its economic development. They realized the need to allow entry to Multi-nationals for the rapid industrialization of their country. Anyway, it is not proper to discuss all these things

here. It was also discussed here that the Socialist frame work laid down by Shri Nehru was nothing but a humbug and that he is to be squarely blamed for the present industrial backwardness of the country. I would like to tell these friends that if they sincerely go through the statistics, they will find that the country has made tremendous progress, compared to those countries, which attained independence alongwith us. Under the Seventh Five Year Plan, last year, the industrial sector recorded a growth of eight percent, which was higher than the rate of growth, during all the previous Five-Year Plans. The accusations of the opposition despite all this, is not proper. I request you to remove all kinds of fears from your minds that the country is being sold at the hand of foreigners.

One of the notable features of this policy is the incentives proposed to be given, to boost exports. The new policy also outlines proposals to improve the efficiency of the existing industries so that more and more people could be involved. Despite all this, it is not proper to condemn this policy. Similarly, there is also a proposal to introduce liberalisation policy. So far, we have had a 'Licence Raj', but now that has been done away with and no one will find it difficult to get a licence to set up a unit. Isn't it a laudable step? In fact, this industrial policy should have been welcomed wholeheartedly, but unfortunately, that didn't happen. Opposition, just for the sake of it is not a positive attribute. It's high time, we change our narrow mindedness for a broader out-look. I believe that in the coming days, we will all contribute a great deal towards the country's development.

We have opened our doors to foreign capital and have asked the foreigners to invest in the country. Some hon. Members have expressed the fear that they will usurp our market. But today, if we look at the Global Market situation, I don't think that despite

[Sh. Vilas Muttemwar]

all concessions and incentives foreign entrepreneurs would enter country's market in large numbers...(*Interruptions*)...It is not that all the multinationals in the world will invest in India. Every attempt is being made to attract some foreign capital into the country. It is not India alone, but many countries in the world are trying their best to attract the multinationals to invest in their countries and such incentives do not necessarily guarantee. If we too want to attract the multi-nationals, then we will have to improve our infrastructural facilities required for setting up industries and it would have been a welcome step, had the hon. Members chosen to deliberate on this aspect of the policy.

It is my humble submission to the hon. Minister of Industry that unless we link the infrastructural facilities available in the country with the industrial policy, the chances of our industrial policy drawing a blank, cannot be ruled out. Another feature of this policy is that it is market-oriented and I would like to know as to what we have done so far in respect of 60 per cent market of our country? We have kept in mind the purchasing power of 10 crore people of the country. At the same time, while finalising this industrial policy we have taken these 10 crore people into account. But it is all the more necessary to involve 60 per cent of our foreign market in this policy. If we can do something in this respect, I feel, this policy will be of some use.

One more thing that I would like to mention here is that we have liberalised M.R.T.P. Act and the entry of Multi-nationals into our markets would mean a healthy competition between them and our own industrialists, which in turn would result in upgradation of our standards, improvement in the quality of our products etc. and the competition at home would help our industrialists to compete and establish themselves in

foreign markets. However, there are also chances that mismanaged, inefficient and of course small scale industries would find themselves lagging far behind in the competition between the titans. The Ministry of Industries should formulate some schemes to keep them moving.

There is nothing to be apprehensive about so far as the 51 per cent equity formula is concerned. Rather, I would say that if any amendment is possible, there is no harm in increasing it to 100 per cent, provided, such industries are set up in underdeveloped, backward areas, areas untouched by modernity and declared by the Government as such. Another pre-condition should be that such industries should arrange for the infrastructure on their own. We can overcome our weaknesses by making investment in other areas. Foreign capital would enhance our production capacity and it has been reiterated in our industrial policy that export promotion is one of our major objectives, whether it be our own industries or those set up by foreigners. If this policy results in an increase in our exports, we shall easily overcome the present Foreign exchange crunch.

Friends, there was also a mention of Public Sector Units. I feel that, it should be a matter of concern for all of us that capacity utilisation in the Public Sector is not upto the mark. We should all agree, irrespective of our party affiliations that there should be maximum capacity utilisation. In fact, it is the need of the hour. Everyone should join hands to make it possible. If we do not do so, our country will continue to remain backward and apart from being a national wastage, it will also be a kind of treason as well. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is a policy of self-reliance and as I mentioned earlier, the new policy would not only boost exports but also further industrial growth. But one thing I would like to mention here is that very less has been said about giving encouragement to Small-Scale industries

Over the years, the Small-Scale industries have made a mark of their own, contributing to 40 per cent of our total industrial output and 25 percent of our exports. Unfortunately, I find the new industrial policy, as a death-knell for small scale industries. The responsibility of safeguarding their interests, increases, in the coming days.

One of the major problems faced by the Small Scale industries is the difficulty in securing bank loans, but far more important than that is lack of any Governmental assistance in the marketing of their products. We have miserably failed in this direction.

The second issue relates to the fact that we have invited foreigners here and encouraged the development of major industries but in this process the small industries will suffer set back. We often talk about encouraging the small industries but these industries are not given adequate facilities to sell their products and small industries have to suffer on account of it. You have permitted the companies like Tata to make salt, soap, cycles, trucks etc. Birlas are permitted to manufacture cars and singhania's are manufacturing shoes. The big industries manufacture products like shoes, buttons and soaps whereas these can be manufactured by the small scale industries. You have not left any thing for small scale industries. On the one hand you assert that you encourage the small industries but it is not true because I feel that there is a little difference between our saying and doing. You have invited the big and the small industries to compete in the same field and even then you are saying that you have the policy to encourage the small scale industries. I believe that such a thing is not right.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Do you oppose the Industrial Policy?

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: I am not a Member of C.P.M. but still I think that I have highlighted your point.

[English]

We are also concerned about our country.

[Translation]

I am of the opinion that the small scale industries should be given protection. Recently there was a scheme to set up industries in the backward regions but it has not been mentioned categorically in our Industrial policy. You have just made a casual reference to it. The backward areas have been totally neglected.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): The Minister in-charge of Heavy Industries is present in this House but the Minister looking after small scale industries has left. (Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : I would request the hon. Minister to pay more attention towards the people living in backward areas. Attention is not being paid towards their development. Due to this various kinds of terrorism is spreading in the country. We have ignored it this time also. I understand that whatsoever progress has been made in the other part of the country but even then we could not check terrorism, and our plans for socialism and ruling the country smoothly will not be fulfilled in this manner. As such in order to prevent regional imbalance in the country you will have to consider the interests of the backward areas. You have not mentioned about regional imbalance. Irrespective of the policy we chalk out, our main objective should be to curb regional imbalance and maintain regional balance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have rung the bell and as such I consider it necessary to once again keep these

[Sh. Vilas Muttemwar]

two issues before the House. I would urge the Minister of Industries that the prime objective of our policy should be to remove rural unemployment. But you have not said anything in this context. In present times, there are industries which can solve the problem of rural unemployment but it is necessary to include them in this industrial policy. Fortunately Tarun Gogoi who looks after this Ministry is present here, the Minister of Industry is also here. I would urge upon him that among the industries which can provide employment to the rural masses are the sugar factories. They have their monopoly. These are in the cooperative sector. But you have imposed restrictions on those and the instructions given to cooperative sectors to set up sugar factories is a detrimental policy. For the last five years its capacity was twelve and a half hundred tonnes daily but now it has suddenly shot up to 2500 tonnes. When a new industrialist desirous to set up an industry with the idea of investing Rs. 25 lakhs you advise him to invest Rs. ten lakhs. This industry comes under the cooperative sector. On one hand your objective is to encourage the cooperative sector and on the other hand your intentions are not clear. You want that the co-operative sector should get a boost but you have increased the capacity of non-co-operative sector on the pretext that the newly established Industries are not economically viable and have enhanced the capacity from twelve and half hundred tonnes to twenty five hundred tonnes. For establishing an industry of capacity of two thousand five hundred the share capital required is seven crores. People in the backward regions have just started the agriculture start in a planned manner. If you take stringent measures against those who are willing to grow sugar-cane, I understand that it is not the right step. Presently rupees twelve crores are needed to be invested on a

factory producing one thousand two hundred fifty tonnes and rupees twenty five crore on a factory producing two thousand five hundred tonnes. I think that your policy is faulty. The proposal is before you and I request you to amend it.

Secondly I would urge the Minister of Energy to make a nodal agency and implement the Industrial policy, the small scale policy, the business policy, the import policy and other policies which would come during winter session and if this is not done there will be utter confusion. If you want them to run smoothly you will have to set up a nodal agency. The people will be gathered through the medium of nodal agency and you will have to work for proper implementation of industrial policy.

Till now I was talking about the country as a whole but it is my duty to highlight the problems faced by the people of my constituency which is an Adivasi dominated area. I have been elected from there for the third time. I would urge upon the Minister of Energy that we hail from Maharashtra and whenever we talk about the said state the response is that the state of Maharashtra has progressed leaps and bounds. In Maharashtra industrialisation has been done in Bombay, Thana, Pune, Jalgaon, Nasik and Aurangabad. If you look into the statistics in detail you will find that Marathwada and Vidarbha are two backward areas. Our efforts should be to bring them forward from the industrialisation point of view. Today, for setting-up industries in Maharashtra letter of intent is asked but the industries are set up only in the nearby areas of Bombay. On account of this Vidarbha and Marathwada have remained backward. Today the demand is for development and efforts are need to be made for achieving it.

I would urge upon you to declare centrally backward are as no-industry district. Garchirolli district falls in my area. In 1983 you declared this district as no industry district. I am trying continuously to include this

area for setting up industries in this district. I was in the consultative committee of Ministry of Industry. A move to set up an industry was raised. You said that since industries are going to be set up there letter of intents have been given. A rice mill and newsprint mill were set up. Licences for worth three to four hundred crores were issued to set up factories there. But later it was shifted to some other area. You have no evidence which proves that industries were set up after the letter of intents were issued. Similarly the backward regions continue to remain backward. Garhchiroli area has gone under the control of Naxalites. Naxalite activities have become an daily affair. They have now entered Yavatmal near Nagpur. I urge you to pay more attention towards its development. While coordinating all these things the Ministry of Railways should not be given a back seat. You are interested in setting up an industry in the backward area. You want to set up industries in backward areas. But a railway line is not laid there the industries cannot be set up. Industries can be set up exclusively in developed areas. As such it is necessary to coordinate with railways in regard to the Industrial policy. Only then our policy can attain success. I would like to assert that the industrial policy received a hearty welcome. In 1956 Nehruji had kept the concept of mixed economy before you keeping in view the diplomatic, social and economical situation of the country. If we agree to what Russia says we are branded to be following others. We have adopted the phenomena of five year plan from Russia. When the Janata Party formed Government in 1977 they aired the view of removing it. Today we stand gracefully before the entire world. We give suggestions in respect of the industrial policy but please don't condemn it. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to tell one thing. Those who get the chance to speak in the beginning will

have more time and those whose names come at the end will get less time because virtually the Bell will go on ringing and ringing with the result there will be unrest among the Members. The question is immediately after 10 minutes there will be a Bell. After that another five minutes will be there. The result is that everybody will get a fair chance in representing his whole ideas in this House. So, let us stick to this norm.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): There was an assurance from the Chair that the time will be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That may be there. But if you speak only for 15 minutes then many hon. Members will have a chance to speak.

SHRI ANIL BASU: This is a new policy concerning so many issues.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are perfectly correct. But everyone wants to express his own ideas in this House. So, nobody could be denied the opportunity to speak. Hence, my request to you is to just stick to the time. I now call Shri K. P. Reddaiah Yadav to speak.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machlipatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me time to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry. On the new Industrial Policy, many senior leaders from all the parties have spoken. I have got a problem in discussing this subject because when I went to my constituency, the workers and cadre from all parties gathered there at Machlipatnam. They have asked me to put their views about the new industrial Policy—not in my own language, not in the language of the leader of the party and not in the language of the party but they wanted to put their views in people's language. Therefore, you may be kind enough to give me some more time to put forth the voice of the rural masses in this August House so that justice is done.

[Sh. K. P. Reddaiyah Yadav]

The people of this country have clearly understood the new Industrial Policy. And they are also in agreement that under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the country had prospered and due to his forethought for having established the huge industrial base and also the agricultural policy of the country. There is no doubt about it. Subsequently, during the last ten years, the whole system has changed and the pity is that whatever Pandit Nehru had envisaged, that has not been fulfilled by the latter part of the Congress leadership (*Interruptions*). During 1956, under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, they had framed a new Industrial Policy as well as the Agricultural Policy. As per the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi that the fruits of the freedom should be distributed to among all the people of this country—According to wishes of Gandhiji Congress was discussing the issue of implementing the social reforms. Then Panditji told them that if they wanted to distribute wealth at the particular time it was the poverty that could be distributed as we had recently got the Independence and no wealth was created during this period. He said, "let us wait for ten or fifteen years more and let us create wealth so that we can distribute it at a later time since we are the rulers of this independent country and we can do it at any time." Then the forty crore people of this country in 1956 made these Congress leaders the custodians of the entire property and wealth of this country. What did they do? the people have waited plan after the plan. The country was slowly developing. At all times, they were postponing the implementation of the social distribution of wealth created with the hard work of the farmers and the workers of this country. What happened subsequently is well known. Shri Rajanopala Chari many times told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that the Congress Government was introducing the licensing raj; the reason for Congress Government to introduce the licen-

sing raj is that the artisans and the farm community of rural India could not enter into the industrial field. That is the reason why the Congress people have put the licensing system in the beginning. When the 1956 Industrial Policy was introduced.

Those who can write; those who can go to Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad, only can get the licences. That is how the Congress has made the industrialists who constitute 0.1% of population to loot the whole country's wealth in a systematic manner. Now Sir, that process has been completed. They have looted this country's money and the whole wealth was concentrated in a few industrial hands—these are the feelings of the rural masses in India about the Congress Government. This is what I am trying to put before you. I will come to the other points later.

What happened in the process of 45 years of Independence? There has been accumulation of wealth—unaccounted wealth—which has been deposited in the banks of Switzerland and Sweden. During the last two to three years, there was a lot of pressure on the Governments of Switzerland, Sweden and America from the public that they should not allow people from other countries to put their illegally earned money in secret accounts; they must open it and disclose the names and they should not allow any secret accounts. Fearing that the Government of India wants to bring back such money immediately, that is the reason why, they have formed this new industrial policy of 1991. Otherwise, there was no necessity to form the 1991 new industrial policy except for the reason of bringing back black money. No, they want to make disinvestment in the Public Sector Undertakings? Why? What is the reason? They have to show some way out to bring back secret money and that is by way of selling the public shares to the NRIs, to the politicians, bureaucrats and the businessmen who have the black money in their secret Accounts and who have

deposited it in Sweden and in other countries. They want to show a way out. So, in a gentleman way, they have to bring back and put their black money and make them occupy the Public Sector Undertakings—which was the idea of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This is the understanding of the people—the commonman—about the new industrial policy of 1991.

Sir, now I will make some points. I am not going to make a speech. The new Finance Minister and other Congress friends have said that "we are going to compete with the industrially advanced countries and soon by selling out on interests to multinationals. Had Mahatma Gandhi visualised that this was the desire of the Congress people, he could have not opted for free India. He could have, as well, asked the British people "well, my dear friends, you develop our country; you develop our industrial production; you develop our agricultural production and give all necessities of life to my country men and women and we do not want to take away power from you and we don't want Swatantra Bharat".

But, now these people say, Sir, that it is better if a foreign country man can come and establish a steel industry or any other heavy industry. The congress leaders have forgotten what does self-respect mean? Self-respect does not mean to yield or surrender to anybody for any amount of help or wealth. It is not like that. I am a poor man. People have elected me as a Member of Parliament and I had defeated a *multicrorepathi* who have looted almost all nationalised banks. You do not understand it. The money cannot play any role in this democratic set up. According to the new industrial policy, this Government is offering the NRIs and foreign investors to put their money here and allowing them to have 51 to 100 per cent equity. Sometimes

they are talking about Russia and China. I must tell you that the NRIs might have put their money amounting to Rs. 20,000 crores in the Indian banks. That amount of money may be big enough for a small country like Sri Lanka and it may be big for a country like Singapore. But for a country like India with 900 million people, it is like oxygen given to a patient on the death bed and the patient may survive. But afterwards what are you going to do, is the question to be thought about. Are you ready with a new infrastructure to save this country after survival with a small dose of IMF loan?

14.00 hrs.

They have not come out with any specific proposal of a new infrastructure. They just say that they want to develop the industry as well as the agricultural system in this country. They want to experiment the new industrial policy with the existing infrastructure which is full of corruption, inefficiency. That is the reason why we are doubting the credentials of this Government—whether they will bring the country to prosperity.

They are talking about China. But what is the infrastructure that China have got shall be understood by us? Recently in 1985 we have exported a tobacco ship to China. There they found that the tobacco is not good and instead of tobacco our people have put some stones and leaves. The China officials who had come here and inspected the material while loading into the ship were hanged by the China Government. But the persons who had sent it here have been rewarded by the then Finance Minister* with new orders of the order of several crores. This is the infrastructure you are having! You are boasting that we are going to take this

*Not recorded.

[Sh. K. P. Reddaiah Yadav]

country to the level of America and China. (Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : M. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in the context of his speech. A group of people, led by Yashwant Sinha and Harish Rawat, who were staging a 'dharna' outside the residence of the Railway Minister were lathi-charged by the jawans of the R.P.F. and were arrested. They have submitted their demands to you. The then Railway Minister promised them to support their demands and they had given a notice that they will resort to hunger strike from 21st. So we want that.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. Sultanpuri (Shimla) : They are being lathi-charged and the hon. Minister is sitting here. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I also gave a notice. I have received a message from there. Hundreds of RPF people have been lathi-charged.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Some of our MPs and ex-MPs sitting in Dharna along with the members of the RPF have been lathi-charged. This is a serious matter. The Government, on the basis of a unanimous resolution of this House, had decided to accord recognition to RPF association. This order should be implemented immediately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member is on his legs speaking on the demands for grants of the Industry Ministry.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I am on a point of order Sir. The decision to restore the recognition to RPF Association was taken by the previous Government. That was announced on the floor of this House by Shri Janeshwar Mishra, the then Railway Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You kindly listen to me. If you wanted to raise this issue, immediately after the Question Hour, you should have done it.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Today also we have made our case. Just now only, there was a lathi-charge on the people sitting there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like to know from the hon. Members whether we can raise such issues whenever we want. Rules do not permit this at all. Things of this type, under extraordinary circumstances, could be raised immediately after the Question Hour. Many things may go on outside. But we are all bound by the rules and regulations of this House and we have to follow them.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Minister is here: he should respond.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Reddaiah is on his legs. The Minister is not going out; he will be here. So, let him complete first; have some patience

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you so afraid that the Minister will go away now? Let the hon. Member complete his speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, the decision was taken by the Ministry; by the Cabinet. Now, we want to know as to when he is going to implement the decision taken by the earlier Government. (Interruptions). Sir, there can be no two opinions on this. The House is unanimous (Interruptions) The Minister is here and he should respond now. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member, Shri Reddaiah is on his legs; let him complete.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Point of order is raised by Shrimati Basava Rajeswari. Let us hear her point of order.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : I have been hearing Shri Reddaiah's speech. He was talking about the new industrial policy. He went on saying that the Congress people only have got the Letters of Indent and licences. Does he mean to say that Telugu Desam people have not received any licence and Letter of Indent? This is my first point.

My second point is this. He was making allegations against the previous Finance Minister.* He is not in the House and how can he defend himself? Can the hon. Member mention the names?

Sir, I would like to have your ruling on these two points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If any allegations were made, I will expunge them.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Point of order is raised by Shri Pandey. Let us hear his point of order.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA : Sir, the proceedings of the House are regulated by the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. When four days ago the matter regarding lathi-charge on Kashmiri migrants was raised in the House, whoever was in the chair disallowed it. Every matter has its own importance and we accept this

fact. But we are bound by certain rules of procedure and we must go by the rules.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, there are precedents. In the past, we have raised and the Ministers have responded because of the urgency of the matter. So, when the Minister is here, he must respond. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Though he has not lathi-charged, at least he can respond to that!

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : This is a sort of lathi-charge in the House itself against the Minister!

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Acharia, kindly excuse me. Suppose, even if the Minister were to respond to it, can I ask the hon. Member to stop his speech so that the Minister may respond?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, you can.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may not be very fair. Let him complete his speech first; and afterwards, let us see.

(*Interruptions*)

**14.09. [RAO RAM SINGH
in the Chair]**

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have heard all the interruptions. So, I should be given sufficient time.

Sir, they are just boasting that the foreign countries will give all their technology and help and that they will invest thousands of crores of dollars in India. It is wrong. You must understand that they may help South Korea; they may help Singa-

*Not recorded.

[Sh. K. P. Reddaiah Yadav]
pore; they may help Srilanka. But India being a potentially political threat to America, Britain, Canada or China—they are afraid that India once become self-sufficient it will become one of the leaders of this world—you should not expect that the Western countries will come and help you to become yourself self-sufficient. Today, in the ONGC, we are not having technology, we are not having funds. We have offered Multinationals a share in oil produced to the extent of 25-30 per cent.

Why are they not coming forward to assist? That means that they will not help us to that extent that India become self-sufficient in all fields. They are the monopolists and they will dictate their terms. You are undermining the self-respect of 80 per cent of the masses of this country. You may not be having self-respect. Your AICC may not be having the self-respect. But the Indian people will die and sacrifice for the national prestige and national integration.

For the last 40 years, even with one *roll*, people living in huts have made you custodians of this country to safeguard the interest of the country. Still you are not realising what sacrifices have been made by the rural masses of this country, including Harijans, Muslims or anybody else, that is, 'have-nots'. Therefore, I am telling that you should not over-estimate that the multinationals will come and make this country potentially stronger which is dangerous to them. You are not allowing a right person with integrity to come up in the political field even in your party. There is a competition everywhere. Therefore, the multinationals or foreign countries will never help you to enable you to become self-sufficient in all fields. You kindly remove that idea from your mind. Whatever probable things are there, you just design a new plan or industrial policy of your own.

Now they are telling that all the losses that are incurred will be recompensed

vered the moment the multinationals and NRIs purchase our public undertakings and our industries.

SHRI E. AHAMED: There is absolutely no mention like that.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Why are you going for disinvestment of public shares which sounds the same meaning. Now we have got our own philosophy. In a village, they say that whenever you go wrong, whenever you incur a loss in your field or business, you apply Marwari economic law.

SHRI E. AHAMED: There is a change.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Therefore, you need not go to the multinationals and try to learn the new economic theories. We have got our own theories. A Marwari says that when we are earning Rs. 100, you enjoy 50 per cent of the profit. When you are not earning anything, then you should not touch the paid-up capital, that is, *Mooladhan*. You should not touch that at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, they have taken ten minutes. This is not my speech. This is the people's speech.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have borrowed time from everyone else and spoken for 15 minutes.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: No, no, Sir. I have taken only five minutes. In-between, they have interrupted. And they have exchanged their views. Now, I will leave all those things aside. What exactly my CPI, CPI(M), Telugu Desam and Janata Dal workers have given me to put before the Hon. House is that. (Interruptions) People are very much

frustrated about the selling out of the public undertakings to the NRIs and multinationals. Our opinion is this. The public undertakings are continuously incurring losses. Some industries are making profits. Have the Government or the Secretaries or the CMDs of those particular undertakings analysed why are we incurring continuous losses and did they locate where the fault lies? This is the problem. And what my workers of Machilipatnam have told me to place before this House is that the public sector undertakings are running on loss due to political interference and rampant corruption. The head of our country is the Prime Minister and the head of the State is the Chief Minister and for industry, the head is the Chairman and Managing Director, that is, the CMD. Now, unless the CMD is a person who works with integrity and honesty, the workers will not work and even the machine, sometimes, will not take instructions from him, to start or to stop. Therefore, Sir, if in this country, any head of any institution works honestly for one year, the country's problems could be solved easily. I would like to give an example in heavy industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, if you do not hear the problems of the rural masses, they will curse you. I am placing before you the workers' problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you are speaking, you are doing so on your own responsibility. Do not say that since your workers have said that everybody is corrupt, therefore, everybody is corrupt. You speak on your own authority here.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: My submission is that I do not want to speak in convert language and that is the reason, I am trying to put in a simple language.

Sir, there are undertakings like that of BHEL which have brought name and fame to this country and we should agree to this fact. There may be some industries which might be running on loss. But that does not mean that we have to wind up all such industries. The business industry will always try to defeat our goal, that is, the public sector undertakings.

I would like to narrate one example at this stage. The NBCC, NTPC, ECIL, etc. are public sector undertakings which are running perfectly all right. Even the World Bank team has praised the NBCC and NTPC like anything but the moment the one particular Minister took a charge in 1985, even their paid-up capital was eaten away by them. Who is responsible for that? Are the scientists responsible or the CMD responsible or the workers responsible for it? No. It was due to the political interference and the business people who wanted to undo these public sector undertakings and wanted them to run on loss. I would tell you one instance. The Hindustan Cables Limited is a public sector undertaking. And IPCL is another undertaking which was established with Rs. 153 crores and it was running well. A Minister who took charge said that he will give ten licences per private industrialist and I do not want to go into the details of what he did after having given the licences. IPCL has to supply raw materials of HCL. It is the sister concern of another public sector undertaking. They said that they would not supply the raw materials but they will give them the same materials to private companies KTL, UPCOM, Tele Line Nicco Finolex etc. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Sir, names are being mentioned. Names should not be mentioned.

