Tenth Series, Vol. XXII, No. 3

Wednesday, July 28, 1993
Sravana 6, 1915 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 28, 1993/sravana 6, 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Election Commissions in States

41. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have agreed to the proposals to constitute their own Election Commission;

(b) whether the states propose to enact their own legislation; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Election commissions are likely to be constituted in the states?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

As per Clause 1 or Article 243(K) of the Constitution of India, the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of. all elections to the pachayats shall be vested in a state Election Commission consisting of a state Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. As per the provision contained in Article 243 ZA, the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all election to municipalities shall be vested in the state Election Commission referred in the Article 243(K) mentioned above. Clause 4 of the Article 243(K) provides that subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the legislature of state may, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, election to the Panchayats. Clause 2 of the Article 243 ZA provides that the legislature of a state may, by law, make provisions with respect to all matters relating to or in connection with elections to the municipalities. The State Governments will therefore take action to constitute state Election Commission in compliance with 243 K and may frame their own legislation on all matters relating to Elections to Panchayats and municipalities. It is, expected that all the states will be constituting the state Election Commissions soon after their Panchayat legislation's have been amended in conformity with the constitution (73 rd Amendment) Act, 1992.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked a very straight forward and important question. The hon. Minister instead of replying to parts (a) to (c) of my question has given a

statement to highlight the Constitutional provisions. In the end the hon. Minister expressed the confidence that it will soon be done. With great pains the House passed 72nd and 73rdConstitution Amendment Bills with the sole motto that strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system in democracy is absolutely necessary. In this regard great efforts were made by the former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. However, the relevant Bills viz. the 72nd 73rd Amendment Bills have been introduced and passed only during your tenure. But, now it is being hoped that.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question. You are making a speech.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I am not asking a speech.

[*Translation*]

A meeting of Ministers and Secretaries of States was convened on 3rd July and many decisions were taken in the meeting. I would like to know whether the States Election Commissions will be set up in the states and also whether the States will be instructec to hold elections rising above party politics and to reduce expenses? I would also like to know the details of the decisions taken on other matters at the meeting?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Question of the hon. Minister has three parts. First, whether the state Governments have given their consent to set up state Election Commissions? Second, whether the State Governments are enacting laws in their respective states to this effect and third, by what time the laws in this regard will be enacted and state Election Commissions will be set up? I have already made it clear that the consent of all the states is not necessary. Both the Houses passed the amendment. The Lok Sabha passed it on 22nd December, 1992 and the Rajya Sabha on 23rd December. Five states out of 25 states are under the President's rule. Out of the rest 20 states Legislative Assemblies of 17 have already approved the Bills. As per the constitution Amendment Bill all the States are required to set up state Election Commissions and the states have also given consent for the same. The hon. Member has stated that on 3rd July a meeting of Minister and Secretaries of States was convened. Decisions taken at the meeting will be fully implemented. Decisions arrived at are as follows:-

[*English*]

All the States agreed to constitute the state Election Commission as required under Article 243(1) and (2) of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992. as soon as the legislations are enacted in each state. It was decided that it may be examined as to how this could be done without high additional expenditure.

[*Translation*]

In this connection constitutional provisions are mandatory and the States have agreed to set up State Election Commissions. This assurance has been made in the other resolution. In the next session these proposes will be passed by the Ministers of states.

MR. SPEAKER: His question has two parts: Firstly, whether partyless election will be held and secondly, whether the States will be instructed to cut down election expenses?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: In the meeting of the Ministers of state Governments it was unanimously agreed upon that at the village level elections will not be held on party lines. So far as the question of cutting down of expenditure is concerned. They are considering it.

Mr. Speaker, sir, only in Karnataka after the passing of the Constitution Amendment Bill, a law has been enacted that at the village level

elections will not be held on party lines. State Election Commissioner has also been set up in Karnataka and state Election Commissioner has been appointed too.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask my second supplementary question why the people of the five states under the Presidents rule are being deprived of the benefits of the democracy as when the responsibility of setting up State Election Commissions there is that of the Center and the other 20 states are having Legislative Assemblies? Since a decision to set up the State Election Commissions has already been taken I would like to know whether these will be 3 member commission to ensure that no difficulties and problem may arise in the States? Secondly, whether special courts will be set up to dispose of election petitions as at present un dule long time is taken in disposing of election petitions and litigation cases?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: It has already been decided that according to the constitutional provisions the state Election Commissions will be set up in all the states. These state Election Commissions will be headed by the Election Commissioners in all the States. There is no provision for setting up three member State Election Commissions more there is any such proposal. Even in Karnataka only one Election commissioner has been appointed according to the law enacted recently.

It has been decided to cover all election related issues in the state laws. Thereofore, we hope that all the election related issues including election related court cases will be disposed of within minimum time in the states.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, provision has been made in the Bills passed by the Parliament that Members of Parliament will be associated in all the states. However, this has not been made mandatory. I would like to know whether States will be direct by the Centre to associate MPs with the State Election Commissions?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Under the law it has been provided that with the middle level and district level Panchayati Raj institutions Legislators and MPs will be associated as the Members. This provison will be made in the laws to be enacted by the State Governments in this regard. Meeting convened in this connection recently was attended to by the Secretaries and the Ministers of all the states. In the meeting it was recommended that all the states should enact laws in this connection. In Karnatka the law enacted in this regard provides for the same i.e. all the Legislators and MPs will be ex-officio Members at the middle level and district level.

[*English*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir in the light of the provisions of the Constitution. under articles 243(k) and 243(ZA), it has been provided that:

> "The Election Commission will be constituted at the State level."
>
> I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in the light of the provisions of the 73rd Amendment to the Constituion. whether rules regarding reservation for harijans, backwards and women will be framed by the State Governments or the Election Commission constitued at the State level and whar is the basis for such type of demarcation of constituencies reserved for backwards, harijans and women.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The constituion Amendment Act itself has provided that there will be one-third resevation for women in all the constituencies and at all levels in the Panchayts.

In regard to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been decied that this will be in accordance with the proportion of the poppulation. When the delimitation of

constituencies takes palce in each state, at that time, the State Election Commissions will decide the details.

As regards reservation for backward classes, it has been left to the State Legislatures to decide. In the case of Karnatka, they have decided to have one-third resevation. at all levles, for backward classes.

[Translation]

Urban Development Projects

42. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Urban Development Projects received by the Union Government from various state Governments during the last three years till June, 1993;

(b) the number of projects out of them accorded approval so far; and

(c) the locations, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, where these projects are likely to be launched along with the names there of and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

[English]

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESORUCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Urban Developmnetb is a state subject. Projects for the smae are, therefore, formulated and approved by the state Governmetns. However, under a centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) projects are approved by the Ministry of Urban Development. During the last three years (upto 30.6.93), 325 project proposlas were recveived from different states/U.Ts, out of which 185 have been sanctioned.

(c). During the last three years, 16 new projects have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2009 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh as per details given below. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 308.5 lakhs has been released for these projects. In addition to this, Rs. 41 lakhs were also released for on-going projects under the scheme of IDSMT. No IDSMT proposals have been reveived from the state Govt. for VIII Five Year Plan according to the revised guidelines and no porject proposlas are pending for sanction by the Government of India.

S.No.	*Name of Towns*	*Cost of the project (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	Lakhimpur	100
2	Sikandra Rao	113
3.	Konch	175
4.	Kairana	122
5.	Modi Nagar	133

S.No.	Name of Towns	Cost of the project (Rs. in lakhs)
6.	Jalesar	177
7.	Auraiya	103
8.	Roorkee	59
9.	Gonda	62
10.	Mawana	102
11.	Koshikalan	147
12.	Sikandrabad	84
13.	Bilaspur	168
14.	Mauranipur	138
15.	Chunar	152
16.	Mazaffarnagar	174
	Total	2009

[*Translation*]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Mr. Speaekr, Sir. 185 development projects have been approved during the last three years in the country, this has been stated by the hon. Minister in his reply. I would like to know the norms and conditions on which the Government has approved these projects for the development of small and medium towns. Besides, I would like to know whether the development projects for small and medium towns are approved in order to attract tourists and pilgrims from within and outside the country, if so, the number of towns for which the development projects are under the consideration of the Government. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check the misuse of funds sanctioned for the development of urban areas by the Central Governments.

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, so far as the pattern of assistance and how it is funded is concerned, I would say that it is a Centrally-sponsored programme. Earlier, under this scheme, 50 per cent was funded by the State Governments and 50 per cent was funded by the State Govenments and 50 per cent was funded by the Central governments. But, now, the hon. Member would be pleased to know that we have revised this system to see that only 40 per cent is funded by the State Governments and another 60 per cent by the Central Government The

procedure followed in this case is that, urban development being the state subject, the State Governments have to send proposals to the central Government.

When that proposal comes to us, we go through it; and on the basis of the merit of the proposal, we approve the proposal of the IDSMT.

Regarding tourism, etc., as I have already stated, so far as the urban development part is concerned, that is a state subject. The State Government are competent to plan accordingly for the attraction of tourists in their respective townships or places.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Mr. Speaker, sir, as per the reply given with regard to Uttar Pradesh, 16 new projects have been approved during the last three years. It includes a part of my constituency Sikanderabad for which a project of Rs. 113 lakh has been approved. However, as per the earlier reply given by the hon. Minister in the Rajya Sabha Hathras Nagar alongwith Sikandrabad was kept under IDSMT, whereas the reply given just now does not indicate the inclusion of Hathras Nagar. I would like to know form the hon. Minister as to why Hathras Nagar has been excluded though its development is of great significance from industrial point of view.

[English]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: As I have already stated, we sanction or approve a project on the basis of the recommendation from the state Government. If the name of the townships are not mentioned in thier proposal we cannot go out of the way and approve it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minisater has stated that the urban development is a state subject. He has also stated in his reply that 16 new projects have been approved during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh. Chunar area that falls under the Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh has also been covered under the 16 new projects. I would like to submit to you that an organisation named Vindhya Vikas Parishad works at the holy place of Vindhyavasini. Funds are allocated for the development of this place also. The hon. Minister must be aware of the holy place and its importance But the proper development is not being done with the funds allocated for the purpose. The hon. Minister may kindly clarify as to what measures are proposed to be taken in this regard.

[English]

SHRI P K THUNGON: As I have alredy stated, the major responsiblity lies with the state Government. I will be very happy to assist the hon. Member's cause provided he requests his State Government to forward to us whatever he wants to do in his constituency, so far as IDSMT proposals or schemes are concerned.

SHRI PETER G MARBANIANG: He has stated in his statement that out of the 325 project proposals forwarded, 185 have been sanctioned for different states and Union Territories. Out of 185 project proposals, how many of them have come to the north eastern region and where are they located?

SHRI P K. THUNGON: Sir, I also belong to North Eastern Region, therefore, I thank the hon. Member for putting this question. I would supply the facts to him in detail in writing.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I would like to add to this that as has been mentioned by my Minister, all these projects come from the States themselves. If these North Eastern States send in their proposals to us, we shall certainly look into it.

[*Translation*]

Government Expenditure

43. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV

Will the Minister of planning and programme implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the sub-committee of the National Development Council in its report regarding Government expenditure:

(b) whether the Government have since considered the report: and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMETNATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Report of the National Development council (NDC) Committee on Austerity was considered by the National Development Council at its meeting held on 5.4.1993. There was general endorsement of the recommendations contained in the Report of the NDC Sub-Committee on Austerity. It was, however, felt that there was a need for wider consultation. It was also decided that this exercise could be undertaken by the planning Commission. The planning commission has initated discussions with political parties and trade unions for wider consultations in this regard. The results of this discussion will be placed before the NDC for its consideration.

STATEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NDC COMMITTEE ON AUSTERITY

The Eighth Plan envisages a total public sector outlay of Rs.434.100 crores in 1991-92 prices. The outlay of the States has been fixed at Rs. 179.985 crores. In 1991-92 latest estimates show that the balance from current revenue of states alone was (-)Rs. 2.940 crores. A substantial improvement in BCR amounting to almost an annual average of Rs.7.000 crores for the Centre and States taken together in the Eighth Plan is required. This will be possible only if determined efforts are made by the Centre and States have to work together and it is necessary to ensure that the policies pursued by the Centre do not in any way come in the way of the states either raising the necessary resources or cutting their expenditures. In this context. Particular reference must be made to the need for pursuing same policies by the Centre and the States on the revision of pay scales and D.A. The Special category States in view of their special financial and other problems may not be ablel to fulfil strictly all the recommendations of the Committes. However, they should abide by the spirit of the recommendations of the Committee which are given below:-

(1) There is paramount need to bring down the ratio of non-Plan revenue expenditure to total revenues of states. From the base year all States should bring down this ratio on an average by 5 percentage points during the Eighth Plan period. Such a reduction is implicit in the plan size of states already agreed to with the Planning Commission. Special Category States which have been recently formed may however bring down this ratio by atleast 3 percentage points.

(2) The Budget Estimates of the States should provide separate statements on Ministry/Department-Wise staff strength and expenditure on salaries and allowances on the pattern of the Union Budget. The ratio of pay and allowances to total non-Plan expenditure should also be indicated. There should be no general expansion in employment in the Government

sector in the Eighth Plan period.

(3) For a period of one year there should be no further release of additonal D.A. both at the Centre and in states. The initative in this regard must be taken by the Centre since the state Governments follow the central pattern. This policy relating to D.A. should also cover public sector undertakings as well as organised private sector. There should be no pay revision in Government during this period. All these steps must be linked to a national wage and income (including dividend) policy. Such extraordinary steps are necessary to bring the fiscal system back to balance. At the end of the year the position can be reviewed. There should also be an examination of the D.A. formula that is currently in operation. No bonus should be paid to Government servants. There should be no encashment of surrenderec earned leave except at the time of superannuation. Leave travel concessions other than home travels also should be discontinued.

(4) A review of the scale, content and rationale of subsidies must be undertaken in order to reduce their overall level. Besides revamping the public distribution system, user charges must be raised in the case of electricity tariffs irrigation rates, bus fares and tuition fees for higher education.

In the case of public distribution system higher income brackets such as income tax payers should be excluded from its purview. In the rural areas. Only small and marginal farmers and landless labourers should be entitled.

In the case of higher education that is education above higher secondary level fees should be revised, but concessions can be offered based on economic critieria. Some additional concessions can however, be offered in relation to higher education for women.

(5) In the case of public sector enterprises which are commercial and manufacturing in character no budgetary support should be provided in the form of subsidies or to make up losses.

(6) It is necessary to simplify the existing sales tax structure by classifying them into 3 or 4 homogeneous groups and by eliminating numerous concessions and exemptions.

(7) Ad-valorem duties should be adopted wherever it is feasible.

(8) Sales tax rate should be uniform on a national basis. Concessions and incentives offered to attract trade and industry should also be uniform and exceptions may however be made in the case of extremely industrially backward areas.

(9) More resources should be raised through and revenues and cess. Revision of rates should be undertaken particularly by states where no revision has been made in the recent period. The small and marginal farmers may however be exempted from such a levy.

(10) Draft guidelines should be formulated and the necessary enabling legislation should be introduced in the Parliament in respect of consignment tax preferably within three months but not exceeding six months.

(11) As a measure of raising resources for the expansion and modernisation of the public sector a selective scheme of disinvestment of shares in respect of public sector undertakings should be adopted by the state Governments.

(12) In order to reduce subsidy in the irrigation sector in regard to supply of water it is necessary to riase water rates periodically to cover adeguately the maintenance costs. Efforts also should be made to make optimum use of water resources and collect dues regularly from the consumers.

(13) In the case of State Electricity Boards efforts should be made realise a 3 per cent return on net worth by suitable tariff adjustments,

economy in administration and by proper maintenance of plant and machinery. A minimum tariff of 50 paise per unit for the use of energy in the agricultural sector as agreed to at the Power Ministers Conference should be implemented immediately. A collective action by all States in this regard is required.

(14) It is necessary that the State Transport Corporations are put on a sound economic footing and, therefore, a 5 per cent return should be aimed at which can be achieved through appropriate tariff revisions, better fleet utilisation and reduction in administrative expenditure.

(15) Loans given to States against net collections of small savings should be treated as loans in perpetuity.

(16) The interest rate charged from the states on IDA loan may be revised taking into account the very low interest rate charged on these loans by the World Bank and the likely burden on the centre due to depreciation in exchange rate.

(17) Incentives in the form of additional financial flows should be provided to those states which show better fiscal efficency and management.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: In view of part (a) of my question, I would like to know what are the areas pointed out by the Committee where Government expenditure has been the highest or the lowest and the reason assigned by the Committee for undue expenditure in this area. I would also like to know who are the persons held responsible for such expenditure. Whether instructions have been issued in this regard or not?

GOMANGO: In regard to information relating to part (a) of the question, the statement is attached with the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know which are the areas in whcih the expenditure is highest and lowest and the persons responsible. If you have the answer, you please reply, otherwise you can send it later on.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I will supply the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: My second supplymentary is about the Tribal Sub Plan and the Central Government funds placed to implement the scheme in the States. They are mostly diverted or are misused. In this regard, whether the Government is very careful and what steps are being contemplated to prevent this undue expenditure?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Ministry of Welfare is competent to give a detailed answer. Regarding the second part, I would say that these are not the areas which are to be considered by the NDC Sub-Committee, so the question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the recommendations of the NDC sub Committee is on the performance of Electricity department. In the light of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the achievements of this department during the last two years.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: One of the recommendations of the NDC-Committee is on the performance of State Electricity Boards and Central Electricity Authority.

The performance of some of the States is not quite happy. Once the power situation improves, naturally the shortage of power for all developmental aspects including the reduction of power consumption, etc. will come. Keeping in view the power shortage, the Departments and Ministries of the most of the State Governments

*Dr. Rangaraian felt that this is an issue that should be examined by the Finance Commission.

and the Central Government have taken some steps to check the misutilisation of power.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister ot recommendation Nos. 12 and 13.

In this connection, while there is no objection for reducing the subsioy in the irrigation sector for supply of irrigation water through flow irrigation, the recommendation no. 13 will have very serious implications and adverse impact on the production of agricultural products depending upon the underground water resources. So, in this connection, I request the hon. Minister to clarify it. Though he has stated in reply to parts (b) and (c) that the Planning Commission has initiated discussions with political parties, in this connection I would like to categorically know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is planning to hold discussions with farmers' organizations and various political parties in regard to the specific recommendations number 13, which has very serious implications.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, we have already discussed with almost all the political parties except one party, the B.J.P., who have postponed the discussion.

SHRI SOBHANDADREESWARA RAO VADDE: You have not consulted the Telugu Desam.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the major political parties were consulted.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: What about regional parties? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The major parties were consulted. Trade Unions like INTUC and others have come for discussion except the B.J.P. They have not yet come forward to make suggestions. But almost all the points, numbers 12 and 13 also, were discussed.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: On recommendation number 13 how can the trade unions discuss which is about farmers' organizations?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The trade unions and the political parties have come and discussed with the Planning Commission. All the points are with me. If you will allow me, Sir, I can read out the recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a very long recommendations you can send it in writing.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: It is a long recommedation.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you send it in writing.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The findings and opinions of political parties and trade unions are already incorporated. They will be placed before the N.D.C. The only major party, the B.j.P., has not turned up twice.

MR. SPEAKER: You consult Telugu Desam also.

[*Translation*]

Cryogenic Engines

44. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has scrapped the deal for supply of cryogenic engines and their technology to India;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the reasons for scrapping the deal;

(d) whether Union Government have held any discussions with Russian authorities in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome of the talks so held;

(f) whether the Government have examined its impact on our space programmes;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that India gets these engines alongwith their technology?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN-KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (h). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) So far, Russia has not scrapped the contract related to the cryogenic deal. Russia has on 16th July 1993 through a non-paper from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its inability to fulfill further its obligations regarding the transfer of technology and production equipment under the agreement of January 1991. However, Russia has expressed its desire to hold immediate consulations with India on this matter and determine the future course of action with respect to the agreement.

(d) and (e) Discussions with Russia on the contract are part of an ongoing process and would be continued.

(f) to (h) Government have looked into the possible impact on the freezing of the agreement on the country's Space Programmes. While the development of indigenous capacity would involve some additional time and cost in achieving the goal, the scientists of ISRO are fully confident of developing cryogenic capability towards the realisation of the GSLV launch vehicle. ISRO, on its own, had earlier developed a type of smaller cryo-engine and has, over the years, been building up the technical capability to build the larger one as well.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was a very important deal, however, the reply of the Government is as much confusing as the Government itself. The first line states that the deal has not been scrapped but thereafter it has been stated that the Government of Russia has expressed its inability to fulfil further its obligations. If they are unable to fulfil their obligation how can we say that the deal has not been scrapped. The report says that our Ambassador in Russia was called and a written message was handed over to him.

[*English*]

They are cancelling the contract under Sections 18(1) and 18(3) of the agreement which provides for a *force majeure* determination

[*Translation*]

I would like to from the Government the factual position in this regard. Is the Government aware that America has offered 700 million dollars to Russia against our agreement of 350 million dollars? If Russia accepts this offer, wil the Government of India propose to claim for the loss from Russia?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: May I say that this is very sensitive matter and no final decision is taken. So, let us be careful in saying things which will not confuse and obstruct having a good contract.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: No, Sir. He can clarify the position.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I may say that in few days' time their team is coming up for discussions with us. There is *force majeure* clause. It is not as if they have just gone out of the way and done something capricious. It is not like that. There is a *force majeure* clause in the contract itself. They did not make use of it for long time because they were trying their very best not to make use of it. The circumstances which were, more or less, not under their control, forced them to make use of that clause. But, at the same time, they have not reneged on it completely. They say we will have discussions on what is to be done in the wake of this decision which we are having to take.

Now a very sensitive situation prevails and I think hon. Members will be helping the Government, helping the country because with Russia we have not just one contract; we have a whole gamut of relationships which will continue for a long long time to come.

So, these are the parameters, Sir. We do not want to conceal anything from the House, we will certainly come up with all the details when the details are available. They are not available right now for disussion.

MR SPEAKER: Because the foreign countries are involved and the interests of the country are involved, I suppose the Members understand.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: We agree, but..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: One point, Sir. We hope that the discussion will be successful. But suppose it is not successful, what is the preparedness on our home front? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think let us wait for some time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We are not interested in criticising . We belive the Prime Minister. What is the preparedness on the home front? That is what we want to know.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That question has been answered by me last year. Last year when there was a question on this, I said our capability also is there, but it needs to be developed further. What we really are gaining by this contract is only time, not anything more. This is what I have said and there the matter should rest.

MR. SPEAKER: I think with your permission I can go to the next question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the questions whcih we propose to raise are relating to national interests.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is because foreign countries are involved....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will ask questions only in the national interest. There should be no objection in this regard. Therefore, we may kindly be given permission to ask the question.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You should allow the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAEKR: Okay, let us proceed then.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will remember that in the Meeting just held before the Session the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has assured as that the Government would *suo motu* make a statement on this whole thing.

MR. SPEAEKR: They are waiting for some time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where is that statement?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The team is coming. Probably they are waiting for that and after something concrete comes, they will make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After the No-confidence motion is over?

[*Translaiton*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir,. I agree with you and whatever the hon. Prime Minister has said is also correct. The Russian department which is dealing with this matter has itself stated that our country can demand upto 500 million dollars in this regard. That is why I have asked. I do not want to stretch it further, but would like to ask in the Indian context only. Prof. U.R. Rao, the Chairman of ISRO had said that within 4 years will develop this technology indigenously, whereas other Scientists think that it will take 15 years. The people of this cuntry would like to know whether it will actually take 4 years or 15 years in the development of the cryo-technology indigenously.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that already the House was informed earlier by the Prime Minister, as he mentioned just now that we had recognised the importance of the development of the cryo technology for our Geo-stationary Launch vehicle and we had started our three-project activites way back in 1986 and with this we have actually successfully developed the Test-1 and fired one. We are in the process of further growing and strengthening the technology. As pointed out to the hon. Member by the Prime Minister. Sir, the fact is that the reason why we went for this cotact is that we would save a substantial amount of time and by that we get launch capability and launch capability means also substantial financial saving. That is the background of it, and I do not think the Member would expect me today to assure him with this moeny in this month and that money in that especially in the light of the fact that negotiations are expected very soon.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 45 - Shri Nitish Kumar.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTAACHARAYA: Sir, this is a very important question agitating the nation. We should be allowed Supplementaries.

AN HON. MEMBER: You allow the Supplementaries on that. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Please allone them to ask the questions. Then it will be better to move ahead.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow one or two Members.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Again you are going back. It is not like that. On his request and on your request we have withdrawn.

MR. SPEAEKR: I am going by the consensus of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr Yeltsin during his visit to our country in January, given us an assurance about cryogenic technology. We are going to have a meeting with the Russian side in August. Is the hon. Minister aware that the Russian Parliament has a lot of goodwill towards our country and the problems being faced by our country in getting this technology are trauling the Chairman of their Parliament, Shri Ruslin Kasbulatove? He has said that it is a national disgrace and the Member of the International Affairs Committee from Russia, Shri Prokin has said to out Ambassador that-

[*English*]

"The contract will be carried through and some Russian officials will have to bring apologies to the Indian side."

[*Translation*]

In veiw of this goodwill, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will advise our Ambassador there to make contacts with the Members of Russian Parliament, so that, during the meeting in August, the assurance given by Shri Yeltsin could be fulfilled.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, Shri Rabi Ray is a senior Member and I am sure he can understand the delicacy of this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think Shri Kumaramangalam has not been understood my question, because I was speaking in Hindi. My question was that whether Government would make efforts to further enhance the goodwill, which the Russian Parliament has already shown towards our countrys?

[*English*]

I do not understand this. You are an intelligent Minister. You should have said: "Yes, we will try".

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should have said that they would try for it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The goodwill of their Parliament is the reluctance of the Government here.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is obvious that any Government would do it.

SHRI RABI RAY: You should have responded to my question like that then.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I stand corrected.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, it is now known that the Missile Technology Control Regime of a number of advanced countries led by the United states of America had a very important role to play in the backing out of Russia from this cryogenic engine deal. Now, I would like to know whether in the third week of July, there has been a further pressure on India from the United States of America to abandon its Prithvi and Agni programmes.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it does not relate to this question and so it is not allowed.

[*Translation*]

Dereservation of items under Small Scale Sector

45. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation for small scale sector is likely to be withdrawn to woo Multi-National Companies as reported in the Financial Express dated June 6, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to curtail further the list of the items reserved f. or small scale sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total number of items reserved for small scale sector at present and the details of the items out of them likely to be dereserved?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): The number of reserved items has not been curtailed or reduced since June, 1991.

(d) As on date, 836 items stand reserved for production in the small scale sector. There is no likelihood of any item being de-reserved in the near future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question, the hon. Minister has said:

[*English*]

"There is no likelihood of any item a being de-reserved in the near future".

[*Translation*]

So I would like to draw your attention toward this word 'near future'. I was aware that this would be the reply of the Goverhment. I would like to know through you whether any proposal for de-reserving certain items is under-consideration of the Government?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, resevation and de-reservation of any item is a continuous process considered by the Advisory Committee on Resevation constituted under the Act. As on today, some items have been discussed in the Advisory Committee, but the decision has not yet been taken.

[*Translaion*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The situation has become clear now. No decision has yet been taken, but the proposal is still under considertion. They have almost decided about 120 items, but they do not want to disclose the details. Under the liberalisation policy, the import duty on several consumer and electronic items has been reduced and some of these items are reserved for small scale sector. It has been said that the imported goods will be cheaper now, but actually the small scale sector will not be able to compete with them. In view of this situation, what steps the Government will take to make the small scale sector more competitive, so that the people employed in this sector are not rendered jobless and the industries are not closed down.

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The hon. Member is not correct. The Committee has recommedned dereservation of two types of items. There are a few items whcih are not being manufactured at all in the small scale sector. I have given instructions that it needs further discussion and scruting. After that only, we will take a decision.

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the small scale industries have submitted any memorandum to the Government stating that the new economic policy of the Government allowing the multinational companies to enter the protected areas has posed a threat even to the very existence of these units?

[Translation]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: According to the new policy, we have not dereserved anything. In the policy statement also, we have mentioned that the reservation will continue and the small scale sector will get the products.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to life same type of question asked by me earlier in this year, the hon. Prime Minister had stated that there would be no change so far as the small scale sector and tiny sectors are concerned. If this happens, the Government will give the details before the Parliament regarding the changes being made in the policies. I would like to know whether the Government is still continuing with that policy statement of wants to make chagnes in the list and whether it will take the House in confidence?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The policy statement made in July 24, 1991 is continuing and is still in existence. The policy clearly states that the industries reserved for small scale will continue to be so reserved.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: With the liberalised policy, small scale industry is being threatened. Many large companies wih unlimited capacities are wiping out the whole sector of small industry. The earlier definition of small industry was based on the amount of investment in capital equipment. Well, we all know the real importance of small scale industry which is in the potential of generating employment.

My question will be, will the Government reconsider the definition of small and tiny sector with a view of its employment potential rather than captial investment as it was done earlier.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The hon. Member gives a suggestion. We will definitley consider it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: There was a recommendation from the Small Scale Industry Development Board that the 838 items to be enhanced and another 100 more items to be included in the reserved list. Instead of that, now the Minister says that the number will be reduced. We do not know what the advisory committee is but the advisory committee has recommended to reduce the reserved items.

May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government include another 100 more items in the reserved list as recommended by the earlier committee? Will the Governrnent consider that or not?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: There is an advisory committee constituted under the I.D.R. Act. That is the continuous process. They have not recommended any inclusion or deletion at present. As I said earlier, there are two cases which are under the consideration of the committee. But as I said, it needs further scrutiny.

[English]

Narora Atomic Power Plant

46. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee constituted to enquire into the causes of the fire in

Narora Atomic power Plant in March, 1993 has given its report;

(b) if so, the details of the findings and the recommendation made by the Committee; and

(c) the details of the precautioanry measures being taken to prevent recurrence of such fires in the Atomic Power Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARRTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALALM): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Two Committees were constituted - one by the Nuclear Power Corporation under the Chairmanship of the Director, Health and Safety of the Corporation and the other by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board under the Chamanship of the Director, Reactor Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, to inquire into the fire incident which occurred in the turbine building of the Narora Atomic power station at about 0330 hours on 31st March, 1993. Both the Committees have identified the failure of two blades in the 5th stage of the low pressure turbine due to fatigue and detachment at the root as the initiating event fore the fire. The detached 5th stage blades caused damge to the other blades of the turbine which was rotating at high speed. The resulting imbalance of the machine led to the failure of the oil seals and the hydrogen seals of the generator which caused the fire.

The turbine generator and the associated equipment are located in a building away from the reactor building. The fire did not affect the reactor building. There was no release of radioactivity from the fuel into the coolant system or into the environment.

The following are the major recommendations made by both the Committees:-

1. Inspection of the 5th blades of the low Pressure Turbine, and provision of blades with improved design to prevent their failure due to fatigue.

2. Segregation of the cables, improved layout, installation of fire retardant cables and fire barriers etc. to prevent fire damage to cables.

3. Stepping up of in-service inspection activities and Quality Assurance Audits as a part of the improved monitoring programme.

In addition, the AERB Committee has made the follwing recommenations:

1. Continued habitability of the control room under adverse conditions must be assured.

2. Capability to handle extended station black out conditons to be reviewed.

3. Need for detailed design safety review of systems outside the nuclear steam supply system, which have potential for affecting reactor safety.

4. Adequacy and reliability of fire fighting system to be ensured.

5. Evolution of national policy on operation of power grids within specified frequency limits.

Both the Committees have commended the actions of the operating staff at Narora in bringing the reactor to safe shutdown condition, and maintaining it in that safe condition, and maintaining it in that safe condition thereafter under adverse circumstances.

As part of rehabilitation of the Narora unit-I the 5th stage blades of the Low Pressure turbine will be modified with blades of improved design, the cables will be rerouted and improved fire

barrier & fire retardant cables will be used. As a measure of abundant caution, the turbine generators and their associated components will be inspected in the other operating Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor stations by taking up a sequential shutdown of the stations. The First unit of the Madera Atomic Power station will be taken up first for inspection. The unit will be shutdown for a period of 3 to 4 weeks for this purpose. Depending on the results of the inspection of the first unit of the Madras Atomic power station, the Inspection of the second unit of Madras and the first unit of Kakrapar stations will be taken up. The second unit of kakrapar which is in an advanced stage of completion already has turbine with improved design of the blades. The designs of the turbines of the Atomic Power Stations at Tarapur and Rajasthan are different. The Nuclear Power Corporation is taking up a comprehensive review of quality assurance systems & procedures and man-power training as recommended by the Committees.

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must thank the providence that the fire did not affect the Reactor building.

Two Committees were set up after that which have gone into the causes of this fire.

MR. SPEAKER: May I again caution the Members that if you put questions which create scare in the minds of people, it is not going to be useful. The fire in the reactor and the fire in other part of the building, are two different things. Please be careful about it.

SHRI R. SURENER REDDY: I am very very careful. I know what I am talking.

Two Committees were thereafter set up and they have given their recommendations. I am told that they were not unanimous in their reports and they have decided to refer it to higher authorites. We would like to know what their recommendations were and what action the Government has taken.

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: With regard to the recommendations made in the report of the Committee, it is in the very answer itself which is laid on the Table of the House.

In addition , the AERB Committee has made recommendations. It has specifically listeed out five recommendations and I think that should satisfy him. I would like to assure him that there was no question of lack of unanimity. The major recommendations made by both the Committees have also been set out as 1 to 3. In fact, there has been no divergence at all in the two Committee reports.

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: I would like to know whether the shutting down of the Atomic Power Plant will be in a phased manner or will plants be shut out altogether. If so, the loss in terms of generation and the value and how the Government will meet the shortfall for the loss of generation.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Firstly, there will be no preprojects of shutting down of the plants.

With regard to the particular Narora Atomic Power Plant, the number of units which it should have produced this year in the normal course, if this incident had not taken place, was 2420 million units.

Next month the second unit which was not affected is planned to be put into operation to generate.

The first Unit has had some damage in turbine blades and generator. We will have to redo it and that may take up to March. This year we will try to achieve our objective of producing about 820 million units. There will be a loss of only 1600 million units because of the incident that had taken place.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr.Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Narora Atomic Power Plant and the Kota Atomic Power Plant have different designs. But one of the reasons for the outbreak of fire in the report submitted by both the Committees has been given that the joint cables had caused fire in Narora Atomic power Plant.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my suibmission is that though there difference in there design, will joint cables be laid in kota Atomic Power Plant like the Narora Atomic Power Plant? I would like to know whether arrangement will be made to lay down cables separately in Kota Atomic power Plant as recommended in the report of the Expert Committee which inquired into the causes of fire in Narora Atomic Power plant. If so, the time by which it will be done and if not, the reasons therefor. Please clarify it.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I think it is important to inform the hon. Member that as mentioned in the answer itself, it is not the cables which caused the fire. It is a fact that due to fatigue, the 5th stage blades at low pressure turbine failed and broken down...(*Interruption*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the report. Please first go through it and then give the reply thereto.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANAGALAM: This is what I am trying to tell the hon. Minister. The loss is not because of the cables. The fire took place because the 5th stage blades were broken and spun off due to fatigue. It was in the Turbine Wing that it took place. The cause of the fire was not due to cables at all. Let me assure him that we are looking into all these plants for the purpose of ensuring better safety and even better fire retarding cables to be put in.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this incident occurred. I had raised this question during the Zero Hour also. That time it appeared in newspapers that it may be an act of sabotage or the handiwork of foreigners to twist the arm of the Government to sign the N.P.T. But now the reason seems to be the 5th stage blades. Such incidents took place at other places also. Would the Government pay more attention to safety and will make it more effective in other atomic plants also to avoid recurrence of such incident there in future? Has the Government taken any action in this regard after these two accidents?

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, firstly, I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is no evidence whatsover that the fire was an act of sabotage. The security of NAP has been entrusted to the CISF. The force is located the outer fence which has a raidus of 1.6 kilometers around the plant as well as within the plant and large number of watch towers are there. All persons vehicles are competely screened. In addition, there are very straingent security measures. Some minor incidents of theft at best can take place of non-sensitive material of the store which is lying outside the plant. Whenever such an incident has been reported, appropriate measures have been taken. I can assure him that such act of sabotage is not at all easily feasible in our plants. It is kept under very strict security. And I totally agree with the Member that the security is a very important aspect.

[English]

Schemes/Projects in Assam

48. SHRI PROBIN DEKA

Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/projects sponsored/monitored by the union Government in Assam;

(b) the reasons for delay in the implementation of these projects; and

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMETNATON (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are ten central projects being monitored by the Union Government. The details of these Projects are given at statement-1. In addition. Central/centrally Sponsored schemes are also being monitored by respective Central Ministries/Departments.

(b) and (c): Out of ten Central Projects under implementation, five projects have been delayed. The delay in the implementation and corrective steps taken in the matter are given at Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Central Projects in Assam as on 1.4.93

Unit (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	*Project (District) (State)*	*Capacity*	*Date of Govt. Approval Orgnl (Rvsd)*	*Date of Commissioning Orgnl (Rvsd)*	*Anti-cipated*	*Time over RunMonths Tot (% on Orgl)*	*Addl over last Qr.*	*Tot (% on Rvsd)*	*Cost Approved Orgnl (Rvsd)*	*Anticipated Cost over Run on Orgnl (Rvsd)*	*% Expendi-ture Till 3/92*	*1992-93 B.E (R.E.)*	*Annual Expendi-ture Till Quarter*	*Cumu-lative Expen diture*
(0)	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*	*(14)*	*(15)*
Sector : Civil Aviation															
1.	Instl. of Raders (NAA) Guwahati Assam	Radars 2	12/92	01/95	01/95	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	28.15	28.15	0	-	2.86	2.86	2.86
Sector : Petroleum															
2	Refinery Expn. Proj (BRPL) Kokrajhar Assam	MMTPA 1	12/91	12/94	12/94	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	222.94	222.99	0	3.26	47.41 (45.410	32.99	36.25

Unit (Cost Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Orgnl (Revsd)	Date of Commissioning Orgnl (Revsd)	Anti-cipated	Time over RunMonths Tot (% on Orgl)	Addi over last Qr.	Tot (% on Revsd)	Cost Approved Orgnl (Revsd)	Anticipated	% over Run on Orgnl (Revd)	Expendi-ture Cost Till 3/92	1992-93 B.E. (R.E.)	Annual Expendi-ture Till Quarter	Cumu-lative Expen diture
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
3.	LPG Recovery At Lakwa (GAIL) Assam)	TPA 85000	10/92	05/96	05/96	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	232.30	232.30	0	0.82	7.51 (7.50)	3.92	4.74
4.	Modrn. of Digboi Ref (IOC) Assam	MTPA 0.5	06/89	09/93 (05/93)	09/94	12 (23)	0	16 (34)	143.74 (346.34)	346.34	140 0	44.36	20.00 (35.00)	23.51	67.87
5.	CAT Reformer Digboi Refi. (IOC) Assam	TPA 70000	02 90	11/93	01/96	26 (57)	0	26 (57)	34.17	126.00	268	0.92	5.00 (2.00)	2.89	3.81
6.	Oil Refinery At Numaligar (IBP)	MMTPA 3	07 92	10/97	10/97	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	1830.00	1830.00	0	2.81	9.17 (44.16)		2.81

Unit (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Orgnl (Rvsd)	Date of Commissioning Orgnl (Rvsd)	Date of Commissioning Anti-cipated	Time over RunMonths Tot (% on Orgl)	Time over RunMonths Addl over last Qr.	Cost Approved Tot (% on Rvsd)	Cost Approved Orgnl (Rvsd)	Anticipated over Run on Orgnl (Revd)	Expendi-ture Till 3/92	1992-93 B.E. (R.E.)	Annual Expendi-ture Till Quarter	Cumu-lative Expen diture
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Assam														
Sector : Power															
7.	Kathalguri GB CC PP (NEEPCO) Assam	MW 291	11/87	03/92	03/96	48 (92)	0	48 (92)	203.17	895.77	340	7.35	20.00 (93.00)	61.81	69.16
Sector : Railways															
8.	Guwahati-Lumding. NF Gauge Conv. *Assam*	KMS 181	05/92	03/93	03/94	12 (120)	12	12 (120)	141.09 (141.09)	13[illegible].93	-1 (-1)	-	66.26 (84.01)	85.17	85.17
9.	Jogighopa Guwahati, NF New Line Assam	KMS 143	03/84	06/94	12/94	6 (4)	0	6 (4)	117.30 (238.93)	427.55	264 (78)	248.22	65.48	58.70	306.92

Unit (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Orgnl (Rvsd)	Date of Commissioning Orgnl (Rvsd)	Anti-cipa-ted	Time over RunMonths Tot (% on Orgl)	Addl over last Qr.	Cost Approved Tot (% on Rvsd)	Orgnl (Rvsd)	Anticipated over Run on Orgnl (Revd)	% Expendi-ture Till 3/92	Cost 1992-93 B.E. (R.E.)	Annual Expendi-ture Till Quarter	Cumu-lative Expen diture
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
10.	Migrendisa-Ditokcherra NFR, New Line, Assam	KMS 21	04/92	00/00	00/00	N.A. (-)	0	N.A. (-)	132.50	132.50	0 -	-	0.80 (0.20)	0.11	0.11
									3085.36	4380.53					

STATEMENT - II

Name of the Project	Reason for Delay	Corrective steps taken
1 Modernisation of Digboi Refinery (IOC)	Due to deliberate hold on expenditure as the project was under review of modernisation activities. As a consequence order placement for equipment was delayed.	Review was conducted to get the best out of the investment on modernisation. Efforts are on to complete the project as per the revised schedule.
2 Installation of Catalytic Reformer at Digboi Refinery (IOC)	Delay in design & engineering work and approval of the Revised cost estimate.	Design & engineering work since compl-ted. Revised cost estimate has been approved by the PIB. CCEA approval is sought
3 Kathalguri Gas based power project NEEPCO	Due to funds constraint order for plant and equipment was placed in May. 1992. Initial delay in land acquisition and Law & Order problems.	Deptt. of Power has been asked to arrange more funds through public bonds to the extent Rs. 30 crores and loan from power Finance Corporation.
4 Guwahati-Lumding gauge Conversion (N.F. Rly)	Funds constraint and delay in supply of material.	Railway Board have asked to provide more funds & expedite availability of desired material. The delay is expected to be reduced from 12 months to 9 months.
5 Jogighopa-Guwahati	Delay in acquisition of 132 ha. forest land by the Government of Assam and clearance of 6 Court Cases against reserve land diversion of AjraKamkhya Section and land acquisition for 14 Kms. (passing through 14 Villages) is delaying completion of the line poor performance of M/s BBJ is also delaying the super structure work of the bridge at Jogighopa.	Close follow up action is being taken to resolve the acquisition problems. M/s BBJ and other contractors have been asked to speed up the work. Their progress is being monitored each month.

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: So far as the question is concerned, it is clear from the answer given by the hon. Minister that progress of work is very slow in the case of project referred to in the reply. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the progress made so far in Guwahati-Lumding gauge concession work. Is this work progressing as per schedule? When is this project likely to be completed?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The corrective measures suggested by the Railway Board are to provide more funds and to expedite availability of desired material. These two things they are going to provide. Only the fund constraint so the main problem. The implementation which is being delayed will be expedited.

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: As indicated by the hon. Minister, jogighopa-Guwahati railway like work is progressing very slow specially the diversion from Ajar-Kamkhya section is very so. As a result, there is great resentment among the people of that locality. Will the hon. Minister take necessary steps to step up the work?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The reason which have been given for delay of Jogihopa-Guwahati railway line are mainly the acquauistion of 132 hectares of rest land by the Government of Assam,. six court cases against revenue land, diversion of Ajra-Kamkhya section and land acquisition of 14 kilometers passing thorough 14 villages, all these are given in the Annexure-11 of my statement.

But, the action has to be taken by the concerned Ministry. Close follow up action is being taken to resolve the acquisition of land problem. And MSUBJ and other contractors have been asked to speed up the work. Their rogues is being monitored each month. These are the steps which the Railway MInistry has informed us as having been taken up to compete the work in time.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole North-east is now under floods. The Government of Assam and the people of Assam wanted many projects for the control of floods, particularly, in the Barakh valley are demanding for one project for the control of flood waters at the Amju river. I want to know from the Government is thinking about it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the question does not relate to the main question. Whatever projects are implemented, they are being monitored. The question pertains to that. If the hon. Member wants to know in detail then, he can put all the questions to the concerned Ministry so that he will get all the answers. But, I cannot give the answer, until that project is implemented. Otherwise, how will I monitor it?

[*Translation*]

Sick Industries in U.P. and Bihar

49. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar age held talks with the Union governmeent recently regarding revbivcal of closed and sick indistroiaed on this state;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sick or closed industries in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and since when these are lying closed or sick; and

(d) the steps taken to revive these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMETN OF

INDUSTRIEL DEVELOPMENTAL AND DEPARTMETN OF HEAVY INDFUSRORY (SHRIMATI KRISHANA SAHI): (a) As per the information available, the Governments of U.P. and Bihar have not held any talks with the Union Government reelect regarding revival of closed and sick industries in their states.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details are given in STATMENT-I.

(d) The Government has taken a number of steps for revival of sick and closed industrial units. Some of the important ones are given in STATEMENT-II.

STATEMENT - I

Details of SSI & Non-SSI Sick and closed industrial units in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

(A) Sick units as at the end of March, 1992:-

(Rs. in crores)

	States	Non-SSI Sick		SSI-Sick	
		No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding
1.	Uttar Pradesh	109	377.15	34150	257.67
2.	Bihar	44	105.84	7823	91.84

(B) Closed Units as at the end of March. 1991

(Rs. in crores)

	States	*Non-SSI Sick*	
		No. of Units	*Amount Outstanding*
1.	Uttar Pradesh	57	105.13
2.	Bihar	17	38.90

STATEMENT-II

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units.

The Governments have enacted a compernecive legislation name' The sickIndustrial companies (Special provisions) Act. 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' as been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operation with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

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

3. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the reveal of sick units.

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

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

6. Government have set up the National Renewal fund which would, inters alia, provide for payment of compensation workers affected by industrial restructuring.

7. On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up state Level Inter Institutional committees (SLIICs) in all states under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industrial department of the concerned state Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small-scale units.