[English]

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: OK. I will not say any names. The

[Sh. K. P. Reddaiah Yadav]

Hindustan Cables Limited is incurring heavy losses for the last two years. Who is responsible for this? Can you sack the IPC people HCL was established in 1953 and was going on well. But in between you introduced private entrepreneurship. You wanted to divert all the raw material to those private people. You must analyse all these things in this manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly wind up now. You are taking the time of your colleague Shri Ramaiah. If you take more time, he will not get a chance to speak.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: I will take just one minute Sir. During the last 42 years, not a single paisa was spent for my constituency Machilipatnam by Central Government. In Visakhapatnam, Central Government invested 8,000 crores of rupees. In Hyderabad, Rs. 15,000 crores were invested. In Vijayawada, one thousand crores of rupees were invested. Unfortunately, nothing is invested in my constituency, though Machilipatnam happens to be the birth place from where the AICC President, Pattabhi Seetaramiah hailed. Therefore my humble submission to the hon. Chairman is this. You please use your good offices and make them understand that at least one major project from the Central sector is installed at Machilipatnam. It may be either a petro-chemical project or a salt based or agri-based project—should immediately be given to my constituency.

I will just mention one last sentence regarding the multi-nationals and then conclude my speech. There is a sugar factory in my Vuyyuru Assembly constituency. You say that they are safeguarding the interests of the farmers, workers and everybody. I wonder whom they are safeguarding. Within 50 seconds, I will narrate the story. This sugar factory was established long back and today it is earning crores of rupees. Even its reserve fund has gone upto Rs. 35 crores. But, for the last ten years the

workers are employed on a daily wage basis. If a tea shop owner or a cloth shop owner employs a man for more than six months, he should be made a permanent employee. For the last ten years, these poor workers, who have to carry sugarcane load on their heads, are working on daily wages and they are not made permanent till now. They do not get any salary and other benefits. Even a landless worker working on a farm gets Rs. 30, but these workers are paid just Rs. 12 per day. What is the reason for this? The reason is very simple. The CMD has direct links with the concerned Minister and the concerned Secretary and the concerned officials such as the Labour Inspector, Labour Commissioner and so on. These are the persons who will safeguard the self-respect of the rural masses! How can I believe it?

Another point that I would like to mention is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was the last point. Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: I will say just one word about the NRIs and then finish. Sir, do you know what these NRIs are? There are a thousand NRIs in my district. They are the people who studied in Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore Engineering College, after paying donations, etc. Then they had gone to America and earned a lot. This black money is now being pumped into the country through these NRIs. These people have studied in our colleges funded by poor people's money. On every student, we are spending nearly one lakh rupees. Now you want to elevate these NRIs to the rank of angels and you want to treat your own brothers and sisters in the country as second class citizens. We have paid for their education in our colleges. We do not want the money of.....**NRIs and multi-nationals.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I think you can avoid the use of this word, because it is unparliamentary.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, in my life I will never come to you with any request but for this. During these five years, if this Government continues, I will not ask for any favour, but you please give me one minute more.

I would like to know whether the Government had explored all possibilities that this country cannot survive without selling the gold or without having IMF loan. We are earning about Rs. 32 crores every year by way of export and at the same time we are importing goods worth Rs. 42 crores. The trade gap is about Rs. 10,000 crores. That is the situation you have brought us in. If we had cutdown the capital Goods imports of Rs. 10,000 crores for one or two years the problem could have been solved.

You are spending about Rs. 2000 crores on the imports of fertilisers. We have got a well established poultry. It has been developed like anything in India. We get 3.8 lakh tonnes equivalent of fertilisers from this poultry. If you encourage the Gujarat and Rayalseema farmers, to grow groundnuts we can do away with the import of edible oils import. We can export raw cotton to the time of 2,000 crores. Why cannot we cut down the capital goods import for two years which is accounting for Rs. 10,000 crores?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, when Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, he gave a ruling to raise a very important matter after the hon. Member finishes his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must either move a substantive motion or

give it in writing in the morning to Hon. Speaker.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I gave the notice also and I wanted to raise it in the Zero Hour but another incident took place. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not listed in today's business.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: A former Minister along with hundreds of RPF workers were *lathi charged*. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Deputy Speaker gave no such ruling. It is not on today's business. I am sorry, I cannot allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If four gentlemen speak at the same time, I cannot hear.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Railway Minister was about to respond then, but the Deputy Speaker said that after the hon. Member finishes his speech, the Railway Minister can respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, it was not listed on the business for the day and the Deputy Speaker gave no such ruling.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it is a very urgent matter. Hundreds of RPF workers are *lathi charged* along with a former Member and a former Minister of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will bring it to the notice of the Speaker and if he admits it for tomorrow, you can raise it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Railway Minister is here. He can respond because that incident took place in front of his residence. I was also there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not listed on today's business and the Deputy Speaker has over-ruled this point. I cannot under any circumstances admit it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, he assured us that we can raise this matter after the hon. Member finishes his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raised this point when Deputy Speaker was in the Chair and if he wanted, he could have asked the Railway Minister to reply. But in his wisdom he did not think it fit to ask the Minister to intervene.

Now, if you move a substantive motion or give it in writing, I will bring it to the notice of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You can go through the proceedings. What he said is this. When I said that the Minister was ready to respond, he said that this can only be done after the Member finishes his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): I was here. He did not say what you are saying just now that after the Member finishes his speech, he will respond.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, he said it. When the Minister is here, he must respond to it. (Interruptions) It is a very serious matter. A decision was taken by the previous Government to restore the recognition to RPF Association and also a decision was taken by the Cabinet and that decision was not implemented... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: (Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let me give you the latest information. Shri Yashwant Sinha, a Member of Rajya Sabha... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point was raised by Shri Acharia when the Deputy Speaker was in the Chair and the Deputy Speaker ruled.....

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No. That was in the morning. That was regarding a Report about *Dharna* and a response was sought from the Railway Minister or whoever he may be. Now, the latest report is that 55 of them, including Shri Harish Rawat, who is an ex-MP and Shri Yashwant Sinha, who is the Member of Rajya Sabha, have been sent to Tuglakabad *Thana*. There, they have been lathi-charged by the DCPs and others. This is something which has happened. We did not know about this in the morning. So, their own Member, who is an ex-MP accidentally, and others have been taken into custody and there, they are being beaten. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): What the hon. Member is saying, if it is correct, then I think the Government should say something. It is because Shri Harish Rawat was a Member of this House and Shri Yashwant Sinha is a Member of Rajya Babha and if they were taken to the Police Station and lathi-charged, then I think, the Railway Minister should respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said what you wanted to say. Now, it will take the Minister—even if he wants to give a reply—some time to collect the facts. He cannot...

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: (Interruptions)

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): He is ready to reply. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down.

*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I am extremely sorry to hear what has happened today. In fact, as you rightly pointed out, I do not have the full facts. I have to collect them. Nevertheless, only a few days back, in the corridors of Parliament, Shri Yashwant Sinha spoke to me. I told him, "Let the Session be over. We will sit and discuss it." Shri Harish Rawat is my own party Member. He is an ex-MP. He also spoke to me. I also gave him the same assurance. Not only that I wrote to them...

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
What have you written?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: "The Session is on. We are busy with so many things. Let the Session be over and then we will sit and discuss, the Heavens is not going to fall. This is a matter which is related to the disciplined force. We will have to discuss it with the Home Ministry and other people. Kindly give me time." And the understanding was that let the matter end here and after the Session is over, we were supposed to have sat and discussed it. I did not get even an iota of information that this morning they are going to come to my house. I was in my house. I met a lot of people, a lot of Railway employees, public and everybody. I came to my Office around 11 O'clock. Till such time, nobody came. When I was in the Office, in a Conference, I was told that some RPF personnel, some DTC personnel, some trade union workers and some other people have gone there. They have gone near my house. They are sitting on a *Dharna* there. I sent a message that let them sit there.

There is no need to disturb them. After all, they are our people; let them sit there. In between, I do not know why did the police go there and take them away? From my side, there is no question of giving any

instructions to the police. Later, I was told that they were rounded up. Then I asked the police why did they do it? They said, that area is prohibited area or something like that. If it is prohibited area, the police should not have allowed them to come in. Now having allowed them to come near my house, they should not have taken them away. Anyhow, I do not know the full facts. I will have to ascertain them. But something I want to tell you because my friend Shri Basu Deb Acharia all the time has been demanding that there has been a decision taken by the earlier government with regard to recognition.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
I can quote it.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is their decision... On some other issue, you demanded something to be done. I said, "O.K., I am sending my recommendation to the Cabinet." I have sent it.

Now, coming to this issue, all of us should understand that there was an election. The earlier government is not here now. We have come with the mandate of the people. Whatever the earlier government did is not going to be mandatory on us. In that case, the earlier government gave a number of free passes to the people. Do you want me to continue that? (*Interruptions*) When they demanded a statement from me, they must have the courtesy to listen to me; they should not interrupt me. We are functioning in a democratic system. Government comes and government goes. Every political party would get an advantage and come with the mandate of the people and it runs the government of the country. What is in the larger interest of the people, what is in the best interest of the system is more important to me than what the earlier government had decided. What the earlier government decided, I am not going to do it here. But I will adjust it. So, please do

not quote that since somebody has taken a decision we should also follow it. I am not here to be dictated by anybody; I am here to run the Government, to run the system in the larger interest of the people. This is not my private concern, this is not my private property. I am here to serve the people; I am here to obey even what you say, as Members of Parliament, as representatives of the people. But don't keep telling us that since somebody has taken a decision we should also follow it. I am not here to follow that kind of a thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is in no position to take cognisance of any rumour that may be circulated. Once you receive some authentic information, then by all means you can raise this point by tomorrow. By tomorrow, the Minister will also be fully in the knowledge of the facts and he will tell you something about them. At present, you have heard some rumour.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Who do you say that this is a rumour? You please bear with us. What we want is let him make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You might have heard some rumour or have received some authentic information. Kindly see that it is checked by tomorrow.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why tomorrow? This is not Madras; this is Delhi itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At present, the Minister has given whatever information he has. When I am on my legs, nobody will get up. Kindly have some discipline in the House. As soon as the Minister receives any firm and definite information, then he will be in a position to place it before the House. But, at present, he is not in a position to give any further information than what he has already consented to give.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Whatever you have said in your wisdom, we have to obey. But kindly bear with us. What we want is this. He has said that he is not bound by the decision of the earlier government; he is right; he is not bound. But we are agitating on this point for quite some time now. Let him come out with a statement that he is not bound; he is oppose to give recognition; then we shall see what can be done; he is perfectly right in his position that he is not bound. Let him make a statement here that he will not give recognition; then we shall see what we can do. Let him not take time on that. As in the case of the 691 employees, let him not take time, let him come out with a decision when Parliament is on.

And secondly, we have heard this, not as a rumour, we have been specifically informed about the events in the *Thana* itself that these people have been detained. We are sitting in Delhi. It is their duty, it is the Government's duty, may be of the Home Minister, may be of the Railway Minister may be anyone who is now in position here, to find out and let us know whether it is a rumour or not before we break up for the day. The only request that we make to you is to instruct the Government to come out with it before we adjourn for the next day. That is the only request that we make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right. You have all been agitating on this for a long time. But my point is, what urgency has occurred at this minute? Have you received any specific information in this connection? Is that information authentic? The Minister has been sitting here for the last two hours, I have been seeing him. What information you have received at this particular minute, obviously he has not received. He had not had the time to confirm. Now I cannot say—it is almost Three O'Clock—whether by the time the House adjourns he will be in a position to contact the concerned

machinery and give the information. I cannot say. I only say that tomorrow you raise this point and I will request the Hon. Speaker to ask the Government to be ready.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot give an unjustified direction to the Government to give the information by Five O'Clock and that you will have the information readily. It is not possible.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The only request we make is not an unjustified request. What request, which we have made, is unjustified? We are pointing out that we are sitting in Delhi. Just a telephone call to the *Thana* will give him all the information. Let him find out.

Therefore, we submit that it is possible to make a report before we adjourn in the evening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chetterjee, you have made your point, which I think the Minister has noted, and I am sure that the machinery will be geared and something will be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sartaj Singh.

14.44 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1991-92—*Contd.*

Ministry of Industry—*Contd.*
[*Translation*]

SHRI SARTAJ SINGH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the controversial new Industrial Policy it has been accepted that the policies framed till now were faulty. The new industrial policy negates the first industrial policy framed in 1956. The Government has conceded that the policy framed in 1956 gave priority to the public sector and this was detrimental to the economy of the country. It is

due to these faulty policies that the country is facing a difficult situation today. Huge debt has piled up. Assistance from foreign countries has become so necessary that in order to pay off our debts we have had to pledge our gold. *(Interruptions)*

Today the Government is in a dilemma. While the Industrial Policy of 1956 is being negated the decision of the people who formulated the policy is not being criticised. The country is facing the consequences. It has been said many times that the nation has made much progress. Compared to our neighbouring countries we have made much progress. Just now hon. Shri Vilas was also saying the same thing. The reality is quite different. Statistics presented with the Industrial Policy show the figures of per capita income. According to the figures, India is last among all the eighteen neighbouring countries in this respect. Compared to India's per capita income of \$ 870, Indonesia has a per capita income of \$ 1820, China \$ 2470, Thailand \$ 3280, Brazil \$ 4660 and Greece \$ 6440. All these figures prove that it is wrong to say that our per capita income has increased or our country has made progress in industrial field.

According to official figures, India's rate of industrial growth is 5.5% whereas that of Pakistan is 10.8%, Thailand 11.5%, Taiwan 13.2% and South Korea 16.5%. So we cannot say that India has done better than other countries in the industrial sector. The rate of agricultural growth in India is 2.1%, in Malaysia 4.7%, Thailand 4.5%, Indonesia 3.5% and Phillipines 3.6%.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Please suggest some steps that would help the country make progress.

SHRI SARTAJ SINGH: In the context of the new Industrial Policy, I would like to say that all industrial policies in our country are influenced by foreign countries. The Industrial

[Sh. Sartaj Singh]

Policy of 1956 was influenced by Russia. I have no hesitation in submitting that it is a fact that our new Industrial Policy has been formulated under the influence of IMF and World Bank. Whenever Industrial Policy is formulated Government never takes into consideration the requirements of the people in the country, the prevailing circumstances and the problems the country is facing. The Government invited foreign industrialists to invest money in India and also terminated the limit required under MRTP, but it did not make any effort to protect cottage industries.

Ours is a country of villages. Cottage industries are the back-bone of our country. However, the Government has not protected any industry which may provide job opportunities to people. Many items which can be produced in cottage industries are being produced by multi-national companies in our country. As it has already been stated that even shoes are being manufactured in big factories, so much so that the items like hair-oil, soap, tooth paste etc. are also being manufactured by the multi-national companies. These things should be prepared in cottage industries. This is the outcome of the wrong industrial policy adopted by the Government. They have not protected those industries which may provide job opportunities to people. If a cottage industry is given protection, it would provide job opportunities to a number of people. Bidi udyog can be taken as an example for it. Bidis are not prepared with machines in big industries. This industry has been providing job opportunities to lakhs of people in the country. In the new industrial policy the Government should specify some industries as cottage industries and give protection to them. Only then the people in the country will get job opportunities. We are backward for which our wrong policies are responsible. Rampant corruption and negligence are having adverse effect on our industries and creating many problems.

When the matter of foreign exchange comes we find that there is shortage of foreign exchange in our country. I would like to give an example of the public sector industrial unit set up in my area. The only unit for producing paper for currency notes is situated at Hoshangabad. Paper meant for currency notes only is produced there. That unit is supposed to produce 10 tonnes of paper per day, whereas 7 tonnes of paper is being produced. The reasons for this under production are very ridiculous. Yesterday Shri Vaghela, in his speech, referred to corrupt methods that are applied to get railway wagons. The factory is having less production than what is required because wagons are not available for the booking of the paper already prepared. Four channels work in the entire production process and one or two channels have to be closed due to the lack of space for keeping the stock material. On the one hand the production in the unit is low while on the other hand the employees have been fighting for bonus. The Government on their own invited global tenders to import paper meant for currency notes. Recently a tender for paper required for preparing five thousand metric tonnes of currency notes has been invited though it can be prepared in the country itself. It is a matter of examination why efforts are not made to run the factory properly. Measures should be taken to increase the production which may meet the requirements of the country. How many currency notes are printed, should also be known, because paper is prepared in accordance with it. It cannot be used for any other purpose. Water mark and denomination number have to be printed during the preparation procedure, even thread has also to be put at the same time. About 7 tonnes of paper is being prepared everyday in the country and about 5000 metric tonnes of paper has to be imported. The details of the scale at which the currency notes are being printed should also be provided. In this manner the common man has to bear the burden of price-rise only due to the prevailing corruption in

the industries and the conspiracy by the industrialists. Just now during the Question Hour we were discussing the prices of cement when the price of cement was Rs. 30/- per bag the excise duty was the same as is today when the price of cement is Rs. 110/- per bag. Why the situation has deteriorated to the extent that the price of cement has increased from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 110 per bag in spite of the fact that neither tax has been imposed nor excise duty has been increased on it. The only reason behind it is that the companies manufacturing this product in the country have been conspiring to charge the prices arbitrarily. My submission is that the Government should give incentives to them so that they increase the production. However, increase in production does not mean that they are free to charge the money they want. One of the other causes given for increase in cement prices is the freight rates. This increase in freight rates may cause a nominal increase in the prices but not such a big increase from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 110. The Government should take measures to check this conspiracy being hatched in the country to cheat the people.

Same situation prevails in the tyre industry. The owners are increasing the prices arbitrarily, the industrialists are conspiring to charge the prices arbitrarily and no action is being taken by Government. If the economy of the country has to be improved we will have to check corruption. Multi-national companies are permitted to manufacture petty items like hair oil, soap, tooth-paste etc. They should not be allowed to do so. The Government invites them to prepare common drinks and permit them to prepare Pepsi Cola. If at all we have to invite them, we should do so for specific purpose. They should not be allowed to enter into cottage industries. If the Government provides complete protection to the cottage industries by transferring a certain share of the production from big industrialists to them, it should not only increase the production but also remove unemployment. Now Industrial Policy does not have these

provisions and thus it would not solve any problem. Rather it poses various threats, it would prove beneficial to big industries and multi-national companies. Small industrialists may have to face problems in running their industries and they may close their units. No provision has been made in the new Industrial Policy to protect the cottage industries. Therefore I oppose it.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jaipa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Industry and I am very grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. The hon. Member sitting in front of me has severely criticized the industrial policy. But my submission to him is that the country which could not manufacture even a small needle before independence has developed to the extent that it is capable of manufacturing even the defence items like tanks, ships, aeroplanes etc. We have no need to import defence material any more. Until 1970 foodgrains was imported and it is only the result of our Industrial Policy that we have become self-sufficient in that respect. Rather we have started exporting it. We have also become self-reliant in textiles and medicines. Earlier the machinery required for setting up heavy industry like Steel Plant, Sugar Plant, Petro-Chemicals Plant, Fertilizer Plant, Oil Refineries, Thermal Power Plant etc. was imported and now the same is being manufactured in the country itself.

15.00 hrs.

We should be proud of the fact that we are not required to import anything from abroad. We can manufacture all these items indigenously and it is the outcome of our excellent industrial policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should be proud of the fact that India is the leading producer of scooters, chemicals, electronic goods etc. In this

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context, I fully welcome the industrial policy formulated by our Government and our party. It is also a fact that the outstanding outcome of this policy will be felt soon after its formulation. More and more industries will be set up and the red tapism and bureaucratic hurdles will be removed. More and more unemployed people will get employment as a result of it. The stock of foreign exchange will definitely be augmented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the new industrial policy I want to draw the attention of the Government towards certain aspects of it. With the liberalisation of the policy, there will be radical changes in the infrastructure and additional facilities will be provided and the industrialists will set up their industries in the complex. I am a member from Maharashtra. Marathawada is a very backward area of Maharashtra. It has been unanimously accepted that Maharashtra is a prosperous state as far as industrialisation is concerned but this is not true with regard to all the areas of Maharashtra. For example, we take Bombay and Pune belt. Owing to the excellent availability of all the infrastructures at these places all the industries are concentrated there; thus creating pollution problem. But as far as Marathawada and Vidharba are concerned, they are backward areas and also on account of the non-availability of infrastructure I apprehend whether the new industrialists will set up their industries in that area or not? I apprehend also whether the regional imbalance prevailing in this area will be dispelled or not?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would urge the hon. Minister that Marathawada area is a very backward area. Nobody knows National Highway. Even a single kilometre broad gauge line is not there in this place and there exists wide communication gap. I have my own fear if the industrialists will set up their industries in backward areas despite liberalisation of the policy. As such, through you I would like to

bring this fact to the notice of the Government that more and more infrastructure should be made available in these backward areas otherwise more and more industries will be set up in those places where these already exist in large number and that will create serious problems. As such infrastructure is required to remove the regional imbalance and more and more attention should be paid to this aspect. Just now our colleague Shri Vilas Muttemwar rightly asserted that emphasis on infrastructure should be laid in those areas, where no broad gauge or national highway exists. The industrialists do not take interest in setting up industries in these places unless they find good infrastructure there. As such you should pay your attention to this aspect.

Sir, I am an employee of cooperative sugar industry. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that twenty seven new industries have now received, licences. They are all cooperative sugar mills. Here the small farmers have contributed Rupees One thousand each and thus collected one and a half crore rupees. They have got licences for sugar industries, and for obtaining machines for these industries the supply order has already been given, and some good progress in their work has been noticed but a letter was issued by the term lending institution—I.F.C.I. and I.D.B.I. directing them to stop their operation, because their units were not considered feasible and viable. This thing should be taken into consideration while giving the licences. It is correct that these are not viable and feasible and incentives are very less but it should be considered at the time of licensing. We have talked to the Minister of Food in this regard. But delaying it further would result into constant escalation of project cost and if the project cost increases, the whole units are likely to be born sick. Therefore, financial institutions should look into this aspect.

Sir, the policy adopted in respect of the new industries comprises of eighteen

items and sugar is one of them. I have just now told you that I am an employee of a cooperative sugar mill. In Maharashtra all the sugar mills are in cooperative sector. A favourable policy started by the Congress Government is still continuing in Maharashtra since then. Previously applications were invited by the state Government and after considering those applications, these were sent to the State Food Department with due recommendation. Thereafter the screening committee of the Department of Food looked into all these applications and then gave its recommendation; and only then the licences were issued by the Department of Industry. But V. P. Singh Government changed the entire thing. They started inviting applications directly through Department of Industry. They did not consider the availability of sugarcane to start a mill and distance of the new unit from the existing mill. Ignoring all these important factors, applications were invited directly by the Department. If you look at the licences issued during their regime, you would find that all the licences were issued to the top industrialists, millionaires, the people who do not belong to any cooperative or public sector. If the policy is not changed, I apprehend that in future also, all the big industrialists will grab these licences and cooperatives and public sector would be denied these licenses. As such I am of the opinion that whenever you make any amendment to the policy relating to sugar industry, you should follow the old procedure that was being followed during the Congress regime. The Government should invite the applications, Food Department should pass them on to the Screening Committee and thereafter on the basis of its recommendations Department of Industry should issue licences. This is the proper procedure. Meanwhile, another clause was imposed on us. Previously the plant capacity of a cooperative sugar mill used to be one thousand two hundred fifty tonnes, but due to the pressure of industrialists, the plant capacity for sugar mill has been increased to two

thousand five hundred tonnes. As such the cost of the factory has gone upto Rs. 35 crores. As such our submission is that in the proposed policy, this limit in respect of new factories should be reduced to 1250 tonnes only and if it is not possible then it should be at the most 1500 tonnes. They will keep on expanding as their supply of sugarcane increases. As such, in the new industrial policy the concept of 2500 tonnes should be replaced by 1500 tonnes. This is what I want to bring to your notice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since these days by-products are taking the place of the main products, and main products are becoming by-products in hazardous chemicals. Moreover a lot of importance is being given to distilleries. There is a substance called molasses and the distillate too, which is prepared from molasses, has been included in the list of 18 hazardous chemicals. My request to hon. Minister is to delicense at least this by-product. It is all right as far as sugar is concerned because sugar covered in 18 items, but the by-products of sugar i.e. molasses industry should be delicensed as has been done in case bagasse based industry. If you delicense molasses industry, more and more cooperative distilleries will come up.

Sir, I would also like to state that agro based industry should be given top priority. Similarly, while framing the policy for sugar you should give top priority to cooperatives and public sector and not to private sector. As such I want to bring this thing also to your notice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end I would like to know from you as to when you are going to declare agriculture as an industry. We pay attention to and come to the rescue of sick industries, but when faced with the similar situation, the agriculture sector or our farmers do not get adequate facilities. For instance, when an industry turns sick,

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it gets assistance through BIRF, but if agriculture fails, no such facilities is provided.

A number of hon. Members have expressed their views on fertilizer price policy. I had myself said that there should not be dual price for fertilizer as it was not going to benefit the small farmers. Yet the Government went ahead with its decisions of dual price and the result is that the small farmer has to suffer.

Having said this, I would say that the industrial policy should be such which could benefit the maximum number of farmers. With this, I support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Industry that have been presented in the House.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objective of the industrial policy of our country is to eradicate unemployment and poverty, increase production and development of India as a modern and socialist state, etc., but unfortunately the new industrial policy that is being adopted in the country is a total departure from our earlier policies. We can raise production in the name of modernity, but modernity or automation has no answer to the problems of growing unemployment, poverty and hunger. Our industrial policy has undergone fundamental changes during the last one decade and on the basis of these basic changes. We see that the rate of growth of employment in the industrial sector which stood at 3 per cent in the 80's slumped to 1.5 per cent when we started importing modern and automatic machines. It means that automation in the industrial sector has resulted in progressive decrease in growth rate of employment. Consequently the number of unemployed youth registered with employment exchanges in the country has swelled to 4 crore, of which 11 lakh are skilled workers, i.e. doctors, engineers, junior engineers, etc. The number of such educated unemployed youth in the coun-

try is somewhere in the region of 11 to 13 lakhs. Apart from that a large number of unemployed persons in the rural areas do not get themselves registered with employment exchanges as they do not have an access to them. If they are also added, the number of unemployed will further go up. The crux of the matter is that the policy of the Government is resulting in continuous growth of unemployment.