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

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

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of Potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in her statement just now the hon. Minster pointed out that all sick industrial units are being closed, their workers are being rendered jobless and their families are starving. But there has not been any coordination between the State Government and the centre. This situation beyond our comprehension. She herself has asserted that dialogue has not been held with the state Governments. It will be better if these sick industrial units are revived and by doing so at least the workers will get their jobs. My question is by when she is going to revive these sick units so that the Government may hold dialogue with the state Governments and grant relief to the families of workers immediately.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, sir the hon. Member has not asked any specific question. She has asked, when the dialogue will be held. If there is any proposal from Uttar

Pradesh, it will be considered and it is not right to say that we do not want to hold a dialogue. No proposal has been received so far in this regard. I would like to state that the number of workers is not compiled on all India level. If the hon., Member wants to know the number of workers affected or how many industrial units are closed, I can give this information. We are ready for negotiation and we have no objection to it.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, i want to know as to why new licences are being issued to old sick industrial units. By issuing new licences the Government is going to worsen the situation, whereas no arrangement is being made to provide for electricity. Land is purchased, machines are hired. loans are taken from banks but due to non-availability of electricity these units are unable to operate. What measures are being taken to revive those sick industrial units.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Atmosphere is being created to give protection to industries in the new industrial policy in which efficiency, productivity and quality have been encouraged. With the launching of National Revival Scheme, the interest of workers engaged in industrial production is being protected. So far as licences are concerned. please specify what type of licences you want to know about.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: During the previous Session I had asked the Government as to what measures are being taken to revive the sick or closed industrial units in the small scale sector in Bihar? What measures are being taken to revive the sick cotton mills in our state?

MR. SPEAKER: Please hurry up. The times is very short.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: The Government had intended to restart the Ashok paper Mill in Darbhanga. What is the Government doing regarding both these mills?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Profit by Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) the number of public Sector Undertakings running in profit;

(b) the profit earned by each such undertaking during 1992-93;

(c) the details of the undertakings among them whose shares have been sold by the Government during 1992-93;

(d) the total mount collected by the Government by sale of these shares; and

(e) the impact on these undertakings as a result of their disinvestment of shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAI): (a) and (b) As on 31st March, 1992 upto which period only information is available, there were 246 Central public Sector Enterprises and out of them 134 Public Enterprises earned net profit during 1991-92. The Profits earned by each of them are indicated in pages S 43 - S 46 of Volume-I of "Public enterprises Survey 1991-92" placed before the Parliament on 26.2.93.

(c) and (d) Government sold shares of 16 Public Sector Enterprises during 1992-93 for Rs. 1912.51 crores. Names of these enterprises are given in the attached Statement.

(e) It is too early to evaluate the effect of the limited sale of shares of the enterprises. However, it is expected to improve the performance of the enterprises over a period of time. The

involvement of different share holders of the enterprises and thus would give wider participation in the management of the public enterprises and thus would result in greater accountability. Besides the share market price of these enterprises would also enable a better perception of the performance of the enterprises by the general public.

LIST OF DISINVESTED PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS 1992-93

Sl. No.	*Name*
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
3.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.
4.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
7.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
8.	HMT Ltd
9.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
10.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.
11.	National Fertilizers Ltd.
12.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.
13.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.
14.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.
15.	State Trading Corpn. of Indian Ltd.
16.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.

[*English*]

Crash of MI-8 Helicopter in Bhutan

*50. SHRI CANDRA JEET YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the inquiry conducted into the circumstances leading to the crash of MI-8 helicopter in the recent past soon after its take of from Ha Airbase in Bhutan; and

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As per findings of the Court of Inquiry, the most Probable cause of the accident was loss of power at a critical point after take off, necessitating a forced landing. The reason for loss of power could not be ascertained due to lack of evidence as a result of extensive post impact fire. Loss of power, itself, however would not have resulted in the crash, had it not been for a logging cable, the presence of which was not known to the crew, in the direct path of the descending helicopter.

(b) As the helicopter was fully serviceable before take off the probable cause for the loss of power could not be established. No extra measures over the already existing comprehensive checks have therefore been prescribed.

Closure of DAP Manufacturing Units

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

(a) whether 10 out of 11 Di-Ammonium phosphate (DAP) manufacturing units in the country have closed down since April this year;

(b) whether the increased cost of the imported raw materials and low price of DAP imports vis-a-vis the domestic product have been the reasous for closure of these units;

(c) whether the industry representatives have met the Government and suggested some measures for the survival of these units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Six out of the ten DAP units in the country had suspended production from march, 1993 onwards. However, four such units have since resumed production.

(b) The main reasons for suspension of production by some of the DAP units were increased rupee cost of imported raw materials following unification of exchange rate, which increased their cost of production, and low price of imported DAP.

(c) The fertilizer industry had, inter all, suggested that at least 20% customs duty may be imposed on imported DAP or, alternatively, an incentive of at least Rs. 1000/- per tonne of DAP may be given to the manufacturers.

(d) Government of India has recently announced a concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne on the sale of indigenous DAP to the farmers during the current Kharif season. No such concession has been given on the imported DAP. This has enabled the DAP units to resume production.

Development of Indigenous Technology

*52 SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special programme for Indian industries, specially small and medium industries, has been launched under United nations Development Programme to provide them advance technological expertise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the policy of the Government in regard to import and development of technology indigenously separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) UNDP is evolving a scheme through which private sector industries, especially small and medium industries in India can get experts for improving and updating their technologies and raise the quality of their products.

(c) Details of policy of the Government in regard to import of technology are contained in the Statement on Industrial Policy 1991. Government encourages indigenous development of technology through various incentives and support measures.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

*53. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:
SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any study regarding effective implementation of various centrally sponsored Schemes in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (d) The Planning commission has not conducted any study regarding effective imple mentation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Schemes are monitored by Administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission generally reviews the implementation of Plan Schemes during the Anneal Plan discussions with the States.

Smuggling of Medicinal Plants

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

(a) whether smuggling of medicinal plants worth million of dollars is being done from Himachal Pradesh to USA and Europe endangering many species and causing extinction of some varieties of these plants;

(b) if so, the measures taken to check it and the results achieved therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government to regenerate such valuable and rare medicinal plants and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) Due to Coulinuous collection of medicinal plants and herbal species, for export outside Himachal Pradesh for industries located elsewhere, the supply of plant material from the forests of this state had dwindled and many plants are threatened to levels of rarity or extinction.

(b) Extensive efforts have been initiated to create a general awareness among the people, the government departments and the industry to check the over exploitation of these natural resources

(c) Techniques have been developed to enhance the rate of reproduction of some of the im* such scheme; and

Housing Schemes

55. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have submitted housing schemes to the Union Government for clearance and financial assistance:

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have given clearance to all the schemes;

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given for each such scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d) No such scheme is pending with the Union Government.

Housing being a State Subject, the State Governments are free to formulate their own schemes and implement them with funds from state budget and institutional finance, Government of India does not provide financial assistance directly to any State Government for housing projects.

U.S. Sanctions Against ISRO

*56. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a stalemate over lifting the 13-month old U.S. sanctions against the Indian Space Research Organisation;

(b) if so, the time by which the bar is likely to be lifted;

(c) whether the Union Government have initiated any dialogue with U.S. Administration in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The sanctions imposed by USA in May 1992 on GLAVKOSMOS, Russia and OSRO are as follows:

A two year ban on US licenced ex-

to these entities (ISRO & GLAVKOSMOS)

- A two year ban on all imports into the US from these entities

- A two year ban US Government contracts with these entities

Subsequently, in June 1992, US Government notified a list of countries (with respect of identified projects) to which no American companies can export any products without Design, Development licence if it has reason to believe that the product will be used for Missile Production and Use. The list includes India and specifically mentions the SLV-3, ASLV, PSLV and GSLV projects (of Department of Space) and Agni and Prithvi Projects of Ministry of Defence.

Unless the US Government lifts the embargo, the sanctions imposed in May 1992 will be in operation for a period of two years i.e., upto May 1994.

(c) and (d) Secretary, DOS/Chairman, Space Commission during his recent visit to Washington had called on officers of the US Administration when the peaceful objectives of the Indian Space Programmes were projected.

[*Translation*]

Public Sector Undertakings in Punjab

*57. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made by the Union Government in each public sector undertaking in Punjab;

(b) whether the Central investment in these undertakings is less than the investment made in public sector undertakings in other States;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the Central investment in the industrial sector in Punjab;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Semi Conductor Complex Ltd. is the only Central PSE that has its registered office in the State of Punjab with an investment of Rs. 11.23 crores in terms of equity & loan an on 31.3.1992. As regards investment in terms of gross block, Punjab ranks 18th in the country as indicated on page No. 31 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey laid on Table of House on 26.2.93.

(c) to (e) A list of Central public industrial sector projects under execution in the 8th Five Year Plan with their approved outlay is given below:-

	Name of the Project	*(Rs. in crores) Anticipated Cost*
1.	Rebuilding of VLSI fabrication facility at Semi Conductor Complex Ltd., Mohali.	315.13
2.	Cement Grinding Unit at Bhatinada of CCI	24.04

Setting up of new projects or expansion of existing projects in the Central PSEs are decided keeping in view the techno-country feasibility of the projects and availability of resources.

together with balanced regional development of the country.

[*English*]

Foreign Investment Proposals

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

(a) whether Industrial policy reforms have elicited unprecedented response from overseas investors;

(b) whether it has also resulted in a quantum jump of foreign investment proposals; and

(c) if so, the details of the foreign investment proposals cleared so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein?

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

(c) Since August 1991 to 30th June, 1993, 1227 foreign investment proposals have been approved, involving total foreign investment of Rs. 8252.87 crores.

Production of Non-conventional Energy

*59. SHRI DHARMANNA MQNDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any Action Plan to hike the production of non-conventional energy during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present production of non-conventional energy per year and resources thereof and

(d) the expected hike in production and resources thereof during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have prepared a new 'Strategy & Action Plan' which aims at achieving considerably higher targets than those originally envisaged in the Eighth Plan, by mobilising institutional finance and private entrepreneurship, in addition to budgetary provisions. The new plan aims at generation of 1655-1955 MW of power through wind, small hydro, bio-energy and solar energy sources as against about 6000MW envisaged earlier in the Eighth Plan. It also includes over 10 lakh nos. of solar photovoltaic lanterns for lighting and one thousand nos. of solar pumps for irrigation during the year 1993-94. It also envisages enhanced targets for the installation of 10 lakh biogas plants, 180 lakh improved chulhas, 7 lakh solar cookers and 11 lakh metre square of solar thermal collector area for providing/conserving cooking energy and process heat for various domestic, institutional and industrial applications.

(c) Overall potential/resources of non-conventional energy sources in the country are given in statement-I. Expected energy generation/fuel savings per year from various non-conventional energy systems & devices, installed upto march, 1993, are given in the Statement-II

(d) Resource-wise expected energy generation/fuel savings by the end of the Eighth Five Year plan period, as per targets envisaged in the new 'Strategy and Action Plan', are given in Statement - III

STATEMENT

Approximate potential of various types of non-conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy and technologies in the country

Source/Technology	*Approx. Potential/Availability*	*Remarks*
Total Solar Energy Insolation in India	$5x10^{15}$ KWhr/year	Equivalent
Wind Energy	20,000 MW	Aggregated capacity
Mini-Micro hydro	5,000 MW	Aggregated capacity
Bimas (Bioenergy	17,000 MW	Equivalent
Biogas Plants	12 Milion (Nos.) (Achievable in about 15 years	-Expected Wood Savings: 37.44 MT/year Equivalent -Expected Manure Production 180 MT Year Equivalent
Imporoved Chula	120 Million (Nos.)	Expected Wood Savings: 84 MT/year wood/wood Eqivalent.

STATEMENT-II

Expected Energy Generation Savings from various Non-Conventional Energy Systems and Devices installed up to 31.3.1993.

Sl.No.	Programmes	Unit	Systemse Installed	Expected Energy Generation/Fuel Savings Per Year	
1.	Family Size Biogas Plants	Nos.	1,763,000	5,700,000	Tonnes
2.	Community/Institutional/Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos.	1,009	14,505,000	Tonnes of wood
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos.	14,505,000	10,100,000	Tonnes of wood
4.	Solar Thermal Systems	Area in Sq. mtr.	247,000	167,000	KWH
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	288,000	173,000	Tonnes of wood
6.	Solar Photovoltaic	KW	3,324	5,000,000	kWh
7.	Wind Power	KW	53,930	107,600,000	kwh
8.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	3,009	3,851	Tonnes of Diesel
9.	Bimass gasifiers	KW	9,500	725	Tonnes of Diesel
10.	Bio-energy/Cogeneration	KW	6,000	21,600,000	Kwh
11.	Small Hydro Power	KW	93,440	490,0000,000	kwh

STATEMENT-III

Resource-wise Expected Energy Generation/Savings per year from various Non-conventional Energy Systems/devices likely to be installed at the end of Eighth Plan as per the targets envisaged in the new "Strategy and Action Plan"

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Expected Systems Installation during 8th Plan		Expected Energy Generation/Fuel Savings Per Year
1.	Family Size Biogas Plants	Nos.	1,000,000	3,300,000	Tonnes of wood
2.	Community/Institutional/Night /soil Biogas Plants	Nos.			
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos.	1,800,000	12,600,000	Tonnes of wood
4.	Solar Thermal Systems	Area in Sq. Mtr.	1,100,000	742.0,00000	kwh
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	700,000	420,000	kwh
6.	Solar Photovoltaic	KW	25,000	37,500.000	Kwh
7.	Solar Thermal	KW	30.000	50,000.000	Kwh
8.	Wind Power	KW	500,000	1,000,000,000	Kwh
9.	Biomass gasifiers	kW	50.000	3.784	Tonnes of Diesel
10.	Bio-energy/Cogeneration	KW	150.000	500,000,000	Kwh

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Expected Systems Installation during 8th Plan		Expected Energy Generation/Fuel Savings Per Year
11.	Small Hydro Power	KW	600,000	3,000,000,000	Kwh
12.	urban/Municipal Wastes	KW	100.000	180.000.000	Kwh
13.	Industrial Wastes	KW	150.000	270,000.000	Kwh
14.	Biomass Densification	KW	50,000	75,000,000	Kwh

Rural Sanitation programme

60. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government for rural sanitation programme during 1993-94, State-wise;'

(b) the States which have asked for enhancement of funds for rural sanitation; and

(c) whether the Government have decided to develop model villages under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c) A Statement is attached

(STATEMENT - I)

RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

The total amount allocated under the Central Sponsored Rural Sanitation programme (CRSP) for 1993-94 is Rs. 30 crore- Rs. 7.50) crore for Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for implementation through voluntary organisations/ non-Governmental organisations and Rs. 22.50 crore to the States/UTs. The Statewise allocation is given in the Statement-II

The State Government of GOA, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have asked for enhancement of funds under CRSP.

The Central Government has requested the State to develop at least one model village under the programme.

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing allocation under CRSP for 1993-94

S.No.	State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs) Allocation for 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.25
3.	Assam	57.47
4.	Bihar	279.79
5.	Goa	1.94
6.	Gujarat	71.01
7.	Haryana	25.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.65
10.	Karnataka	127.78
11.	Kerala	97.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	184.16

S.No.	State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs) Allocation for 1993-94
13.	Maharashtra	201.80
14.	Manipur	7.47
15.	Meghalaya	8.03
16.	Mizoram	2..16
17.	Nagaland	5.58
18.	Orissa	110.54
19.	Punjab	25.96
20.	Rajasthan	94.86
21.	Sikkim	2.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	166.82
23.	Tripura	11.30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	391.43
25.	West Bengal	151.29
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.40
27.	Daman and Diu	0.11

S.No.	State UT	(Rs. in lakhs) Allocation for 1993-94
28.	Lakshadweep	0.62
29.	Pondicherry	0.61
30.	Delhi	1.62
31.	Chandigarh	0.11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.27
	Total	2250.00
33.	Capart	750.00
		3000.00

Note. Centgral assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs will be given wherever the allocation is less than this amount.

[*Translation*]

Allocation Under Indira Awas Yojana

461. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the year 1993-94 and released as on June 30, 1993 under Indira Awas yojana for construction of dwelling units for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar;

(b) the number of dwelling units proposed to be constructed under the Yojana in the State;

(c) whether construction work of these dwelling units was carried out under the supervision of the beneficiaries themselves or through any middleman/contractors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount allocated for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 3522.49 lakh (tentative) against which Rs. 1808.28 lakhs has been released up to June, 1993.

(b) A target of 24942 units has been fixed for 1993-94 in the state.

(c) and (d): The IAY Manual clearly lays down that the construction of houses under IAY has to be done by the beneficiary who is the ultimate occupier of the house and no contractor is allowed for the construction of these houses.

Defence Production Unit in Bihar

463. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some new defence production units during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period;

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

(c) the names of schemes approved for Bihar in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Other than completing the ordnance factory at Bolangir there is no proposal to set up any new defence production units.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Performance of P.S.Us under Defence Ministry

464. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of each of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Defence as on June 30, 1993; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that each undertaking achieve its production target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The target and the achievement of value of production of the eight public sector undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Defence for the first quarter ended on 30 June 1993 are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the PSU	Value of Production	
	Target	Achievement
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	177.68	173.84
Bharat Electronics Limited	135.00	116.38
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	166.63	98.67
Mazagon Dock Limited	107.00	96.69
Garden Reach Shipubuilders and Engineers		54.8051.93
Goa Shipyard Limited	23.34	23.44
Bharat Dynamics Ltd	22.22	9.96
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	13.10	9.64

The Companies are taking steps to achieve their respective annual targets. These include:

(a) Periodic/regular review of their Production performance;

(b) Continuous efforts to obtain adequate orders;

(c) constant follow up with suppliers for timely supply of raw-material/spare parts;

(d) inter-unit/division sharing of work;

(e) Optimum utilisation of machinery and manpower.

Report of Committee on Construction of Samaj Sadans

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

(a) whether the inter-departmental committee has since studied the proposal to construct Samaj Sadans and arrived at any decisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to expedite the same; and

(d) the present position with regard to construction of Samaj Sadans in R. K. Puram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) The Inter-Departmental Committee has since submitted its report which is under examination in this Ministry.

Production of Fertilizers

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

(a) the quantity of fertilizers produced in the country during each of the last three years, type-wise;

(b) the quantity of each type of fertilizer imported during each of the last there years; and

(c) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in respect of Nitrogenous and phosphatic Fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The details of each type of fertilizers produced and imported during the last three years are given in the statement attached.

(c) As part of the plan to increase the production of fertilizers during the Eighth Five Year Plan, as also to reduce the gap between the demand and indigenous production of nitrogenous fertilizers, three new ammonia-urea gas-based plants one each at Babrala (U.P.), Shahjahanpur (U.P.) and Gadepan (Rajasthan) are currently under implementation in the private sector. Besides, National Fertilizers Ltd. and IFFCO have a plan to double the capacity of their gas-based plants at Vijaipur (M.P) and Aonla (U.P.) respectively. Gas availability has also been indicated for a medium sized ammonia-urea plant in Krishna-Godavari Basin (A.P.).

Because of paucity of good quality rock phosphate reserves in the county, and also the prevailing uncertainty about the viability of new investments arising out of the cheaper availability of DAP through imports, there is little prospect of further capacity build-up in the case of phosphatic fertilizers at present. Potash, in any case, will have to be imported as there are no known exploitable reserves of potash in the country.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the quantity of fertilizers produced during the last three years

(Qty in 000' tonnes)

Name of Product	Production 1990-91			Production 1991-92			Production 1992-93		
	Qty	N	P	Qty	N	P	Qty	N	P
UREA	12835.1	5904.1	0.0	12830.7	5902.1	0.0	13122.9	6036.5	0.0
A/S	557.5	117.1	0.0	547.0	114.9	0.0	561.8	118.0	0.0
CAN	435.9	109.0	0.0	447.2	111.8	0.0	545.1	136.3	0.0
A/C	78.8	19.7	0.0	112.6	28.1	0.0	122.3	30.6	0.0
DAP	1904.8	342.9	876.2	2865.3	515.8	1318.0	2595.4	467.2	1193.9
20:20	528.5	105.7	105.7	654.5	130.9	859.6	171.9	171.9	171.9
SSP	3640.4	0.0	582.5	3009.0	0.0	481.4	2250.7	0.0	360.1
15:15:15	370.2	55.5	55.5	336.1	50.4	50.4	351.5	52.7	52.7
AMP (2017:20.7)	267.3	55.3	55.3	276.8	57.3	57.3	298.1	60.1	6.0
17:17:17	456.8	77.7	77.7	695.0	118.2	118.2	690.4	117.4	117.4
10:12:26	281.9	28.2	73.3	385.5	33.6	87.2	281.3	28.1	73.1
12:32:16	197.2	23.7	63.1	323.2	38.8	108.4	275.1	33.0	88.0

(Qty in 000' tonnes)

Name of Product	Production 1990-91			Production 1991-92			Production 1992-93		
	Qty	N	P	Qty	N	P	Qty	N	P
14:35:14	22.0	3.1	7.7	18.8	2.6	6.6	29.7	4.2	10.4
19:19:19	217.2	41.3	41.3	175.6	33.4	33.4	122.9	23.4	23.4
28:28	334.1	93.5	93.5	382.2	107.0	107.0	342.9	96.0	96.0
16:20	72.5	11.6	14.5	103.2	16.5	20.6	104.7	16.8	20.9
23:23	21.0	4.8	4.8	140.8	32.3	32.3	166.4	38.3	38.3
14:28:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	7.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	22221.2	6993.2	2051.1	23308.0	7301.3	2562.2	22712.8	7430.3	2306.2

Statement showing the quantity of fertilizers imported during the last three years

(Qty. in 000' tonnes)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Urea	-	391.00	1857.0
MOP	2120	2040.00	1761.00
SOP	59	-	5.0
DAP	2155.00	2077.00	1451.0
NPK	156.0	73.0	130.0

Funding Programme for Voluntary Sector

467. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently set up its own direct funding programme for the voluntary sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the funding programme and the sphere of the schemes likely to be provided funds; and

(c) the criteria and qualifications of the voluntary agencies therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (b) The Planning Commission has recently finalised a scheme of financial assistance to voluntary agencies for building up self-managed people's institutions for participatory planning. Financial assistance in the from of recurring and non-recurring grant will be provided. The scheme, at present, has been approved for implementation on an experimental basis for a period of two years covering 20 projects in different locations. These voluntary agencies with legal status of a society registered for five years and with record of having set up atleast one such successful project would be eligible for funding under the scheme.

Persons Below Poverty Line

468. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pesons/families below poverty line by the end of 1992 and as on 28th February, 1993, State-wise;

(b) the number of people living below poverty line belonging to backward classes and SCs/STs, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been any increase/decrease in the number of those families in comparison to that of the last year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring these families above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the State-Wise number of people/families below poverty line for the years for which data on household consumer expenditure from the National Sample Survey organisation on full sample basis are available. Latest State-wise estimates of poverty are available for the year 1987-88. Statement I giving number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States based on a methodology followed in the Planning Commission since 1979, is enclosed. In respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the State-wise estimates are available for 1983-84. Statement - II giving the percentage of people below poverty line is enclosed.

(c): The poverty estimates are not available year-wise.

(d) As for the steps, a number of programme are being implemented in order to improve the

quality of life of poor households. These include programmes for raising incomes and generating employment, such as Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP), Jawahar Razgar Yojana (JRY) and Nahru Rozgar Yojana (NRY). Benefits to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are specifically earmarked in these programmes. In addition, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are being implemented which are intended to reach benefits to the SC and ST families.