The tempo of production may look to be picking up, but we are certainly drifting from the time tested policy of providing a type of industrial infrastructure which is employment oriented and suited to higher productivity at low capital investment. Today we are trying to initiate the European model which has been adopted by only 7 countries whose total population is just 17 per cent of the world's population. Yet these industrially developed seven countries are producing a staggering 75 per cent of the world's total industrial production. Their objective is to achieve higher productivity with higher capital investment but with a lower labour inputs which suits them since their population is very small. On the contrary, our objective should be to raise productivity with lower capital investment by providing employment to more and more people. Our blind imitation of the western model, we are spoiling the very industrial infrastructure of our country. The result would be that foreign capital would dominate our industrial sector. Our attention is centred around the people of socalled consumer culture who number only 9-10 crore and constitute just 3 per cent of our total population. They own cars, bungalows, refrigerators and are enjoying the luxuries of air-conditioners and all other gadgets available in the domestic and foreign market. This is the reason that the multi-nationals who are invited here have shown tendency only to increasing production of consumer goods in the country. Consequently, unemployment is increasing and expansion of industrial network has

slowed down. I have read a book on multinationals by one Dr. Swamy. By giving an illustration he says that when he conducted a survey of Colgate Company in 1982, he found that their product 'Promise Toothpaste' is manufactured in small cottages in villages and it costs just eight annas, but the company puts its label on it and sells it at Rs. 10.50 in the market.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, advertisement culture is on the increase in our country. The multi-national companies flood the markets with their consumer products through advertisements on the Doordarshan and thus they are destroying the small and cottage industries in the country. Therefore, we shall have to clearly demarcate the domain of multi-national companies vis-a-vis small and cottage industries in our industrial policy. Let us take the example of Lux and Lifebuoy brands of bath soaps. The advertisement slots propagate that Lifebuoy soap is helpful in improving health in the country. Taken in by such advertisements, the village youth uses Lifebuoy soap, but finds no improvement in his health. This advertisement culture of Doordarshan is gradually eating into the small and cottage industries of this country. This has got to be checked. If at all we invite the multinational Companies to set up industries in this country they should be totally banned to enter the areas meant for cottage and rural industries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bata Company which manufactures shoes entered our country with a very small capital investment. But now this company has captured the market in such a way that many of the 30 lakh tanners in this country have been rendered jobless. They have no means of livelihood. The Bata Company gets its shoes manufactured through them at a rate of, say, Rs. 100 per pair, but aided by advertisement, sells the same for Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Thus the capital of our country is flowing into the multi-national companies. Therefore, such areas will

have to be well defined and demarcated so that the items meant to be produced in the cottage and small industries are not thrown open to multi-national and big companies. Restrictions should also be imposed on the advertisements which make exaggerated claim of the quality etc. of the products. I would rather suggest that such advertisements should be totally banned on Doordarshan.

The Government of India owns a Leather Corporation based at Kanpur. Among other things, the Corporation has its tannery which softens the leather for shoe manufacturing and other uses, but this public sector company has been incurring losses all these years. We all must ponder over the reasons for these losses. We should also give thought to the causes of sickness in public sector units. I feel that we all politicians, and corrupt officers are responsible for it. Therefore, Government should give all these things a fresh thinking.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the last 10 years, about 6 lakh textile workers have been rendered jobless in 450-500 textile mills in the country in the name of modernisation. My suggestion is that since fine cloth can be woven on the loom in the cottage industry, textile mills should be given only the work of spinning and the weaving part be left to the handloom industry. I do not think, the Government should have any objection to it. If this is done, we should be able to provide work to the weavers in each and every village. It will not only increase employment but will also pave way for industrial progress and employment opportunities on large scale can be created.

Sir, the influence of multi-national companies and foreign capital is resulting in deterioration in the economic condition of the poor in our country. Some people say that investment of foreign capital is being

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

encouraged in almost all countries around the world. But we shall have to see as to what has been the results of such a step. The example of USSR has been well illustrated before us. To think that we should invite foreign capital because countries like USSR and China are also doing the same is not correct. But keeping in view the sequence of events taking place there we feel that a powerful country like Russia will be converted into a political arena of Western Europe and America. What kind of Government should be there, would not be decided in USSR, but it will be decided in Washington and America. If we want to create similar conditions in our country, there is no objection, but we can only give our suggestions to the Government. Our country is being continuously burdened by foreign debt. During the last decade our country has come under the burden of foreign debt to the tune of one lakh and twenty thousand crore rupees. Our country is under the burden of internal loan of nearly two lakh and eighty thousand crore rupees. The economic condition of our country resulting from the burden of foreign debt is such that had it been a Private Limited Company, it would have warranted bankruptcy proceedings. Therefore, the foreign capital and foreign investment should be restricted. I am not totally against inviting it, but if it is necessary, its areas should be restricted so that the old industrial policy formulated in 1948 and 1956 which aimed at achieving indigenisation and self reliance could be properly followed and protected in our country.

Secondly, the jurisdiction of M.R.T.P. Act should be widened in our country. This Act has favoured some private business houses. The experience of the last 40-45 years shows that the way industrial capital was cornered by some industrial houses through monopoly, in the same manner as some cities are advancing industrially and the remaining areas are becoming poorer and weaker. Its jurisdiction should be widened, and

it should be provided that no fresh capital issues would be allowed to monopoly houses and no new licences for establishing industries would be given in those areas where capital to the tune of Rs. 500 crores has already been invested in Public Sector or Private Sector. This way we can improve the condition of backward areas of our country. There are areas which are industrially backward and people are fleeing to big cities and industrialised areas in search of employment, thereby multiplying the problems of the cities. By setting up industries in backward areas, we can help the weaker and poor people of this country and develop the backward areas.

I would like to suggest to the Government that a committee of this House should be formed to review the industrial policy ab-initio. The new industrial policy formulated by this Government is an effort on the part of the Government to put an end to the generation of employment, promotion of industry and indigenisation in this country. While opposing it and bitterly criticizing it, I would urge upon the Government to make a change in it and to reconsider it ab-initio. Government should enact new laws and formulate new rules for the establishment and protection of the agro-based industries.

With these words I conclude my speech and express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on industrial policy and the budget of the Department of Industry.

[English]

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry as well as the Policy Statement of the Government.

Much has been said about the new industrial policy statement of the Government and there were arguments for and against the new industrial policy.

But I would just like to mention that immense economic changes are taking place throughout the world. In such circumstances we cannot lag behind and close our eyes the changes that are taking place around the world in the industrial sector. I view that the Industrial Policy of the present Government gives impetus to the new industries and it will also accelerate the process of industrialisation in our country. For the last 30 years, we could not raise the standard of life of our people. It is not because we do not have any policy or programme. It is not because that our leaders, the rulers have no desire to do so. But there was something wrong with our policy, with our approach and with our perspective plan which we have formulated in 1956 and after that also. I must say that the controls—even one may call it as a cancerous growth of controls—which the Government has introduced in every sphere of our economic activity have resulted in this present position as far as the industrial sector is concerned. Therefore, this change is a welcome feature. It is a matter of welcome and satisfaction that the Government have come forward with a realistic approach in regard to the industrial sector of this country. So, the new policy is welcome.

Sir, I have heard some of my friends who were attacking it and also quoting the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. The 1948 Policy statement was modified in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Again, we can find that it has further been modified in 1973, 1977 and 1980. But these people who have been opposing the present Policy statement were the persons who were opposing the modified Policy statement all these years. I could not see at any time some of my friends who have been opposing the present Policy statement have supported the Policy statement of 1973, 1977 or 1980. The modification is quite essential. It is not departing from the fundamental policy of what the Government decided

in 1948, 1956, 1973, 1977 and 1980. We are living in changing times. We have to run up with the changing times. The situation in India in 1948 was not the same. The situation in India in 1991 is quite different. The industrial situation of 1973 as different. There is sea change between the two situations. Therefore, changes are essential. It is in this regard that we have to view the changes and welcome it.

Some of my friends have expressed apprehension with regard to the role of the Public Sector Undertakings and the change in the stand of foreign technology. What I could see in the new Industrial Policy statement that things are quite different. I would just highlight what the new Policy says. It says that no licensing is required except in the case of 18 industries. It also says that there will be no asset limit in the case of MRTP companies nor prior approval required for such MRTP companies. Moreover, approval will be given for foreign investment up to 51 per cent and in the case of 34 high-priority industries, automatic permission will be given for foreign technology agreements and like that. Here, I just want to mention one thing. In spite of the fact that we have given all encouragement to our indigenous industries to develop technology may I ask this question: Could we just go beyond the present state of the screwdriver technology in our industry?

15.30 hrs.

[Shri P. M. Sayeed in the Chair.]

Who are responsible for it? I do not find fault with our scientists alone. But at the same time, we do not have the necessary infrastructure facilities to develop our scientific ability whereas our nation has the largest number of technocrats and the scientists. Therefore, the present policy of the new Government is based on a realistic approach to the problem and the present situation prevailing in the country. Even after forty years, we have not got more

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industries but we have more regulations. And there was only one change, I should say, which was during the regime of late lamented Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It was he who first relaxed the licence and the permit raj of this country. But unfortunately, we have only delays, demoralisation, cost escalation and the loss of moral fibre and at every point of control. When we consider about control, we find that every point of control has become a point of corruption. And we have been going along with this system for the last thirty to forty years. The present policy is a change.

Another opposition was about the role of the public sector undertakings. But I think, if one goes through the Policy Statement of the Government and especially para 15 and 16, one need not have any apprehension about it. In paragraph 15, the Government has made it abundantly clear and I quote:

"The Government will ensure that the public sector plays its rightful role in evolving the socio-economic scenario of the country. Government will ensure that the public sector is run on business lines as envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and would continue to innovate and lead in strategic areas of national importance. In the 50s and 60s, the principal instrument for controlling the commanding heights of the economy was invested in the capital of the key industries. Today the State has other instruments of intervention particularly fiscal and monetary instruments. The State also commands the bulk of the nation's savings."

Therefore, there shall definitely have the rightful place for the public sector industries in the new policy also. I would request the hon. Members who opposed this Policy Statement to take the entire policy as one unit and not to separate one paragraph from another paragraph. Paragraph 16 of the Policy Statement also elucidates

the Government's policy with respect to the protection to the labour. I quote:

"The Government will fully protect the interest of labour, enhance their welfare and equip them in all respects to deal with the inevitability of technological change. The Government believes that no small section of society can corner the gains of growth, and leave the workers to bear its pain. Labourers will be made equal partner in progress and prosperity. Workers' participation in the management will be promoted. Workers' cooperatives will be encouraged to participate in packages designed to turn round the sick companies. intensive training skill development and ungradation programme will be launched."

Therefore, there shall be no apprehension with respect to the role and the welfare of the labour under the new Policy Statement. Therefore, we are to compliment the Minister and the Government for bringing out the new Policy Statement in the industrial sector. We must continue to strive for more growth whatever the difficulties we have in our way. That is the only way by which the country could achieve its industrialisation.

While discussing the industrial development policy, I may mention about the investment projects of NRIs. One of the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh—I am sorry to hear about that—was just describing the role of NRIs in a very uncharitable way.

I do not want to mention about it. Describing the NRIs, he has used the word.....*. But unfortunately, my friend has to know that the NRIs are responsible for paying the largest amount of foreign exchange, to this country. He was asking why our doctors are going away? Why our engineers are going away? He does not know perhaps, that our doctors

*Not recorded.

were here and our engineers were here, without any employment. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, just a minute. I want to say something.

SHRI E. AHAMED: No, Sir. I am on my legs and I may be proctected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Reddaiah, please be seated. The convention of the House is that if anybody is speaking and if he yields then only the other person can speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Reddaiah, that is not the way to conduct yourself. Shri Ahamed, you may continue.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, why these NRIs are compelled to go to foreign countries and work there? Had they been provided with jobs and other facilities here, do you think that anybody will leave this country. How many engineers are there in Kerala, who have been seeking for employment? Government had failed to provide employment to them. You only gave them degree and you want them to just go around and seek a job. And they do not have any job. Only by their going away, we were also able to accommodate other people in those jobs. Only this morning, the hon. Minister has placed on the Table of the House, the list of the unemployed persons--both skilled and unskilled--as on December 1979. In my own State, there are, as per the records of 1979, 29 lacs seeking jobs. Now, it must have crossed the figure of 35-40 lacs. In the West Bengal, in 1979, there were job seekers of 45 lacs and more. Now, it must have crossed 55-60 lacs. Why the State Governments, then, are not in a position to provide jobs to these persons? And these poor people, they have gone out of this country seeking their livelihood and

we call them as.....* NRIs. Sir, who are the.....*people? I am sorry to say this. I cannot say the word.....* to an hon. Member of this House. Therefore, I refrain from saying so.

Sir, these NRIs are trying to come and invest all their money, here, in their mother land. They have not been encouraged; they have not been given incentives. Therefore, I take this opportunity, to request the hon. Minister that not only he should enunciate or envisage policies and call the NRIs and say you can come here and work, but, also should give them necessary information. You must also educate them and also where they have to come and invest their money.

Therefore, it is essential for the Industrial Development Ministry, to have a separate cell to educate and attract the NRIs. Have you got any project profile to present before them? Have you got any information to present before them? Government just say in policy statement that all NRIs should come here and we will give all these things. But, we are not in a position to present anything before them. In this respect, I would even request the hon. Minister to emulate the steps taken by Gujarat Government. Gujarat government have made certain arrangements to attract the investors. I would say that Government need not go after the investors. The investors are very intelligent people. They know where to invest, when to invest and how to invest. The Government should also make certain arrangements to attract them, to educate them, to guide and assist them. Simply your saying that they will be given assistance us will not hold water. All the Indian Missions abroad should also be equipped with facts and figures to provide information as and when necessary. Then only the Government will be able to succeed in attracting NRIs. I hope the Government will take necessary further steps in this matter.

*Not recorded.

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

Another matter I would like to mention is about the reconstruction of the sick industries that we have in this country. We have one corporation known as BIRF. We should say that it is a blind corporation. When I had the privilege to be the Minister in charge of industries in Kerala, many of the industrialists used to say that it is a blind corporation. It is a corporation of something like a steamroller, making a lot of sound and moving at a snail's pace. What is the use of this corporation? Could the Minister be pleased to review what are their activities? It is now in the Finance Ministry. Unfortunately Finance Ministry does not know what are the steps to be taken to make it useful. Finance Ministry is separate from the Industry Ministry. Therefore, BIRF should be under the Industry Ministry. It shall not be under the Finance Ministry. If BIRF is put under the Industry Ministry, the Industry Ministry will be able to do something to accelerate the process of revival of the sick industrial units. I hope the Government will consider this matter in the proper perspective.

About the investment subsidy that the Central Government is committed to give to the State Governments, I am given to understand that the Union Government is taking a very narrow approach to the problem and also delaying the disbursement of the industrial subsidy that the State Governments have already given to the entrepreneurs. When there was the provision for industrial subsidy. Now the Union Government are taking shelter under some technical excuses. It is quite unfair on the part of the Central Government. Whatever the amount the State Governments have already given to the industries, the Central Government should reimburse it and it shall not be delayed. Especially in a small State like Kerala where we find it extremely difficult even to meet our daily requirements, if crores of rupees of reimbursement is delayed by the Central Government, how can we run the State Govern-

ment? I hope the Central Government and the Minister will take further steps to release the money to the State Government.

About the central investment, I am sorry to find that a State like Kerala has not been given adequate investment by the Central Government in the industrial sector. I have one paper here furnished by the Central Government to the State Government. It mentions:

"The total Central sector investment and the shares received by some of the major States vis-a-vis Kerala as on 31-3-1990 are given below:"

I have absolutely no objection if any State is given more aid. But at the very same time my only complaint is that Kerala has been ignored. I don't want to use the word 'neglect' because the Government will not neglect our State.

In this connection I refer to above mentioned document of 1990 that Maharashtra was given Rs. 19,933 crores: that is 17.59%. Madhya Pradesh was given Rs. 12,580 crores: 11.09%. Andhra Pradesh. Rs. 11,412 crores: 10.6%. Bihar. Rs. 9,638 crores: 8.50%. Uttar Pradesh. Rs. 8,794 crores: 7.76%. The figures for West Bengal. Orissa. Tamilnadu. Gujarat are also there. Kerala's share is only Rs. 1,701 crores which is 1.5 per cent. It is only 1.5 per cent. Sir, last time it was much more than that. Every year that passes by, Kerala's share is being reduced and I do not know why it is so. We have only a few industries there and the investment of all these industries was very low. Is it because of the fact that we are sitting here in Delhi and Kerala is far away that our bureaucrats and Ministers cannot see Kerala as such? If it is so, I venture to say, "please change the mind as well as the decision". Kerala is also part and parcel of this country. Kerala can also play its own constructive role. (*Interruptions*) Whether the Minister of Industry is

Prof. Kurien or not, I am not concerned. But, I am here speaking for the State of Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI E. AHAMED: This is a very important thing, Sir. Some years back, we have been offered the Railway Coach Wagon Factory. Later on, we have been told that it has been shifted to some other place. I do not want to say that it went to Kapurthala or to some other place. But what about Kerala? What are the new industries that are going to set up? There are wide scope for setting up Down-stream industries making use of raw materials like Benzine, such other by product from the Cochin Refinery or the Caprolactum Factory. Unfortunately, it has not been utilised. How much raw material—which could be one of the by-products for many of the industries—is going waste? It is a great loss to the country, as such. Why not the Government take some steps in this matter? Kerala is a model for other States for the development of bigger industries, larger industries. There may be some labour disputes here and there. But, I would like to present before this House that Kerala is one State where the Government of India can invest large amount for the development of the petroleum-based industries and other chemical-based industries.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): It is a very small State.

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is a very small State; but it is very potential State, much more potential than the State to which my hon. friend belongs to.

While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and also taking this opportunity to compliment the Government, I would say that we must still strive hard to have the industrialisation, taking the labour, taking the technocrats, taking the entrepreneur with us and to make this country a successful one for the well-being of every citizen of this country.

With these words, I conclude. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, I have to make one clarification. He has made a very serious allegation against me. (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: I have not made any charge against anybody. That is not my practice. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Reddaiah, if there was any objectionable utterances against you or against any other hon. Member, I would have asked him to withdraw that or I would have ordered to expunge that. But, I do not think that there is anything of that nature which has gone on record. So, please cooperate with me. Now, Shri Madhukar.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, when he has made an allegation against me, I have got every right to clarify that. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Reddaiah, you cannot pressurise the Chair like this. I said that there was no derogatory remarks against any Member, much less against you. Therefore, please resume your seat and do not disturb the proceedings of the House Shri Madhukar now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, kindly give me one minute. I will clarify. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that there was no derogatory remark.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: He has made an allegation, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot shout like that, Shri Reddaiah. Please do not do that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: What is this, Sir? He has levelled charges against me and you do not want me to clarify that. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think that he has levelled charge against you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: The whole speech was misunderstood and misinterpreted by the hon. Member. You can give me half-a-minute time. I have not said that. If you give me half-a-minute time, the matter will be over. I have only said that the NRIs are not angels. They have studied in Government colleges which were funded by the poor people's money in this country. On every student, Rs. 1.5 lakh have been paid by the poorest of the poor of this country. You are putting them at a higher plane making all Indians as second-class citizens to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make any speech on this.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Like any other man, they can invest in India (Interruptions) NRIs are now being used by the black-money people to siphon their money to Switzerland and again bring it back through NRIs, and they are using it for clandestine deals. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you shout like this, I may have to name you. Do not do that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you the time to explain it and you have clarified the position.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: I did not mean anything. He has used the word 'bloody'. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot say anything and everything any time.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nobody can stand up like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I was not here when the Hon. Member spoke. If that word 'bloody' has really been used, it should be expunged. (Interruptions). The record may kindly be examined.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there was any such objectionable word, he will be either asked to withdraw or the Chairman will expunge it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I have taken exception to the word used by the hon. friend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is over. Now, Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar...

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, I oppose the new Industrial Policy of the Government, because this policy is framed by the Government in the name of industrialisation and promotion of science and technology; but as a matter of fact, it is based on multinational companies, big industrialists, world Bank and I.M.F. The police of self-reliance adopted by our country

has been discarded. No doubt, the Government may be in favour of implementing it, but basically it will increase unemployment, price rise and the local talent of the country would not be utilised. We have to see as to what extent industrialisation takes place as a result of implementation of this policy.

The Members from our party who spoke before me have already expressed their views on this subject. I would like to limit myself to my district of East Champaran. Hon. Minister and all the Members sitting here must have heard the name of Champaran. It is the place where Mahatma Gandhi had led the movement of farmers after his return from Africa. So you must be familiar with the name of Champaran. But it is a matter of regret that even after 44 years of independence, no industrial development has taken place there and we have only that sugar mill there which was established by Englishmen during the British Raj. In Champaran district, there is Rama cast Engineering Works in which 200 workers were employed, but the factory is now lying closed. We tried time and again to get it re-opened, but it could not be reopened. When we went to see the authorities and the Ministers, we came to know that there is a relative of Birlas, who had obtained a loan from the Government. But no efforts were made to reopen the mill in Champaran. The mill was not re-opened, with the result, 1200 workers had to take to rickshaw-pulling, and they are passing through a bad phase, and they have got no means of livelihood to bring up their children. Champaran is predominantly an agricultural area and fruit and vegetables are produced in plenty there. Foremost among the fruits are lichi, mangoes and bannana, but no food processing industry has been set up there. The Government should set up such industries at Champaran. Cottage industries have been in existence there for almost a century. Under the cottage industry sector, buttons are manufactured from shells and these are exported also. Ornaments are

also made under this industry. Government does not pay any attention towards it. There is no running capital in this industry of Champaran, which could help develop this industry. Sugar mill was there since the British rule. No new industry was set up since then. Rama Cast works is already lying closed. I met the Ministers and officials in this connection, but nothing came out. In sugar mills, there is a by-product called bagasse and the local people are demanding that bagasse so produced should be utilised for producing spirit and a distillery may be set up there. I have been elected to the Lok Sabha for the fourth time and I have said many a times in the House that an industry based on bagasse should be set up for the development of Champaran. Champaran is producing so much of sugarcane that it is sent to Nepal as well. It would be very nice if a sugar mill is set up in the Private Sector at Adapur in Champaran. There are small industries also. There are small as well as big steel industries also in which rods are manufactured. Because of lack of capital and marketing facilities, these industries are facing closure. Government had formulated a scheme to set up a leather industry at Champaran. But that plan is lying in the cold storage. Minor footwear business is running in Chakia and many other cities. But because of lack of marketing facilities, their condition is pitiable. Assistance may be provided to those industries for their development. Champaran is an agriculture dominated area, so some help should be rendered for setting up of agriculture-linked industries there so that some agro-based industries could be set up. Arrangements for providing financial assistance should be made by the Industries Department. I would also like to demand that a jute industry should also be set up there. The Government has provided funds for the modernisation of the sugar mill. Government should find out whether these mills have been properly modernised or not and whether the funds provided by other financial institutions have been properly utilised or

[Sh. Kamla Mistra Madhukar]

not. An enquiry committee should be set up for this purpose. We can't be self-reliant by the new Industrial policy. It has created tremendous price-rise in the country. With these words, I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : While supporting the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry, I wish to make the following points.

Industrial development is highly essential for the overall economic development and also for generation of employment opportunities in the country. India has 15.5 per cent of world's population, but it generates only 1.5 per cent of its wealth. Since Independence, we have improved considerably in industrial production. Our industrial production is five times more than what it was in the year 1951.

As far as the number of scientists and technologists is concerned, we rank third in the world. But when it comes to industrial production, we rank only tenth. So, we have to gear up our production by adopting the latest technology, by hard work and by improving the quality of our products.

I would like to say a few words about the present Industrial Policy. To cope up with the changed circumstances within the country as also in the world, it is highly necessary that we have to adopt new methods to suit the new circumstances. On previous occasions also policy and procedural changes were made. Policy statements were made in 1948, 1956, 1973, 1977, 1980, 1985 and 1986, apart from the present Industrial Policy of 1991. These policy and programme statements are based on the experience gathered from previous policies and programmes. The new policy would promote overall industrial growth. It would also facilitate the flow of foreign capital and foreign technology into our country.

There are criticisms regarding the present Industrial Policy. It is pointed out that this policy is a deviation from the policy pursued so far and that it has deviated from the Gandhian path. As I have stated earlier, these changes are necessary to suit the present circumstances. In the Policy Statement 1991 itself it is mentioned that this policy is a continuity with change.

It is seen that the Policy is silent about the target of growth and also employment generation. It is also silent about rural industrialisation. It is pointed out that it has deviated from the path of self-reliance and that it relies on foreign capital for our industrial development. Heavy machinery based industrial approach would result in large scale unemployment. It would also lead to concentration of wealth in a few hands. Therefore, it is highly necessary that a demarcation be made between the items manufactured by big industries and these items produced by small scale industries.

Sir, it is imputed that this Policy is an outcome of pressure from IMF. It is highly uncharitable to say so. An overall assessment of the policy we find that this is an excellent policy document which we need for our industrial advancement.

The abolition of industrial licensing, except for a short list of 18 industries, is a historic event in the field of industrial development. The Government has given a free hand to entrepreneurs to produce and prosper. Instead of knocking at the doors of different officers for industrial licence and also for other clearances they can straightaway start the industry, eliminating the delays. This would root out corruption and also bureaucratic bottlenecks and hurdles.