STATEMENT

Number and Percentage of Population below the poverty line by states 1987-88 (provisional)

Sl.No.	States & UTs.	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.70	31.7
2.	Assam	52.89	22.8
3.	Bihar	336.54	40.8
4.	Gujarat	73.25	18.4
5.	Haryana	18.15	11.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.52	9.2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.79	13.9
8.	Karnataka	136.46	32.1
9.	Kerala	48.98	17.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	224.97	36.7
11.	Maharashtra	214.10	29.2
12.	Orissa	135.12	44.7

Sl.No.	States & UTs.	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons
13.	Punjab	13.88	7.2
14.	Rajasthan	99.54	24.4
15.	Tamail Nadu	176.85	32.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	448.34	35.1
17.	West Bengal	173.45	27.6
18.	Small States & U T	14.2	7.7
19.	All India	2376.7	29.9

Note:- 1. The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1988.

STATEMENT-II

Percentage of Persons below the poverty line-1983-1984.

States	*Scheduled Castes*		*Scheduled Tribes*		*All Population*	
	Rural	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Andhra Pradesh	51.0	43.31	48.4	43.3	38.67	29.52
Assam	21.9	42.8	25.5	20.2	23.76	21.56
Bihar	71.1	52.2	64.9	39.8	51.35	37.04
Gujarat	39.9	19.3	52.1	56.6	27.62	17.34
Haryana	27.9	40.1	0	39.3	15.19	16.92
Himachal Pradesh	23.5	11.7	7.5	11.5	14.01	7.99
Jammu and Kashmir	32.9	27.5	0	0	16.40	15.81
Karnataka	56.1	36.6	59.9	45.2	37.49	29.19
Kerala	43.9	42.2	36.1	51.7	26.05	30.09
Madhya Pradesh	59.3	45.8	67.1	34.0	50.30	31.09
Maharashtra	55.9	44.8	58.7	41.3	41.50	23.33
Orissa	54.9	40.3	68.9	52.8	44.76	29.29

States	Scheduled Castes Rural	Scheduled Tribes Urban	All Population Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Punjab	21.8	33.0	15.4	47.1	10.87	21.00
Rajasthan	44.9	33.7	63.7	48.1	36.63	16.12
Tamil Nadu	59.4	54.5	50.9	51.1	44.08	30.89
Uttar Pradesh	57.3	46.3	45.8	24.3	46.48	40.25
West Bengal	52.0	41.3	58.6	33.1	43.84	26.52
All India	53.1	40.4	58.4	39.9	40.4	28.1

Radioactivity in the Sands of Kerala Coast

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

(a) whether there any reduction in the Radioactivity levels in the sands of Kerala coast;

(b) whether any plant other than Rare Earths is causing the Radio activity in the region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes Sir. In some, large scale surface mining of beach minerals and subsequent refilling with Monazite-free tailings have resulted in substantial reduction in the radioactivity levels.

(b) and (c) Neither Rare Earths Plants in Beach Sand Areas nor any other plants there are causing radioactivity in the region.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses in Gujarat

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

(a) the number of houses built for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the current year in Gujarat;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Government for construction of houses particularly in the tribal and rural areas of the State; and

(c) whether the construction work of these units is being done by the beneficiaries themselves or through contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Under IAY, 2144 houses have been built for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the year 1993-94 (upto June, 1993).

(b) An amount of Rs. 142.96 lakhs has been spent till June, 1993, against an allocation of Rs. 855 lakh for 1993-94 (tentative).

(c) The IAY Manual clearly lays down that the construction of houses under IAY has to be done by the beneficiary who is the ultimate occupier of the house and no contractor is allowed for the construction of these houses

Projects Undertaken Abroad by P.S.Us.

471. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: (FEROZEPUR) Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether information has since been collected regarding Unstarred Question No. 5196 answered on April 7, 1993 about the Projects undertaken by Public Sector Undertakings in Foreign Countries:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Information is still being collected from all the 246 Central Public Sector Undertakings and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

[English]

Industrially Backward and No Industry Districts

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

(a) whether the Government have carried out any Survey and identified Industrially backward districts' in the country;

(b) if so, the details of these districts. Statewise;

(c) whether the Government have also identified 'Zero-Industry Districts' in the country:

(d) if so, the details of such districts Statewise: and

(e) the steps taken or propose to be taken to establish industries in 'Zero Industry Districts' of Uttar pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b): Based on the criteria evolved by the Planning Commission, the districts/areas as shown in the statement on Statement-I declared as industrially backward.

(c) and (d): A list of districts declared as 'No Industry Districts' is given in the Statement II attached

(e) Under the new Growth Centre Scheme, 1988. Uttar Pradesh has been allotted 8 Growth Centres of which 2 are in the 'No Industry Distncts' of Jaunpur and Pauri Garhwal. The Scheme envisages development of the Growth Centres during the Eight Five Year Plan operiod.. The Government is also operating a Transport Subsidy Scheme. covering inter-alia. eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. Of these. Tehri Garhwal. Pauri Garhwal. Uttar kashi and Chamoli are 'No Industry Districts'.

STATEMENT-I

LIST OF INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTRY

Andhra Pradesh (14)	-	Anantapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Warangal.
Bihar (18)	-	Bhagalpur, Chamaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Newadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr, Khagaria and Madhepur.
Gujarat (11)	-	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar and Dang.
Haryana (4)	-	Bhiwant, Hissar, Jind and Mohindergarh.
Kerala (7)	-	Allappey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur, Trivandrum, Wynad & Idukki.

Karnataka (11)	-	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tamkur.
Madhya Pradesh (36)	-	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narshimpur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajandgsaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, and New Sehore District.
Maharashtra (14)	-	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Hir, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli.
Orrissa (8)	-	Balasore, bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
Punjab (5)	-	Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.
Rajasthan (16)	-	Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Barmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunujhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Uttar Pradesh (41)	-	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansa Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareli, Rampur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Kanpur, Dehat, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun and Nainital, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur.
West Bengal (13)	-	Bankura, Bhirbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Behar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, and West Dinajpur.
Assam	-	Entire State
Himachal Pradesh	-	Entire State
Jammu & Kashmir	-	Entire State
Manipur	-	Entire State

Meghalaya	-	Entire State
Nagaland	-	Entire State
Sikkim	-	Entire State
Tripura	-	Entire State
Arunachal Pradesh	-	Entire State
Goa	-	Entire State
Mizoram	-	Entire State
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	Entire Union Territory
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	Entire Union Territory
Daman & Diu	-	Entire Union Territory
Pondicherry	-	Entire Union Territory
Lakshadweep	-	Entire Union Territory

STATEMENT - II

NO INDUSTRY DISTRICTS

ASSAM

1. North Cachar Hills
2. Lakhimpur

BIHAR

3. Aurangabad
4. Bhojpur
5. Khagaria
6. Nalanda
7. Purnea
8. Saharsa (Includes newly created Madhepura District)

GUJARAT

9. Dangs

HIMACHAL PRADESH

10. Chamba
11. Kangra
12. Kulu
13. Kinaur
14. Lahaul & Spiti

JAMMU & KASHMIR

15. Doda

16. Ladakh
17. Poonch
18. Rajori
19. Udhampur
20. Kupwara
21. Pulwama

KARNATAKA

22. Bidar

MADHYA PRADESH

23. Balaghat
24. Bhind
25. Chhatarpur
26. Chhindwara
27. Damoh
28. Daria
29. Dhar
30. Guna
31. Jhabua
32. Mandla
33. Narshimhapur
34. Panna
35. Rajgarh
36. Seoni
37. Shivpuri
38. Sidhi
39. Surguja
40. Tikamgarh.

MEGHALAYA

41. East Garo Hills
42. West Garo Hills
43. Jaintia Hills
44. West Khasi Hills

MANIPUR

45. Manipur Central
46. Manipur East
47. Manipur North
48. Minipur South
49. Manipur West
50. Tangnoupal

NAGALAND

51. Tuensang

MAHARASHTRA

52. Gadchiroli

ORISSA

53. Balasore
54. Bolangir
55. Budh Khondmals (Phulbani)

RAJASTHAN

56. Jaisalmer

57. Sirohi

58. Barmer

59. Churu

SIKKIM

60. Gangtok

61. Gyalshing

62. Mangan

63. Namchi

TRIPURA

64. Tripura North

65. Tripura South

66. Tripura West

UTTAR PRADESH

67. Banda

68. Fatehpur

69. Hamirpur

70. Jalaun

71. Jaunpur

72. Sultanpur

73. Kanpur Dehat

74. Chamoli

75. Pauri Garhwal

76. Tehri Garhwal

77. Uttarkashi

WEST BENGAL

78. Bankura

79. Cooch Behar

80. Jalpaiguri

81. Malda

82. Darjeeling

KERALA

83. Wynad

84. Idukki

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

85. Nicobar Islands

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

86. Kameng (East & West)

87. Siang (East & West)

88. Subansiri (Lower & Upper)

89. Tirap

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

90. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

LAKSHADWEEP

91. Lakshadweep

MIZORAM

92. Aizawl

93. Lunglez

[*Translation*]

Fertilisers to Uttar Pradesh

473 SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different types of fertilisers allotted to Uttar prasesh from Central pool during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the quantity of these fertilisers is likely to be increased during 1993-94; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The quantities of controlled fertilizers, imported on Government account, allotted to Uttar Pradesh during the years 1990-1993, seasonwise, are given below:

(figures in 000 mts)

Fertilisers	1990-91		1991-92		*1992-93	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Urea	209.94	65.77	-	38.86	301.16	338.87
Di Ammonium Phosphate	92.57	301.73	22.99	315.95	-	-
Muriate of Potash	35.96	96.93	52.84	117.98	65.67	-

* All phosphatic and potassic fertilisers have been decontrolled with effect from 25.8.1992. Import of Di Ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash has been decanalised with effect from 17.9.1992 and 17.6.1993, respectively.

(b) and (c) During the current Kharif season, 1142 lakh tonnes of imported Urea has been allotted to U.P. against the allotment of 3.01 lakh tonnes of imported urea in the Kharif season of previous your. The quantity of imported urea allotted to any state depends on the gap between the estimated demand of urea in that state and the availability of indigenous material.

[English]

Use of Non-Conventional Methods by State Electricity Boards

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

(a) whether the Union Government have laid any guidelines for the State Electricity Boards to increasingly use of non-conventional methods of generating power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the matter of replacement of conventional methods of power generation by the State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Non-Conventional energy power generation projects will be taken up during the Eighth Plan based on the following guidelines:-

(i) Demonstration projects through the budgetary resources of the Central and State Govemments

(ii) Projects through subsidy or institutional finance from IREDA and other financial institutions with private sector participation and external assistance from multilateral bilateral sources.

(iii) Private sector projects with their own resources alongwith fiscal and promotional incentives such as depreciation allowance, tax holidays, exemption of duties and taxes, and facilities for wheeling, banking and remunerative price for facilities for wheeling, banking and remunerative price for the power supplied to the grid.

(c) 166 MW of additional power generation capacity through various non-conventional energy sources has been established in the country upto march. 1993.

Functioning of Slum Wing of MCD

475. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of structure and model of functioning of slum-wings of Municipal Corporation of Delhi at present:

(b) whether any probe has been made on the structure and mode of functioning of the slum-wings of Municipal Corporation of Delhi to cope with the growing slum dwellers in the cities: and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) At present, Slum wing of municipal Corporation of Delhi is headed by an Additional Commissioner. The main function of the Slum Wing of MCD. as reported by it, are to implement schemes projects lelating to upliftment of economically weaker sections of the society, particularly slum-dwellers way of extension of minimum basic amenities and providing shelter plots as per policy. The budget proposals of the Slum Wing of MCD are cleared by the MCD and the programmes of the Slum Wing are funded by the Government of National

Capital Territory of Delhi government of India.

(b) According to Slum Wing of MCD, no such probe has been made with reference to growing slum dwellers.

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

Construction of Sulabh Sauchalayas

476 DR. K.D.JESWANT Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sulabh Sauchalayas set up in rural/urban/slum areas in Gujarat;

(b) the number of additional Sulabh Sauchalayas proposed to be set up during the Eighth five Year plan period; and

(c) the estimated amount proposed to be spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K THUNGON) (a) to (c) The Govt. of Gujarat have informed that they do not implement any programme of Sulabh Souchalayas. However, the State Govt. has been implementing the Scheme of Low Cost Sanitation.

As per the information furnished by the state Govt., in rural areas. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage board have constructed 62,529 low cost latrines from 1.4.89 to 30.6.93. In urban areas. they have constructed 30,871 low cost latrines. For the 8th Plan. 75,000 low cost latrines at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores are proposed to be constructed in rural areas. In urban areas, a target of 5,000 low cost latrines is being taken up by the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Kerala

477 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding implementation progress of 20 Point programme in Kerala in 1992-93;

(b) whether the State Government have requested any additional financial assistance from Union Government for the implementation of 20 Point Programme in 1993-94; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As per information received till finalisation of progress Report 1992-93 performance of Kerala during 1992-93 was as per statement-I. However, in accordance with the revised data furnished in July, the performance of kerala has been re-tabulated and is given in the statement II enclosed

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

STATEMENT-I

Statement Indicating the performance of Kerala during 1992-93 in respect of 28 items of the twenty point programme monitored on monthly basis.

Name of the State: Kerala

Point	*Item Name*	*Unit*	*Target 92-93*	*Achievement 92.93*	*%-age Ach.*
01A	I.R.D.P. (Families)	NOS.	46950	48361	103
01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	NOS.	1386300	10479000	76
01C	SSI Units (Regd).	NOS.	8000	10804	135
05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	ACRES.	750	332	44
07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	NOS.	475	252	53
08A	Community Health Centres	NOS.	15	0	0
08B	Primary Health Centres	NOS.	15	0	0
08D	Immun. of Children (Dpt. Polio & BCG)	NOS.	551789	546694	99
09A	FP Sterilisation	NOS.	140000	136327	97
09B	EQ. Sterilisation -IUD, CC & OP	NOS.	63778	50520	79
09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	NOS.	87	87	100

Item	Item Name	Unit 92-93	Target 92.93	Achievement	%-age Ach.
11C	Anganwadies (CUM.)	NOS.	10823	10101	93
11A	SC Families Assisted	NOS.	62000	25526	41
11B	ST. Families Assisted	NOS.	8000	2564	32
14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	NOS.	5000	2323	46
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	NOS.	1690	12838	760
14D	EWS Houses Provided	NOS.	11150	3152	28
14E	LIG Houses	NOS.	4200	1128	27
15	Slum Improvement (Pop.)	NOS.	25000	0	0
16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	NOS.	16000000	15938000	100
16B	Area Covered-Public and Forest Lands	HECT.	250000	7367	29
19B	Pumpsets Energised	NOS.	7500	22173	296
19C	Improved Chulahs	NOS.	70000	34707	50
19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	NOS.	2000	2685	134

Very Good: 01A, 01C. 08D. 09A. 09C. 14C. 16A. 19B. 19D.

Poor: 01B. 05A. 07A. 08A. 08B. 09B. 11A. 11B. 14A, 14O. 14E. 15. 19C.

STATEMENT-II

Progress of 20 Point Programme during 92-93 (Revised Figures) Given by State

Name of the State: Kerala

Point.No.	*Item Name*	*Unit*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*% Achievement*
01A	I.R.D.P (Families)	NOS.	46950	50517	108
01B	jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	NOS.	13863000	13457000	97
01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	NOS.	8000	10804	135
05A	Distribution of suprlus Land	ACRES	750	332	44
07A	Drinking Water problem Solved (VLG)	NOS.	475	252	53
08A	Community Health Centres	NOS	15	0	0
08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	NOS.	15	12	80
08D	Immun. of Children (DPT. Polio and BOG)	NOS.	551739	546694	99
09A	FP Sterilisation	NOS.	140000	136327	97
09B	EQ. Sterilisation-IUD. CC and OP	NOS.	63778	50520	79
09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum)	NOS.	87	88	101
09D	Anganwadies (Cum)	NOS.	10823	10783	99

Point.No.	Item Name	Unit	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
11A	SC Families Assisted	NOS.	62000	52056	84
11B	ST Families Assisted	NOS.	8000	5559	69
14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	NOS.	5000	5421	108
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	NOS.	1690	16533	978
14D	EWS Houses Provided	NOS.	11150	12121	109
14E	Lig Houses	NOS.	4200	1339	32
15	Slum Improvement (Pop)	NOS.	25000	26018	107
16A	Tree Plantation On Private Lands	NQS.	16000000	15938000	100
16B	Area Covert-Public and Forest	HECT.	25000	7367	29
19B	Pumpsets Energised	NOS.	75000	222000	296
19C	Improved Chullahs	NOS.	70000	50273	72
19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	NOS.	2000	2685	134

[*Translation*]

Development of Wasteland by Voluntary Organisations

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

(a) whether the Government have identified any voluntary organisations for development of wasteland in Gujaratt;

(b) if so, the names of these organisations:

(c) the time by which the services of these organisations are likely to be utilised: and

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the past performance of these voluntary organisations to ensure that these have not been charged for misusing Government funds in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) Under the Grant-in-aid scheme of National Wastelands Development board, there is no provision to identify voluntary organisations for development of wastelands in the country including those in Gujarat. However voluntary organisations desirous of seeking assistance for development of wastelands apply to the national Wastelands Development Board of their own accord and are entertained under the Grant-in-aid scheme.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) question does not arise.

(d) The Grant-in-aid scheme has an inbuilt provision for evaluation of the work done by voluntary organisations in order to ensure that the funds released to them have been properly utilized.

[*English*]

Production of Cars

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

(a) whether some new companies or entrepreneurs have started production of cars in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the cars being produced by each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Towns Under N.C.R.

480. DR. D VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan for development of new townships has been suggested by the PHD chamber of Commerce for the quicker Proces that the expansion of existing towns particularly in the absence of the National capital Region Plan;

(b) whether the Government have considered these proposals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K

THUNGON): (a) & (b) : The NCR Planning Board has evolved an VIII Plan investment programme centered around the rapid development of 10 new townships in NCR. The PHD Chamber of Commerce while endorsing the overall strategy involved, has not furnished any concrete proposals in this regard.

(c): These townships will be developed alongside the priority Towns and complexes of Meerut, Bulandsahr Khurja, Hapur Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal, Rewari Dharuhera-Bhiwadi, and Alwar in addition to two selected towns viz. Bahadurgarh and Kundli falling in the Delhi Metropolitan area itself. The Nacr Planning Board has initiated the process of developing these urban settlements as planned integrated townships, along with supporting regional level infrastructure, with a view to completing the entire project within the overall time frame of 2001 A.D.

Foreign Technology

481. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted of the areas where foreign technology is likely to be helpful to boost the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; of

(c) the details of such projects cleared by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Annex-III to the statement on Industrial Policy, tabled in both Houses of parliament on 24th July, 1991, lists out the high priority industries. The New Industrial Policy seeks to promote an industrial environment where the acquisition of technological capabilities receives priority and wherein the desired level of technological dynamism is injected in Indian industry. Accordingly, the policy also preovides that Indian companies will be free to negotiate the terms of technology transfer with their foreign counterparts according to their own commercial judgement.

Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, approvals have been given to 2468 proposals for foreign collaboration, till March, 1993. Of these , 1425 approvals are only for technology transfer arrangements. Sector-wise details of such technical collaboration approvals are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sector-wise Breakup of Foreign investment and Technical Collaboration approvals accorded during the post policy period. (i.e. August, 1991-march, 1993)

Sector	*Total Investment Approved (Rs. in millions)*	*No. of Approvals involving only foreign Technical Collaboration*
A. Annex-III Industries:		
1. Metallurgical Industries	1,185.5	73
2. Electrical Equipment, Electronics etc.	4,951.1	260
3. Telecommunication	1,324.4	36
4. Transportrtion	1,687.6	90
5. Industrial Machinery and Equipments, Agricultural machinery	1,715.0	343
6. Medical and Surgical Appliances, Scientific Instruments etc.	561.5	43
7. Commercial Equipments	673.0	14
8. Chemicals	5,701.1	256
9. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	372.9	21

Sector		Total Investment Approved (Rs. in millions)	No. of Approvals involving only foreign Technical Collaboration
	10. Paper and Pulp	205.5	22
	11. Food Processing Industries	8,736.4	32
	12. Glass and Ceramics	424.7	34
	13. Cement and Gypsum Products	188.2	10
	14. Power	15,494.8	—
	15. Fuels, Oil refineries etc	16,829.3	24
	16. Hotels and Tourism Related Industries	2,159.2	8
	17. Trading (Export Houses)	84.9	-
	Total	62,295.1 (90.70%)	1266 88.85%)
B.	Non-Annex III Industries	6,387.1 (9.70%)	159 (11.15%)
	Total (A & B)	68,682.2	1425

Paperless Examination System for UPSC

482. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether paperless examination system for UPSC is being considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL ,PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b): The Union Public Service Commission are considering the use of the computer aided paperless examinations system, which the NIC has put into operation. In order to test its effectiveness, the UPSC have entrusted the NIC with the task of conducting one of their smaller recruitment examination this year using the new method.

Import of Fertilizer

483. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizer imported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether imported fertilizer is cheaper than the indigenously produced fertilizer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The following quantities of fertilizers have been imported on Government account during the last three years:-

Quantity in lakh tonnes

Fertilizer	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Urea	-	3.91	18.57
MOP	21.20	20.40	17.61
SOP	0.59	-	0.05
DAP	21.55	20.77	14.51
NPK	1.56	0.73	1.30
TOTAL	44.90	45.81	52.04

(b) and (c) Of the three main fertilizers, viz, Urea, Mop and DAP, MOP is not being produced indigenously. On weighted average basis the retention price of indigenous Urea during 1992-93 was Rs. 4200/- per tonne as against its average landed cost (including port handling charges) of Rs. 4803/- per tonne. Urea being a controlled fertilizer is subject to the retention price scheme and is available to the consumers at a statutory maximum price, notified by the Government which is informally applicable throughout the county.

In respect of DAP, on weighted average basis, the retention price applicable prior to its decontrol on 25.08.1992, was Rs. 9,135/- per

tonne as against its average landed cost (including port handling charges) of Rs. 6000/- per tonne. After decontrol the indigenously produced DAP registered a steep increase in price and it became uncompetitive with the imported DAP on account of the price differential. The Price differential between imported and indigenous DAP has been considerably reduced on account of the remedial measures taken by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Quota Fixed for Scs/Sts by DDA

484 SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of houses fixed under various categories by Delhi Development Authority Against the Quota fixed for Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe;

(b) the number of houses reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under various income groups as on 31st march, 1993;

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe registered under various Income Groups till the above date; and

(d) whether house were allotted to persons of general category from reserved quota whereas applicants belonging to Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe were available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that 25% flats in each scheme/income group are reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste "Scheduled Tribes. However, if the requisite number of applications are not received from the reserved categories the flats are offered to the persons in the non reserved categories in terms of provision of the brochures.

(c): 1. Self Financing Scheme- 1130

2. New pattern Registration Scheme 1979

i.	MIG	-	1948
ii.	LIG	-	5913
iii.	Janta	-	10354

3. Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 89 - 20,000

(d) No, sir.

Construction of Godowns in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

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

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate funds to Rajasthan for construction of godowns in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of godowns proposed to be constructed in the State;

(c) whether godowns have been constructed; and

(d) if so, the purpose for which these godowns are being utilised or likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Godowns primarily take care of storage requirements of agricultural producers, particularly, small and marginal farmers, in respect of foodgrains and other agricultural and allied produce, in order to prevent distress sales immediately after harvest and to reduce losses in quantity and quality arising from substandard storage. Input like fertilizers and seeds can also be stored in these godowns.

[*English*]

Drought Prone Areas in Rajasthan

486. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any new programme from drought prone areas of Rajasthan:

(b) whether such programme is being implemented in the desert areas also;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the funds allocated/released to Rajasthan during 1992-93 and 1993-94 under DPAP and Desert Development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) to (c) In Rajasthan the Desert Development Programme (DDP) & the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) are continuing as per existing guidelines. No new scheme has been included recently in the guidelines.