The new policy is aimed at providing help and guidance instead of exercising control. The intention is to modernise the economy and invite foreign investment, boost production and export goods to foreign countries.

Another aspect of the policy is that permission is granted to foreign investment up to 51 per cent. This will enable the multinationals and others to come in and make investment and open big industries. This will also lead to inflow of foreign technology. It will accelerate export and develop a competitive environment.

Foreign investment is a must for technological cooperation. To earn foreign exchange we have to export goods and for exporting goods we should manufacture those goods which people want and for that we need technology and investment which are permitted. But in doing so we should see that the benefits should not go to the Multinational companies but to the common people.

Automatic approval of foreign technology without bureaucratic clearance will make the entrepreneurs to negotiate in their own commercial interest with their counterparts and thus we would be able to get high grade technology for the development of Indian industries. We should make avail of the latest technology which is highly needed for the promotion of our industry and to produce best quality products.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 gave Public Sector a strategic role in the economy. Now, many public enterprises have become a burden rather than an asset to the Government. Public Sector companies are faced with a number of problems due to insufficient production, poor project management, over-manning, lack of technological upgradation and so on. There are very low rates of returns on the capital invested. Inefficient state units have to be closed down and they cannot be made viable. Country could not bear their burden for a very long time. It is felt that steps have to be adopted for putting them in order or they should be handed over to the private sector.

At the time of Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, it was thought that the public sector undertakings

would provide assets for the establishment of other industries but that did not hold good.

Regarding small scale sector, no licence is required for the items exclusively reserved for the small scale sectors. Multi-national or big companies should not erode in the areas of the small scale sector. Such an erosion would create wide-spread sickness and that lead to wide-spread unemployment in the small scale sectors. The new Policy statement has given an assurance that the small and thiny Cottage industries would be given protection to flourish within their areas of activities.

The allocation to this sector is very low. The big industries cannot provide employment opportunities to the large number of unemployed people. The small scale industries would provide employment opportunities to the people of the villages and also to the people who are living in the rural areas. So, protection has to be given to these industries for marketing of products. They should be encouraged by giving exemption from Excise Duty and Sales Tax. There should be a clear-cut demarcation between the areas of big industries and the small scale industries. That would bring about a balanced economic system and growth of both the sectors.

Khadi and village industries should be given encouragement because these industries are giving employment opportunities to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also women and backward class people.

Job-oriented cottage industries should be started in the villages. Cottage industries also should be started in villages. Small scale industries should be given adequate working capital and also other incentives.

Regarding backward areas, encouragement should be given for the establishment and promotion of industries in the backward areas. The policy pronounced as per the Industrial

[Sh. N. Dennis]

Policy Resolution of 1956 is dispersal of industries away from the metropolitan cities and towns but industries are emerging in towns and cities and in villages are left out.

Industrialisation of rural areas is highly essential for the overall growth of the country. Eighty per cent of our people live in villages. Basic infrastructural facilities should be provided in the villages so as to establish industries in the rural areas.

At least one industry should be set up in a district where there is no industry.

My area Kanyakumari District is industrially a backward where even not a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector is established. There are ample scope and opportunities for the establishment of titanium industry and also zirconium industry and also rubber based industry there.

Zircon and Illmenite, the raw material for the manufacture of Zirconium dioxide and Titanium dioxide are found in mineral sands at Manavalakurichi and other coastal villages of Kanyakumari District. The per unit production of rubber is the highest at Kanyakumari District. So, any one of these industries—titanium or zirconium or rubber—should be established in these backward areas.

SHRI R. K. G. Rajulu (Sivakasi): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak before this House. Above all, my heart goes to thank my beloved Puratchi Thalaivi Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

We are sure that the new Members of Tamil Nadu like me will keep up to the expectations of Puratchi Thalaivi.

My presence and participation is for 12 lakh voters of my constituency and on behalf of nine crore people of Tamil Nadu.

I take pride in taking part in this discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

It is an industrial constituency which I represent that is Sivakasi.

And above all the Tamilnadu Chief Minister Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi has vowed to make Tamil Nadu the number one State in India. Tamil Nadu under her leadership is poised to take a very big leap.

It is here, the Prime Minister and the Industry Minister, where we expect you to shoulder our efforts to attain a successful industrial State of India. Having an able administration, we the people of Tamil Nadu, are confident to make a prosperous State which every citizen dreamt off.

The Industrial Policy announced by the Government is a very positive step towards acceleration of economic growth. We request you to take special care for the small scale industry and the cottage industry in Tamil Nadu. We have the handloom sector, match box, fire works and the printing industries in my constituency and they require special scheme of benefits from the Centre.

There are lakhs and lakhs of people who depend on this small scale sector. We request you also to see that care should be taken on tannery and leather industry.

Garment units may also be provided facilities for their development and achievements.

And above all, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister expects an immediate action on the following projects by the Industry Minister and our beloved Prime Minister.

National Aromatics and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (NA-PCO):

A joint venture of Madras Refineries and SPIC, envisaged a project to

manufacture purified terephthalic acid (PTA) and Aromatics (Orthoxylene and Benzene) at a cost of Rs. 1380 crores which will offer opportunity for a large number of downstream industries with considerable employment potential:

Letter of intent issued on 1987:

The first stage of approval was made by Public Investment Board in 1987; the second stage of approval was made by Public Investment Board in 1990. But still we are waiting for final clearance from the Minister of Petroleum and Gas. Your recommendation and orders are most earnestly expected.

The second need of the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu is this. The production potential of gas in Bombay High is 61 million cubic meters per day. The gas carried through Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline of 1700 kms from Bombay High is only 39.5 MCMPD.

Tamil Nadu suggests that the balance of 21.5 MCMPD of gas may be transferred in a similar way by pipeline to a distance of 1,290 km only, for use by Tamil Nadu. By the use of this gas as raw material, industries such as power generating stations and gas-based complexes can be developed. It will help employment and Tamil Nadu—and above all India as a whole—can flourish.

The third need mentioned by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, is about the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company which had obtained a Letter of intent in 1981 itself for the manufacture of colour film. But the Government of India has not cleared the project, so far. We request that the clearance may be expedited.

The fourth need of Tamil Nadu is about setting up a permanent trade fair complex in Madras city, for which a proposal has been sent. The State Government have identified an area of 34.56 acres in Nandambakkam

village, Saidapet Taluk in Chengai-MGR district of Tamil Nadu. The site was originally placed at the disposal of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a Government of India undertaking in the year 1961. It has been decided to re-set the land in order to set up a permanent trade fair complex in Madras. The requisitioned land remained unutilised, though out of the total extent, about 207.5 acres was given free of cost to IDPL by the Tamil Nadu Government. The Department of Petro-Chemicals may be requested to make the land available for the Trade Fair Complex.

On behalf of Tamil Nadu State I request the Central Government, and in view of the high confidence which our beloved "Puratchi Thalaivi" the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has in the Congress Government, I hope that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Industries will take care of the interests of Tamil Nadu, which I have placed before the House.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Industrial Policy resolution. Several industrial units are being set up in our country but for whom are they being set up. The Government has not paid any attention to it. Heavy industries like Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela and Haldia have been set up but it should be kept in mind that this renders thousands of people homeless and they are starving today. They have been deprived of their land and livelihood. They have been ruined. Whenever land is acquired for setting up an industry no provision is made to rehabilitate them. The Government is giving all types of punishments to these displaced persons. I fail to understand for whom these industries are being set up. The land which has been acquired is lying idle whereas those who owned the land are ruined. This is

[Sh. Pius Tirkey]

particularly true about the tribal areas. That is one of the main reasons for armed revolt in the tribal areas. Everywhere there are irregularities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government is a bankrupt Government. It has invited foreign investors to invest in this country. God knows who will come. We are already under foreign debt of Rs. 2000 crore. No one knows what to do. Foreign experts are being called and asked to help us overcome the crisis. They have gone to the extent of treating them as their lords. This is the way Government is behaving. They will become lords and we will become servants. They will order and we will have to carry them out. This Government is not wise enough. They are insulting the talent within the country by calling foreigners in the country. They will come with lot of money and start behaving like lords. As a person behaves in a Hotel ordering the waiters and others so would they behave in this country. We are becoming waiters. The Government is following this policy and, therefore, I oppose it. The Ministry of Industry has gone to the extent of pleasing those foreigners and seeks their permission for making a statement lest they get angry. This is the policy today.

The Government does not have funds. Those who do not have money are like beggars. How can they speak. When somebody comes from abroad the Ministers, the Prime Minister queue up to receive him. This is an insult to our country. The Government thinks that those foreigners would come and set up heavy industries and then the goods would be sold in international markets. Will they ever leave their market. The Britishers had also come on the pretext of trade and later created friction and bickerings amongst us and became our rulers. History will repeat itself.

The Congress Party gets funds from abroad for elections. It gets

help from Russia and capitalists. Now awareness about regional interests has been created in the minds of people. This has spread to States like Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal. Caste factor has also come to the fore. The foreigners will not set up industries but would create differences and bickerings amongst us and make us fight. They will deprive us of everything. They have already taken away the gold, they will take away everything else. The entire world will laugh at us if we continue to act like this. We thought that this Government was sagacious but in fact it does not even have common sense.

There is lot of unemployment in the country. What are the reasons for losses in the Public Sector industries. If the Government cannot run them, let there be workers' participation in management. But the Government does not want co-operation from its own people but it wants it from foreigners. The Government did away with the owner worker concept and brought in the bureaucrats in their place. As a result there was no accountability and the Public Sector incurred huge losses. Efforts should be made to seek the co-operation of the workers to make these industries viable. They treat workers like slaves. But they themselves are slaves of money. The officers are corrupt but the chowkidar goes to jail. Corruption is rampant in the Public Sector. If Public Sector is to be made viable, employees participation in the management is a must. If the co-operation of workers is sought they would feel that the factory is their own and they would even work for ten hours instead of eight. But this was not done. You may be aware how corruption has spread so fast even at the top level. The funds of the Public Sector are either utilised by the Ministers or by the Party. How can the industry run them? You will have to fix percentage for everything. Does the Government not know as to what is the percentage, the

workers get and what is the percentage of development. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister he had said that the poor did not actually get even five percent of what was sanctioned for them. The middlemen and brokers swindle the money. If foreigners take over then we would get only five percent of the share and rest 95 percent will go to foreign countries. Who will pity us and come over to our country. Our is a tropical country having very hot climate. Why would people from cold climate countries come here unless they are sure of assured returns on their investment. Do you think that they are large hearted and kind and will come here to serve you. If it is so you are sadly mistaken.

Besides the old Hindu-Muslim enmity a new phenomenon is at work. The Hindus have divided in two categories. Those who are in BJP are not Hindus...*(Interruptions)*... You should atleast exercise some discretion. It is said that unless a person is not a member of BJP he is not a real Hindu. The Hindus have thus divided in two categories.

There are riots and clashes everywhere, whether it is Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Kashmir or Andhra Pradesh. There are riots even in Congress ruled states. You are more friendly with the IMF these days. We have become enemies now. The Government does not consult us. Even if it does, it does not agree to our proposition. It is just like a honeymoon. When the bride is beautiful the husband becomes a slave and this is coming true in our case also.

Unemployment is on the increase. The new policy of liberalisation will open the doors to multinationals. That would not be a very sensible thing to do. Those foreigners will come to India and live in five-star comfort, drive imported limousines and establish their townships. They will produce vehicles and food-stuffs for the local people. Items like toothpaste that are manufactured in

India will also be produced by them. The Government believes that they will make life easier for us and after some time they will hand over their share of the international market to us and leave the scene. Will anyone be so foolish? Does the Government really believe that they will hand over the market created by them? They approached this country as traders, looking for a few concessions and today they are dominating the Indian economy. I fail to understand the Government's thinking. The Government seems hell-bent on disintegrating the country. Today the problem is not limited to differences between Hindus and Muslims. The feeling of regionalism has arisen and even Hindus are a divided community. Problems exist in Punjab, Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and in the North-eastern part of the country. In tribal areas people are resorting to violence to get their rights. The belief is that foreigners would come and change the situation for the better. They will come here and get a hold over our job market. We are a developing country but we are providing the multinationals with all facilities. What will happen to the slum dwellers in this process?

During elections I have gone around slum colonies and seen the tricolour atop each dwelling unit and slum-dwellers sporting badges of political parties. We ask them for votes but don't give them anything in return. Something has to be done for their upliftment also. Some vacancies should be reserved for them in industries. They are not ashamed of it. Those foreigners will come and will see as to how many people are living in slums in our country. In this way we will expose the conditions existing in our country to the whole world. Everyone will think that people in India right from the common man to Ministers lack intelligence and are willing to be led by others. They are not capable of running their own Government or their industries. This will prove that Indians are experts in stealing ideas from others and in

[Sh. Pius Tirkey]

indulging in corrupt practices such as sending their money abroad and the same money is being lent to the country at high rates of interest.

Adivasis have become a neglected lot today. Nobody bothers about them. Problem existing at one place can spread to other places.

Yesterday when sweepers went on a hunger strike, everyone was affected. Why don't you all take up that work? What is your policy on providing means of livelihood to the people?

If the country has few resources we shall make do with less. Why are large dams being made? What will be done for the resettlement of those who are uprooted from the dam sites? But the Government is more concerned about showing off to the world that we have the largest dam in the world.

Therefore, I would like to say that ours is a social structure and what are the changes that we want to bring about in that structure. They will teach dishonesty and how to develop a bad character. We will be at their mercy because we do not have capital to invest in industry.

I would like to say that the Government should invite us to discuss this issue. Otherwise this country will face difficult times. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to consider this Industrial Policy and the Policy on Small-Scale and Tiny Industries along with Trade Policy, Import Policy and the Budget. All these policies are dictated by International Monetary Fund. The International Monetary Fund are demanding us to re-structure our industries. The Government adopted the Industrial Policy in the year 1956, the Policy which was based on the

statement, which was adopted in 1954. The statement which was based on our Directive Principles of State Policy and the Preamble to the Constitution, that Policy has to be changed. The cardinal thing of that policy was self-reliance. The vital thing of that policy was that certain areas should be reserved for public sector. We think that the concept of public sector which our Government adopted after Independence, is not for socialism or for socialistic pattern of society in our country. So, why do we have this concept of public sector in our country? For what purpose? Is it for socialism or for socialistic pattern of our society?

When we got independence, the capitalists of our country had not enough capital to have such large industries—steel mills or other big industries. And when the capitalists had no such capital to have big industries, core industries, then foreign capital would come. In order to prevent infiltration of foreign capital and multinationals, this concept of public sector undertakings was adopted. It should be made clear that our party is not for mixed economy. What we wanted after Independence was dismantling of the capitalist structure of our economy. That was not done. The cardinal thing of that policy was self-reliance and this new policy is a complete reversal of the earlier policy. It has been reiterated in the policy statement that this policy is not a departure from the 1956 industrial policy; this is only to consolidate the gains of the policy that we adopted in 1956... (Interruptions). I have already made my point clear.

Sir, we have steel industry in the public sector. We have Durgapur, we have Bokaro, we have Bhilai, Rourkela, Vizag. When this steel plant at Bokaro was thought of and the United States was approached, they refused to assist us. Then we had to approach Soviet Union and Soviet Union agreed to help us. The

condition that was imposed on us by the United States was to have it in the private sector, not in public sector. At that time also our Government did not want to depart from the policy which was adopted in 1956 to reserve some areas for public sector and not to allow private sector in certain areas of our core industry.

Why this foreign exchange crisis that we are now facing is there? This warning was given in 1984-85. In the year 1984-85 this liberalisation policy was adopted. Our doors were opened. This open door policy was adopted in the year 1984-85. At that time we gave a warning that this would create problem and there would be crisis. We are now facing the crisis of foreign exchange.

In our State the jute industry is a vital industry where not only 2,30,000 workers are engaged in the jute industry but there are 40 lakh jute growers who are dependent on that industry. That industry was affected by this liberalisation policy because the synthetic granule was imported—allowed under O.G.L.—and the bags were manufactured. These synthetic bags were used by the public sector undertakings. Then that Act was enacted for the mandatory use, to jute bags. The Government had to enact a law that because the jute industry was facing the crisis. A number of jute mills were closed down. Then the Government had to enact a law for the mandatory use of jute bags. Then the owners of that synthetic industry went to Court to have protection from the Court.

The public sector has become like a whipping boy. What is the problem in the public sector? There are two categories of public sector. One is the public sector from the very beginning and the other is the public sector where a sick unit was taken over and then subsequently nationalised. Like the National Textile Corporation. 126 textile mills were all sick mills. These mills were under

private management. They were made sick. The money which the owners of these mills received from the banks was siphoned off. They made these mills sick and then these mills were taken over by the Government and then subsequently nationalised. But what was to be done to make those mills viable was not done, the working capital was not given. There is a glaring example of this in my State. In the constituency of Shri Haradhan Roy one unit of the Cycle Corporation of India is there. Today hardly ten bicycles are manufactured per day in a factory where are, I think, two thousand workers who are working. Why it is so? The workers are not to be blamed. The workers want to work. In the NTC mills there is a mill in Dum Dum in the constituency of Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee where a similar situation exists. In the National Jute Manufacturing Corporation there are 30,000 workers.

What I want to say is that after nationalisation the need was to give working capital to make the industries viable for their expansion and for diversification and this was not given. In the Cycle Corporation of India in order to manufacture the bicycles, the raw material which is required are not given. Now we are blaming them. Ten to twenty bicycles are manufactured per day. How this can be viable? It is not earning profit.

Take the case of Scooter India Limited. You took over that unit and then nationalised it. You did not allow this unit to have collaboration with other companies. You allowed your Bajaj to have collaboration with other foreign companies. How can your Company, the public sector company, compete with a private company if you cannot allow your company to have collaboration to have very efficient automobiles? Then you decided to sell it to Rahul Bajaj for how much money? For Rs. 5 crores? Even the value of that land is more than Rs. 15 crores and if the machinery is Rs. 200 crores. You decided to sell it to Rahul Bajaj three

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

years back. When there was resistance by the workers, by the Union and by the Members of Parliament, then you had to cancel that deal. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Even then they have no allotment in their budgetary expenditure. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: These are the glaring examples to show how the public sector undertakings were deliberately made sick. Your Hindustan Fertilisers at Haldia worked for a few months, three or four months. A number of parts and machinery came from various countries and then a defect developed and it could not be rectified. Still it is not functioning, it is not working since 1986. An amount of Rs. 600 crores was spent. A Committee was set up and they recommended for its revival. Still no decision was taken.

Sir, there are a number of examples to show how a company which could be made viable was made deliberately sick and then subsequently it was closed down. How a public sector Company can compete when you have liberalised licensing policy? You have liberalised the licensing policy, it is all right. We understand that there is some problem with regard to licensing policy, we also sometimes felt that it takes time, delay is there, and so on, so something should be done to expedite.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Not only that. The licensing policy was used to deny West Bengal any investment.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: For 11 years we had to wait for clearance for Haldia Petro-Chemicals. (*Interruptions*). No, there should not be such liberalisation that you will remove this licensing policy ultimately. Japan and South Korea are industrially very advanced countries.

they have also some restriction, they have some controlling machinery. Any entrepreneur cannot set up any industry anywhere. The Government decides which type of industry and where can be set up. So, the mechanism is there. (*Interruptions*) By removing this licensing, by opening the doors to the multinationals, foreign industrialists, it will create problems and by removing this ceiling, from 40 per cent to 50 per cent, then to 100 per cent, for export-oriented goods, we have seen how Pepsi Cola is now behaving. (*Interruptions*) You cannot compel your Pepsi Cola to export. What was the agreement with Pepsi Cola? Sixty per cent of its products should be exported—my good friend Shri Giridhar Gomang is sitting here—but that company is not abiding by the agreement. How many 100 per cent export-oriented companies are abiding by your rules and regulations? It is said that the productivity and the employment potential would be increased if there is competition. What type of companies will they bring to our country? In our country, more than 50 per cent of population are living below the poverty line, we have more than four crores of people in the register of Employment Exchanges and we have more than 11 crores of unemployed people living in rural areas. So, when you adopt any policy, you must consider these people and their purchasing power. What type of technology will they bring? We support the import of technology because we need modern technology. We need foreign money also. But, at the same time, our technology should be developed. I do not find anything in the policy statement about the development of our own technology. Why should we import rail coaches and rail engines spending crores of rupees? We can produce them in our Chittaranjan Locomotive with the same horse power. Why should we import them from foreign countries?

We have seen how ABL was allowed to close down. Then, dur-

ing the Seventh Five Year Plan, it was targeted to generate 22,000 MW of power and when we were to construct more thermal power stations, two units of ABL one in West Bengal and another in Karnataka were closed for 18 months. We had to fight with the Government to reopen them. Then, import of boiler was allowed and an inferior quality boiler was imported. Though that unit is in the private sector, all the directors are from the financial institutions and in public sector units like NTPC and BHEL, all Managing Directors are from the Government.

17.00 hrs.

The management is from Government and all private sector is a misnomer because 87 to 88 per cent of the money comes from financial institutions. Now the Government is removing the controls which these financial institutions still exercise over this industry. They get loan which can be converted into equity. That convertibility clause is being removed. The control of financial institutions over the private industry is also being removed. I do not know what made you to adopt this policy and what was the compulsion behind all this.

We have examples under your Ministry. You blame the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Mines and Machinery Corporation. The MAMC is in my State. What was the purpose of having these two industries? Is it to produce the mining machinery? Now we are going in for open cast mining. MAMC is for underground mining machinery. The Government is importing this machinery and components from the United Kingdom. MAMC can produce good Longwall machinery. They have produced foolproof machinery but in spite of giving orders to these Heavy Engineering Corporation units, the whole industry which is under public sector, is importing this machinery by spending crores of rupees

of foreign exchange from this foreign country.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now these two units have become sick. They will become sick if they do not get orders. It has to depend on orders from other public sector undertakings.

MAMC have to bag orders for modernisation from Birla Technical Service for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant, definitely that public sector undertaking will fall sick one day.

Shri Santosh Mohan Deb will consider when ISCO modernisation will be finalised.

We are for ancillarisation. There are small-scale industries in and around ISCO and Durgapur. The percentage of orders they got from Durgapur for modernisation was only 18 per cent. They say their capacity is only 18%. If it is not correct, Shri Somnath Chatterjee can enlighten us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I shall also speak on this. I attended the meetings.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have organised a seminar in Chittaranjan because this modernisation of ISCO will have to be done.

There is cement industry in my Constituency. It is a new unit. Within one year, it has become sick. It remains closed for three months to four months in a year. It is closed not because of workers, not because of any agitation but because this unit does not get klinker—one of the raw-materials for cement—from CCI. Moreover, lime-stone is available at Jhalda, a place in my District and it can be exploited for klinker. That place is very much nearer to that unit. It is under the control of CCI.

[Sh. Basu Deb Acharia]

Though it is a joint sector unit of the Cement Corporation of India and the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, the Cement Corporation of India's share is more; it is holding 51 per cent share. So, this can be made a viable unit and it can be made a good unit if that lime-stone can be exploited for klinker.

Another unit can be set up by the Cement Corporation of India because our State is deficit in cement. There is another unit owned by the Birlas at Durgapur and it is getting slag from the Durgapur Steel Company. This unit is also getting slag from IISCO. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Steel not to increase the price of slag because it will have some effect on the cost of cement also.

Then, there is another statement on Small Scale and Tiny Industries. I have seen how our Handloom Industry was ruined when, in 1986, the new Textiles Policy was announced by the then Government. Hundreds of Handloom Units were closed down. At that time itself we categorically stated that Textiles Policy was to protect the interests of the textile mill-owners. This Policy on Small-Scale and Tiny Industries is also to protect the interests of the big industrialists. The point is that a certain sector was reserved for the Small-Scale Industries. Freedom has now been given; Liberalisation has been made now. There is no reservation. Anybody can go anywhere. One Committee was set up long back to go into the question of dispersal of industry.....(Interruptions) I am not discussing the Textiles Policy. I just referred to that. That Committee also submitted a report on dispersal of industry. I do not know what action was taken on the recommendation of that Committee i.e. the Committee on Dispersal of Industries. The main purpose was dispersal of industry to backward areas. So, there was a scheme. There was some difficulty. We have also criticised that subsidy scheme for the backward areas because backward

area is remaining backward for ever. The 'no-Industry' area is remaining without any industry. For the last 15 years, there is no industry in such areas. The purpose of identifying certain areas as no-Industry area is to set up industries. I can cite the example of Cooch Bihar. Shri Amar Roy Pradhan was telling that my District is having no industry.....(Interruptions) The purpose of identifying a District as no-industry District is to set up industry. So, there was that subsidy scheme. But that scheme was abolished.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Prof. Kurien, better you resign now. You cannot answer this point.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is why we liberalised it. You can do it now. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The former Finance Minister Prof. Madhu Dandavate in his Budget Speech said that in the new scheme it would be announced. So, unless some incentive is there, why should the entrepreneurs go to the backward area, to the North-Eastern States where there is no infrastructure? An hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh was saying that no industry was coming up in his area. How will the industry come when there is no railway line? Unless there is infrastructure, industry will not come. Unless you give some incentives why will an entrepreneur go to the backward area, to the tribal areas to set up industries? You have to evolve a scheme to encourage the entrepreneur so that he can go and set up industry in backward area, tribal area in hilly areas by which 'no industry district' can be converted into industrial district. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, now I come to the workers' problem. Workers' problem is a vital question. This Policy is linked up with the workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is true. But many more Members have to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are two or three sentences mentioned about the workers—workers' welfare will be protected and they will be redeployed; a renewal fund will be created it has been stated in the Budget speech; and there will be golden hand-shake. Prof. Kurien, do you know about the golden handshake? *(Interruptions)*

This problem was there two years back in China. When massive modernisation took place, all the workers were redeployed and not a single worker was retrenched. All the workers were redeployed and given job. *(Interruptions)*

There are two aspects. When there will be competition, number of units will be closed down and the workers and employees of these units will be thrown out in the street. If a new industry is set up with foreign capital and in collaboration with the multi-national corporation... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): How many are there in West Bengal?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I know better than you. We have got control over them, and not like you and your policy. You are surrendering it. All our economic independence is being attacked. You are selling it out.

17.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If a new industry is at all set up by the multi-national corporation with their worn out technology, old technology, out-dated technology, how

many will be employed in those industries? I have already stated that there will be capital intensive industries and the multinational corporations will come, but will not give job to our unemployed youth. Where will the four crore unemployed youth go and where will they get employment? That is a vital question. You have not stated anything in your policy about this. Our Industrial Policy should be linked with employment.

Unless that aspect is there, there will be a problem and there will be unemployment and a number of units will be closed down. The crisis will be much more because of that in our industrial sector.

Now I will say a few words about one organization that is, BIFR. I hope you all agree with me. The main purpose of this Board, so far as we understood from its report, was to wind up the industries. If you go through the recommendations and reports of the BIFR, you will find that in 98 per cent cases, it has recommended for winding up. In West Bengal only, for ABL, they did a very good package. The Titagarh Paper Mill Unit No. 2 has been reopened, that too, because of our State Governments active cooperation. The Titagarh Paper Mill Unit No. 2 has been reopened on the 15th of August. In all other cases, except in two, they have recommended for liquidation. So something should be done about this BIFR. The purpose of forming this Board was to recommend for reconstruction or revival of the industry. But that main purpose has not been served. So, I oppose this industrial policy.

This policy was prepared under the direct guidance of International Monetary Fund. They were wanting to restructure our economy; they were wanting to restructure our industry and our public sector. I oppose this and people of our country will also oppose this on the 27th of September. Lakhs of people will come to Delhi

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

to oppose this anti-people policy of the Government. Because of this policy, thousands and lakhs of workers will be unemployed and hundreds of units will be closed down. So, I oppose this industrial policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think the House would be interested in taking up the discussion on the flood and drought situation also. That matter is pending with us for a pretty long time. At 5.30 p.m., the Home Minister is expected to make a statement and after that, if time is there, we may allow one or two members to make speeches on the Demands for the Industry. After that, if you agree, because Orissa is suffering from floods and we would like to know the Government's reaction and we should not keep it pending, we can start the discussion at 6 o'clock, today itself and go up to 7 o'clock.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, what is the fate of the lone Members of this House?

MR. SPEAKER: The fate of the lone Member is, he will speak on the Demands for the Industry.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, we are discussing the new Industrial Policy and the Demands of the Ministry of Industry. As far as the new Industrial Policy is concerned, there are many points which can prove to be good solutions to various problems whereas there are certain points which can cause contradictions. These shortcomings should be removed.

The new Industrial Policy encourages foreign investment and lays emphasis on strengthening the public sector. Besides policy matters other things like liberal issuance of licences and increasing the level of investment in small industries have also been mentioned. Still, the Industrial Policy does not make any special mention of providing more employment opportunities. The basic thrust

of our industrial policy should be on making the country self-reliant. More employment opportunities should be created as a result of the implementation of the policy. Ours is an agricultural country. The Industrial policy should extend help to the agricultural sector.

We want to create a healthy business environment that not only attracts industrialists to set up industry but also offers them a good market. As far as modernisation of industry is concerned, we would like to adopt new technology. But that new technology should not involve too much of automation because that would mean loss of jobs for many people. What we want is that we should maintain our character of industriousness. The industrial policy should provide a permanent solution to all the problems.

The industrial sector in India consists of large-scale, medium scale and small-scale industries. There are rural industries and cottage industries also. Instead of looking at them on an individual basis it would be better if we treated them as a joint entity. Till now large-scale industries were receiving all the encouragement and medium and small-scale industries were influenced by it. They have not received any push from the Government. It is said that big fish eat small fish. This applies to Indian industry also. Big industries are not allowing the smaller ones to exist. Due to this, neither are any new job opportunities being created nor are the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, proper education and a healthy environment being met. We have not been able to take any concrete step in this direction. In the context of the new Industrial Policy, the policy paper says:--

[*English*]

"In order to invite foreign investment in high priority industries requiring large investment and advanced technology, it has been decided to provide approval for the direct foreign

investment upto 51 % equity in such industries."

[Translation]

Will this not make us more dependent on foreigners? Will the multinationals influence us to such an extent that we become too dependent on them? I hope the rise in foreign investment will not adversely affect India's quest for self-reliance. We must take the consequences into account before going ahead.

Our policy should be such that an industrialist or a trader can work as a trustee. Today the industrialist is not working as a trustee. The industrialist himself has no relationship with his workers, and there is no worker participation in management. We believe that workers should participate in management. A national management cadre should be formed from where management needs could be fulfilled. I do not want to go into the details of the current state of the public Sector. But if we just consider the coal industry we can see that it is incurring losses in crores of rupees. Steel industry is running in loss. If we make a comparison of the Steel Factories working in the public sector with TISCO and ISCO, the latter will surpass the former in every respect. Although both are being run on same professional lines, yet one is earning profit and the other is incurring loss. I do not say that public sector industries are not enterprising. These are also enterprising and the officials are quite industrious. Some of the Public Sector enterprises have made a name for themselves for producing quality products. For example, we may cite the instance of BHEL. It has established its name in the field of high power generators and other products. The HMT's reputation is also good, but as far as coal industry is concerned its reputation is not that high. If we look at its performances both before and after nationalisation, we will come to know that its performances deteriorated after nationalisation and the industry is running into loss of

thousands of crores of rupees. Power generation industry is also running into losses of thousands of crores of rupees. Several steps have been proposed in the new policy to improve the functioning of public sector industries, so as to make good their losses. The steps are being enumerated for quite a long time, but till date there has been no improvement in their work nor do the losses have been made good. What is the position today? Iron Ore extracted in Madhya Pradesh is being exported at a low cost while steel is being imported at a high cost.

Sir, I would like to submit that position of big industries is none too good as I have stated earlier. The position of even small industries are not that good. What is the position of handloom industry? To encourage the people engaged in small-small industries, there is a need for setting up a new ministry to look after the functioning of handloom industry. All out encouragement needs to be given to carpenters, blacksmiths, potters and smalltime goldsmiths, and programmes about them may be televised on Doordarshan from time to time highlighting the quality of their products. If this is done, then I think we will be able to create an atmosphere conducive to generation of employment in the country. This is the only remedy and if no such thing is done, then I do not think a proper atmosphere for making industries employment oriented could be created in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is always alleged that big industries indulge in tax-evasion. Tax evasion is discussed time and again. So I think a tax inquiry commission may please be set up to look into the complaints of tax evasion in the concerned industries and also to rationalise tax structure wherever anomalies are found. This may be the position in the case of several industries and remedial action should also be taken to remove such complaints. At least this will make the industrialists aware of their

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

duties towards the country and also instill a feeling in them of taking a pride that they are also serving the country. This will remind them of their duties to the nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today a stage has come when consumer items which are supposed to be produced by small industries or cottage industries are being manufactured by big industries. For example, Lifebuoy, Sunlight and Lux and other such products are being manufactured by large companies and multinational companies. Cannot these products be reserved for small-scale industries? Today the position is different, but there is a need to reserve production of consumer products for small-scale industries.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit that our export and earnings from export should always be employment oriented, so that the exports can be increased further and that too especially of the products manufactured in the small, rural and cottage industries. Through the exports of products of the earnings of small industries from export can be increased further, which will ultimately prove beneficial for this sector only.

Sir, in this policy a number of things have been left untouched. Nothing has also been said about small and cottage industries in the policy. For example the cement industry is being run on old technology in our country. If technological advancement is not introduced in cement industry the output will definitely go down. It is being said that there is only loss in Public Sector. But if modern technology is introduced in cement and other industries then the losses can be converted into profits leading to general overall improvement.

Sir, today the most important thing is that there is no proper coordination between the production cost of the goods and the price being paid by the consumers. Consumers are

facing lot of hardships in buying goods, as they have to pay much more than the production cost of goods. There is a need to bring about some kind of rationality in this also. I would like to submit that though this policy will give a boost to certain industries, yet in the case of others there is a need to augment investment and encourage them further.

What is the position of Scooters India Limited, a discussion on which took place in this august House. Some time back there were talks that it was being transferred to private sector. This enterprise is in a sorry state and huge money of a large number of share holders is invested in it. Similar is the state of affairs in several other industries. I think that there is a need to make improvements in them. I hope the Government would pay attention to it and create an atmosphere in which equal opportunities of growth would be made available to all. Small scale and medium scale industries should work in a competitive environment, so that all industries prosper and equal opportunities of growth are made available to all. By and large there is a need to work with a spirit of nationalism, then only the industrial policy presented today can prove to be successful. The most essential thing is decentralisation. While it is true that we are a democratic force, we should also have economic democracy which, at present, is missing. I would like to submit that while we may strengthen the public sector, we may also bifurcate the small and big industries and create a cadre, so that efficient management is made available to all industries and these are run on profitable basis and not as loss making enterprises. At the same time industries in the private sector should be given enough opportunities, so that they also work in the interest of the society and the country as well. Competition may not prove harmful for each other's growth and put them in the list of sick industries.

It is generally said that Public Sector industries whether they be textiles, cement or sugar are not functioning satisfactorily. Then comes the question of providing subsidy for revitalising the sick industries in which thousands of workers are employed. Such a situation should not be created. We should ensure that our industrial units work properly and they are adequately financed so that they could become self-reliant. While encouraging foreign investment and multi-national companies to invest in the country so as to achieve self sufficiency, we must ensure that freedom and sovereignty of the country is not jeopardised. I hope the hon. Minister will cover of all these points while replying to the debate on industrial policy. So far as the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry are concerned, several issues connected with it can be highlighted. Regional imbalance should also be removed by stopping concentration of industries at one place, no industry at other places.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How much time more you will take.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: I will conclude within two minutes.

Madhya Pradesh is backward from industrial point of view. There is ample scope of setting up of big industries in that state. These industries should be set up there.

I would like to submit that keeping in view the statements made in regard to the industrial policy and what has been said in connection with the demands, research and development for industrial progress and modernisation should be encouraged. I would also like that our economic sovereignty should also be protected. Before inviting foreign investment we must ensure that our sovereignty is not affected.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, before the Home Minister rises, I have a submission to make. About three hours ago, when you were not in the Chair, we mentioned that people were on *dharma* before the Railway Minister's house when some people were taken into custody in Tughlakabad Police station. Now, I may inform that—I will not mention the name of the Minister—a Minister who has actually visited that place has come back saying that in fact, Shri Harish Rawat, an ex-MP and Shri Yashwant Sinha are in custody along with 55 people. There were blood stains in the police station itself. He says that they were terribly beaten. We made a request three hours ago that as the Home Minister was there, we wanted him to make a statement on this incident. At that time, he asked whether it was a rumour or an information and we insisted that it was an information. Now, a Minister had told...*(Interruptions)*.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that that Minister could tell the Home Minister also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No. He is not the Home Minister. If you want, I can mention his name. But I do not want to name him. Now, since the Home Minister is here, let him inform us as to what had happened...*(Interruptions)*... He has come back seeing blood in the police station itself. I, therefore, request the Home Minister to make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, action should be taken against the guilty persons. This is a very important point. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is important. Mr. Bhakta, you please hear me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You raise important matters and you ask the Minis-

ter to come with a statement. Now, he has come with the statement. But you do not allow him to make the statement. And now, you come with another point. How long will it go on like this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will be glad if the Minister makes a statement on this point also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying about this statement. Something else was raised on the Floor of the House and he is going to make a statement. Now, every time you raise something, you ask him to make a statement. How can it go on like this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Mr. Charles, I am not allowing you. It cannot go on like this. Do not misuse the rules of the House. If you misuse the rules of the House, then it is you who will suffer.

[Translation]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, about the procedure...

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing you. It is in your interest not to misuse the rules of the House. I have not allowed Mr. Bhakta and I do not allow you also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot just get up and ask anything at any time. There should be an end to it.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am talking about the ruling given by the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I may ask the Home Minister to make the statement.

17.42 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Encounter with LTTE militants on 20th August, 1991 at Konanakunte near Bangalore

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I rise to apprise this August House on the details of the incident at Konanakunte near Bangalore in which Sivarasan, one of the main accused in Shri Rajiv Gandhi assassination case and six others were found dead.

In pursuance of the consent given by the Government of Tamil Nadu to investigate the case of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, a Special Investigation Team was formed. The SIT has examined 346 witnesses and conducted searches at 49 places seizing incriminating material. 14 accused persons were also arrested. As you are all aware, the most important accused who had remained to be arrested were Sivarasan and Subha. A nation-wide man-hunt was launched and efforts were being made to locate the hideout of these main conspirators.

Suspecting that some LTTE militants were hiding in Muttati and Beroota villages of Mandya District, raids, in all, 12 LTTE cadres were taken Police on 17/18-8-91. In these raids, in all, 12 LTTE cadres were found dead after committing suicide by consuming cyanide and five suspects who were apprehended were admitted in Bowring Hospital, Bangalore.

During investigation, it was ascertained that a person by name 'Anjanappa' of Puttenahalli had helped the LTTE militants to find houses in Muttati and Beroota. Further, a diary containing a list of 26 militants was also found at Muttati. Based on this information, another person by name 'Ranganath' was apprehended by

421 *Statement by Minister Encounter with LTTE Militants on 20-8-1991 at Konanakunte near Bangalore*

Bangalore City Police. This person gave information about a house in Konanakunte which was arranged by him for six militants. The City Police along with SIT surrounded this house on the night of 18-8-1991 and kept a continuous watch on the house. Further, one person by name 'Prem Kumar', was apprehended at Konanakunte crossing. He was the man who was supplying food etc., to the LTTE militants hiding in Konanakunte house. Further enquiries revealed the presence of LTTE militants including Sivarasan and perhaps Subha in the above house.

To try and capture Sivarasan and others alive, watch was continued throughout the 19th and the entire area was encircled and guarded by plain clothes men and NSG Commandos positioned strategically. Additional reinforcement of NSG Commandos and medical experts with latest anti-cyanide antidote were requisitioned from Delhi. It was decided not to storm the place as similar action earlier on several occasions had resulted in even minor LTTE functionaries committing suicide. On 19th, around 7.00 P.M., the LTTE militants holed up inside the house, opened fire indiscriminately without any apparent reason. The NSG returned the fire. This exchange of fire continued for about 30 minutes and three police personnel (one of NSG and two of Karnataka Police) sustained injuries. The injured are out of danger. The militants opened fire either because they were wanting to escape under the cover of fire or because of some movements close to the house wherein local residents were trying to move a broken down lorry. Two militants who came out, perhaps in a bid to escape ran back inside the house. Later at around 8.00 P.M., about 7-8 more rounds were fired by the militants for about half a minute.

After the arrival of the additional reinforcements and the medical team

422 *Statement by Minister Release of Sh. Doraiswamy, a Senior I.O.C. Official abducted by Militants in Srinagar in June, 1991*

with the latest anti-cyanide antidote from Delhi in the early hours of 20th August, the house was stormed at about 6.30 A.M. The NSG Commandos blasted the door and entered the house. They found the dead bodies of 7 LTTE militants. They included the wanted Sivarasan and a woman who is obviously Subha but whose identity requires evidential confirmation. Efforts are on to identify all the other bodies. One AK 47 rifle and a 9 MM pistol and several rounds of ammunition were recovered. Sivarasan was found with a bullet injury in the temple of his head. All others obviously died due to cyanide poisoning. It is being ascertained whether Sivarasan also consumed cyanide capsule. The bodies were shifted to Victoria Hospital for post-mortem examination.

The whole operation was supervised by CBI Director, SIT Chief and the City Police Commissioner of Bangalore and the NSG officers.

Meanwhile, the S.I.T. will continue investigation of case relentlessly with the objective of unravelling the entire conspiracy behind the assassination, identifying and arresting the remaining accused persons and eventually charge-sheeting the case in court.

(iii) *Release of K. Doraiswamy, a senior IOC official abducted by the militants at Srinagar in June, 1991.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I rise to inform the House regarding the release of a senior IOC official, Shri Doraiswamy last evening from the captivity of the terrorists.

2. The facts as ascertained from the State Government are as follows:

3. SHRI K. Doraiswamy, a senior IOC official, who reached Srinagar from Delhi on 27-6-91 was abducted

[Sh. S. B. Chavan]

by armed terrorists at Zewan, Pantha Chowk, Srinagar on 28-6-91 in the forenoon while he was moving in a vehicle. Shri Doraiswamy was on an inspection visit to Srinagar. Shri Doraiswamy had gone with a party of other officials to inspect a site for construction of a storage capacity for kerosene/petrol. The pro-Pak terrorists outfit "Ikhwan-Ul-Muslimeen" owned responsibility for kidnapping and demanded the immediate release from detention of Shri Javed Ahmed Shalla Bilal Beg and other activists, by 1500 hours on 1-7-91 failing which the IOC official in its custody would be shot dead. On July 1st the terrorist outfit conveyed an appeal purported to be from Shri Doraiswamy to the President and Prime Minister of India to save his life.

4. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir had been negotiating with the terrorists through contacts. The terrorists had also been extending their deadlines.

5. On 20th July after prolonged negotiations, the modus operandi for securing the safe release of the hostage was arrived at and in lieu thereof of three of the five terrorists were handed over to the mediator in a place agreeable to them. The intermediary was to come back with Mr. Doraiswamy and thereafter the other two terrorists were to be released. However, the intermediary did not turn up and thus the efforts to secure the release of Shri Doraiswamy got a setback.

6. On 22nd July the abductors in a fresh statement levelled baseless allegations that the Government had gone back in its commitment regarding the release of Javed Ahmed Shalla and also demanded the release of 9 detainees including the three already released.

7. The abductors nominated a new intermediary and efforts continued to get the release of Shri Doraiswamy.

Statements appeared in the name of abductors that if their demands were not met in full, the hostage would be put to torture.

8. After prolonged and protracted negotiations, details for release of Shri Doraiswamy were settled. According to the understanding, Shri Doraiswamy was set free by the abductors at about 8.30 P.M. on 20th August in exchange of five arrested terrorists. On safe arrival of Shri Doraiswamy at Srinagar, the sixth terrorist, namely, Shri Javed Ahmed Shalla was also released on bail. Excepting Shri Shalla, none of the released terrorists are charged with heinous crimes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): What about the other Statement?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We demanded a State-on the *lathi charge*. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Three hours have passed since the incident took place in which 55 persons were beaten up in the Police Station.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I have no idea. All of a sudden I cannot react.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister says that he has no idea. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him collect the information.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, Delhi is not far away from that place.

MR. SPEAKER: Delhi may not be far way but then there are so many other things on hand also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): All the responsibility comes to the Home Minister. The person who was beaten up was a member of the

Congress party. He was on a peaceful hungerstrike. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, the police has a right to take him to custody but it has no right to beat him.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, 55 persons were there. They were beaten up severely by the police. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: In a democratic set up one can go on hunger strike. He was not doing any violent activity.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you carry out the business of the House like this?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I agree with you, but you also see that three hours have passed since the incident took place. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You asked for a Statement and the Statement is made. Now, something else is to be taken up. If all of you stand up and talk, how can we proceed?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: We demanded a statement in the Zero Hour. We will obstruct the business of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't take up the discussion on un-listed business throughout the day.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I wanted to raise this matter during Zero Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please take your seat. All of you take your seats.

I have brought it to your notice that this is the Budget Session. We have the Demands of Industries' Ministry on the Agenda for the last 4-5 days. It was only yesterday that we were able to touch it. We have discussed it today. Every time, if un-listed business is taken up and dis-

cussed, those Members who are sitting quietly at the back, they are not able to open their mouths. And at every moment, without information, without notice, you raise certain issues and you expect a Statement, how can it go on like this?

I would tell—if any colleague of ours is involved in it—you that certainly the Government will take note of it. They will collect the information. They will inform you. But you cannot just get up and say that, you collect the information and come. Every moment you open your mouth, you expect a Statement and it is to be made. How can it go on like this?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We are interested in the discussion. But three hours ago, we raised this question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What do you mean by three hours? This is not there in the list.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not discuss like that. It does not help you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We are interested in the discussion on the Grants. But in the meantime, let the Government behave. If the Government creates such situations that the discussions on Grants cannot take place what can we do? If our colleagues are taken to Police Station... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Supposing one Member or two Members are only raising the points, other Members are suffering. They are just keeping quiet and they come to my Chamber and say that you are allowing those Members who are getting up...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Even the Congress Members join that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. You have made the point. I have very carefully said that if the Government collects the information and if in their wisdom want to inform the House, they can inform the House also and if one of the Members is involved, they would certainly be interested in informing the House about the action taken. But you cannot just pressurise every time by saying that, you come and make a Statement without collecting the information. Please, it is in your interest—the House is yours, the time is yours. Demands are yours—you make use of that in whatever fashion you like. But I would request you, please do take into consideration, the feelings of those Members who are just keeping quiet and not getting up unless their names are called out.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: But you refer to the Government also. Let them behave.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chatterjee, they have taken note of your feelings.

(Interruptions)

17.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92—*Contd.*

Ministry of Industry—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yaima Singh Yumnam.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I know that you will not allow me to speak in Manipuri which is my mother tongue because it is not mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. I cannot speak in Hindi. I have very little command over the English language. So, I have got this grievance that you are not

allowing me to speak in Manipuri. So, I have to speak only in English.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't take time of the House.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry and the National Policy on industry. However, I do appreciate the spirit of the Government with which it has come out with a National Policy on Industry according to the guidelines laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I understand he took up the cause of industrial development with a call to organise industries in the country to make India economically Sovereign, just after Independence. He made a call to the nation that without industrial revolution the country will remain backward and dependent; and in that context, he inspired us to the extent that we took it as an act of patriotism to be involved in the organisations for promoting industries in the rural areas, in the remote places, etc. Although there was hue and cry, criticism against the policy at that time saying that the industries were in the hands of a few industrialists like Tatas, Birlas, etc., still Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained to the people that there would be mixed economy, there would be a Socialistic Pattern of Society, etc. So, it was to some extent, tolerable.

Now I am coming to the present National Policy on Industry. I suggest that the Government would be better to compromise with the proposals made from the Opposition leaders and the senior Members of the Opposition who spoke yesterday about the public sector, private sector, etc. It will be in the interest of the nation if the Minister incharge of industry can entertain the suggestions, the proposals made by the Leaders of the Opposition, by the Members

of the Opposition just like the Government did in the case of Rajiv Gandhi's Foundation or the fertiliser issue.

My sole interest lies in mentioning some of the grievances of my State, Manipur. There is a North-Eastern region which is considered as a dark region in respect of industry. Manipur, as you know, is a State which is known for extending full cooperation to the Centre in all matters. Recently, there was an air crash in Imphal in which an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 crashed on a hill minutes before it was to land in Imphal killing 69 persons on board. Then the Minister of Civil Aviation went there to supervise the rescue operation and all that. It is a State surrounded by hills and hills with a spacious area of valley

18.00 hrs.

It is a very much neglected State. But there live your sisters and brothers whom you call Indians. They were not Indians earlier. They were simply Manipuris. They have a different language, they have different statures and culture. But the Central Government, considering that it will be in the interests of the country made them 'Indians'. But unfortunately they are now very much disappointed and frustrated. The youngsters who are impatient, some of them, have gone underground and they have become terrorists. Why? Because, they are very much disappointed. They expected very much from the Indian Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you please continue your speech tomorrow? We will take up the flood and drought situation. We had decided that at Six O'clock we would take up the discussion on floods and droughts.

(Interruptions)

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193
Flood and Drought Situation in the
Country—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume the discussion on floods and drought in the country. One hour is made available for the discussion here. I have a few names with me. I would request each of the Hon. Members to complete his speech in five to seven minutes' time so that four, five or six Hon. Members can speak and the Hon. Minister may reply. Shri Pius Tirkey was on his legs. He may please continue.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The Minister should also inform the House about the latest position.

MR. SPEAKER: He is going to do it. If you want, I will allow you also to speak.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Nobody from our group has spoken on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurdwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that day I was submitting that it is criticized in every session. But when there are floods or drought the Government takes a different stand and we are also in a tight spot. We can neither save them, nor provide them medicines nor food nor shelter. This is the position when we have Flood Commission. It was set up long time ago in 1958. The committee also set targets and identified the flood prone areas. At the same time many stations were set up for the purpose of forecasting and maintaining vigilance. Forecasting units were supposed to identify the flood prone areas and warn the people well in time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the people were not warned in time? What is the proof that they did not leave the place despite being warned. This led to a heavy loss of life and property. Why did the sta-

[Sh. Pius Tirkey]

tions set up for forecasting not warn the people beforehand? The Government so far have not made any provision for those who suffered heavy losses due to this. I have figures with me and I hope these are correct. There are 500 hydro Metrological stations and Forecasting centres. They did not give any warning.