(d) The details are as under:

DPAP *(Rs. in lakhs)*

Year	*Allocation*	*Central Release*
1992-93	514.00	256.99
1993-94	771.00	192.76*
Desert Development programme		
1992-93	3800.00	3900.698
1993-944	5700.00	2816.25*

Changes in Indian patent laws

487. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change Indian patent law with regard to genetic resources:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this is likely to be in consonance eight the Bio diversity convection to which India is a signatory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Construction of Sulabh Shauchalayas in Uttar pradesh

488. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Sulabh Shauchalayas along the route to Gangotri has been taken up by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in a massive scale;

(b) if so, the number of such Sulabh Shauchalayas constructed so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Viability Report of Braithwaite and Company Ltd.

489. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) which was examining the technoeconomic viability of the Braithwaite & Company Ltd. (BCL) has submitted its report:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Small Scale Industrial Units

490. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industrial units in 1991, 1992 and 1993, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for decline in the growth of small scale industrial units, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCAL INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A statement showing the cumulative number of small scale industrial units registered with different State/UT Directorate of Industries and falling under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) as on 31st December, 1991 and 1992 is enclosed. the number of units as on 31.3.1993 would be available after the expiry of tthe year 1993.

(b) The growth in the total number of Registered small scale industrial units during 1991 and 1992 was 8.91% and 9.32% respectively showing that there has not been any decline in the growth of small scale industrial units.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Cummulative Number of Small Scale Industrial units (SIDO) Registered with states/UTs Directorate of industries as on 31.12.91. & 31.12.92.

Sl.No.	*Name of the State/UTs*	*Cummulative No. of registered units as on 31st december.*	
		1991	*1992*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93281	107372
2.	Assam	12805	14354
3	Bihar	76770	83782 (E)
4.	Gujarat	86220	94879
5.	Haryana	74360	79953
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11053	12165
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	21677	22655
8.	Karnataka	80292	88513
9.	Kerala	78420	86595
10.	Madhya Pradesh	172545	184245
11.	Maharashtra	59953	68003
12.	Manipur	4059	4310 (E)

Sl No.	Name of the State/UTs	Cummulative No. of registered units as on 31st december. 1991	1992
13.	Meghalaya	1368	1617 (E)
14.	Nagaland	615	642
15.	Orissa	16004	16505 (E)
16.	Punjab	124453	13433
17.	Rajasthan	62393	64427
18.	Tamil Nadu	116940	133807
19.	Tripura	4967	5665
20.	Uttar Pradesh	217376	247907
21.	Sikkim	209	224
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	525	521
23.	West Bengal	139878	142508 (E)
24.	Mizoram	2478	2638
25.	Goa	5146	5381
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	795	852
27.	Chandigarh	2765	2844

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Cummulative No. of registered units as on 31st december. 1991	1992
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282	306
29.	Delhi	26228	26606 (E)
30.	Lakshadweep	144	184
31.	Pondicherry	3198	3517
32.	Daman and Diu	385	440
	Total	1498193	167812

E-Estimated Total.

Losses by Pharamceutical Industries

491. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to write of the dues of Pharmaceutical Industries which are running in losses.

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

(c) the reasons for their incurring loses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These aspects are not monitored by Government. However, to the extent information is available, the reasons for incurring losses by pharmaceutical industries are generally similar to other industries like high interest burden, excess man-power, low capacity utilisation, product obsolescence etc.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Amount for Rural Development

492. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for rural development during the current financial year;

(b) the criterion and other guidelines laid down by the Government for allotment of grants to States for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the achievements of the programmes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) The total amount allocated for Rural Development during the current financial year is Rs. 5,010 crores.

(b) Under Rural Development, major programmes being implemented by the Government are (i) Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); and (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme (ARWSP). The criteria for allocation of funds to the States for different programmes is as under:-

(i) In case of IRDP, the allocation of funds to the States is based on the number of people living below the poverty line;

(ii) In case of JRY also, the flow of funds from Centre to State is based on the proportion of the rural poor in each State in relation to the total poor in the country.

(iii) Under ARWSP, the Central allocation to the States/UTs. is based on following criterion:

Rural Population	35%
Rural Area	20%
Incidence of poverty	20%
States covered by Drought Prone Area programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category in terms of:	
i) Rural population	12.5%
(ii) Rural area	12.5%

(c) As per information received so far the achievement under the above programmes, during 1993-94, is as under:-

Programme	Achievements
(i) IRDP	1.2 lakh families assisted
(ii) JRY	884.50 lakh mandays of employment
(iii) ARWSP	3601 villages

[*English*]

Strategy for Foreign Investment

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

(a) whether foreign investment strategy of the Union Government is being revamped taking into account the experience of the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) total number of foreign investment proposals approved during August 1991 and July 1993 and the amount involved therein?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The foreign investment policy as enumerated in the Statement in Industrial Policy of 24th July, 1991 is constantly kept under watch so as to respond promptly to the foreign investors' genuine needs and to make it internationally competitive.

(c) Since August 1991 to 30 the June, 1993, 1227 foreign investment proposals have been approved, involving total foreign investment of Rs. 8252.87 crores.

[*Translation*]

Rural Development Programmes in Uttar Pradesh

494. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on various Rural Development programmes in Uttar pradesah during 1992-93;

(b) the number of persons benefited there from;

(c) whether the Government propose to start any new Rural Development programme in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) The amount spent on various Rural Development programmes, namely, (i) Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP); (ii) jawahar Rozgar yojana (JRY); (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme (ARWSP): and (iv) Drought prone Area Programme (DPAP) in the State of Uttar pradesh during 1992-93 and the number of persons benefitted therefrom are as under:-

programme	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*No. of persons/families benefitted (in lakhs)*
IRDP	14395.39	3.88 (families benefited)

programme	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*No. of persons/families benefitted (in lakhs)*
JRY	52257.20	1496.29 (mandays generated)
ARWSP	4802,00	25.16 (persons)
DPAP	1254.72	This is an area development programme.

(c): No, Sir.

(d): Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Import of Fertilizers

495 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL
SHRI RAJEER SINGH

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizers are being imported;

(b) if so, the difference in prices of various types of fertilizers imported and produced in the country:

(c) whether the import of fertilizers adversely affects Indian fertilizers industry; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the fertilizer industry and increase the production of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) Urea, MOP and DAP are the major fertilizers which are being imported by the country.

(b) to (d) The entire requirement of MOP is met through imports. so far as Urea is concerned, it is being sold at a statutory maximum price of Rs. 2760/- per tonne (excluding local taxes) which is uninformally applicable throughout the country. the consumer price notified by the Government does not make any distinction between imported and indigenous urea.

As regards phosphatic and potassic fertilizers the price and movement controls have been withdrawn w.e.f. 25.3.1992 and there is no administered price for these fertilizers Consequent upon decontrol of these fertilisers. Consequent upon decontrol of these fertilizers, the farm gate process of both imported and indigenously produced fertilizers rose sharply. Indigenous DAP manufacturing units were affected as their cost of prediction was higher than the imported DAP.

The following measures were taken by Government to reduce the cost of indigenous production of DAP in order to make it competitive with imported DAP and sustain its production:

i) Customs duty on imported phosphoric acid has been abolished.

ii) A concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne in respect of DAP & MOP and correspondingly for NPK based on their nutirents was announced on sales made to farmers to cushion the immediate impact of decontrol during Rabi 1992-93

iii) Railway freight concessions have been granted for all phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and their raw materials.

iv) The import duty on capital goods and equipments for setting up new plants or

maodernisation of existing plants have been abolished.

v) The Scheme of concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne on indigenously produce DAP, imported MOP and dorresponding concession on the sale of complex fertilizers proportionate to their nutrient contents as well as concession of Rs. 340 per tonne on single Super phosphate has been extended during the current Kharif season. This concession is not available to imported DAP or complex fertilizers.

Metro Rail Facilities in Delhi

496 SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR;
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have abandoned the idea of providing Metro Rail facilities to Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details of progress made so far in this regard;

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be completed;

(e) whether in view of the rapid increase in the population of Delhi, the Government propose to extend this facility to the satellite towns of Delhi also;

(f) if so, the estimated cost of this project and the share of the expenditure incurred by the respective States; and

(g) the names of places that are likely to be linked by this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the growing traffic situation in Delhi a feasibility study was got conducted from M/S Rail India Technical & Economic Servies Ltd. (RITES) who recommended the introduction of as Mass Rapid Transit System (including Metro Rail) on a distance of 184.5 Kms. in Delhi. The total cost of the project as per 1992-93 prices is Rs. 7500 crores (approx. In view of the huge investment involved it is not possible to provide budgetary support for the project. Alternative sources of financing the project have to be tried up before investment decisions are taken. In view of the above, it is not possible to indicate the time shedule at this stage for the completion of the project.

(e) to (g) Techno Economic Feasibility Report created by RITES contains two oproivisions of extending MRTG to satellite towns of Bhadurgash, Gurgaon Sonepat, Faridabad and Ghaziabad in the national Capital Region. However no engineering and detailed cost studies have been carried out so far to arrive at the cost of linking the Delhi Metro Area with Delhi MRTS.

[*English*]

Evaluation of J.R.Y. in Orissa

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

(a) whether any evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been conducted in Orissa;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the steps the Government propose to take so that the funds under the Yojana are not diversified for other purposes;

(d) whether the Government have received

complaints in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. First round of the concurrent evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been completed in Orissa along with other States of the County., A preliminary Report has been brought out on the half yearly survey conducted during the period January to June, 1992. Major findings of the half yearly survey in regard to the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar yojana in Orissa are as given below:

(i) On an average expenditure on Payment of Wages was 58.17% as against 60% prescribed under JRY.

(ii) Share of SC/ST, women and landless labourers in employment generation was 62.31%, 24.38% and 19.27% respectively.

(iii) 87.92% of the assets created under JRY were of good satisfactory quality with 9.30% being incomplete and 2.78% of poor quality.

(iv) Average Wages paid to unskilled workers under JRY were higher than local market wage rates, in some cases during lean agricultural season.

(v) about 77.85% of the expenditure was on construction of rural roads and buildings.

(vi) Out of the 493 JRY workers interviewed, 86.41% were landless labours marginal Farmers with their share of 7.71% formed the second larget class of employment beneficiaries.

(c) The system of checks and balances is built into the Jawahar Rozgar yojana (JRY) so that misutilisation of funds does not take place. Under the JRY Manual the resources under JRY allocated to the village panchayats ere kept in bank or post of office accounts in the joint names of the Sarpanch and another member nominated by the panchayat. Every drawal from the bank is required to be authorised in the meeting of the village panchayat. The account of DRDAs/ZPs/GPs are subjected to a regular audit on the basis of which further funds are released, Meetings of the village panchayats are to be held every month on a fixed date and time in which every member of the village community can raise any issue regarding implementation of JRY. where the village panchayats are not in existence, their share of funds will have to be passed as to the concerned Block Samiti, which will be responsible for implementing the JRY in these panchayats through "administrators" appointed for the purpose.

Since JRY is implemented by village panchayats, the State Govt. have drawn up a Programme of inspection of these works by senior officers. from the State/ District/Block level who are required to inspect the works in the villages/district at a frequency decided by the State level Coordination committee. This is supplemented by the visits of Central Government Officers from the Ministry of Rural Development, who have been assigned specific areas for such visits and follow up. Monthly and quarterly reports are prescribed for a regular flow of information from the districts to the state and Central level so that both the State and the Central Governments can monitor the performance of the programme periodically.

With the enactment of constitution Seventy Third Amendment Act. 1992, the establishment of Stable panchayati Raji Institutions (PRIs) has been ensured. The PRIs will also have adequate powers to check any misuse of funds under JRY.

(d) and (e) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZDs) at the district level and by village panchayates at village level. A few complaints have been received by the Government of India regarding

misuse/misappropriation of JRY finds and also the quality of assets created in some cases. Whenever much complaints are received, they are referred to the State Government for appropriate remedial action, under intimation to the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

launching of 'Prithvi' Missile

498. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA);
SHRI SWAMT SURESHANAND:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether from surface to surface missile 'prithvi' was launched recently:

(b) if so, it setrial number in the series of launching the 'Prithvi' missile;

(c) the extent of success achieved therefrom; and

(d) the extent to which its range has been increased and the time by which its production is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) The surface-to-surface missile 'Prithvi' was launched recently, on 12 Jan 1993, from Sriharikota, Andhra pradesh

(b) It was the 11th launch.

(c) This launch achieved all the mission objectives set for it.

(d) : Prithvi in its present from is configured to give a range of 150 km. The range can be increased to maximum of 250 km. Production of 'Prithvi' missile for delivery to Services is expected to start towards end of 1993-94.

Hudco projects for Development of Small and medium Towns of Maharashtra.

499 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects started by the Union Government and Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the development of small and medium town Maharashtra; and

(b) the total amount earmarked for the purpose for 1992-93 and the annual expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Since 1979-80 a Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in the various States and UTs. including the the state Maharashtra. Based on various proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra . schemes have been sanctioned in 57 towns under IDSMT and Central assistance of Rs. 20.00 crores released from 1979-80 till 31.3.93. The Government of Maharashtra have reported a cumulative expenditure of Rs. 29.00 crores has on 31.3.93. During 1992-93. Central assistance of Rs. 2.75 crores was released to the Government of Maharashtra.

Under the earlier guidelines of Centrally Sponsored IDSMT Scheme, the components eligible for Central assistance included sites and services, makes and mandies traffic and transportation, industrial area development and municipal abattoir. The ravised guidelnes of Centrally sponsored IDMT Scheme which have some into force from the financial year 1992-93 provide that the Scheme shall not solely depend upon budgetary finance by shall move towards support from HUDCO and other financial institutions . Under the revised guidelines, the components of localised drainge works and street

lighting are also eligible for Central assistance . Besides the revised guidelines also provide for the following additional components which are eligible for funding by HUDCO other financial institutions.

(a) Provision of tourist facilities.

(b) Cycle Rickshaw stand

(c) Development of parks and play grounds.

(d) Traffic management schemes and social amenities.

(e) Construction of retaining walls and slope stability measures in hill station towns.

Centre for Electronics Test Engineering

501. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Centre for Electronics Test Engineering (CETE) with German collaboration is likely to start functioning in Salt lake City, West Bengal;

(b) the financial investment of the Union Government and German Government in the project:

(c) the total manpower of the project; and

(d) the terms and conditions with the German for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Centre for Electronics Test Engineering (CETE), Calcutta is likely to start by ist quarter of 1994.

(b) Total financial contribution of the Union Government for CETE project is estimated to be Rs. 3 crores. The contribution from the German side for the first two years is DM 1.975 Million for CETE at Calcutta.

(c) The manpower will be verying from to time depending upon the curates to be offered However at present 5 officials are estimated to be developed.

(d) Expenditure for the Long Term Expert for the duration of the Project will be entirely borne by the German Government.

Jhuggis in Delhi

502. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic amenities have been provided in the Sonia Gandhi Jhuggi Jhonpri Camp, Sector 7, R.K. Puram, in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided;

(c) the year-wise expenditure incurred on it from April 1 1990 to June 30, 1993:

(d) whether any survey of these Jhuggis was conducted by Delhi administration;

(e) if so, when and the number of Jhuggis surveyed and the outcome thereof;

(f) whether a number of jhuggis have been constructed after March/ April , 1990; and

(g) if so, the legal action taken to remove the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON) (a) and (b) As reported by Slum Wing of M.C.D. basic amenities like bricks flooring & drains, deep bore handpumps, water hydrants and Jan Suvidha Complexes have been provided in this camp.

(c) The Slum wing of M.C.D. has reported that expenditure incurred in 1990-91 is Rs. 89,216 /- is Rs. 89,216 /- in 1991-92 is Rs. 1.10,000/- and in 1992-93 is nil.

(d) Yes , sir.

(e) to (g) The survey was conducted in 1990 and the number of jhuggis in these clusters is 177. No survey has been conducted thereafter.

Drinking Water Facilities in Villages

503. SHRI G.M.C.BALAYOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide drinking water facilities to the problematic villages during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) All except 750 identified No Source Problem villages as on 1.4.85 have been provided safe drinking water facilities as on 31.3.93. The remaining 750 No source village are likely to be provided safe drinking water facilities in 1993-94. A fresh survey has been undertaken on the status of drinking water supply in rural habitations. Based on the results of the survey, the newly identified problematic villages/habitations will be provided safe drinking water during the Eight Five year Plan. Under the normal no-going Plan schemes of State sector Minimum Needs Programme, Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Mini Missions and Sub Missions on control of quality of drinking water under Rajiv Gandhi national Drinking Water Mission, apart from covering No source villages habitations, schemes are taken up for full coverage of partially covered villages habitations and to tackle the problem of salinity, excess fluoride, excess iron etc.

(b) an outlay of Rs. 5100 crores under the Centrally Sponsored schemes and Rs. 4954.52 crores under the State sector MNP have been provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

T.V. to Gram panchayats

504. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide one Television set to every Gram panchayat in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which every Gram panchayat in the country is proposed to be provided with a T. V. set; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Installation of Tubewells in Madhya Pradesh.

505. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance received from World bank for installation of public tubewells in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the names of places where these tubewells were installed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Development of Papankalan Colony

506. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the matter of the development of papankalan Colony and allotment of plots/flats stends at present;

(b) when the allotment of plots/flats is expected; and

(c) the time by which the construction of the road from janakpuri to papankalan is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON.) : (a) The stage of development works of Papankalan Colony (Dwarka) is given in the statement A' as furnished by the DDA.

(b) so far as allotment of plots of Group housing Societies and alternative plots are concerned, these have demarcated and offered for allotment, 2847 flats have already been constructed and will be allotted and as soon as electricity is available.

(c) According to the DDA, the work of construction of 45 metres wide road from Janakpuri is pappankalan realtes to Master Plan road. As per policy the construction of this 45 Mts. wide road along palam drain is to be taken up in hand by Delhi Admn. PWD for which official request has already been made after the alignment plan of this road had been approved by the Technical Committee.

STATEMENT

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT	*Present*	*Target*
a) Master plan Road (2 lanes only) It stage	80%	March. 94
b) Sectional Roads Ist stage	85%	March. 94
c) Sewerage	10%	Dec. 94
4) Water Supply	Nil	Dec. 95
5. Storm water drains	Nil	Dec. 95

Remarks:- Interim arrengement for sectors where house are is targetted to be completed by mach. 94 will be made said by side including electricity by DESU. for which payments already made.

[*Translation*]

High Technology from U.S.A.

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

(a) whether the Government have requested the United States of America to revoke the ban on the transfer of high technology;

(b) if so, the response of USA thereto; and

(c) the other alternative steps, if any, being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Dual Control Over C.B.I

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

(a) whether there is dual administrative control over the Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the working of C.B.I. is being affected adversely as a result of this dual centrel; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) C.B.I. is presently functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of personnel public Grievances and pensions for all purposes excepting the functional aspects of two small Divisions viz. Interpol and Central Forensic Science laboratory, which are with Ministry of Home Affairs. There is no adverse effect on the working of CBI because of such an arrangement.

Bench of Karnataka High Court at Hubli Dharwar

509. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA SHIVAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Bench of high Court of Karnataka at Hubli Dharwar has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Crash of MIG - 2

510. DR. S.P.YADAV:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a MIG 21 of Indian Air Force crashed recently into an army exercise camp at Gwalior killing the pilot and four army jawans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the inquiry, if any conducted into the circumstances leading to the crash;

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(d) the number of total MIG Aircrafts destroyed so far like wise and the causes thereof separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a MIG-21 aircraft, taking part in a close air support exercise along with the Army, crashed on the ground in the exercise area at Gwalior on 26 June, 93 Killing the pilot and 3 Army Jawans and injuring 5 other army jawans. A court of inquiry has been orderd to investigate into the circumstances leading to the accident, which is still in progress.

(c) Follow up action will be taken on finalisation of the court of incuiry.

(d) Since the inception of the MIG force, a total of five aircraft have been destroyed so far in such air Support exercises. The causes of these five accidents are:-

(i)	Human Error	-	2
(ii)	Bird Stroike	-	2
(iii)	Technical Defect	-	1

ISO Based Computer Key Boards

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

(a) whether the Government have adopted a policy to follow ISO based key board for all bi-lingual computer key boards used in India and abroad for Hindi script;

(b) if so, whether the Government have a policy to produce bi-lingual computer key boards for Hindi-English on the Remington key board pattern:

(c) if so, the time by which these key board on Remington pattern are likely to be made available for the users; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not adopting the Remington pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Department of Electronics, through the Bureau of Indian Standards has through out a standard for the "Indian Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) in December, 1991. This also contains standard keyboard lay out for Indian Script based computers.

(b) to (d) The standard for mulated by the Bureau of Indian Standards are based on the concept of Phonetic Keyboard layout, which is different from that the Remington keyboard pattern. The Government will encourage manufacturers to produce keyboards based on standard developed by Burea of India Standards

[*Translation*]

Foreign Assistance for the Development of Slums in Uttar Pradesh

512. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have advised the Government of Uttar Pradesh to formulate a scheme for development of slums;

(b) if so, whether some foreign assistance is expected to be received for development of these slums:

(c) if so, the details thereof:

(d) whether Uttar Pradesh had received any assistance from the World bank for development of these slums previously; and

(e) if so, the number of slums developed with the help of this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh had submitted a proposal for integrated slum development in Varanasi with external assistance to the tune of Rs. 52.05 crores for upgrading about 146 slums have 49,000 households. The Varanasi proposal was posed to DDA (UK) for financial assistance, but the British Govt. conveyed their inability for taking up this project. Efforts were also made to seek assistance for the Varanasi project from Government of Germany but we have not had any encouraging response from that Government.

(d) and (e) One of the components included under UPUD Urban Development project assisted by the World bank is slum upgradation. The total revised project cost is Rs. 427.78 crores, of this the allocation for slum upgradation component is Rs. 24.03 crores as revised in Dec., 1992. Against the commutative target of Rs. 19.11 crores upto march, 1993, the State Government has reported the expenditure of Rs. 19 crores. As regards physical achievement against a target of 322 slums, 285 slums have been upgraded in volving 55,666 households against a target of 62,235 HHs upto 3/93. The beneficiary towns under this project are: Kanpur, Agra, Veranasi, Allahabad, laucknow, Bereilly, Muradabad, Gorkhpur, Aligari Saharanpur, Gaiziabad, Jhansi, Nainital, Dehradun and Meerut.

[*English*]

Closed Industries in Rajasthan

513. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the industrial units lying closed in Rajasthan;

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

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

(d) the number of employees and labourers rendered unemployed due to the closure of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) According to the Reserve bank of India, 88 sick industrial units in the non-small scale sector were reported closed as at the end of march, 1991. Similar information in respect of small scale industrial units is not Centrally maintained.

(c) Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reserve bank of India regarding formulation/implementation of rehabilitation packages in respect of sick/weak units considered potentially viable for their revival. Rehabilitation packages, inter-alia, provide for funding of existing dues of banks and financial institutions with extended period for repayment thereof in a phased manner, interest concessions, grant of fresh term loans as also fresh working capital facilities. As regards non-SSI sick industrial companies, the board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), a quasi-judicial body, set up under sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been adequately empowered to take necessary action for determination of preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures, relating to sick industrial companies.

(d) Such information is not Centrally maintained.