I have got the figures of West Bengal. About 26.5 lakh hectares area of land has been identified as a flood prone area, which comes to about 30 per cent of the total area of the state. Only 19.5 lakh hectares out of it has been protected. Floods and erosion have been causing loss of about Rs. 26.90 crores. Ganga Flood Control Commission was set up and it was asked to identify the area being eroded by the Ganga. Fertility of land is also being affected. Similar situation prevails in many other states like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc. A separate Commission was set up for them in 1987. I would like to know whether the Government would take their advice into consideration. I would like to submit that due to the natural calamities country suffers a heavy loss of life and property every year and there spreads many diseases. Inspite of all this the Government did nothing to protect the people. Flood prone areas have already been identified. Human beings may manage to get food but the animals are starving to death. The Minister of Agriculture is present here. The Minister of Environment and Water Resources should also be present. If you look at the nature while travelling in train you would find that the mountains have completely been denuded and there is no grass on them. Unless the Ministers of Environment and Water Resources pay attention to it and prepare some scheme the situation will continue to deteriorate and discussion will go on in Parliament. We will also have to change the food habits. Wheat and rice are not the only food essential for the survival of man. We can divert to poultry and sea fish as

alternative foods so that man is not forced to starve and may not be deprived of basic needs. Once again I urge upon the Government to pay attention to this matter. The Government should take measures to counter the situation whenever there is flood and drought.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the subject, I want to thank the Prime Minister, through you, Sir, for going over to Orissa today along with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri K. C. Lenka and other officials. He has associated with the miseries of the people of Orissa. He has contributed Rs. 10 lakhs and promised 5,000 tonnes of rice. He has also taken the problem of Orissa into consideration. For that, again I thank him.

I also thank you, Sir, for your intervention yesterday in favour of the people of Orissa who were suffering from miseries.

On the other day, by friend Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav widely spoke about floods. Since June 15th, the whole country, Assam, Mizoram and other parts, had witnessed floods.

When this matter was raised here, there were floods in Orissa. And in those floods, 100 blocks were affected in 9 districts; five lakh acres of crop were damaged; there were 62 breaches; 1,038 houses were damaged; 17 people died; and 60,332 village roads were washed away. Along with these, there were innumerable breaches in the roads of nine districts.

No sooner Orissa has passed over this floods, again on 14th August, there were heavy floods not only in Mahanathi system but also in Brahmini, Vaitarani and Subarn Rekha systems. As a result, six districts are badly affected. One thing I want to say because it will be required to be known for the permanent control of

floods in Orissa, that at Naraj, where Mahanadi system is distributed into so many ways, if the discharge of water from there would be 10 lakh cusecs, then the whole flood system can stand to it. If it is beyond 10 lakh cusecs, then there will be damage. But this time there was an expectation of 16 lakh cusecs going out of Naraj. Had it happened, it would have resulted in washing away whole of Cuttack town and more prosperous parts of Orissa. But due to the intervention of the Chief Minister and I thank him for that, about 4 lakh cusecs of water was held up at Naraj. Though risk was involved, yet this could be less. So, as a result, today in seven blocks crop has been damaged, 42,000 villages are affected and 50 lakh acres of land has been submerged in water. 300 villages are still marooned. Innumerable road breaches are there. But the unfortunate part is that when there was a necessity of approaching the people, giving them food, the Orissa Government had no means. On 14th night, they negotiated with the Army to come to their rescue. But the Army did not reach. It reached on the 18th. They also requested and negotiated with the Air Force for helicopters for dropping food. Unfortunately, that was also possible after four days. For four days there was no human contact with lakhs of people who were staying there in a miserable condition. And here we thought that our Army and our Air Force must have come to their help.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) Regarding the requisition of the Army help, as soon as the Army Headquarters received the request from the Government of Orissa on 15th, the same day, the sanction was accorded and instructions were given to Ranchi to send helicopters to Orissa. Next day, the helicopters started to go to Bhubneswar. But due to bad weather they remained landed at Ranchi. The whole day, they tried to reach Bhubneswar but failed. They came to Patna. From there they tried to reach Bhubneswar but were not successful.

Again they halted at Patna. Next day, they were successful in reaching there. As soon as they reached there, rescue operations had started. So there was no delay on the part of Government of India in sending helicopters to the Government of Orissa.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: That is one factor. But the Army could have gone earlier. And I think, the helicopters could have been sent much earlier also. Four days had gone in negotiation. When people are in misery, it is no use defending ourselves. It is in bad taste and I do not like that.

Last year, there was fast flood in Orissa. In a particular area hundred years of constructions were washed away. The State Government had no money to cope with it. The then Prime Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar, went there and promised a sum of Rs. 50 crores as extra grant. But not a single pie reached there. The Orissa Government had to manage within the limit given by the Finance Commission. It will be impossible to save the people of Orissa this year. Therefore, I will urge upon the Government of India that this year's calamity in Orissa should be treated as a national calamity and the help should not be confined to the grant of Finance Commission which is much too less than the requirement. The Government of India should take into consideration this factor and the tragedy of Orissa should be treated as a national tragedy. And apart from it, I want to press that this flood problem in Orissa cannot be solved because the whole situation has undergone a change. There was 550 m.m. of rains. All the rivers are silted up. Hirakud is silted up. You cannot raise the embankment to that extent. So, it has become necessary to dredge the rivers; it has become necessary to control the silt; it has become necessary to open up the river mouths. To save Orissa from water logging, the measures which are required are the discharge of water and other measures and these should be started in a planned way.

[Sh. Lokanath Choudhury]

I want to say one more thing. This year Orissa's miseries will be worst. The Government of India should treat this not as a State affair but as a national calamity. In this connection I want to say that there are many areas in the country like Andhra and many other areas including Orissa which are chronically affected by flood, cyclone and other natural calamities. So, it is high time now that the Government of India should identify those areas and those problems cannot be solved by the resources of the State. Therefore, a Central Authority should be created for dredging the rivers; for removing the water logging from the rivers; for opening up of river mouths especially in Orissa in Chilika lake. If these permanent measures are not be taken in a planned way with the objective of completing it within the ten years, the miseries of Orissa will never go. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government, through you, Sir, that along with that, treat this calamity as a national calamity, giving all aid to Orissa- special aid- not confining to the limits of the Finance Commission and supply seeds for the next crop to Orissa. Today, availability of rice is less in Orissa. So, rice should be sent there. In addition to these measures, permanent measures should be taken. The areas in the country should be identified. The Central Authority should be created with special money to solve these problems, so that the economy in these areas is stabilised. With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully endorse the views given by Shri Lokanath Choudhury about the flood situation of Orissa. I must thank you and I must say that the Prime Minister has gone to Orissa today to see the flood situation there. The flood situation what I have gathered today has not improved. The situation is still in alarming stage and people are still marooned. The Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Agriculture have seen the position with their own

eyes. The problem of flood, drought and even cyclone is a common phenomenon in Orissa. Every year, we used to face either drought or flood or cyclone. Unless permanent measures are taken and the Government of India comes to the assistance of the State Government, this problem of Orissa will not be solved. So, that is why I request the hon. Minister, especially the Water Resources Minister to come forward and assist the Government of Orissa. They have sent the proposal to the Water Resources Ministry regarding the permanent flood control measures. We had a meeting recently of all the MPs. We met the Minister and we also discussed about this problem. But, unless the Government of India comes forward with a helping hand to the Government of Orissa, this problem cannot be solved. That is why I say that permanent flood control measures and permanent measures in cyclone-prone areas should be taken.

As regards the damage that has been done during the current floods, I fully endorse the views expressed by Shri Lokanath Choudhury that special assistance should be given. Whatever assistance is there 75 per cent by Government of India and 25 per cent by the State Government or whatever it is that is not sufficient. If you see the damage that has been done, it requires more than Rs. 500 crores to restore it, and the Government of Orissa's total budget is hardly Rs. 800 crores. So, it is just not possible for the Government of Orissa to restore whatever damage has been done. Unless the Government of India gives special assistance, it is not possible to restore normalcy. That is why I request the hon. Minister to treat this as a national calamity. Unless you declare it as a special national calamity, whatever guidelines, whatever criteria are there, you cannot release the funds.

The former Prime Minister Chandra Shekharji, after going to Ganjam district, had announced an extra amount of Rs. 50 crores but after his announcement, he could not release that amount because it was not declared

is a national calamity. So, whatever criteria are there, unless it is declared as a special national calamity, the Government of India cannot release the funds. The Prime Minister has seen the situation, the Minister has also seen the situation, so, immediately they should declare it as a national calamity and accordingly assist the Government of Orissa to restore normalcy there.

As regards the permanent flood control measures, the Mahanadi system, the Brahmani system and other systems are there but unless we go in for another dam downstream on Mahanadi and also on Vaitarni, flood control is not possible. The Government of Orissa has already submitted a programme for flood control, for raising of embankment and for desilting. Unless the river mouths are raised, it is just not possible to clear the flood water. There is silting in Hirakud dam and that is why Hirakud dam is also in a dangerous position. The Orissa Government and the World Bank are also taking steps in this regard but I think they are not adequate. Unless the Government of India takes special measures for the safety of Hirakud Dam, the entire Orissa will be washed away because Mahanadi is the main lifeline of Orissa. That is why I will only urge upon the Government of India that because of this current flood and because of the permanent nature of floods in Orissa, they must assist the Government of Orissa adequately and declare this calamity as a national calamity so that the people of Orissa can recover from this tragedy.

[Translation].

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is good that we managed to spare a little time of the House to discuss this important issue. For the last ten days we had been discussing the matter. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a novel issue this year, we have been discussing the matter for the last forty years.

MR. SPEAKER : We have very short time. Please confine yourself to the floods in your area, otherwise

it would not be possible to give adequate time to you.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am emphasising the same thing. I have been here in the Parliament for the last ten years and every year with the advent of monsoon we have discussed this matter. We discuss the flood situation in the country when monsoon starts and discuss drought situation when monsoon is over; it has become a regular feature. I would like to mention one basic thing.

Keeping all these factors in view the Ministry of Water Resources was set up in 1985. If there was more than average rainfall, the country was hit by floods and if there was no rainfall, the country was hit by drought.

Both these things are connected with water and we have not taken these issues into account. The hon. Minister of Agriculture is present here. But he has his limitations and is not able to help us because this subject of flood control comes under the state list. It has been provided in the Constitution. As such no central assistance is provided at the time of flood and drought and no concrete action is taken. In fact, as this issue is connected with water, it is directly dealt with by the Ministry of Water Resources which is supposed to ensure that every drop of water and every inch of land of this country is utilised. Therefore, it was very necessary for the hon. Minister of Water Resources to be present here, so that he could have suggested some solution after pondering over all the points. The hon. Minister of Agriculture will reply to the debate that is going on in the House today although, he is unable to provide any solution. We will continue to discuss these issues in this House every year, but no solution could be found because this responsibility has been given to state Government's. I want that a permanent programme should be chalked out in this regard so that a permanent

[Sh. Vilas Muttemwar]

solution could be found. The representatives of Orissa spoke a lot about the flood which has occurred in the state now-a-days. I come from Maharashtra. You have seen the flood in Vidarbha and the damage caused to Mowad village. 240 people lost their lives in it. Not only this, near about 400 people are still missing, about whom, it is not certain whether they were washed away or went away somewhere else.

In this way, these things are happening only due to the misutilisation of river waters. Through you, I would like to tell the Government and the hon. Minister of Agriculture that unless we make proper utilisation of waters of all the rivers in our country, we will continue to have discussions on this issue every year, but the problem will remain as it is.

You are fully aware how the Cauvery water dispute arose last month. The people of one state raised a lot of hue and cry when they did not get water. Water is a bare necessity of our life. One can live without food one time but it is not possible to live without water. The ground water level of our country is constantly going down. It is very necessary to give serious thought to this issue by making proper coordination of all these points, so that this discussion being done every year should be avoided. We have to constitute a fund for this purpose. Despite having discussions every year, the situation remains the same when the monsoon is over. This only wastes the time of the House. This is not the question of any particular party. Some effective measures has to be taken in this regard so that flood and drought could be controlled. I would also like to say that in 1972 Dr. Rao had made a recommendation for preparing a scheme for connecting the rivers, Ganga and Cauvery. The estimated expenditure of the project at that time was about Rs. 12,000 crores and today the escalated expenditure would touch the staggering figure of Rs. 50,000 crores. But the project would have covered

all the states. In the last session, a separate issue was raised by the people of Assam regarding the Brahmaputra which causes flood every year. The question of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking about all floods excepting in your own constituency. I will allow you to speak about your constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Mr. Speaker Sir, that is what I want to say that some permanent arrangement should be made to control floods.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is very limited.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Regarding flood in Mowad I would only say that relief and central assistance should be provided to the victims of flood in the village.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Sri-ballav Panigrahi.

[Translation]

Please don't repeat the points already covered, so that others could make their point.

[English]

I am following a method. I am allowing the Members from one State, Orissa, and then I will go to Karnataka and then to other States. I called out the name of Shri Vilas Muttemwar but it should have been Shri Panigrahi. I am going by this. I will allow you to speak.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): We have one Member from Assam also.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, as you know, Orissa is a very poor and backward State

and it is now reeling under the severity of floods. I would say that floods are a regular feature. Orissa is known as the home of natural calamity. Every year the State is visited by natural calamities—be it floods, drought or cyclone. But the degree or the magnitude of the calamity varies. It differs every year. The present floods which Orissa is experiencing right now are severe.

Day before yesterday this matter was raised here and yesterday we also raised this matter in this House, and requested our hon. Prime Minister to make an on-the-spot study and assessment of the situation. We are grateful that he readily agreed and he paid a visit this morning itself. Sir, this goes to show the sympathy of the Prime Minister himself and of the Congress Government, and the Orissa people expect a lot from the Prime Minister after his visit.

Sir, Orissa had a total number of more than 45,000 revenue villages and with hamlets it will be slightly over 50,000 villages and out of that 9,404 villages spread over 999 gram panchayats under 101 C.D. Blocks in 7 districts are severely affected by this flood. So, this very figure goes to show the magnitude of this flood. As you know, of course the Ninth Finance Commission have come out with their recommendations and according to their recommendations, Orissa's share will be around Rs. 50 crores annually. In any normal year it is all right, Sir. But in an extraordinary situation like this, it is certainly beyond the competence, beyond the capacity of the State Government to meet the calamity of this magnitude. Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the Government of India to consider this case sympathetically and do all that is possible to mitigate the sufferings of the afflicted people.

Now, this has two aspects—long-term and short-term. Regarding the short-term aspect, I would say that some rice is distributed, some gratuity relief is given and some house building grant is given. It is just a token

of Government sympathy. The loss that occurs in a calamity like this can never be compensated. No Government can compensate it, neither the Orissa Government nor the Government of India can compensate it. All that is given is just a token of Government sympathy. So, let it be done—house building grant and all that. But I would request that since it is a humanitarian problem, let there be no politics in it. What we find is, I am constrained to observe that even in this matter political consideration is introduced locally in Orissa. That should be avoided by all means and All-Party Committees should be set up there. The Government of India should monitor from Delhi the implementation of the relief measures etc.

About the long-term measures, Sir, one hon. Member suggested about Hirakud Dam. Sir, Mahanadi is one of the mightiest rivers of India. At one time it was contemplated to have three dams to control the floods. Only at one point, i.e., Hirakud, we have constructed a dam. It is now outliving its utility with heavy silting and also cracks appearing in it, threatening the people living in the downstream there. Therefore, all-out efforts should be made to repair the dam and desilt the reservoir.

Another thing is that there are a large number of small rivers, nullahs and tributaries in Orissa and instead of going for building mighty dams which will cost huge amount that is beyond our capacity, we should tame all those nullahs and tributaries, which will go a long way in containing floods besides providing irrigation.

Sir, this time flood was of the order of 10 lakh cusecs only in the river Tel, which is a tributary of river Mahanadi. At Naraj which is the head of the delta, a flood of more than 10 lakh cusecs causes havoc. And this time it was more than 12.8 lakh cusecs there.

Therefore, what I would suggest is that all the tributaries, nullahs etc.

{Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

should be tamed by way of construction of dams over there. You know, it is a national waste of water. The C.W.C. and other expert bodies should address themselves to this problem and find out the solution.

Sir, another hon. Member suggested, and it is in fact so, that only with the occurrence of flood we discuss it here, and then again forget about it after that. So, there should be a long-term programme. On the one side, floods are claiming lives and on the other side drought also makes the lives of the farmers miserable. So, there should be a comprehensive and coordinated action plan to prevent drought and flood.

With these words, I thank you for giving an opportunity to speak on this topic.

18.36 hrs.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH
(Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming from a district which is constantly affected by drought.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): The Deputy Speaker is also speaking now.

MR. SPEAKER: The Deputy Speaker can speak when the Speaker is in the Chair.

SHRI CHNDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): There should be a time when the Speaker can also speak.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very dangerous for the Speaker to speak.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH: My district Tumkur is constantly hit by famine. Now, throughout the country there is flood havoc, but in our district there is famine; coconut gardens are withering away, cattles are sold in *jathas* and there is scarcity for fodder. For this purpose, I would suggest that the rivers Ganga and Cauvery should be linked up. If

it is taken up, I think, it will solve the problem. There is a strained relationship between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka because of water. If Ganga-Cauvery link is taken up, I think, we can solve major problems. I wish that the Government should very seriously think about this matter so that both flood and famine problems can be solved. In North India also, according to some experts, some rivers can be linked up, with the result the whole country can have the benefit of sufficient water.

Sir, so far as the channel from Hemavathi to Tumkur is concerned, I should be highly thankful to our senior friend Shri Devegowda. He was a Minister in our State for a very long time in charge of irrigation and public works departments. During his tenure, he was able to give funds, with the result the major channel work was completed. But, still for want of sufficient funds, acquisition matters are getting delayed and digging of the channels has slowed down. Therefore, I request the Central Government to come to the rescue of the Government of Karnataka and allot more funds. Further, I want to suggest that a development board should be constituted consisting the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bangalore (Rural). Virtually these four districts are hit by drought almost every year. To avoid this, a development board shall have to be constituted and special measures shall have to be taken up to see that sufficient dry land development programmes are taken up so that the problem in Karnataka can be solved to a little extent. I hope the Government would apply its mind in this respect and help the people of Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the conscientious Members of this House would like to complete the discussion on this topic today even if we have to sit for a little more time beyond 7.00 p.m.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:
Yes.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only like to point out some of the major damages caused recently due to torrential rain and flood in the river Cauvery. The hon. Members have expressed their views about the seriousness of the flood. But, in Karnataka after 1924, this is the first time we have witnessed this type of flood in the river Cauvery.

I would like to mention only three or four points.

In the recent floods, eight people died and six people were washed away. Unfortunately, sufficient care is not taken by State Government to give compensation to the flood victims.

About 2,000 houses totally collapsed and 1,000 houses were partially damaged. Crops were totally washed away in some areas and were damaged in some other areas.

The total damage may go beyond Rs. 50 crores. Unfortunately, the State Government has no funds.

I do not want to say in this august House about the affairs of the State Government. At this juncture, I do not want to bring in the political situation prevailing in Karnataka. But, anyway, Central Government is in a position to know what is actually going on in Karnataka through its own sources. Their own party people have framed charges against the mal-administration of the State Government.

I want the Central Government to see that funds are released.

Under the present pattern of Central Government assistance, whatever assistance they are going to give, that will be adjusted either in the form of plan assistance or loan.

Whatever it may be, the Central Government should make available

Rs. 50 crores to the State Government of Karnataka to meet the flood situation.

For those who have lost their houses, funds should be made available to construct their houses through Jawahar Rozgar Yojana so that the poor people can be rehabilitated.

The area that has been affected is only Cauvery Basin districts.

Mysore, Hassan, Mandya, Coorg and Chikmagalore are the areas which are seriously affected. Tanks are breached. Houses have collapsed and crops have been totally damaged.

I, therefore, insist on the hon. Minister that necessary funds should be made available to the State Government of Karnataka to meet the present crisis.

[*Translation*]

***SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the havocs created by the floods and droughts in the country. Infact every year the people of this country, particularly, the farmers are affected by these natural calamities. The Centre is spending crores of rupees every year for the relief programmes. Instead, we have to think about permanent solution for these problems. I urge upon the Govt. of India through you Sir, to link Ganga and Cauvery. All the States from Uttar Pradesh to Karnataka would be linked and the farmers can grow more food. The economic condition of the farmer will improve. This plan to link Ganga and Cauvery is pending for a long time. I hope that the Centre would take up this matter seriously and link these two major rivers of our nation.

Some districts like Mysore, Mandya, Coorg are affected by floods. Our senior colleague has said that there is mal-administration in these districts. I do not agree with his state-

**Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannad.*

[Sh. K. H. Muniyappa]

ment. The Chief Minister has already visited all the flood affected areas in the State and appropriate measure have been taken in this regard. Mr. H. D. Devegowda said that plan expenditure may be cut. I do not agree with him. A suggestion has been made not to spend the plan expenditure money for relief programmes. I am also of the same opinion that the plan expenditure money should not be spent for flood relief works.

Shri H. D. Devegowda in his speech demanded that the Centre should release fifty crores of rupees for relief programmes in the flood affected areas of my State. I join him in his request and I hope that the Centre would immediately release the required amount to the flood affected people of Karnataka. The permanent drought Districts are Kolar, Bangalore, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Bellary. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to take permanent measures in these Districts.

Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on this burning problem of the country and with these words I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to say that unfortunately due to heavy floods in river Cauvery and river Netravathy, both flowing from my constituency, heavy damages have been caused.

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): You are not releasing water for Tamil Nadu. That is why there are floods. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I will come to that later. As I was telling a little while ago, the river Cauvery is flowing from Coorg part of my constituency and

the river Netravathy is flowing from Dakshina Kannada District, the part of my Mangalore Parliamentary constituency and they have caused heavy damages. 14 people have lost their lives due to heavy floods. On account of breach of river bunds and stream bunds, loss has been caused to the standing-crops. Also, due to formation of mud-heaps and soil erosion considerable damage has been caused to the fields.

Sir, we have been hearing the praise showered by our Orissa friends on the Prime Minister for his visit to Orissa. We are happy that the Prime Minister has visited Maharashtra also. But I am sorry to say that the Prime Minister has not bothered to visit Karnataka where so much of damage has been caused... (*Interruptions*) I would request the hon. Prime Minister to pay an immediate visit to Karnataka for an on-the-spot assessment of the damage caused to life and property. I would request that if not the Prime Minister at least the hon. Agriculture Minister to pay a visit there. What has happened is that damages are being assessed and compensation is being awarded at a meagre rate of Rs. 1.25 per cent of land for the loss of standing crops. A sum of Rs. 4 per cent i.e. at Rs. 400 per acre is being awarded for damages caused to the lands. This is given to the agriculturists who are having an income less than Rs. 4800 per annum and only they are entitled for this compensation. It is high time all these norms revised.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is assessing the damage? I suppose, it is the State Government which does this and not the Central Government.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: The Central Government has not come to the assistance of the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That is to be decided by the State Government. Let us come to the next point now.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: The State Government has got meagre resources at its command. That is why I request, through you, Sir, the Central Government to grant immediate relief to Karnataka so that all these things could be revised and proper damages could be awarded.

Further, there are also damages caused to the roads. Vehicles cannot move on the road across the river Netravathy, on the Panemangalore bridge. Anytime, the movement of traffic between Mangalore and Bangalore through this National Highway No. 48 via this Panemangalore bridge may be cut-off. Also, there was landslide along this National Highway No. 48 and the Railway-link between Mangalore and Bangalore was cut-off. It remained cut-off for a number of days. There were heavy floods in Puttur, Bantwal and Uppinangadi area in my constituency in South Canara district. Then there was severe sea erosion in the Ullal area in my constituency.

My other friends have mentioned about many other measures which would prevent the occurrence of floods and drought. I would submit that if proper measures are taken to have the dredging in the sea, like the construction of break waters, the river water will be taken inside the sea and the floods would be controlled.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving a new point. Very good.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: There is one more important point. The river beds also should be dredged and also the sea bed should be dredged at the point where the river joins the sea. Break waters inside the sea should be constructed so that water in the sea could easily flow inside the sea and floods could be controlled.

I once again request the Central Government to give adequate assistance to the Karnataka State immediately.

[*Translation*]

***SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkaballapura):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Hon. Members have already spoken about the havocs of floods and droughts. Every year the Govt. is spending crores of rupees for relief works.

Regarding the drought situation our Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah has given the true picture that prevails in Karnataka. The districts of Tumkur, Bellary, Chitradurga and my constituency Chikkaballapura are affected by the drought. Regarding floods our senior colleague, Shri H. D. Devegowda has spoken elaborately. Fourteen persons have lost their lives. Property worth several lakhs of rupees has been lost. I urge upon the Centre to look into this crisis seriously and take suitable measures to help the affected people.

Floods occur every year and much of the water flows into the sea. The only solution for this perennial loss is to link Ganga and Cauvery rivers. The long pending projects must be taken up at the earliest. Upper Bhadra Project has to be taken up immediately. This can provide water for irrigation to six districts which are prone to drought. Bangalore, Tumkur, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga and Bellary are the areas which are affected by drought. The farmers are not getting water even if they dig the earth 400 ft. deep. This is the condition of the drought-affected areas.

In addition to linking Ganga and Cauvery the water of Mahanadi should be diverted to the South. Then only the country can obtain prosperity and lives of farmers would improve.

In the Cauvery delta many people have been affected by the floods this year. The districts affected are Mysore, Mandya and Coorg. The State

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannad.

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

Govt. has taken certain measures. In addition to this the Centre should come forward to provide all assistance to the affected people. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to rush aid to the flood affected areas immediately.

Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this important issue and with these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand there is flood in Orissa, Karnataka and Maharashtra and on the other Bihar is experiencing drought. Although, it is said that Bihar is rich in natural resources, all these resources belong to Central Government. Whenever flood or drought occurs in the state, the entire responsibility of combating the calamities is entrusted to the state Government. Just as a part of India is known as Southern India, a part of Bihar is known as southern Bihar. We call it Jharkhand. Recently, I visited that region twice. There are 14 districts under this region, but only paddy could be grown on 12 per cent to 15 per cent land area in the entire region. Only one crop is produced there and the Kharif crop was destroyed. Today the people there, are very concerned about employment. West Bengal is the neighbouring state. All the labourers and farmers of our state, who do not get any work in the fields migrate to West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland and Andaman-Nicobar Islands. The entire country is experiencing drought. Therefore, the Government should make some permanent arrangement for irrigation. Long ago, when I was neither an M.L.A. nor an M.P., I had read in the newspapers about a scheme that was suggested by Shri K. L. Rao in respect of Bihar. He had suggested that in order to fight both flood and drought in Bihar, a canal should be drawn from river Ganga and taken upto southern Bihar.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India should pay attention to it.