Financial Assistance Under IRDP to Gujarat

514. SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for rural development submitted by the Government of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them approved;

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided to Gujarat State Government under Integrated Rural Development programme during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(d) whether Government have set up any monitoring agency for the evaluation of programme and to explore more basic amenities to ensure that States make proper use of funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the manner in which the Rural Development Programme is being evaluated and the steps taken to ensure its proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) and (b) No schemes other than those included under the centrally sponsored programme such as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) etc. have been submitted by the Govt. of Gujarat for approval.

(c) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Central share of funds allocated to Gujarat in 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs. 1005 lakhs and Rs. 1545 lakhs respectively. Against this central releases made to Gujarat were Rs. 1096.97 lakhs in 1992-93 and Rs. 772.5 lakhs in 1993-94 so far.

(d) to (f) A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system has been evolved to ensure that States make proper use of the funds allotted to them. Performance of the implementation of IRDP is monitored continuously at the district and state level. At the Central level, the programme is monitored on the basis of monthly key indicator report and Annual progress Report. Qualitative monitoring done through regular field visits by the officers of the Central Ministry as well as the State Govt. The Govt. of the India carries out concurrent evaluation of IRDP on regular basis. So far 3 rounds of this survey have been completed and the 4th round is currently in progress. The findings of this evaluation are analysed and results shared with State Govts. for suitable follow up action.

[*Translation*]

Inquiry against Employees of IFFCO

515. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has initiated any inquiry against offices and employees IFFCO;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed : and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken, if any, against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILZERS: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) The

following cases have been/were registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against the officials of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO).

(i) a case was registered on 31.3.93, inter alia, against an ex-Chairman of IFFCO and some officials of the company on the allegation of investment of IFFCO's surplus funds at lower rates of interest with various banks. The case is under investigation

(ii) The CBI registered a case against an ex-managing Directo of UFFCO and others on the allegation of showing favour in the matter of bulk purchase of jute bages. The case has since been finalised No further action against the ex-MD was considered necessary as his service had earlier been terminated.

(iii) A case registered by the CBI against an official of IFFCO regarding furnishing of false particulars by him at the time of appointment CBI has since field a charge-sheet in the Court of Law, simultaneously, regular departmental action has been initiated against the official by IFFCO as recommended by CBI.

2. Apart from the above 3 cases, a complaint against some officers of IFFCO and the Agriculture Department of the Government of Bihar regarding irregularities in the sale of fertilizers in Chapra District of Bihar was received by CBI which was inquired into and found to be incorrect.

[*English*]

Setting up of Family Courts

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

(a) whether Family Courts have been set up in each State/Union Territories;

(b) if not, the names of such states where Family Courts are yet to be set up; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS; (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Out of 25 States of union, 10 States have set up Family Court while 7 States have expressed their inability to set up Family court for various reasons including Customary laws/ institutions operating in their area. Haryana, Sikkim and West Bengal have agreed to set up Family Courts. Of the seven Union Territories, one Union Territory has set up Family Court while 4 have expressed their inability to set up family courts for various reasons including Customary laws/institutions operating various reasons including Customary laws/institutions operating in their area. Andaman & Nicobat islands and national Capital Territory of Delhi have agreed top set up Family Courts.

(c) It is the policy of the Government to encourage the setting up of Family Courts. the States/Union Territories, were the jurisdiction of Family Courts Act, 1984 has so far not been extended, have been requested to take suitable steps in this regard.

Implementation of Instructions on Service matters

517. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of personnel issue orders on service matters top be followed by the Government offices;

(b) whether the Personal Ministry oversees the implementation of the instructions issued by it rather than leaving the same on the Ministers/Departments;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to make it responsible

to oversee the implementation of the instructions?

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

(b) to (d) This Department issues policy instructions on a number of subjects concerning conditions of service of Govt. employees. These instructions are to be implemented by the competent authorities in various Ministries/Departments/Subordinate offices who are required to abide by them. It is the responsibility of the Ministries/Depts. Considering the large number of Government offices spread all over the country it is not feasible to centralise this. However, this Department takes appropriate action when any departure from the policies laid down is noticed.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections in Madhya Pradesh

518. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have formulated scheme for construction of houses in Madhya Pradesh for weaker sections of the society during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the number of such houses proposed to be constructed

(c) the time by which these houses are likely to be constructed and distributed to them; and

(d) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d) No Sir. however, under Indira Awaas Jojana (IAY), houses are constructed for the families belonging to Scheduled Casts. Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded lanbours below poverty line in rural areas. During the year 1993-94, as sum of Rs. 2358.72 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the construction of 18573 houses under IAY.

[*English*]

Construction of Fly-Overs in Bangalore

519. SHRI C.P.MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of karnataka have urged the Union Government to construct some fly-overs in Banglore;

(b) if so. the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Malaysia has proposed a project to construct fly-overs in Bangalore; and

(d) if so. the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Karnataka have reported that no such proposal has been received from Govt of Malaysia.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Recommendations of national Capital, Region Planning Board

520. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main suggestions given by the national Capital Region planning Board to the Government; and

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

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON) : (a) The national Capital Region Planning board has recommended that each concerned Central Ministry of Railways, Surface Transport, Power, Telecommunications and Urban Development should draw up its own sub-component plan for development of NCR in the Central Sector in the VIII Plan period, in the light of the relevant provisions of Regional Plan-2001 and the corresponding time-bound implementation strategies approved by the Board.

(b) As per the provisions of the Regional Plan, all major projects for development of NCR are to be implemented by the 2001 A.D.

[*English*]

Allocation for Rural Development

521. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for each rural development scheme during the Eighth Plan Year-wise;

(b) whether the allocation is less as compared to the Seventh Five Year plan; and

(c) if so, the details is thereof and the reasons for less allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A Statement showing allocation made to the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradeh for major rural development schemes, namely, (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jwahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), (iv) Drought prone Areas programme (DPAP) and (v) Desert Development Programme during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is enclosed. The allocations for the remaining period of Eighth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c): The allocation for various schemes under Rural Development during the Eighth Five year Plan at the all India level is Rs. 30,000/- crores as against the expenditure of Rs. 10,955/- crores in the Seventh Plan.

STATEMENT

Regarding Allocation of Rural Development

Sl.No.	Scheme	Rajasthan Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)		Uttar Pradesh Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	3118.00	4430.001	1362.00	20508.00
2.	jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	15172.00	12961.33	61016.80	59998.40
3.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	2791.00	2791.00	4724.00	4724.00
4.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	514.00	771.00	1386.00	2079.00
5.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	3800.00	57.00	—	—

-- Tentative allocation.

[*English*]

Installation of Statue of Mahatma Gandhi

523. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision for installation of Mahatma Gandhi's statue in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It has been decided to install the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the Gate Complex, in the area now designated as the August Kranti udyans.

Public Sector Undertaking in Orissa

524: DR. KARTIKESWR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings functioning in Orissa with locations thereof:

(b) the investment made in each of them so far; and

(c) the details of the profits and losses incurred by these undertakings during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) A Statement is attached herewith.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of PSUs.	Location	Investment as on 31.3.92	Profit/loss during 1989.90	1990-91	1991-92
			(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	392672	1568	77194	5914
2.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	702	Under construction		
3.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	153	(-)31	(-)58	(-)50
4.	Paradeep Phasphetes Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	47438	(-)3692	(-)4725	1313
5.	utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Puri	243	(-)28	(-)7	(-)7

[*Translation*]

Windmill Centres

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

(a) the number of windmill centres set up in the country at present for generating electricity;

(b) the quantum of electricity in MW being generated through this means;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the number of windmill centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) 15 demonstration wind farm projects have been set up in the country for generating electricity. In addition private enterprises have also set up wind power projects in Tamil Nadu.

(b) An aggregate wind power capacity of 56.13 MW has been established in the country so far, which includes a capacity of 18.28 MW in the private sector.

(c) and (d) Yes, sir. A total installed wind power capacity of 500 MW is envisaged for the Eighth Plan.

[*English*]

Utilization of Skills of professiona... of IMD

526. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that highly technically qualified, experienced and trained staff of Meteorological Department, Delhi have to perform routine administrative jobs including accounting etc. thereby preventing them to attend to their professional and technical work; and

(b) if so, whether suitable administrative and accounts wing are proposed to be provided to ensure that the skills of professionals are fully and adequately utilized there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) No technically qualified staff are made to perform routine administrative jobs except as a very temporary measure under unavoidable circumstance. In fact, heads of the Administration, Stores and Finance are ex-cadre posts and there has bifurcation of administrative and technical cards in the Non-Gazettd level of India Meteorological Department.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Amount Under JRY

527. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA)
SHRI BRISHIN PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for allocation of funds to various States under JRY;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any account is being maintained to assess the progress made under JRY;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to allocated more amount to rural regions under the

Jawahar Rozgar yojana (JRY) during 1993-94;

(f) if so, the percentage of increase in comparison to the previous year;

(g) whether the Government propose to bring about some modifications in JRY; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) Allocation of funds to various States under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is done on the basis of incidence of poverty i.e. proportion of rural poor a State has to the total rural poor in the country. For this, in the first four years of JRY implementation, figures of rural poor based on the results of 38th round of NSS (1983-84) were adopted. For the current year i.e. 1993-94 we have adopted the figures of 43rd round of NSS (1987-88).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The progress made under JRY in terms of Utilisation of funds and employment generation is received regularly from the State Government in the form of monthly and quarterly progress reports, prescribed in the JRY manual.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. As against the allocation of Rs. 2536.85 crores during 1992-93 under JRY to the States/UTs, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 3306.00 crores during 1993-94. Thus, there is an increase of 30% in 1993-94 when compared to the previous year i.e. 1992-93.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. The details are being worked out in consulation with the Planning Commission.

Setting up of national Capital Region Development Board

528. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Capital Region Development Board/ Council; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) There is no proposal to set up a National Capital Region Development Board/ Council. However, the National Capital Region Planning Board have proposed the setting up a national Capital Region Development Finance Corporation.

(b) No final decision regarding the setting up of the proposed Corporation has so far been taken by the Government.

[*English*]

Tissue Culture Programme in Maharashtra

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

(a) the details of success of tissue culture programme in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the technology has been applied for forestry as well as non-forestry crops in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra;

(c) whether this technology is proposed to be applied to improve quality of alphanso mango in general and Deogad Alphanso in particular;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made to encourage commer-

cial tissue culture programme and the details of its success in Maharashtra and in two districts of the State in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) The Department of Biotechnology has set up a Tissue Culture pilot Plant Facility (TCPP) at NCL. Pune for large large scale production of elite forest three species using tissue culture techniques. The TCPP-NCL has so far produced approximately 50,000 plant of Eucalyptus Sp., Tealets and Bamboo (Derdrocalamus Structus), which have been planted for field demonstration trial over an area of 75.45 ha. 80-90% survival has been reported. the height and girth of Tissue Culture raised plants is reported to be more than the control plants. More number of culms have been reported in the case of tissue culture raised bambco plants as compared to the control. This technology is for forestry species. No tissue culture plants have been field planted in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district.

(c) and (d) mango has been identified as a priority crop by the Department for tissue culture propagation. Two Projects have already been started on varieties of North India.

(e) Currently 21 companies are producing tissue culture based planting materials in different parts of the country. The companies in Maharashtra are namely M/s Microplantae (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay; M/s F. Pudemjee & Co. Ltd.. Bombay, M/s Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay.

Metre Wave Radio Telescope

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

(a) whether scientists and Astronomers of country claim to set up the world's largest metre wave radio telescope near Pune within two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be spent on this venture;

(c) the special characteristics of this telescope; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure early setting up of this equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, sir.

Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope is being set up at Khodad near Narayangaon, about 80 Kms. north of Pune, by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which is a fully aided institution under aegis of of the Department of Atomic Energy

(b) Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope will the world's largest radio telescope operating in the frequency range of 30-1500 MHz when completed by end 1994. Out of the total 30 antennae, 8 have already been erected and two are already operating. All the 30 antennae will be completed by end 1994. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 43.20 crores.

(c) The design of the telescope has been developed by Indian Scientists. The special feature of the design is such that the cost is much lower than the cost of comparable facilities in the West. The telescope is being built indigenously with foreign exchange component of only about 17% although it is a state-of-art radio telescope. This telescope enables advanced scientific studies in the fields of Astronomy and Astrophysics.

(d) Over 80% of the components are procured and the production of the antennae is in progress. With concerted efforts the project is expected to be completed by end of 1994.

Allotment of Government Accommodation on Medical Grounds

531. PROF ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 3, 1993 to part (b) of Unstirred Question No. 1285 and state:

(a) whether all the 5 flats (Type IV) allotted to teachers on medial grounds in Sidhora Khurd, Gulabi Bagh, Delhi were made in one type below the entitlement of employees; and

(b) if not, the details of flats which were not allotted one type below and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) No, sir. All the allotments were made as per entitlement.

(b) As per Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	*Name of the allottee*	*Basic Pay*	*Date of allotment*		*Reasons for allotment*
1.	Shri Retan Lal Pathak	Rs.	2900/-	10.01.92	Wife of allottee is suffering from Cancer.
2.	Smt. Indu Singh	Rs.	2975/-	-do-	Husband of allottee has lost his eye-sight sight and suffering from Heart disease.
3.	Shri Radhey Shyam	Rs.	3200/-	-do-	Allottee is a patient of Cancer.
4.	Shri K.C. Pandey	Rs.	2825/-	07.01.92	He is a disabled person.
5.	Shri K.L. Kapoor	Rs.	3500/-	10.01.92	He is a physically handicapped person fitted with artificial legs.

Note: The statement is based on the information furnished by Delhi Administration, who are administering . allotment of these flats.

Irregularities Committed by DDA

532. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on march 24, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 4096 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since received the reports of the Central Vigilance Commission on 16 works pertaining to the embezzlement of Rupees 45 crores in the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the findings thereon, and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action so far for inquiring remaining 1400 cases of DDA by CBI related to the said embezzlement of 45 crore rupees;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which action is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) DDA reports that, out of the abovesaid 16 reports, 9 reports have been processed so far and explanation memos issued to the concerned officers.

(c), (d) and (e): Apart from the above, 2 allegations in respect of the aforesaid case have been referred to the CBI. The report from the CBI is awaited.

Smokelees Chulhas and biogas Plants

533. MAJOR D D. KHANORIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for setting up of smokeless chulhas and biogas plants in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the amount allocated by the Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, sir. The National programme of Improved Chulhas and the national Project on Biogas Development are being implemented in all the States and UTs including in the State on Himachal Pradesh.

(b) A target of 35,000 Improved Chulhas and 3,500 Biogas Plants have been fixed under the above progeammes for the State of Himachal Pradesh for the year 1993-94.

(c) The allocation of funds for national Programme on Improved Chulhas and the national Project of Biogas Development are based on approved rates and norms During 1993-94, sums of Rs. 8.66 lakhs and Rs. 71.60 lakhs have been released to Himachal Pradesh for the National Programme on Improved Chulhas and national programme on Biogas Development respectively.

Solar Panels in High Rise Buildings

534. SHRI B.L.SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quanturn of solar energy converted into electricity in the country as comparted to the thermal energy;

(b) the institution which are engaged in research on solar energy.

(c) whether the Government have ever

considered the feasibility of setting up solar panels on the flyovers, Government buildings and commercial highrise buildings in the capital to make these self dependent on solar energy;

(d) whether setting up of solar panels is cost effective/financially viable preposition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) An aggregate capacity of about 7 MW photovoltaic panels for electricity generation from solar energy have been installed as compared to over 48,000 MW thermal power capacity established in the country.

(b) Research on solar energy is being done at over 40 research and development orgsanisations such as Universities, national laboratories , Indian Institute of Technologies, Public Sector Organisations and industries.

(c) The setting up of solar photovoltaic panels on Government buildings, flyovers and commercial high rise buildings in the capital for meeting their electrical energy requirements is not under consideration of the Government. However, a proposal for setting up of solar water heaters on Government functional buildings, which have continuous hot water requirements, is under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) The Use of solar photovotaic panels for electricity generation is economically viable for small, decentralised power requirement in remote unelectrified areas; where conventional grid electricity cannot be provided economically and reliably.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

535. SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the case if sick Public Sector Undertakings referred to B.I.F.R. during the last three years;

(b) the details of such cases which are still pending and are likely to be suggested schemes for reconstruction/rehabilitation;

(c) the details of case which have been decided so far; and

(d) the details of public Sector Undertakings functioning satisfactorily after financial reconstruction organised by B.I.F.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) As on 30-4-93, 44 Central Sick Public Sector undertakings have been referred and registered with BIFR as detailed in we statement enclosed. In many cases the BIFR has nominated operating agencies and in consultation with them the administrative Ministers are proposing revival/rehabilitation packages to be approved by the BIFR. No final decision has been communicated by the BIFR in any of the case.

List of Central public Sector undertakings registered with BIFR as on 30-4-1993.

1. Bharat Pump & Compressors Ltd.
2. Nagaland Pulp & paper Company Ltd.
3. IDPL
4. Scooters India Ltd.
5. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
6. Tannery And Footwear Co. Ltd.
7. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
8. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.

9. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.
10. Mining & Allied machinery Corpn. Ltd.
11. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.
12. Vignayan Industries Ltd.
13. National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
14. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.
15. Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd
16. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd
17. Biecco lawrie 7 Co. Ltd
18. British IndiaCorpn. Ltd.
19. The Elgin Mills Ltd.
20. Bharat process & Mechanical Engg. co. Ltd.
21. Projects & Development India Ltd.
22. Madhya national paper Co. Ltd.
23. Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.
24. Weighbird India Ltd.
25. Bharat Refractoreies Ltd.
26. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
27. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.
28. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
29. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
30. U.P. Drug & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
31. national Instruments Ltd.
32. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.
33. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
34. NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.
35. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
36. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
37. India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd
38. Bengal Immunity Ltd.
39. NTC (M.P) Ltd.
40. Mica Trading Corps. of India Ltd.
41. NTC (W.B. Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
42. NTC (U.P) Ltd.
43. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
44. National Jute manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.

NDC Committee for power Sector

536. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up NDC Committee for power sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

1.	Chief Minister of Maharashtra	-	Chairman
2.	Chief Minister/Governor of Uttar pradesh	-	Member
3.	Chief Minister of Punjab	-	Member
4.	Chief Minister of Karnataka	-	Member
5.	Chief Minister of West Bengal	-	Member
6.	Chief Minister of Assam	-	Member
7.	Union Minister of Finance	-	Member
8.	Union Minister of Power	-	Member
9.	Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Member, Planning Commission	-	Member Secretary

The following are the terms of reference of the Committee:

(i) to review the factors which have contributed to technical and managerial inefficiencies of the power utilities in the States leading to increased costs and inefficiencies in the supply of electricity to different categories of consumers and recommend measures to minimise the unit cost of electricity supply to consumers;

(iii) to review the institutional and financial structure of the State power utilities and recommend necessary chances including, inter-alia, the need to delink distribution from generation and the need to involve the consumers in the management of electricity distribution through rural cooperatives etc., in order to ensure that the State power utilities function on commercial lines with adequate customer orientation; and

(iv) to suggest measures necessary for suitably orienting the State power utilities towards promoting investments from the private sector within the framework of the recently announced changes in the economic and industrial policy for covering the anticipated gap in the availability of financial resources for power development in the coming years.

(ii) to review the electricity tariff structure in the States sand recommend a set of national norms for implementation to make the state power utilities economically viable and enable them to generate adequate internal resources for financing their future capital expansion programmes for meeting the increasing demand for electricity in different parts of the country;

Production of Electricity From Atomic Power Stations

537. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the PRIME

MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for production of electricity from Atomic Power Stations have been reduced during Eighth five year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATUVEDI) (a) No Sir. The target for gross generation curing the 8th Five year plan is about 40,000 million units as compared to about 31,000 million units during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Mini Buses by BHEL

538. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.H.E.L. has any proposal to provide free of cost pollution free mini buses to Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure to be borne by the B.H.E.L. as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAHI) (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Growth Centres in M.P. and Rajasthan

539. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANNED. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of the facilities proposed to be provided to the growth centers in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) whether these growth centers have not been provided facilities so far as a result of which these are not functioning properly;

(c) the names of the districts in these states where growth centers have not yet been set up and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) The selected growth centres all over the country including those of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan would be provided with basic infrastructure facilities like power, water, roads and telecom so as to attract industries to these areas.

In the case of Madhya Pradesh, six growth centres are proposed to be set up, one each in the districts of Bhind, Dhar, Durg, Guna, Raipur and Raisen. The Project reports of all the centres have been approved Rajasthan has been allotted five growth centres, one each in the districts of Bhilwara, Bikaner, Dholpur, Jhalawar and Sirohi. The project reports of all the centres except Bikaner have been approved.

The approved growth centres are at various stages of implementation. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

[*Translation*]

Cement Factories in Himachal Pradesh

540 SHRI KRISHNA DUTTA

SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licences issued to set up cement factories in Himachal Pradesh during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, till date;

(b) the locations of these cement factories; and

(c) the time by which these factories are likely to be set up and start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) The Cement Industry has been delicensed w.e.f. 25th July, 1991. Hence no licences have been issued to set up Cement factories in Himachal Pradesh during this period. The entrepreneurs are free to set up new units or to undertake expansion of existing units provided such proposals are in accordance with the locational and evironmental policy of Government. Entrepreneurs have only to file an Industrial Entrepreneurs (IEM) with the Department of Industrial Development. So far 15 IEMs have been filed in Himachal Pradesh with the following locations:

S.No.	*District*	*No. of IEMs filed*
1.	Chamba	7
2.	Bilaspur	1
3.	Solan	4
4.	Simla	2
5.	Sirmur	1

[*English*]

Development of Wind Energy

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

(a) whether several States have not yet thrown open exploitation of wind energy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to encourage the states in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONCENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) So far, the wind power programme covers seven States viz., Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhara Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka. However wind survey projects are being undertaken in 22 States/Union Territories with a view to identify suitable sites for wind power projects. Demonstration projects will be set up in those States where good sits are identified and wind projects are yet to be established. Further, fiscal and promotional incentives are being provided by the Center and Certain States to encourage private sector wind power generation. the other States are also being requested to announce suitable packages.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Act Relating to Nagar Palikas and Panchayats

543. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had concerned a meeting of State Ministers recently to review the implementation of Acts relating to Nagarpalikas and Panchayats;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the said meeting and the suggestions and recommendations made by the State Ministers;

(c) whether the Government have taken any concrete decision to improve the working sources of income and the services of the Nagarpalikas;

(d) whether some measures have been suggested to bring about improvement in the financial structure of Nagarpalikas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) yes. Sir. The Govt. of India had recently concerned a meeting of the State Ministers to revies the implementation of the Act relating to Panchayats. As far as Nagarpalikas are concerned no such meeting has been convened.

(b) The main recommendations made in the meeting of the State Ministers in Charge of Panchayats of States/Uts. on the implementation of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 may be seen in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) In order to accord a constitutional status to the Urban Local Bodies (Nagarpalikas), the Constitution (7th Amendment Act has recently been enacted by the Govt. Of India. This Act seeks to provide a common framework for urban Local Bodies and help to strengthen the functioning of these bodies as effective democratic units of self government. The broad feature of this Act include:-

(i) Structure and Composition of the municipalities.

(ii) Reservation of seats for SC/ST. and Women.

(iii) Fixed duration of Municipalities.

(iv) Election by state Election Commission.

(v) Powers and functions of the Municipalities.

(vi) Finance of Municipalities.

(vii) Planning at District and metropolitan level, etc.

2. The Provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act interalia provide for constitution of State Finance Commission within a period of one year from the Commencement of the Act and thereafter at the expert on of every 5 years to review the financial; position of the urban Local Bodies and to make recommendations to the Governor regarding principles which will govern the distribution of net proceeds of ravens between the State Govt. concerned and the Municipalities within the Statre. Since, the provisions of constitution of State Finance Commission is a mandatory provision, therefor, the financial position of Urban Local Bodies is likely to improve after the same is reviewed by the state Finance Commission and its recommendations are implemented by the State Government.

3. Inorder to make the case urban local bodies more stronger a sub-clause has already been added to article 280 of the /Constitution thereby making it mandatory for the Central Finance Commission to make recommendation to the president as to the measure needed to augment the consolidated fund of a State to

supplement resources of the Municipalities in the State on the basis of recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State.

The main recommendations: the main recommendations made in conference of State Ministers and Secretaries incharge of panchayats of States/UTs. On the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 held in parliament House Annexe, new Delhi on July 3, 1993 are as under:-

(1) in order to bring the existing Legislation relating to Panchayati Raj in confirmity with the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992, it was agreed that new legislation will be placed before the next session of the respective State Assemblies.

(2) Steps will be taken to hold elections to panchayati Raj Institutions where they are due within six months after these legislative chages are brought into force.

(3) It was agreed that the provisions relating to the constitution of District Planning Committees provided in the Constitution (7th) Amendment Act, 1992 would form a part of the new panchayati Raj Legislation of the States.

(4) All the states agreed to constitute state Election Commission as soon as the legislations as envisaged in the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992, are enacted in each state.

(5) it was generally agreed that at least the elections to the Gram panchayats be held on non-party basis.

(6) The distribution of powers and functions at each level of panchayats must be clearly identified and entrusted to them.

(7) At the district and intermediate level of panchayati Raj Institutions the system of Committees / Standing Committees may be included in the Legislation so that specialised subject may be discussed and deal with in depth.

(8) The panchauasts should be endowed with adequate resource to perform the functions entrusted to them. The State level Finance Commission should be constituted to secure adequate devolution of funds to Panchayats.

(9) it was decided to give the wide publicity to the panchayati Raj System among common people by peparing publicity material in the local language.

(10) In order to provide adequate training facilities to all functionaries in panchayati Raj System, it was decided to revitalise and strengthen the existing training centres at different levels.

(11) The State may use the electoral rolls now used for the Parliament/Assembly elections to the panchayats elections also.

Decontrol of Phosphatic Fertilizers

544. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lifted control from phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian Fertilizers Workers Association has opposed this move; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Joint parliamentary Committee of Fertilizer pricing, all phosphate and potassic fertilizers were removed from price and movement control w.e.f 25.8.1992. The Joint Parliamentary Committee was of the view that atleast in the case of import-wased fertilizers, the prices should reflect the cost.

(c) The Fertilizer Workers Federation of India has represented against the decontrol of phosphatic fertilizers.

(d) Government of India has recently announced a concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne of indigenous DAP and proportionate concession in respect of indigenous complex fertilizers and SSP, on sale of these fertilizers to the farmers during the current Kharif season. No such concession is available on imported DAP and complex fertilizers. This will enable the phosphatic industry to sell their products in competition with the imported varieties. To bring down the cost of production of indigenous industry, Government has also abolished customs duty on import of phosphoric acid, besides providing concession in rail freight on phosphatic raw materials.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Employees on Recommendations of MPs.

545. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees to whom the Government had issued orders to allot accommodation on the recommendations of MPs in the first half of the year 1993;

(b) whether houses have been allotted to all the applicants on the basis of Ministry's orders;

(c) if not, the total number of houses allotted;

(d) whether a number of such applicants have not been allotted houses so far to whom the Ministry had issued orders to allot accommodations on the recommendation of MPs during the year 1991 and 1992;

(e) if so, the number of such applicants; and

(f) the reasons for not allotting them accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) Out of turn allotment of residential accommodation is done in relaxation of the rules, on medical grounds, such as TB, Cancer, Heart ailment, physically handicapped etc. and other compassionate grounds. communications from MPs recommending cases for out of turn allotment on the above grounds are received and allotments are made on merits of each case. No. such MP-wise statistics of out of turn allotments are maintained.

Houses have not yet been allotted to all the applicants sanctioned accommodation on out of turn basis as the acural allotment depends on the availability of vacancies.

(d) to (f) Information regarding out of turn allotment and sanctions pending is as follows:

Year	*Out of turn allotments made*	*Sanctions pending for allotment*
1991	1719	231
1992	2255	1358

Since out of turn allotments are to be restricted to 20% of the total number of vacancies in each type of accommodation and the vacancies being limited the actual allotment takes time to mature.

[*English*]

Shortage of Fertilizers

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the number of fertilizer units which have either been closed down or have cut short their production due to non-profitability:

(c) whether there is any pending applications before the Government to set up new fertilizer units;

(d) If so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to make available the fertilizers to the farmers easily?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (e) At present there is no shortage of fertilizers in the country. The gap between the estimated demand and indigenous production is met through imports.

(b) Two DAP units and one complex fertilizer unit have currently suspended their production operations. By and large, the remaining 13 DAP/complex fertilizer units are not operating at their full capscities due to poor sales or high cost of production compared to the landed cost of imported DAP.

Regarding the units producing Single Super phosphate (SSP) in the medium and small scale sectors, it is reported that as on 30.6.1993 about 25 such units is small scale sectors were either not operating or were operating at very low capacity due to liquidity problems and reduction in off-take.

(c) and (d) As per Industrial policy of July, 1991, no licence is required for the manufacture of fertilizers.

[*Translation*]

Application for setting up of Industries

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

(a) the number of proposals/applications received by the union Government from State Governments for setting up of industries during the last two years, state-wise:

(b) the number of proposals out of them approved/rejected and pending so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Receipt of applications and their disposal is a continuous process. All steps are taken dispose of the applications within a stipulated time frame. However, actual disposal of applications depend upon various factors i.e. receipt of complete information for the proposal, comments of the technical authorities/administrative Ministries and policy decision to be taken on the proposed item of manufacture.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the no. of applications received from the undertakings belonging to State Public Sector/State Industrial Development Corporations during the years 1991 & 1992 and their disposal position.

Sl.	State/Union Territory	No. of Applications received		Approved	Rejected/ withdrawn/ Balance Licence Not required.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	3	1
2.	Assam	6	2	4	-
3.	Bihar	8	2	6	-
4.	Goa	1	-	1	-
5.	Gujarat	7	2	5	-
6.	Haryana	5	1	3	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	-
8.	karnataka	12	2	9	1
9.	Kerala	10		9	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2		2	-

Sl.	State/Union	No. of Applications received		Approved	Rejected/withdrawn/ Licence Not required.	Balance
11.	Maharashtra	3	1	1	1	
12.	Nagaland	1	1	-	-	
13.	Orissa	1	1	-	-	
14.	Punjab	9	2	7	-	
15	Rajasthan	13	3	10	-	
16	Tamil Nadu	15	3	12	-	
17	Uttar Pradesh	8	2	6	-	
18.	West Bengal	4	1	3	-	
	Total	114	27	83	4	

Loan by KVIC to Organisations in Uttar Pradesh

548. SHRI VISHWESWAR BHAGAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into the working of those organisations which have received loan from the Khadi and Village Industry Commission;

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the organisations set up in violation or rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALINDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACNALAM): (a) to (c) If any specific allegations are made against the organisation, the Government directs the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to conduct enquiry and take suitable action. Recently the Government has directed KVIC to review the performance of the Societies which have been registered during the last there years.

[*English*]

Survey for Drinking Water in Rural Areas

549. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. D. VENKATESWARS RAO

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1991-92 all States and UTs were requested to carry out fresh details on nation wide survey on the status of drinking water in rural habitation covering all aspects on drinking water supply;

(b) if so, whether this data has been obtained and submitted to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) under the scheme how many areas in Andhra pradesh are there who are without drinking water facilities?

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

(b) to (d) The results of the survey are still awaited as the data is being processed and computerised.

[*Translation*]

Benefit to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Privatisation Process.

550. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether privatisation of industries under the new industrial policy is likely to have any impacrt on the facilities provided to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and to ensure continuance of such facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHANA SAHI): (a) and (b) The New Industrial Policy is unlikely to have any significant adverse impact on the facilities provided to persons belonging to scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes for the following reasons:-

(i) The New Industrial policy is likely to result in creation of a large number of jobs. the Eighth Five Year Plan document envisages 8 to 9

million thereby reducing unemployment to a negligible level by 2002.

(ii) The sick enterprises would be referred to BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation plans. Such PSUs would now get assistance wherever feasible for a possible turn around in order to protect the industry and employment.

(iii) For the non-revivable sick enterprises, where there is no other option but to close down, the resources from the national Renewal Fund will be utilised prov de rehabilitation facilities to affected employeés including those beongong to Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) Handing over of sick enterprises to workers co-operatives which may come forward with concrete and viable proposals for managing these enterprises could ensure protection of the interests of scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees.

(v) Where public enterprises are sold out to the private sector the possibility of negotiating the continuation of the reservation p- licy with the buyers can be explored, wherever possible.

Encroachment of land in Trans Yamuna

551. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to encroachment of land in Trans Yamuna area Delhi Development Authority is constructing houses at a slow speed;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any Concrete steps for vacating the encroached land;

(c) if so, the time by which the proposed action is likely to be taken in this regard and the total area of the encroached land of the Authority; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) According to Delhi Development Authority all planned houses are progressing eight desired speed.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

[*English*]

Foreign Capital Participation in L.C.A. Project

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

(a) whether an indigenously designed Light Combat Aircraft is expected to be test flown by mid-1996;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a production unit for this aircraft and to allow foreign capital participation in the project; and

(c) if so, whether any preliminary negotiations have taken place with potential collaborators in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, ON THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) As part of phase I of the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme , the first flight of the LCA Technology Demonstrator Aircraft is planned to occur in mid-1996.

(b) and (c) the designated production agency

for the LCA is Hindustan Aeronauties Ltd (HAL). Exploratory discussions have been held with foreign aerospace firms for technical and financial participation in the LCA programme.

Reforms in Judicial system

553. SHRI PAWN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce effective reforms in the judicial system for ensuring speedy and cheaper justice and to check harassment to the common man; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reforms of Judicial System is a continuing process. Several steps are being taken in this direction. On the recommendations of the Chief Justices' Conference the Government and earlier constituted a Committee to look into, among other thigs, the ways of reducing and controlling arrears of cases in the courts. the Mallimath Committee has made suggestions foe ensuring speedy and inexpensive justice. The Government have discussed the suggestions with Law Secretaries and law Ministers of various states. The Government propose to implement the suggestions after views of the Chief Justice of various High Courts and the State Government are received and further discussed.

Out of Turn Allotment of Government Accomodation

554. PROF SAVITHRI LAKSHHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of out of turn Government accommodation allotted on next available vacancy basis of first available vacancy basis of Govenment officers in Delhi w.e.f. 26 November, 1992 till date type-wise;

(b) the number of accommodation sanctioned on out of turn NAV or FAV basis which are yet to be allotted;

(c) whether the Directorate of Estates are neglecting the NAV? FAV orders and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b): As per the Statement attached

(c) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of Govt. accommodation allotted on NAV FAV w.e.f. basis 26th November 1992 to 07.93.

Type	*Number of qtrs allotted on FAV/NAV including allotment by specific number*	*Number of sanctions pending for allotment*
I	107	105
II	536	1100
III	226	26
IV	138	26
VA	13	33
VB	17	Nil
VIA	30	11
VIB	Nil	Nil
Hostel	14	Nil

Withdrawal of Subsidy on Solar Water Heaters

556. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn the subsidy being given to solar water heating systems with retrospective effect;

(b) if so, the resons therefor;

(c) the total amount of subsidy given for the purpose during 1992-93;

(d) the date from which this subsidy was withdrawn;

(e) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the withdrawal of subsidy is likely to affect the sale of solar water heaters;

(f) in order to propagate the use of solar energy whether the Government propose to take any steps to cancel the withdrawal of the subsidy: and

(g) whether the State Government have also withdrawn their subsidy portion on solar heaters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER O F STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The subsidy scheme for solar water heating systems ended on 31st march. 1993. A policy decision was taken in June. 1993 that for the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year plan, the limited re- ources of the Minster would be utilized to make available soft loans to manufactures, usasrs and market intermediates instead of paying cash subsidies at the consumer end.. This decision was taken in order to give market orientation to the programme. ensure maintenance and after sales service and promote more rapid growth of the industry. Accordingly, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) is offering soft loan assistance to manufactures, users and market intermediaries.

(c) the total amount of subsidy given for the purpose during 1992-93 was Rs. 368.65 lakhs.

(d) The subsidy has been withdrawn w.e.f. 1.4.1993.

(e) The provision of incentives such as accelerated depreciation, sales tax exemption, excise duty exemption and availability of soft loans is expected to accelerate the commercialization of solar water heaters.

(f) No. dpes not arise.

(g) Some state Governments are continuing subsidy on solar heaters.

[*Translation*]

Use of Solar Water Heaters in Government Buildings

557. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any new policy to develop and promote Non-conventional energy sources;

(b) whether the Government propose to make use of solar water heaters compulsory in Government buildings;

(c) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard:

(d) whether the Union Government propose to identify appropriate sites in Madhya Pradesh to produce electricity by wind.

(e) if so, the details thereof:

(f) whether the Government propose to start any such project in Madhya Pradesh through foreign collaboration; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy sources have prepared new 'Strategy & Action Plan' which aims at achieving the targets of about 2-3 times those originally envisaged in the Eighth Plan , by mobilising institutional provisions. the new plan aims at generation of 1655-1655 MW of power through wind, small hydro, bio-energy and solar enrgy sources as against about 600MW envisaged earlier in the Eighth Plan. It includes one lakh nos. of solar photovoltaic lanterns for lighting and one thousand nos. of solar pumps for irrigation's. It also envisages enchanted targets for the installation of 10 lakh biogas plants, 180 lakh improved chulhas, 7 lakh solar cookers and 11 lakh metre square of solar thermal collector area for providing/conserving cooking energy and process heat for various demestic, institutional and industrial applications.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is examining various aspects of making use of solar water heating systems compoulaary in Government buildings. No time frame has been decided for finalising the decision in this regard.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government had taken up a project for wind survey in the State of Madhya Pradsh to identify sites suitable for installation of wind farms for generation of electricity. A wind farm project of capacity 590 KW was set up in early 1990 at Kheda, near Indore in the state.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to start wind farm project through collaboration in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Assistance for Drinking Water Problem to Madhya Pradesh

558. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought any Central assistance to combat the drinking water problem in drought hit areas of the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon and the amount allocated by the Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme the normal allocation for Madhya pradesh for 1993-94 is Rs. 28.19 crores. In order to enable the State Government to tackle the problem of drinking water supply in the difficult areas, this allocation has been raised to Rs. 46 crores which which includes Rs. 4 crores specifically for the droungt affectd are. A sum of Rs. 18.10 crores including Rs. 4 crores for drought affected areas has been released so far.

[*English*]

Import of Equipments

559. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the equipments imported by the Department of Space for its various activities in past two years in terms of value,

(b) the import duty concessions granted in terms of value for each of these imports:

(c) the quantum of the duty released, if these concessions were not made available and the duty charged at the tariff rate; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take maintain transparency in tax concessions granted over and above the budgetary provisions of the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICERS (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Revival of Scooters India Limited

560. DR. G.L.KANAUJIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government for the revival of Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon and the time by which it is likely to be revived

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) As Scooters India Limited is a sick Company it has been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The Operating Agency viz. IDBI has to submit uits report about the revival of the Company to BIFR, which is awaited. After the recommendations of the BIFR in regard to this Company are received necessary action will be taken by the Government.

[*English*]

Misuse of J.R.Y Funds in Andhra Pradesh

561. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from coastal district of Andhra Pradesh regarding misuse of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds by Panchayats:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in each case?

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

[*Translation*]

Coorperation with Asean Countries in Bio-Technology

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

(a) whether the Government have been having any co-operation with ASEAN countries in the field of bio-technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam; ASEAN is an organisation comprising Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Malayasia, Singapore & Brunei. Government of India does not have any cooperation with ASEAN countries in the area of biotechnology. However, India is the Regional Coordinator for Asian Region, as well as the overall coordinator for the Establishment of Gene banks for Medicinal & Aromatic Plants among the Group of 15 nations. Indonesia and Malaysia (from ASEAN) are also the members of G-15.

[*English*]

Production of Power Equipments by BHEL

563. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL has developed expertise in manufacture of power generators and other Equipments of specilised nature;

(b) if so, the details regarding participation of BHEL in global tenders during last 3 years;

(c) whether inspite of establisjed merit and technology BHEL is starved of booking order to utilise its establihsed capacity; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) BHEL participated in 33 global tenders for power projects during last 3 years.

(c) and (d). BHEL's manufacturing facilities are presently under utilised due to resource constraints with the customers.

Average Income and Standard of Living

564. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average income has dropped from $330 in 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the standard of living of the people in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GPMANGO): (a) and (b). Per capita income (per capita net national product at factor cost) at 1980-81 prices was estimated at Rs.2199 in 1990-91. It was Rs. 2174 during 1991-92. This was due to a slow down in the growth of Gross Domestic product (GDP) which increased only by 1.2 per cent in 191-92. As a consequence motional income increased only by 0.9 per cent, i.e. much lower than the population growth of about 2 per. GDP growth was mainly affected by decline in agricultural production by 2.8 per cent over the previous year. Industrial production also registered a decline by 0.1 per cent.

(c) The growth-oriented polices of the Government, investment incentives and programme under the Eighth Five Year Plan will improve the standard of living of the people in India during the coming years.

Chemical Fertilizers Units

565 SHRI SUNDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of chamical fertilizer units have closed or gone red during the last three years;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed for revival of these units particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) whether the diversification and other proposals of RCF are pending for a long time; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). As per the information available with the Government, two DAP units (viz,. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Haldia and SPIC, Tuticorin) and a complex Fertilizer unit (viz. Deepak Fertilizer and petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Taloja, Maharashtra) have suspended production from March. 1993 onwards. The Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has been lying closed since June. 1993 following an accident in the plant. In addition. it is reported that 25 small scale units producing Single Super Phosphate were either closed or were operating at very low capacity on 30.6.1993 due to liquidcty problems and poor off-take.

(c) The Maharashtra based unit of M/s Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemic a Corporation Ltd. has suspended production as they are not bale to sell their product in competition with imported DAP, because of their higher cost of production. The State Govt. of Maharashtra has been requested to grant all possible religs in the matter of sales tax and other State levies to the unit, Further, in the recent concessions announced by the Government of India, farmers will get a concessions announced by the Government of India, farmers will get a concession of Rs. 500/- per tonne on purchase of this company's fertilizers product.

(d) and (e). Government's approval for prepating a detailed project report for setting up a melamine plant at Thal has already been given to the company. Regarding the proposal of RCF for creation of additional capacity for production of nitrophoshate fertilizer and Urea at Thal, the matter has not been considered favorable due to inadequate availability of gas.

[*English*]

Beneficiaries Under Jawahar Rozagar Yojana

566. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to various States under the Jawahar Rozgar yojane during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the number of families benefited therefrom;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Tribal families among them;

(c) whether the Government have made any assessment or study regarding economic progress of the persons benefited by this scheme of the achievement made so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action prosed to be taken by the Government in regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Statewise allocation for the eight plan in not yet finalised. However, the allocation made under JRY for the first two years of eighth plan i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94 (tentative) are given in the Statement-I

The JRY aims at providing supplementary employment to the people living below the poverty line in rural areas. The achievement under this programme is monitored in terms of mandays as generated. The State-wise details of employment generated during the furist two years of

eight plan i.e. 1992-94 and also the share of SC/ STs in total employment generation are given in the statement-II

(c) to (e). No, Sir. Though no assessment or study regarding economic progress of the persons benefited by JRY has been undertaken, a concurrent evaluation to assess the impact of JRY in respect of employment generation and creation of physical assets in the rural area, has been conducted by Ministry of Rural Development, for the period January to December, 1992 through 33 independent Research Institutions / Organisations. It is proposed to continue the concurrent evaluation of JRY for the subsequent periods and accordingly work for the second round of concurrent evaluation has already been initiated.

STATEMENT-I

Alloca[illegible]n under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1992-93 (Revised)			1993-94		
		Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180505	4626.46	23132.28	19696.07	4924.02	24620.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	258.01	64.50	322.51	258.04	64.50	322.51
3.	Assam	5136.61	1284.15	6420.76	6483.88	620.97	8104.85
4.	Bihar	38347.44	9586.86	47934.30	38633.12	9658.28	48291.40
5.	Goa	337.54	84.39	421.93	278.77	69.69	348.46
6.	Gujarat	7689.64	1922.39	9611.93	7230.04	1807.51	9037.55
7.	Haryana	1832.85	458.21	2291.06	1736.75	434.19	2170.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1003.75	250.94	1254.69	885.81	221.45	1107.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1454.90	363.73	1818.63	1257.39	314.35	1571.74
10.	Karnataka	11502.17	2875.54	14377.71	13225.06	3306.27	16531.33

Sl No	States UTs	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1992-93 (Revised)			1993-94		
		Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	6127.41	1531.85	7659.26	4990.67	1247.67	6238.34
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25178.80	6294.70	31473.50	24957.79	6239.45	31197.24
13.	Maharashtra	20652.51	5163.13	25815.64	21471.42	5367.86	26839.28
14.	Manipur	498.60	124.65	623.25	330.69	82.67	413.36
15.	Meghalaya	562.86	140.72	703.58	386.94	96.74	483.68
16.	Mizoram	195.54	48.89	244.43	163.00	40.75	203.75
17	Nagaland	502.21	125.55	627.76	414.77	103.69	518.66
18.	Orissa	12829.52	3207.38	16036.90	15979.13	3994.53	19972.66
19.	Punjab	1586.03	396.51	1982.54	1307.44	326.86	1634.30
20.	Rajasthan	12137.61	3034.40	15172.01	10369.06	2592.27	12961.33
21.	Sikkim	185.58	46.40	231.98	151.01	37.75	188.76
22.	Tamil Nadu	16481.12	4120.28	20601.40	17804.94	4451.24	22256.18

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1992-93 (Revised)			1993-94		
		Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	523.06	130.77	653.83	429.52	107.38	536.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	49813.44	12203.36	61016.80	47998.80	11999.68	5998.40
25.	West Bengal	20739.07	5184.77	25923.84	17650.56	4412.64	22063.20
26.	A & N Islands	152.70	0.00	152.70	152.70	0.00	152.70
27.	D & N Haveli	91.02	0.00	91.02	82.89	000	82.89
28.	Daman and Diu	48.83	0.00	48.83	48.83	0.00	48.83
29.	Lakshadweep	78.58	0.00	78.58	76.55	0.00	76.55
30.	Pondicherry	232.38	0.00	232.38	149.47	0.00	149.47
	Total	253685.49	63270.50	316955.99	254600.00	63522.39	318122.39

00-Nil Report NR- Not Reported

@-Tentative Allocation.