Now, I am speaking about drought but some areas in Bihar are hit by floods also. Just now, while speaking about Bengal, the hon. Member was saying that the state would be hit by floods in September and paddy has not been sown as there is drought. In the same way, Bihar will also be hit by floods when water flows into river Gandak from the foothills of Nepal. The flood situation will also arise when there will be water in some command Areas and rain waters join it. Therefore, both flood and drought occur every year. I would like to submit that Bihar is presently experiencing drought. A relief of Rs. 2 crores was provided for the districts of Godda and Dumka and the State Government has already distributed the money.

I would like to make a demand from the Government of India that it should immediately provide Rs. 100 crores for the relief fund of Bihar so that the people of that state could be saved. Otherwise, they will take recourse to theft and dacoity and loot the foodgrain godowns of the Government of India. A desperate man does all things.

Therefore, I would like to apprise the Government and the hon. Minister who is sitting here that already the Government has not given the coal royalty amounting to Rs. 550 crores to the Bihar Government. The economic condition of the state is very bad. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 100 crores should be provided to the State Government as relief so that the people of that state could be saved. In this manner the Government should formulate a permanent scheme to solve the drought and flood situation in the country and this is what I wish to say.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year my constituency is a victim of floods. Faizabad and Gorakhpur districts of Uttar Pradesh are affected by floods every

year. But this year the said areas were affected by serious drought. There was rain in the first week of August after 12th June. As a result of it, thirty percent of the kharif crop could not be sown. As soon as rains started in the month of August the level of rivers started increasing. On the basis of my experience, I can assert that neither the Uttar Pradesh Government nor any other Government can control the flood situation with its own funds. There are certain practical difficulties involved in it because all the rivers flowing in our district have their origin from Himalayas or Nepal directly. It is an international issue.

Unless the Central Government takes the entire flood control problem under its jurisdiction, a permanent solution to it cannot be found. I have raised this question several times in the past. I was in the Assembly and the council of Uttar Pradesh and also in the Central Government and urged the Government once and again to have deliberations with the Government of Nepal in this regard. The Government of Uttar Pradesh formulated a scheme and forwarded it to the Centre. It was proposed to stop Ghagra river flowing through Uttar Pradesh which is also known as Karnali near Himalaya, similarly the proposal was to stop Rapti river with Bhalu Dam and also to stop river Gandak near Nepal under Pancheswar plan. These schemes were proposed and Government of India was requested to contact the Government of Nepal and implement the said schemes. A permanent solution to the flood situation of Eastern Uttar Pradesh can only be found on implementation of these schemes.

Similarly, all the hon. Members have raised the issue that the rivers are shallow. I would also like to emphasise that a permanent solution of this problem should be found out. To find a permanent solution of this problem the Government should formulate a comprehensive scheme. It

should be implemented at the earliest. The Central Government should set up a flood control Department to tide over the situation. Dr. K. L. Rao had formulated a scheme in this regard but in my opinion his scheme is not feasible since there is dearth of water in Ganga. There is plenty of water in Ganga only in Bihar where the other rivers like Ghagra, Rapti and Gandak join it. Devastation starts from there and the river Ganga is dry onwards and all the Vindhya hills fall in between. It is not possible for a technically and economically poor country like India to remove these hills. As such, the suggestions made by our friend Shri Suraj Mandal that the canal system from Ganga water should immediately be provided in Bihar and for that the Central Government should formulate the policies and schemes. I feel that only then a permanent solution of the problem of flood and drought in North Bihar, South Bihar and Eastern U.P. can be found.

With these brief submission, I thank you for giving me time to express my views.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to severe drought this time in Himachal Pradesh, maize and paddy crops were completely damaged. There was acute shortage of animal fodder and drinking water. Thereafter as soon as rains started in the month of August, one day it rained for just for one and a half hours and it resulted in flood in the Swan river in Una district, which falls in my constituency. 73 rivulets flow into the Swan river. Water entered into the house of the District Magistrate and 96 houses collapsed. (*Interruptions*) It was such a severe flood that the top soil of hundreds of acres of land was washed away just in one day and Government property worth Rs. 5 crores was damaged. Statistics of the losses suffered in other areas of the State are being collected. I would like to draw the attention of the

[Prof. Prem Dhumal]

House towards an important matter on which some hon. Members have also spoken. The Ninth Finance Commission has earmarked 18 crore rupees only for such natural calamities for undertaking relief measure. Whereas at the beginning of this year itself, heavy snowfall claimed thirty four human lives and besides that 2085 animals were killed and around 3400 houses were destroyed. A sum of Eighteen crore rupees was not sufficient to provide them relief. I would like to submit that the earlier procedure of assessing the actual loss and thereafter providing relief accordingly should be followed instead of acceding to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. In 1988 a sum of Rs. 56 crores was provided to Himachal Pradesh for only one item i.e. drought relief. Now the meagre amount of Rs. 18 crores has been proposed for the natural calamities occurring during the entire year. With this meagre amount it is not possible to provide relief.

I want to submit that the proposal to Channelise the water of Swan river and the other rivers falling into it was estimated to cost around rupees 200 crores. Last year it increased to Rs. 311 crores and 66 lakhs and with the devaluation of rupee it is likely to increase further. Unless the Central Government provides assistance, a state which has an annual budget of Rs. 360 crore cannot launch such a big project costing Rs. 400 crore.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the Central Government to take over the work of channelising the Swan river. Perhaps the Central Government may also have to take loan from foreign countries and world bank for this purpose. Only then it can be undertaken. Twenty thousand acres of agricultural land can be reclaimed through channelisation. The State has formulated the scheme and forwarded the proposal to the Central Government. I would like to request that the action may be taken on it.

[English]

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI (Hindupur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, droughts and floods are the two major calamities to the people of India. People are suffering with irreparable loss due to floods and their economy is shattered due to droughts.

India fortunately is blessed with potential river water resources. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Mahanadi, Kaveri, Krishna waters are boon to the nation. It is quite unfortunate to note that vast potential river water resources are being wasted by letting them into the sea, when vast bunch of lands are yet to be irrigated in the nearby areas of rivers. Nation is facing heavy loss of property and human life due to these calamities. Peasantry is loosing their agricultural crops, facing acute drinking water shortage and fodder scarcity to the cattle.

We need a serious plan and perspective on the floods and droughts in the country, since its impact is worsening the nation's economy. It is unfortunate to say that every year flood affected areas are increasing very alarmingly and the quantum of amount spent is also increasing.

As per the statistics, it is found that the amount being spent from time to time for relief measures for droughts and floods are at increasing trend. Therefore, importance should be given to construction of dams, tanks etc. to minimise the floods and thereby helping the growth of agricultural sector, industrial sector to improve the economic status of the country and for generating employment.

Because of drought, people are constantly forced for migration, due to failure of agricultural production which leads to national loss, over-crowding the urban areas.

Andhra Pradesh in general and Rayalaseema in particular is an example for drought. But, Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh are better examples for floods. Construction of irrigation projects on Godavari and Krishna and diversion of water to Rayalaseema is a meaningful work to counter the droughts and floods. By constructing projects like Polavaram, Sriramsagar Stage II, Jhurala, Telugu Ganga, Srisailam right and left branch canals, Tungabatra High Level Parallel Canal and major and medium irrigation projects, we can minimise the damage to the State's economy. So, Government should come forward to constitute the expert committee to assess the droughts and floods and to recommend the remedial measures for monitoring them.

It is worthwhile to constitute separate boards for droughts and floods with an autonomous status by providing adequate funds. Our session is witnessing floods in some parts of the country and droughts in other parts of the country. Let us think about it seriously and chalk out the schemes on a permanent basis.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for the opportunity given to me.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire country is reeling under floods and droughts. There is not a single year in which the Central as well as the State Governments do not spend billions of rupees. At least there is no dearth of water resources in the country. Till date the Minister of Water Resources has always been either a State Minister or a Cabinet Minister. This Ministry should have been placed under the charge of the Prime Minister and the irrigation potential should be improved by channelling all the rivers flowing in the country through Planning Commission. I wish to talk about Bihar.

Every year Government of Bihar is spending a huge amount of money on relief measures. You can well imagine what will happen in the entire country. Survey of Kosi, Ganga, Kamla and Balan rivers should be undertaken and their potential utilised for irrigation purposes. Relief is granted only when a lot of hue and cry is raised. Goods are loaded in heli-casters and aircraft and air-dropped. Fifty per cent of it is bungled and does not reach the poor. Throughout the year Bihar is either affected by floods or droughts. The Govt. has released only 50% amount. Andhra Pradesh got 24 crores and 60 lakhs out of 49 crores and 20 lakhs. Arunachal Pradesh was given 75 lakhs out of 1.5 crore rupees. Assam was given 11 crores 25 lakhs out of 22 crore 50 lakhs. Bihar was provided 13 crores and 12 lakh out of 26 crores 24 lakhs. Goa was granted 37 lakhs out of 74 lakhs. Gujarat was given 31 crores 87 lakhs out of 64 crores. A discriminatory approach was adopted in case of Bihar. To grant such a meagre amount for the flood and drought affected victims is highly improper. The Government has decided that 25 per cent will be spent by the State Governments. This decision is wrong. The Bihar Government does not have adequate funds even to give salary to its employees. Then how it can spend 25 per cent amount on relief measures. I urge the Government that the Central Government should spend this 25 per cent amount also. You all know the fury of Kosi river and the devastation caused by it. Kosi river originates from a place on Sino-Nepal border. Ten or twelve years back serious soil erosion had taken place in that area. The matter was discussed in this House also. Crores of rupees have been invested in this Project by Bihar Government. If Government of India does not take any measures to provide assistance for this project on Kosi river, it will not be possible for Bihar Government to mobilise funds. May be, as the Government of Bihar is not headed by your party, you have been behaving in this manner. But the people

[Sh. Surya Narayana Yadav]

Bihar are also the people of this country. People of Bihar should not be discriminated against. I hope when hon. Minister replies to the debate, he will certainly reply to this point.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI
(Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Barring some extra-ordinary circumstances, there are generally good rains in Madhya Pradesh. This year, Rain God has been kind enough to Madhya Pradesh. There is not much problem in Madhya Pradesh since the Government of Bharatiya Janata Party had come to power there. People have spoken about Uttar Pradesh and other states. Under normal circumstances, entire Indian land has about 40 crore Ha/F of rain. If rain water is utilised properly, there might not be any floods in the country. Non-utilisation of rain water properly and construction of huge dams instead of small dams have created the present condition. Two hundred big dams are being constructed in the country since long. I consider them white elephants. The plan of construction of these big dams was against the opinion of experts. Had water sheds been constructed in five thousand tracts of land in the country to store 40 crore Ha/F of rain water; the present situation could have been avoided. Out of 40 crore hectare ft of rain water, some water is evaporated. A part of rain water is absorbed by the soil. About two crore Ha/F of rain water is stored in ponds and dams and about sixteen crores Ha/F of rain water flows into the sea along with fertile soil. The dangerous aspect of it is that it causes silting in the river. This silting in the river causes the havoc of floods. Therefore, if the rain water could have been utilised properly, there are so much of water resources in the country that we would not have to face the problem of floods.

It has its links with forests also to some extent. It is related to forests not only to some extent, but to the maximum extent. There has been

continuous destruction of forests in our country. In the past, the experts had formulated the rule that 33 per cent area of land of the country should be forest land. According to Government records, 23 per cent of total land in our country is forest, but the pictures received from Satellite show that only 13 per cent of our total land is covered by forests. It appears to me that the forests which were mentioned in Government records earlier, are being considered as forest land even now. It has not been ascertained whether afforestation has taken place there or not. It is just like the place where 'Mullah' offers his 'Namaz' becomes the mosque. Attention was not paid to see whether afforestation had taken place in those areas or not. If a little attention would have been paid to this aspect, the problem of unemployment in the rural areas would have been solved, and environment would have been protected. It would have certainly helped in timely rains and it would have protected us from the problem of drought.

That is why I had submitted that there is generally good climate in Madhya Pradesh. Some districts of Madhya Pradesh have been included in the list of drought prone districts. Dhar, Sidhi and Shahdol have also been included in this list. But there is one district which has not been included in the list of drought prone areas. I did not mention it earlier. Had I mentioned it earlier, members would have interrupted me. Since I am concluding, I am referring to that district. In my Lok Sabha constituency of Khajuraho, there are two districts, viz, Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur. I have no doubt about Dhar and Khargone being included in the list. But I am doubtful about inclusion of Chhatarpur district in the list of drought prone districts. Shahadol is situated near my constituency. Such districts have been included in the list of drought prone districts where a lot of rain takes place. There is comparatively less rain in Chhatarpur district. I am surprised as to why

Chhatarpur has not been included in the list of drought prone districts. I had accompanied the former Agriculture Minister in the previous Government on a visit to my constituency during rainy season, and asked him to see for himself as to how much rain had taken place in Chhatarpur in comparison to Sidhi and Shahadol. It seems to me that the areas which have got proper representation at the Centre have been included in the list of drought prone districts, but as Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh have not got good representatives so far, these districts have been ignored.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to participate in this discussion, because the hon. Agriculture Minister was present here and he would look into the points raised by me. Official figures which have been forwarded from that place are not based on facts. Keeping this fact in view, survey may be conducted in Chhatarpur area. If survey is conducted honestly, Chhatarpur would have to be included in the list of drought prone districts. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Hon. Speaker Sir, at present Andhra Pradesh is also facing floods. Particularly, there are floods in the Godavari District. Every year, floods in Godavari and Krishna cause heavy damage to paddy crops, resulting in loss of human lives and destruction of property. Every year, Government of India as also the State Government are spending crores of rupees. But there is no proper solution because constructive methods are not being adopted.

My constituency Amalapuram is in the East Godavari district. It is one of the rich paddy and coconut producing areas of the country. The Konaseema area of this region is almost like an island with water on all the four sides. There are a number of canals and rivers in this area. Due to lack of proper modernisation, the drainage and protection systems are

not at all functioning. This is resulting in heavy floods which are causing heavy loss to the coconut and paddy crops in this area. Nearly 12 lakh people are living in my constituency. The entire area is protected by flood banks along 272 Km. These flood banks were built very long back, say nearly one hundred years back and they are not able to withstand the recent floods. There is every danger to this area. If there is any breach in this flood bank, the entire area will be submerged in Bay of Bengal and people will lose their lives.

In this connection, through you I request the Central Government to make a proper plan for the modernisation of the irrigation system and to strengthen the flood bank. The drainage system should also be improved by the Central Government itself.

Two months back, there were heavy floods in the Godavari river and there was a boat accident. I raised this matter under Rule 377 in this hon. House. The Prime Minister also sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs for those people who lost their lives in the accident. Recently I visited my constituency. An accident took place two days back. In this boat accident, 30 people lost their lives and another 20 people have received injuries.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I request the Central Government through you that they must take concrete measures to control floods by strengthening the flood banks and by modernising the irrigation and drainage systems in this area.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Rajasthan wish that flood should come there but it is unfortunate that there has been no rain so far and people are clamouring for water. There is a saying in our area and we also say with pride that blood is cheaper than

[Sh. Ayub Khan]

water in Rajasthan. But in spite of that water is not available there. Even today, people fetch drinking water from a distance of 10 kilometers. Now-a-days, some of the districts in Rajasthan have been hit by severe drought as a result of which sowing could not be done till date. I would like to tell you that during 1987-88 the state experienced the most severe famine of the century in which the then Congress-I Government at the Centre had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 550 crores to the State Government. The State Government spent Rs. 250 crores from its own resources. I would like to request the Government to provide more funds to Rajasthan Government so that it could help the farmers and poor at the time of such calamities. She said that every place, where Namaz is offered, cannot be converted into a mosque. I would like to make a request to my sister that she should not see one side of the coin, she should see both sides. She has not spoken these words from the core of her heart. She should try to understand others from the core of her heart. A mosque is never built on grabbed land. It is always built on an honestly acquired land...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): She did not say it with any malafide intention.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Why are you supporting her? I am making approachment with her and you are supporting her. Please don't intervene between the two. I am trying to talk to her direct...*(Interruptions)...* I was saying that a mosque can never be built on grabbed land. The mosque is always built on an honestly acquired land. Our 'Shariat' and 'Curan' say that there is no difference between a temple and a mosque. Where you pay respect to a temple you should also pay respect to a mosque. If you consider a temple to be a place of worship you should also consider the mosque to be a place of worship 'Ram' and 'Allah' are one. Don't make a difference between the

two. Had it been so there would have been a difference between our physical structures. The tears that roll down from our eyes would have been different and of different tastes. The colour blood also would have been different...*(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho):.....**

MR. SPEAKER: What Uma Bharati said just now will not go on record.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Sir, I just said this thing to her out of affection...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it aside, Mr. Ayub Khan. You should speak on drought as it is an important matter.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: I am making a submission in respect of my constituency. The farmers of Rajasthan are in distress due to drought...*(Interruptions)...* Earlier the State Government charged only Rs. 25 for giving an electric connection in Rajasthan. Now it is charging Rs. 25,000 for an electric connection. Nobody knows what are the reasons therefor. I would like to request the Government to grant them more aid so that the farmers could get electric connections and maintain their livelihood. My constituency consisting of the districts of Jhunjhunu and Siker in Rajasthan contribute maximum number of people to military service serving the nation and defending our borders. The military men of that area serving the country are worried now to sustain their families. I would request you, Sir, that the Central Government should provide maximum funds to the State Government. The condition of farmers is worst. How to feed the cattle? Husk is selling at Rs. 2 per kilogram and 'Bajara' is selling at Rs. 3 per kilogram. In this hour of crisis

how a poor farmer can provide food to his family members and fodder to his cattle? How can the people sustain themselves when sowing could not be done. Through you, I demand that maximum grant should be given to Rajasthan Government and also necessary arrangement should be made to give new connections to people so as to enable them to earn their livelihood.

Finally, I would like to conclude after drawing your attention towards a very important matter. The Khetri Project is located in my area. This project is being run by water drawn from underground. It has created a new problem for the farmers because the level of water of wells have gone down because of drawing underground water for Khetri Project. The wells have dried up. Due to this, the farmers of that area are moving from one place to another in search of livelihood. Haryana is at a distance of 20 kilometers from there. Through you, I would like to urge the Government to hold talks with the Haryana Government and arrange water for the Khetri Project by bringing water through a canal from Haryana. With this the water level of wells could be restored and farmers could till their land.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a saying in my area that 'Indian Budget is the gambling of the monsoon'. Today, I am very distressed to say that even after 42 years of independence of our country, it suffers from calamities like drought, famine and floods with a slight change in its climatic condition. Thousands of deaths take place on this account. Livestock also perishes. The human beings also suffer a lot. A poet has correctly said in a couplet:—

"Kahin per Barh, kahin per sukha,
Malik bhi ho gaya hai rukha,
Isse janata ka dil hai bahut dukha,
Pashuon ko bhi rahna pad raha hai
bhukha".

Sir, through you, I would like to say that a piquant situation has arisen in

Rajasthan. As one of the hon. Members was saying just now that while there is an acute drought in western and northern Rajasthan flood has occurred in Kota and other areas of Rajasthan. Even the army was called there. Rajasthan is such a state where the people are falling victims of famine as there is no certainty and regularity of monsoon. The sheep of Rajasthan are helplessly moving to Madhya Pradesh in search of grazing grounds. The camels of the area and thousands of cows of northern and western parts of Rajasthan are also moving to Madhya Pradesh for their survival.

Sir, I would make a submission to the Government through you that maximum assistance should be granted to Rajasthan from Natural Calamities Fund to face the famine because the financial condition of Rajasthan is weak otherwise also. It has maximum desert area. Otherwise also there is scarcity of drinking water there. As ghee is not easily available except at certain places and people eat bread just by smearing it with ghee, similarly the time is fast approaching when people will have to take bread with water. Therefore, my submission is that small bunds, anicuts and small ponds should be constructed in the flood prone areas. The water of the Ganges and Yamuna goes waste as it is allowed to follow down into the sea. My submission is that for a permanent solution of this problem the flood waters of the Ganges and Yamuna should be routed to Rajasthan through a canal, as is done in the case of Sutlej's water which is routed to Rajasthan through Indira Gandhi Canal.

Alongwith this, there is acute shortage of drinking water in drought affected areas. In such areas the proper arrangements for supply of drinking water is needed. Arrangements for providing some water for dry land farming are also to be made.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Finally, I would like to say that every year we spend thousands crores of rupees to combat the calamities but we do not make arrangement in advance. We wake up only when we find ourselves in the grip of calamities. Finding of a permanent solution to the problem of flood and drought is the need of the hour otherwise crores of rupees will continue to be spent on providing relief every year and the problem is not going to be solved permanently. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should seriously devote itself to finding a permanent solution and provide funds from Natural Calamities Fund so that people may get relief as well as employment. Alongwith this the problem of drinking water may be solved.

With these words, I express my thanks.

[English]

SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this discussion on floods and Droughts. The problems of drought and flood are national problems.

In this House, we have been discussing these problems for years together. But till now, we have not found out any solution to these problems. In some parts of India, there is excess water. In some parts of India, there is scarcity of water and again in some other parts of India, there is dispute regarding water.

You can take the example of Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. I am coming from a most backward State of Assam. In Assam, there is no problem of drought; there is a problem of floods, which is a perennial problem.

We have been discussing the problems of floods and drought in this House for the last so many years.

but there is no solution. From the middle of June upto the first week of August, there were three floods in quick succession; they were not only floods but devastating floods, causing immense damage to the roads, school buildings, hospitals, bridges, dwelling houses, forests, fishery; from one end of the State, right from Sadia to Dhubro, covering a distance of 800 kms. the entire area has been under water. There is a river island which is supposed to be the largest river island in the world known as Mazuli. The entire river island is under water. So, the entire population had to be shifted to the place of safety. The standing crops and thousands and thousands hectares of land had been washed away; and thousands and thousands of cattle had also been washed away. More than one hundred people lost their lives. The devastating floods are not only causing suffering to the Assam Valley but also the Berk Valley.

There are two major rivers. Brahmaputra River is one of the mightiest rivers in India having 40 tributaries: and all the beds of the tributaries and the mighty rivers have been silted up. As a result frequent devastating floods are occurring there causing immense damage to the property of the people; and thousands and thousands of people have been rendered homeless. The people had to take shelter under the heat of the sun, storms and rains.

The Government of India has extended relief to the suffering people, but the total money granted for relief has not reached to the suffering people. Out of the total money granted, only 40 per cent has reached to the beneficiaries: 60 per cent of the grant has been misused. There is a particular section of the people who find it a source of their earning during the flood time.

Temporary measures could not serve any purpose. Crores and crores of rupees have been spent on tempor-

any measures, but they are good for nothing. Therefore, I suggest that the Government must take some permanent measures to control floods in a phased manner.

The Government of India considered Brahmaputra as a national water. Therefore, in order to control that water, the Government of India constituted a Board known as Brahmaputra Floods Control Board. The Board has submitted two Master Plans for controlling floods, but nothing has been done. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India that instead of giving grants or extending relief measures every year, they should take up some permanent steps because the entire country more or less suffers from these floods. Crores and crores of rupees have been spent in the name of relief, but only 40 per cent of the entire grant reaches the poor section of the people and 60 per cent is misused. Therefore, my urgent appeal is that instead of spending crores and crores of rupees good for nothing, the Government of India should take some permanent measures in a phased manner to control floods.

There is a Minister incharge of water resources. I know that the function of the Minister incharge of water resources is to formulate a policy in order to utilise the water resources for the benefit of the common people. But it is not the function of the Minister incharge of the water resources to let lose water for causing immense suffering to the poor people. If the Minister incharge of the Water resources cannot perform his function, then that function should be taken away from him and handed over to the Prime Minister so that it could be performed efficiently. My earnest appeal is, if this Department cannot function properly and achieve the objectives set out for it, then this Department of Water Resources should be taken over by the Prime Minister.

Therefore, once again, my earnest appeal to the Government of India

is to take some steps, permanent steps to control the water of those two mighty rivers including their tributaries so that the people of Assam can be benefited from the water resources of those rivers.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Already, Hon. Members have described the damages caused by the drought and the floods. The flood in Assam is an annual phenomenon and the frequency and ferocity have also been increasing. The damage caused to the economy due to floods is also increasing every day. It is estimated that on an average the annual damage is mounting to Rs. 55 crores. Sometimes, it is Rs. 0.3 crores and sometimes it is Rs. 663.00 crores. Thus, every year there is lot of damage caused which results in damage of crops, properties, loss of human lives and cattle.

The floods in Assam are caused mainly because of the heavy rains ranging from 176 cm to 640 cm and also the heavy siltation of the rivers. The flood prone areas are also on the increase.

MR. SPEAKER : All these points have already been made. It is not necessary to repeat them now. You say that you endorse the speeches made by others.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Because of the extensive damage caused every year, stringent measures to control the floods are utmost necessary in Assam.

Assam is very rich in natural resources and it is also rich in water resources. If these water resources are properly harnessed, the sorrow of Assam can be converted into the prosperity of Assam. The Central Government should immediately take measures on a priority basis to control the floods there. All the rivers, the Brahmaputra, Borak and all the tributaries should be harnessed. All these rivers also cause immense and

[Sh. Uddhab Barman]

large scale erosion. The erosion of these rivers is creating a serious problem in Assam.

So, I request the Central Government, to take proper measures to control the flood and erosion in Assam and also to rush immediately relief materials to the people in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. Please conclude now.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Also, I would like to suggest that the Master Plan for Brahmaputra and its tributaries should be executed and the Central Government should take the initiative, a political initiative, so that the rich natural resources of the State are properly taken care of and Assam can become a richer State.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister may now reply.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised a question with your permission the day before yesterday. Yesterday the External Affairs Minister gave us a little information about the developments in Soviet Union and today much more important development has taken place there. It appears that developments have taken place in the reverse direction and almost the *status quo ante* has been restored. I want that the Government should give an authentic information to the House tomorrow because the information is still based on the media reports alone.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Have you any information about the *status quo ante* situation.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I don't wish to mention the media reports.

[*English*]

Developments have taken place in the reverse direction and almost the *status quo ante* is restored.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you and all the Members who have participated in this debate.....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: I thank you for speaking in Hindi.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will speak in any language you wish, even Sanskrit. I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. We have discussed drought and flood both and I am satisfied with the way the subjects were discussed. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav had initiated the discussion. He has analysed the problem threadbare right from the beginning to the end and no aspect has been left un-discussed. After that, I think more than 50 hon. Members have expressed their views while participating in the discussion. I agree with them because the problem of one is the problem of all. It is quite natural to feel the pangs of other countrymen, more specially their effect is more in rural areas. Incidents like the one that took place or cases of dam-burst, in Mandvi take place very rarely which affect the cities but ultimately cities are also affected when there is drought as the rates of commodities in cities also go up and there is scarcity also.

I have lived in a village and ploughed the fields. So I have seen the farmers suffer the most as they solely depend on nature. God alone knows how the wrath of nature falls, but when the third eye of nature is open, it creates havoc.

It would have been better to reply to the discussion the day it was raised because with the passage of time it becomes stale.

MR. SPEAKER : It has become extremely stale.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Every-day I sit prepared for a call to reply. Even here I had to face a drought of call as if I was also in the grip of it. Today you have invited me and it will be completed today. But in this way certain positive aspects also come to surface. It has two aspects—positive and negative. There is something positive in it. I considered the matter, held discussions and gave a statement. Since then the situation has changed considerably. I would like to speak about the change because it is also important. After my statement on 14th August there is a change in the situation and the change is for the better. There were rains even at the places where there were no rain.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: What is the use of it?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is not the case. Perhaps you don't know, I had been there on 15th. Earlier, I went there on 3rd. The crops were standing and it had already rained there. People were crying at that time and they were saying that if it did not rain everything would turn into ashes and the animals would not get anything to eat. Today I can say with confidence that wherever there have been rains the crop will be excellent, because I know it as I have been doing this job and no other job at all.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : There will be only fodder, and no crops.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : You have some misunderstanding. I will take you with me so that you will come to know everything. There are good prospects for the next crop. We

can sow oilseeds or something like that.

Shortage of water is very bad. Even animals die without it. I have witnessed famine in 1986-87. That time we had spent Rs. 800 crores in Rajasthan alone. The situation was so bad that people used to leave their animals as they did not even have fodder to feed them. Those animals were set free so that they could fend for themselves. The cattle owners could not see them dying before their eyes. This is my experience. I know how painful it is and one has to suffer a lot.

When there is rainfall the crops are good, though it may be true that all the crops may not be good but rain does make a difference. Recently, when there were rains in Haryana it did benefit the crops. There are no rains in my area so far. I had been to my village a few days back. The entire Western Rajasthan, right from Bikaner down to Ferozepur is dry and if there is some rain, I think it would bring good yield. So, we are still depending on rains.

Both the drought and the excessive rain damage the crops but the intensity of the damage due to excessive rain is much more than that of drought. There is no crop due to drought also and the farmer is ruined. There is no work and the worker does not get wages. There is no food...

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): The drought is much more harmful.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : At least the soil is ready for second crop after the floods. The soil is enriched by natural fertilizers. Earlier, when there were no dams, people had learnt to live with floods. The Ganga-Yamuna delta is fertile because of floods. This is a positive thing. Both good and bad go together. Good

[**Sh. Balram Jakhar]**

owes its existence to bad. (*Interruptions*) Somewhere it happens and at other places it does not. I do not say that it should be similar in your state as well. That is a separate issue. Things differ from place to place. In some areas there is only one crop, in others two crops are grown, whereas in some others farmer grow three crops in a year. Can you believe paddy is being harvested in Punjab these days. Then they will cultivate sunflower or 'Raya' or 'Toria' and after that they would sow wheat.

Umaji was saying just now that big dams are white elephants. Madam it is not so. Had there been no Bhakra in the country we would never have become self-reliant in foodgrains; we would have been carrying the begging bowl. On the other hand, Bhakra dam which is over 40 years old is still functioning well and it has given us so much during that period.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): No we were talking about pending projects.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: They are pending because of our shortcomings or our intentions are not good...

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Thousands of acres of land around the Bhakra Dam has become marshy. Not even a blade of grass grows there.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No. No. you do not know anything. You seem to have never gone to that place. When you do not know anything, why do you speak. There is no land around and there are mountains only. Marshy tracts of land are never found in the mountains.

I belong to that place and I have been associated with the construction of the dam. I was Minister of Irrigation in the state. Bhakra and Pong dams have proved to be useful that the entire area upto Jaisalmer is under green revolution. Yadavji, many children who had not seen rains for

the last 7-8 years were terrified when they saw rain. Today, there is a green revolution all around just because of Bhakra dam.

Recently, I saw the paddy crop in Punjab. It is glittering like gold. I hope we would be able to provide more paddy than before. It is all grace of God. It is true that when there is delay, it breeds corruption. Not only that, because of delay there are losses and escalation of prices. Delay of any kind is bad and the people in this country will have to shed this attitude. This is our own country and the workers are ours. The Engineers are ours and we are not being ruled by the whites. Once the non-whites behave properly, everything will become smooth. If patriotic sentiments are aroused these petty delays will be done away with and the country can progress a lot.

When I was speaker I visited many places, throughout the country and abroad. Everywhere I found that those, who had gone abroad with a few dollars in their pockets, were millionaires today. All this was because they had worked hard but one fails to understand why they can't work hard here in this country. If we work hard, all of us; engineers, workers, farmers and others, there is no reason why we can't progress and make the country once again Eldorado. It is my firm conviction.

I was saying that there have been good rains at many places. When we met last time and had discussion, after that there were rains, then there was a wave of drought and no rains for 5-10 days. Now when it has been raining for the last 5-7 days we feel relieved. Now we know what to do. Orissa is demanding five thousand tonnes of seed. Since we have assured them of all possible help, we will do that. There should be no problem. One of the hon. Members said just now that we were not paying any attention to Bihar. Had we not paid attention to Bihar, things would have been different. Many hon. Members

meet me everyday and say why don't I go to Bihar. I tell them that I would certainly go there. I first sent Lenkaji my colleague and then appealed to the hon. Prime Minister to pay a visit. I am always ready. Bihar had asked for 40,000 tonnes of food-grains. Later they raised their demand upto 40 lakh instead of 40,000 tonnes. Then they again asked for ten thousand tonnes and five thousand tonnes. That demand too was met by the Centre. Besides Rs. 10 lakhs were released from the Prime Ministers' Relief Fund. We can release more funds from the Calamities Relief Fund if need be. The Finance Commission took objection to the Central assistance and said that the Centre had no authority to release funds like that. The funds should be sanctioned to the Finance Commission which would release them further. The Centre should give only three shares and the State should bear one share. A committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and all powers of expenditure were vested in it. Yes I can do one thing. I can fix the criteria for natural calamities. Amount of relief should be sanctioned according to that criteria. I do not have any problem. I am always ready to help. I always believe that we should share the sorrows. That should be our prime duty. We will make all possible efforts to help them. If the State Government wants we can release another instalment of relief. If you want I can release two instalments and I can manage ever for the next year's instalment.

The funds of last year for Madhya Pradesh are with me.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa) : Please give it to Bihar.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Bihar has already got it. I have this schedule for Bihar. We have to release Rs. 35 crore for Bihar and we have already released Rs. 13.25 crore. If

they need two more instalments, I will give these.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Then give these.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: If they demand, these will be released. When they require they will ask for it. You are asking for Bihar. If Bihar takes up the challenge it can give food to the entire country. That is my firm conviction. Bihar can do it. It is a matter of hard work only. If we are determined no power on earth can stop them from producing a lot. Bihar is rich in natural resources. When workers from Bihar can come to Punjab and produce a lot why can't they produce well in Bihar itself... (Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The Central Government must stop their exploitation.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Don't talk of exploitation, that is a different issue... (Interruptions) the entire country is one (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You release the funds... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Please do not rake up a controversy. Please sit down (Interruptions) Panigrahiji, why are you adamant. Why are you speaking continuously. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: What about the royalty amount

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, please sit down. Why do you behave like this. The country depends on states and states depend on the country. They are inter dependent. Bihar alone cannot do anything nor can the country do anything alone. If a state gives minerals it gets other things from some other states. So this is done on reciprocal basis. All of us share the wealth of the country. We

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have to see the requirement of other states and meet those requirements as far as possible. If we work in this direction we would be able to create a national perspective.

Just now an hon. Member was speaking about Karnataka. We have already given Rs. 10 crore to Karnataka and if they want more we can give them more...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur): The situation in Orissa requires more attention.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is why the hon. Prime Minister paid a visit there. Besides, my colleague also paid a visit to the State...*(Interruptions)*

I relate the condition of Orissa to you, I know the factual situation of the State. *(Interruptions)* You see, the Executive Secretary of your State says one thing while the Relief Commissioner says the other. There is a vast difference in the figures supplied by both the officers. The officials have been extremely careless, figures are extremely paradoxical. As per these statistics I may tell you that these things are not at all practical.

[English]

It is a question of how we deal with the subject and implement that.

[Translation]

I was referring to the new developments in the intervening period.

[English]

During the week ending 14th August, 1991, monsoon was vigorous or active on some of the days in Himachal Pradesh; Punjab, Hills of West Uttar Pradesh, East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar Plains, Bihar Plateau,

Gangetic West Bengal; Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim; Assam and Mehalaya; Gujarat Region; East Madhya Pradesh; Orissa; Konkan and Goa; Vidarbha; Telangana; Goa; Coastal Andhra Pradesh; Coastal Karnataka; Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

As on the 14th August, 1991, out of the thirty-five meteorological Sub-Divisions, twenty-four have received normal or excess rainfall. On a districtwise count, sixty-two per cent of the districts have received normal to excess rainfall—this was on the 14th.

[Translation]

This area received normal rainfall in those days, then there was a pause and now again there has been heavy rainfall. God permit, I may visit the place within 15 days and 80 per cent of the problem will be solved.

[English]

As on the 14th August, 1991, out of the 35 meteorological Sub-Divisions, 24 have received normal or excess rainfall. On a districtwise count, 62 per cent of the districts have received normal to excess rainfall. This was on the 14th.

A comparative position of Meteorological Sub-Divisionwise and Districtwise rainfall distribution during June 1 to 14th August during the last five years is also with me and I will tell you that also.

During the period 1st June to 14th August, 1991, nine Meteorological Sub-Divisions had received excess rainfall.

Till 19th August, 1991, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mehalaya, Orissa and West Bengal had reported damage due to floods in varying degrees.

The State of Assam has experienced three waves of floods—first wave from 5th May to 21st May, second wave from 12th June to 3rd week of July and third wave is continuing from 4th August. Similarly, the State of Maharashtra has also experienced floods twice, first time from 7th June to 20th June and second time from 28th July to 31st July. The State of Karnataka has experienced heavy rains once in the last week of May and then from mid-June to 31st July, 1991.

[Translation]

I may give you the details of the extent of damage:—

[English]

The details of damage to life and property in these States due to heavy rains and consequent floods, as per preliminary assessment made by respective State Governments as on 19th August, 1991, are as under:

Total number of districts affected	260
Number of Villages affected	15392
Cropped area affected (in lakh hectares)	11.173
Area affected (in lakh hectares)	26.00
Population affected (in lakhs)	213.41
Damage to houses (number)	119111
Number of persons died	873
Number of cattle heads died	89741

So, this is the extent of calamity.

Statewise details are also available with me. The concerned State Governments are taking necessary measures for relief and rehabilitation of

affected persons and repair/reconstruction of damaged properties. Some of these measures are as under:

Number of Relief Camps opened	17528
Number of persons in Relief Camps	5.25 lakhs
Number of boats deployed	997
Number of persons evacuated	82459
Number of Health Centres opened	296
Number of food pockets dropped	33000

Distribution of Gratuitous Relief Rs. 12.78 lakhs

These State Governments have also distributed essential commodities like rice, dal, salt, gur, chira, mustard oil, etc. in the affected areas.

The present situation is that till 14th August, 1991, eleven Meteorological Sub-Divisions have received deficient rainfall. Some parts of the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan received deficient rainfall. Now these States have recouped. Haryana has practically completely recovered; it has now recovered eighty per cent. Punjab and some parts of Rajasthan have also recovered. Western Rajasthan is still deficient. The situation caused by delayed monsoon in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana is causing anxiety—but that is over now. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has already drawn the attention of the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana in particular, to draw up Contingency Plan for relief purposes. In particular suggestions for alternative crops in the context of July rains have been made—and this is what we are trying to do; alternative crop pattern is to be prepared for the coming season and it could be delayed wherever it is

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possible—and suggestions for general improvement in the monsoon behaviour have also been specifically made to the States who have also been advised to ensure the supply of agricultural inputs for this purpose. The review of the crop situation as on 19-8-1991 has been made.

During the week (as on 16th August, 1991) the total live storage position in the 56 reservoirs in the country has been 7 per cent more than the previous year. It is more live storage. We had no rains in Himachal Pradesh. But the snow was so much that it flowed and it was overflowing. Even in the last seven years we have not had that much of reservoir capacity.

This is the position of that. Now about the other things which Shri Chandra Jeet Yadavji referred to—about the long term planning and about the flood control—I may say that they are serious problems.

[*Translation*]

It is a very serious and grave matter. Had I been in that position I would also have thought on the same lines that funds are spent every year to meet the drought and floods, why did these still persist. But we have to think with a cool mind that all the arrangements cannot be made in one year. The dams cannot be constructed to tackle the situation at once and the problem cannot be solved immediately. For example we tapped Sutlej in Punjab, but the flood in one of the Sirsa canals, three years ago made futile the whole project. Floods usually occur in one river or the other. Though it is impossible to control the natural calamities completely, every thing possible must be done. I will talk to the Minister of Water Resources and convey your views that the work of the dams under construction should be expedited. I would like all the Members of the House, irrespective of States or the political parties to which they belong, to cooperate in getting this

task accomplished. It is not in the interest of a particular party or of an individual but of the whole country. We should employ all our energy and cooperate to do the work and pressurise the Government in power for the same, engineers should be encouraged to be efficient in their work because it is the work of the country. It is our motherland, it has nourished all of us and it is our duty that we should work for its prosperity. If we adopt this attitude all our problems will be solved automatically.

I would also like to submit that earlier I was the Minister of Irrigation in Punjab Government. A 17 Km. long canal was constructed from Pando to Salapad which enabled to generate 12 M.W. of electricity. However, we have to see whether we can manage to get such a large amount of funds at one time or not. (*Interruptions*)

All the works will have to be done turn by turn, because availability of funds is essential as we have to cut the coat according to the cloth. We will have to implement the projects according to the resources we have got.

Most of the Members have referred to the rivers losing their depth due to accumulation of silt and we all are to be blamed for it. It is the curse of the nature. If we do not protect our motherland it will certainly punish us and not others. We have cheated the nature, the country, we have destroyed the trees. An Indian who loves nature, his motherland but not trees, is a devil. I would like to state the fact that whenever I see a tree being felled I am distressed. We love trees as we love our children; we planted them, nourished them and so we cannot tolerate their destruction. There should be a proper policy even for the exploitation of the trees. There are a number of instances where Government allotted about 500 acres of land to a particular person and that person deforested

5000 acres of land. Such people are traitors and stringent measures should be taken against them. They should be accountable to the Government. The Government should not allow this. Four trees should be planted if one is cut. Otherwise the silting process can not be brought under control.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the silting process would not stop till dams are built, soil and roots are strengthened. Today there is scarcity of water. Ayub Sahib is true that water is not available even at the distance of ten miles. Whenever I visit the place with a motive to seek votes or without any motive, the old ladies plead for the facility of drinking water and nothing else. It really touches the sentiments. Forty five years have passed, I have raised this issue in the House. I think that the hon. Prime Minister while replying to the President's Address had referred to my statement. I had rightly requested the hon. Prime Minister that he must provide at least the facility of drinking water if not other facilities either through pipes or Rajasthan Canal or Indira Canal or Ganga river. Any other work can be stopped to make this provision. It is a matter of utter shame for us that we have not been able to provide drinking water so far. At least drinking water must be provided to the farmers. Water level goes down due to which it is not easy to draw ground water. While on the other side lack of habitation is another problem, lack of rain adds fuel to the fire. The land will become infertile rather it will be converted into desert and ultimately we will be deprived of everything. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to environment. This is also a cause of drought. For this, all people of the country should rise to the occasion. They will have to love trees and worship the nature. Then only something could be done in this regard. The hon. Member has rightly said that the children should be given

full fee concession and there should be proper arrangement to make fodder available. Something of a permanent nature should be done. Similarly, afforestation should also be undertaken. All this should be done involving voluntary labour.

Advaniji, I will narrate to you my own experience about voluntary labour. I had just completed my college studies. We villagers constructed a number of roads in Punjab. We constructed roads with voluntary labour. But I find that that spirit is lacking in the country these days. We should inculcate a feeling that we have to do our own work. Today, it is missing. Today people want that even putting food into their mouths should be Government's job. Why can't we work voluntarily for the progress of the country? Voluntary labour will be possible, only when such a feeling of working together for the progress of the country is created.

We got wells dug and roads, school buildings and hospitals constructed with the help of the people. Then the State Government employed workers for their maintenance. This was done by us. Mr. Speaker, Sir, but today, if I want to do some work through voluntary labour, I will not be able to do so, because that feeling is missing. I do not know how we can revive that feeling and from where that flame will come, which will revive this feeling in our hearts that we have some duty towards our country. We only make demands that such and such thing has not been done for us. But what you have done for the country? Have you ever thought about it? I was telling you to think over it.

You have rightly said that a master plan should be prepared. I will ask them to prepare a master plan for dredging out silt. That master plan should actually be implemented. This gap

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between word and deed should be reduced. It is very necessary. I would myself like to lay emphasis on it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Since the gap between word and deed is widening people have lost confidence in the system.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We are involved in it. Whichever party may be ruling this country, but it is our own country. It is the people who are the pioneers of this country. We cannot shirk our responsibility. We have to check this tendency because we are responsible for it. We cannot shirk our responsibility. It should not be that we just come here to deliver speeches and then go away. We have to look into our hearts, our faith, our working capacity, our love, patriotism and our duties. We cannot overlook these things. An hon. Member made a suggestion that tubewells should be provided. Firstly, the existing tubewells should be repaired. Drought situation is fast approaching as the ground water level has gone quite down. This has to be checked. The public distribution system has also to be set right. I will ask my colleague, the hon. Minister of Food to take some effective measures in this regard. For instance we supplied 4000-5000 tonnes of foodgrains in a single consignment.

We have sufficient stock of foodgrains. The matter of concern is that the population has increased and what will be the situation, if it continued to increase like this. This is also a cause of drought. The needs will grow with the increase in population and more food and fuel will be needed. This is the national outlook. This does not concern any single party. No single party can achieve success in tackling this problem, when I was the speaker of this House, I used to say that the cause behind this population explosion is that we never resorted to planning. At the

time of partition, the population of our country was only 34 crores and now we are 85.17 crores and all the essential commodities like wood, cloth etc. are needed for people.....

(Interruption) In villages, the number of children is more than the number of old people. What will be their objective and what will be their future. Have we ever thought as to what is our responsibility towards them and what sort of life we contemplate for them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to this House that we should once again hold a discussion on it and everybody in this House should say that he wants to bring progress in the country by controlling its population. Otherwise, this country will disintegrate and there will be a revolution. If there will be scarcity of food, there will be a revolution. Why do you want to shed blood? The Hon. Members made a mention of the fertilizer prices. I will reply to their point when the discussion on the demands for grants of my Ministry is taken up. There is nothing to be concerned. I have a lot more demands than earlier. I am working at a faster pace to achieve the targets. We don't want to do a thing, which will harm the interests of the farmers. At least, I can't do that. My entire life was devoted to agriculture. I have always advocated their cause and I don't know anything else. I have planted trees, nurtured them and have cultivated the fields...I am a gardener and know how to use a spade....(Interruptions) Please don't be concerned. You should change your way of thinking. You should think about how to solve this problem. I have replied about Orissa, Bengal and Maharashtra. Rajasthan has also been hit by drought. The ninth Finance Commission has allotted Rs. 124 crores for Rajasthan. The allocation for the current year is Rs. 46 crores and 50 lakhs out of which their share is Rs. 15 lakhs. The allocation for the coming year is Rs. 145 crores. Some arrears pertaining to last year will also be given. The allocation for Bihar is Rs. 13.25 crores. All the drought hit States

have themselves fixed the amount of funds to be allocated to them by discussing it with the Finance Commission. It was not done by us. The Finance Commission said that it is for Centre to decide. The case of Maharashtra was also considered and allocation will be made to them if further demand is made. I have no objection, if national calamity is declared in their state. I will give my thumb impression and ask the Government to make allocations. I will advocate their cause. I have a letter from the defence department. They received the information on the 14th and issued the order on the 15th. They said that they had sent helicopter. It is different that it could not reach due to bad weather. We will help wherever appropriate. You have mentioned about Chhatarpur in Madhya Pradesh. This matter is concerned with the State Government. You can talk to them. It is for the State Government to decide as to which area will be declared as a drought prone area.

SHRI LOKNATH MISHRA: Shri Patwa will do.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will tell Shri Patwa that Uma ji has told me about this.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Central teams are also sent for investigation. Will you get it investigated?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: If we are asked, we will get it done. Whenever a central team is sent, the State Government says: "who are you to meddle into our affairs." Therefore, I do not want to interfere in the matter unnecessarily.

[English]

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Has-sa): May I know what is the relief given to Karnataka?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Centre reserved for the State Government at least Rs. 20 crores. Next two instalments are due.

[Translation]

Karnataka was granted a relief of Rs. 27.25 crores and their two more instalments are also due. We will release them if they demand.

[English]

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): The Bychapura tank in Gauri Bidanaur taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka, was breached four years ago. No action has been taken to set it right.

May I know what action Government is taking in regard to Ganga-Cauvery link?

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): I would like to know about the Ganga-Cauvery Link.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister of Agriculture. He had replied most of the points and I am happy to learn that a master plan will be prepared in this regard. I would like to draw his attention to two points. First some of the States are not permitted to spend funds from their next year's allocation to be made by the Finance Commission when they confront a natural calamity. Shri Mathur was saying that the funds sanctioned during the current year were not allowed to be spent during the next year in case the same could not be spent during this year. Secondly, the programme for checking denudation of forests should also be included in the master plan. Because the total land under forest cover has reduced to 15 per cent. but it should be increased to 23 per cent.

[Sh. Chandraseet Yadav]

Please also give the details of the amount demanded by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the actual allocation made to them.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Last year it was Rs. 90 crores, out of which Rs. 22-23 crores are still lying with them. It was approximately Rs. 100 crores. We have allocated only 75 per cent. Their demand is near about Rs. 150 crores. Out of this the centre has provided Rs. 60 crores.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: During the holidays just 4 days ago, I along with the hon. Minister of Agriculture went to Jhunjhunu and Sikar. In every village, there was acute shortage of water and we have seen women carrying children in their laps and clamouring for water. While we were in the midst of the people, I told the hon Minister that the entire Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts were facing acute shortage of water and I requested him to make some arrangements for water there. Therefore, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will give some assurance about the Indira Gandhi Canal which was approved for providing drinking water to the people of those areas.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I was speaking about you and major part of my reply related to drinking water. This does not come under my Ministry. I am as much concerned as you are. Environment is a most important issue. It is the main ingredient. It should be done on priority basis. Without it, we cannot take up environment work. It is Rs. 33 crores for this year and the additional resources under the current plan is Rs. 58 crores, the total comes to Rs. 91 crores.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I want a clarification (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no clarification now. Shri Lokanath Choudhury, please sit down. The Ganga-Cauvery issue pertains to the Ministry of Irrigation, not to the Ministry of Agriculture. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: My point is that the Chief Secretary of Orissa has given a report. The Relief Commissioner has also given in report but both are contradictory in nature. So, I want to know how they are contradicting each other. How does it take place?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I can give you that account. First, I give you the Chief Secretary's details. This is of 14th August 1991. The total number of villages is 9404; number of Gram Panchayats—9091; Number of Blocks—101, with a population of about 51 lakhs. This is of the Chief Secretary's figures. The Relief Commissioner's information is: the number of Blocks—70. About 4200 villages have been affected and the population is about 50 lakhs. 200 villages have been marooned.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I think there is no contradiction. These reports seems to have come on different days.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: They came on the same day. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: How can the Minister will reply. You ask questions one by one.

[*English*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Sir, I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. We have already got about 500 Meteorological Stations in this country. How are they functioning? Have they forecasted this calamity or not? This must be made clear.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We have been forecasting. Our people have been doing it. I think we are putting up more stations in Nepal also in order to coordinate things. I have already said this in my earlier statement. But, as you know, the nature is so whimsical and even the advanced countries cannot predict exactly. Please look at China. What about Brazil? What about Europe? So, something is beyond our control. But at least this time what they have predicted is practically a normal thing. It is 4 and odd point this way and that way. It is about 94 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed a very important topic. The hon. Members have cooperated and debated very splendidly. They deserve our thanks and congratulations.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 22nd August, 1991 at 11 A.M.

20.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 22, 1991/Sravana 31, 1913 (Saka)