STATEMENT-II

Employment Generation under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Employment Generation (Lakh Mandays)								
		1992-93				1993-94				Progress Report Receied up to the Month
		Total	SC	ST	Total (SC+ST)	Total	SC	ST	Total (SC+ST)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	677.93	224.25	120.66	344.91	36.07	12.37	6.72	19.09	May, 93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.31	0.00	3.31	3.31	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	Apr. 93
3.	Assam	109.72	20.81	27.80	48.61	4.71	0.67	0.91	1.98	May, 93
4.	Bihar	1036.16	395.00	266.85	661.85	45.86	17.25	14.87	32.12	Apr, 93
5.	Goa	8.12	0.16	0.09	0.25	2.22	0.06	0.00	0.06	June, 93
6.	Gujarat	228.65	35.09	113.49	148.58	42.42	7.40	20.43	27.83	June, 93
7.	Haryana	32.63	19.79	0.00	19.79	1.44	0.82	0.00	0.82	June, 93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.16	12.43	1.40	13.83	2.02	0.93	0.06	0.99	June, 93
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.47**	4.20	2.02	6.22	NR	NR	NR	NR	

Sl.No. State/UT's	Employment Generation (Lakh Mandays)								
	1992-93				1993-94				Progress Report Received up to the Month
	Total	SC	ST	Total (SC+ST)	Total	SC	ST	Total (SC+ST)	
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Karnataka	418.29	139.50	39.47	178.97	53.39	19.65	4.67	24.32	June, 93
11. Kerala	134.54	43.01	7.25	50.25	17.56	5.54	1.22	6.76	June, 93
12. Madhya Pradesh	709.66	184.48	289.77	474.25	65.89	17.68	26.34	44.02	May, 93
13. Maharashtra	823.53	214.74	198.46	413.20	28.04	6.92	8.34	15.26	May, 93
14. Manipur	5.23	0.07	3.58	3.65	0.36	0.00	0.32	0.32	June, 93
15. Meghalaya	8.90	0.00	8.83	8.83	1.28	0.00	1.26	1.26	May, 93
16. Mizoram	4.78	0.00	4.78	4.78	0.81	0.00	0.81	0.81	May, 93
17. Nagaland	15.47	0.00	15.47	15.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	May, 93
18. Orissa	326.39	96.92	119.73	216.65	81.69	25.31	32.83	58.14	June, 93
19. Punjab	31.78	24.65	0.00	24.65	5.60	3.44	0.00	3.44	June, 93
20. Rajasthan	339.09	133.86	97.13	230.99	27.10	9.64	9.18	18.82	May, 93
21. Sikkim	13.40	3.00	3.77	6.77	3.51	0.72	1.28	2.00	June, 93

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Employment Generation (Lakh Mandays)								
		1992-93				1993-94				Progress Report Received up to the Month
		Total	SC	ST	Total (SC+ST)	Total	SC	ST	Total (SC+ST)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Tamil Nadu	767.86	378.48	13.62	392.10	76.77	39.69	2.92	42.61	June, 93
23.	Tripura	13.93	2.94	5.80	8.74	0.90	0.16	0.45	0.61	April, 93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1496.29	861.99	11.10	873.09	162.55	87.23	3.49	90.72	June, 93
25.	West Bengal	525.55	181.71	78.75	260.46	34.31	10.52	5.59	16.11	May, 93
26.	A & N Islands	1.71	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.06	May, 93
27.	D & N Haveli	2.17	0.05	2.11	2.16	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	May, 93
28.	Daman and Diu	0.12	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.05	June, 93
29.	Lakshadweep	2.68	0.00	2.68	2.68	0.52	0.00	0.52	0.52	June, 93
30.	Pondicherry	3.81	1.63	0.00	1.63	0.59	0.23	0.00	0.23	June, 93
	Total	7765.33	2978.76	1438.58	4417.34	696.06	266.23	142.60	408.83	

00- Nil Report NR— Not recorded
x NPR Received upto Jan. 93
xx NPR received upto Feb. 93.

[*English*]

Decontrol of Molasses

567. SHRI SANDPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alcohol based chemical units have been badly affected and are on the verge of closuse as a result of decontrol of Molasses/alcohol as reported in the Indian Express dated July 12, 193;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken to save these units;

(d) whether the Government are considering any changes in the decontrol policy on Molasses; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). Representations have been received from chemical units based on alcohol regarding the difficulties that they are facing after the rescinding of the Molasses control Order, 1961 and Ethyl Alcohol Price Control) Order, 1971 on 10.6.1993.

The major points made by the Chemical Industry relate to availability of industrial alcohol at a reasonable price. This has been affected due to the fact that State Governments have not permitted free movement of alcohol and molasses and artificial scarcity has been created in certain parts of the country. State Governments have been advised to permit free movement of alcohol and molasses so that the chemical industry is not made to suffer due to non-availability or raw material.

Package for Tiny Sector

568. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since considered an incentive package to help the tiny sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which such package is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Details of the package for tiny sector are yet to be finalized.

Land to Housing Societies

569. SHRI MADAN LAL KHNRANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 70 pc housing societies in the red' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated June 27, 1993.

(b) if so, the facts of the newsitem; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the societies are allotted lad and helped in the speedy construction of the house to ease the housing problem in Delhi?

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

(b) As per statement attached.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority is also exploring the possibility of securing loans for purchasing land by cooperative group hous-

ing societies with the help for financing institutions.

The Delhi Development Authority had also organised a workshop on 22.6.93 for 81 societies which have been allotted land for rendressing of technicl ugidance/asistance in order to expedite the housing projects of these ssocieties.

STATEMENT

The facts given in the news item to the extend number of societies for which the draw has been conducted and the date of deposition of money and the extension of time granted by the court are correct. It is true that 257 new group housing societies which have been offered land by the DDA in Pappankalan have a large number of vacancess and are finding it difficult to fill up these vacancies. The cost of a given flat in a multistorey building will depend upon its size and the class of construction undertaken by a given Society.

The blame on DDA under the heading of 'indifferent DDA' is wrong and misleading. It has been DDA's constant effort to promote the cooperative movement. Physical possession of land in certain cases has also been handed over after 1983. The allotment could not be made after 1983 because there was no land made available after acquisition for the purpose of allotment to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies. When the plots were made available in 1990-91 in Dwarka Phase-1, there was litigation, as a result of which the allotment had to be cancelled. As such DDA was not in a position to hand over the physical possession. After sorting out the legal mattress, DDA again made the allotment of available plots to eligible societies in October/ November 1992. the due date of making the payment was in December, 1992. But many societies including the Federation of Cooperative Group Housing Societies went to the Hon'ble High Court protesting against the rte of Rs, 1650.65 per sq.mtr. for which the DDA had sent the demand letters. This litigation delayed the allotment by almost 6 months. The case was finally settled and DDA's stand upheld in May, 1993. The Hon'ble High Court/Supreme court has again extended the time for depositing the first and 2nd installment of land premuem.

Advisory Committee on Reservation

570. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZPUR): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Advisory Committee on Reservation was constituted under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. 1951 by the Government; and

(b) the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Advisory Committee on Reservation was constructed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 vide Notification S.O. 223 (E) dated the 30th March, 1984.

(b) Reservation/de-reservation of items is a continuos process. The advisory Committee on Reservation constituted under Industries (Department & Regulation) act meets periodically and considers items to be reserved to be de-reserved and the nomenclature of items to be changed. As on date 836 items stand reserved for production in the small scale sector.

[English]

One Time Increase in Pension for Armed Forces

571. MAJ.GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 19, 1993 to Starred Question No. 356 and state;

(a) whether the Committee set up to examine various anomalies in One Time Increase (OTI) in pension to the Armed Forces Pensioners as since submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations and when these are proposed to be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to give its decision on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Committee set up to examine various anomalies in One Time Increase in pension to the Armed Force pensioners has submitted its report, which is under examination in the Government.

[Translation]

Enrollment of Foreign Nationals in Voters' List

572. SHRI MRUTYUNAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the *reply given on April 7, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 5140 and state:*

(a) whether information regarding foreign nationals names enrolled electoral rolls have since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Election Commission had received some complaints regarding enrollment of foreign nationals in the electoral rolls from the States of Bihar, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal and Union territory of Delhi and had referred these complaints to the concerned Chief Electoral Officers for enquiry and taking necessary corruptive measures. The information from the State Governments on follow-up action taken by them on complaints receded directly or through Election Commission, is still awaited.

DDA Dupes Under Rohini Scheme

573 SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in Jansatta dated June 19, 1993 under the caption DDA dupee under Rohini Scheme: and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) DDA reports that under the Rohini Residential Scheme, 812,38 persons got themselves registered out of which 1529 *persons got their* registrations canceled subsequently (Details in annexure attached). Till date 6 draws have been held. The last draw was held on 27.3.91. In these six draws, 41.176 registrsnts have been converted for allotment. (Details in statement attached. There is a baclong or 39.679 registrants. (Details in annexure attached) A time-bound programme has been chalked out to a accommodate the remaining registrants during the 8th 5-Year Plan subject to availability of infrastural facilities/funds. There is a proposal to acquire 550 hect. of land for Rohini in 1993-94 subjent to availability of finances The allotment in Rohini Res. Scheme is being made on the pre-determined rates fixed from time to time by Ministry or Urban Development based on the acquisition

cost and cost of development thereof. This aspect has been clarified in the Brochure.

STATEMENT

Details of Cancelled Registrations

ENS/JANTA	:	52
L.I.G.	:	413
M.I.G.	:	1064
Total	:	1529

Details of Allotments Made

ENS/JANTA	:	13,673
L.I.G.	:	17,109
M.I.G.	:	10.394
Total	:	41,176

Details of Balance Registrants

EWS/JANTA	:	4,665
L.I.G.	:	20.583
M.I.G.	:	14,431
Total	:	39,679

Task Force for Welfare Schemes

574. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has since received reports to Task Force set up regarding the role and contributions of voluntary sector in implementation of welfare schemes for the poor in the country;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Task Force and the steps taken/proposed to be taken so far to implement the same; and

(c) whether the Government propose to lay a copy of the report of the Task Force on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHIR GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the Statement annexed.

STATEMENT

No Task Force on the role and contributions of voluntary sector in Implementation of welfare schemes for the porr in the country has been set up by the Planning Commission. However, a Task Force on Self-managed Institutions for Integrated Development had been set up and its report was submitted in December, 1991. Main recommendations of the Teask force are as follows:

(i) Achieving greeter integration in the entire developmental; administration at the distnet and block levels.

(ii) Simification of Co-operative societies Act and Societies Registration Act.

(iii) Setting up of a village institution to be called 'Gram Vikas Sangam' for the purpose of development without political ouertones

(iv) Creation of single window system for providing funding system to the NGDs.

(v) Setting up of national nucleus for promotion of voluntary institutions and supporting them with token seed capital. and

((vi) Developing packages for training and building up of community leaders for managing the voluntary organisations

The recommendations of the Task Force

are under implementation. In order to get inputs from various ministries concerned and NGOs, a Workshop on Creation of Nationalwide Network of NGOs for Accelerated Development was organised in the Planning Commission on 29th April, 1992. A Directory of Schemes for Voluntary Organisations run by the various ministers/departments of the Government of India has been prepared. A Voluntary Action Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been set up. A scheme for assessting voluntary agences for creation and strengtheing of local level institutions has been formulated.

Import of Coir

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the State of Kerala against the import of coir from Sri Lanka;

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

(c) whether the Coir Board has taken any decision for imparting coir from Shri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. a representation has been received from Government of Kerala against the proposal to import coir yarn from Sri Lanka. It has been inter alia stated that any effort to import machine spun yarn from Shri Lanka will hamper the medernisation efforts.

(c) to (e). Coir Board has proposed that in view of shortage of raw material the exports may be permitted to import coir fibre under the Export & Import Policy. There is no proposal to import coir yarn. The matter has been taken up with Ministry of Textiles. However, no notification permitting import of coir fibre has yet been issued.

Acquisition of land for Sainik School in Kerala

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

(a) the total areas of land acquired for Sainik School, Kazhakottam, Kerala;

(b) whether the land has been fully utilised as planned originally;

(c) whether Houses Ridding and Swimming Pool facilities as planned originally have not been provided;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there are complaints against quality and low allocation of food for students; and

(f) if so, remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHIR MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). An areas of 287.5 acres of land has been made available to Sanik School, Kazhakootam by Government of Kerala. The land is being utilised as planned as far as buildings and play-fields are concerned. Ancillary activates like farming and hortculte are also being carried out within the constraints of financial resources.

(c) and (d). Horse riding was originally prouded but was discontuned in 1975 due to a financial crunch. Plans for Swimming Pool were finalised by the State Government way

back in 1978, but the construction has not been carried out by the State Government.

(e) and (f). During 1991-92, a number of representations were received through the Members of Parliament and the Parents Association for increase in the Food Allowance. The Food Allowance was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11.25 in March 1992 an subsequently to Rs. 12.50 in October 1992. Besides, the then Rakash Mantri also requested the State Chief Ministers in September 1992 for allocation of additional Rs. 5 per day per cadet towards dietary supplement for cadets.

[*Translation*]

Scheme of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

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

(a) the names of the schemes of non-conventional sources of energy in operation at present;

(b) the details of the other schemes which have been sanctioned; and

(c) the total energy proposed to be generated annually from these sources during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). For harnessing non-conventional energy sources, a number of schemes for the development and population of biogas plants, improved chulhas, solar thermal energy systems, solar photovaltaic systems, wind energy systems, small hydro power installations, alternative fuel operated vehicles and bio-energy systems are in operation in the country. From 1993-94, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has taken up two new schemes for the installation of one lakh solar lanterns for rual lighting and 1000 solar pomps for irrigation in the current year.

Status of system/programme-wise non-conventional energy installations are given at Statement I Resourcewise annual expected energy generation/savings from non-conventional energy sources during the next three years, by the end of the year 1996-97, as per the targets envisaged in the new 'Strategy & Action Plan' are given at Statement II

STATEMENT - I

Physical Achievements at a Glance

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.93
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos	17,63,133
2.	Community/Institutional/Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos	1,009
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos	145,05,827
4.	Solar Thermal Systems	Area in m	2,47,387
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos	2,88,028
6.	Solar Photovoltaics	MW	3324
a.	Photovoltaic power Units	KWp	408.86
b.	Photovoltaic Community Ights/TV and community facilities	Nos	784
c.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting systems/Lauterns	Nos	14,594
d.	Photovoltaic Street Lights	Nos	29,198
e.	Photovoltaic Pumps	Nos	756
7.	Wind Pumps	Nos	3,009

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.93
8.	Wind Battery charges	Nos	107
9.	Wind Farms	MW	53,93
10.	Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	93.44
11.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos	1,680
12.	Urjagram Projects	Nos	184
13.	Biomass based congeneration of power	MW	6.0
14.	Biomass Gasifiers/Stirling Engines	MW	9.5
15.	Battery operated vehicles	Nos	174
16.	Alcohol operated vehicles	Nos	52

STAETMENT - II

Resource-wise Expected Energy Generation/Savings per year from various Non-Conventional Energy Systems/devices likely to be installed at the end of the Eighth Plan as per the targets envisaged in the new "Strategy and Action Plan"

S. No.	Programmes	Unit	Expected Systems Installation during 8th Plan	Expected Energy Generation/ Fuel Savings per year	
1.	Family Size Biogas Plants	Nos	1,000,000	3,300,000	Tonnes of Wood
2.	Community/Institutional/Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos			
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos	1,800,000	12,600,000	-do-
4.	Solar Thermal Systems	Area in Sq. Mts	1,100,000	742,000,000	KWH
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos	700,000	420,000	Tonnes of Wood
6.	Solar Photovoltaic	KW	25,000	37,500,000	KWH
7.	Solar Thermal	KW	30,000	50,000,000	KWH
8.	Wind Power	KW	500,000	1,000,000,000	KWH
9.	Biomass Hasifiers	KW	50,000	3,784	Tonnes of Wood
10.	Bio-energy/Cogeneration	KW	150,000	500,000,000	KWH

S. No.	Programmes	Unit	Expected Systems Installation during 8th Plan	Expected Energy Generation/ Fuel Savings per year	
11.	Small Hydro Power	KW	600,000	3,000,000,000	KWH
12.	Urban/Muncipal Wastes	KW	100,000	180,000,000	KWH
13.	Industrial Wastes	KW	150,000	270,000,000	KWH
14.	Biomass Densification	KW	50,000	75,000,000	KWH

[*English*]

Industrial Growth

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

(a) the rate of industrial growth registered during 1992-93, indicating the index of industrial production (IIP) for 1992-93 and 1991-92;

(b) the group-wise analysis of the IIP during 1992-93 as compered 1991-92; and

(c) the main reasons for the lower growth in power sector in 1992-93 as competed to that in the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per the latest estimates of Index of Industrial Production as compled by CSO the index of industrial production and the respective growth rates during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as follows:-

	Index	*Rate of Growth*
19991-92	212.3	0.2%
1992-93	215.1	1.3%

(b) Statement showing rates of growth by industry groups during 1991-92 and April-Dec., 1992, the latest period for which the details are available is enclosed.

(c) The lower growth in the power sector during 1992-93 compared to that in the provisos year may be attributed to a decline in hydel power generation in 1992-93 compared to 1991-92.

STATEMENT

Percentage Growth Rates of Index of Industrial Production
(Base: 1980-81 = 100)

Code Group	*Industry Group*	*Weight*	*% Growth Rates*	
			APR-MAR 1991-92	*APR-DEC 1992-93*
20-21	Food Products	5.3270	4.1	3.4
22	Beverage. tobacco & Products	1.5710	13.6	-12.0
23	Cotton textiles	12.3090	0.6	2.6
25	Jute. hemp, & mesta textiles	1.9990	-11.2	-15.4
26	Textile Products	0.8170	-5.8	-17.6
27	Wood & wood pdts & furnt. & fixt	0.4480	-6.2	-1.4
28	Paper & paper products	3.2350	3.6	3.3
29.	Leather & fur products	0.4890	-6.6	6.0
30	Rubber. Plastic. Petroleum & Coal	4.0000	-1.1	1 6
31	Chem. & Chem. Products	12.5130	2.8	7.0
32	Non-metallic mineral	2.9990	6.2	1.1

Code Group	Industry	Weight	% Growth Rates APR-MAR 1991-92	% Growth Rates APR-DEC 1992-93
33	basic metals & alloy inds.	9.8020	5.8	-1.9
34	Metal products & parts	2.2880	-7.0	-5.8
35	Machinery Machine tools & part	6.2400	-2.9	0.9
36	Electrical machinery	5.7790	112.3	12.3
37	Transport Equipment & parts	6.3860	-1.2	3.9
38	Other Manufacturing Inds.	0.9050	-16.1	-1.3
Div. 2 & 3	manufacturing	77.1070	-1.7	3.8
Div. 1	Mining & Quarrying	11.4640	0.4	2.1
Div. 4	Electricity	11.4290	8.5	4.6

Sourde: C.S.O.

[*Translation*]

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

579. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering any proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to allocate more funds for the development of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose in the current Five Year Plan vis-a-via allocation made in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). An outlay of Rs. 13841.15 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan on the basis of proposals of U.P. Government against the approval outlay of Rs.6506.15 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides the State of Uttar Pradesh would also receiving its share out of the schemes being implemented by the Central Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Production of Salt

580. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
DR. CHATTRA PAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
MAJ. GEN ((RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KAHANDURI:
SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued licenses to some foreign companies for the production of salt;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where salt is likely to be produced by t hese companies;

(c) the reasons for granting licenses to the foreign companies;

(d) whether the security aspects of the area where salt is likely to be produced have also been taken into consideration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). A letter of permission has been issued to M/s. Cargill South -east Asia Ltd., Singapore, in August, 1992 to set up a 100% Export Oriented Unit in Kutch District of Gujarat for manu facture of 10 lakh tonnes of solar salt per annum with the condition that entire (100%) production shall be exported to General Currency Area/Hard Currency Area Countries. The party had later on approached the Kandla Port Trust for allotment of 15, 000 acrea of land which was not approved by the Kandea port Trust Board.

[*English*]

Spurious Auto Parts

581. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the production and marketing of the spurious auto parts in the country;

(b) if so, the existing Governmental machinery, sub-standard automobile spare parts parts and their marketing; and

(c) the measures contemplated by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Government have not recevied any specific complaint about production and marketing of spurious parts by the Licensed/registered automotive component manufactures.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

National Quality Council

582. SHRI R.SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI SANDIPALN BHAGWAN THORAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up a National Quality Council;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the functions to be entrusted to the Council; and

(c) the time by which the National Quality Council is likely to be set up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The proposal regarding setting up of a National Quality Council is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Blankets

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

(a) whether the Government have since examined the inquiry regarding supply of baliets by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The inquiry conducted in the matter was of a preliminary nature. On examinations of the inquiry report, the Government has issued directions to KVIC which inter-alia includes the following;

i. KVIC should take the strongest possible action against its employees who have apparently connived with certain undesirable erlements in the 3 institutions at Dehradun which obtained the bulk of the orders for supply of barrack blankets.

ii. KVIC should revise its procedures so that orders for barack blankets are received by the Khadi Institutions from DGS&D directly. the role of KVIC should be limited to registration of such Institutions. This registration should be done after a proper verification of capacity and quality of the product.

(iii) Before releasing payments received by KVIC on account of supply of barrack balets from DG&D to the Societies which have filed a suit against KVIC, a proper legal advice should

be obtained with a view to ensuring that this action does not result in any additional likely on account of the pending case.

(iv) KVIC should withhold the amount payable to the Societies on account of rebate and this should be released only if and when it is sittified that the blankets supplied were meeting the specifications laid down by the KVIC.

Underground Drainage Proposals from Assam

584. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has submitted any proposals regarding underground drainage for approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details there of; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (9SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Assam had submitted the Greater Guwahati Water Supply, Sewerage./ Sewage Treatment and Drainage Scheme as well as the Water Supply for Greater Jorhat at an estimated cost of Rs. 350.60 crores to be implanted in three phases during the 8th and 9th Five Year Plans with external assistance.

(c) The matter has been examined by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisations and the State Government advised revise the projects proposal from, technical and financial angles, particularly keeping in view the State Plan outlay for the urban water supply and sanitation sactor.

[*Translation*]

Choking of Sewers

585 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether choking of sewers and accumulation of water for the past six months in the Governnment coloni :es located at Mandir Marg, Arm Bagh, Kali Bari Marg, Raja Bazar and Gole Harket areas have posed a danger of spreading of an eipdemic there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that there is in blockade of in Mandir Marg area, Kalbari. In Raja Bazar area sometime sewer line got checked due to throwing of garbage by JJ Cluster residents in the storm water drains/manholes. As soon as any blockade is found the problem is promptly attended by NDMC. Sewar line in Gole Market area i.e. area behind Barid line Market bounded by Market road at one side and bangla Sahib Marg on the other side called as Market Squares is totally damaged,. Quarters in this area are illegally occupied by un authorised persons who discharge waste water in the open causing water logging and insanitary condition, Civil Engineering Department of NDMC is trying to give alternative connection into Market Road sewar line, Bhagat Singh Marrket. Gole Market sewer line which will take some time. Till then sewer blockages are taken care of by daily pumping in the covered storm water drains. There is no danger for spreading of epidemics in this area.

The Central Public Works Department has reported that whenever blockage of sewer is observed in the colonies located at Mandir Marg, Kali Bari Marg, Raja Bazar, Gole Market and Aram Bagh, the same is got cleared on top priority through NDMC/MCD.

[*English*]

Fire in Rexine Factory Delhi

586 SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons were killed recently in a major fire in an unathorised rexine factory in Peera Garhi in West Delhi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and also the number of unauthorise hazardous units in the area;

(c) the outcome of the inquiry , in any conducted into the circumstances deading to the fire as also the mushrooming of hazardons has units; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 7 persons are reported killed and 4 injured in the incident. As per survey conducted by MCD, 258 industrial units are located in Beera Gahi out of which 85 were found closed. out of 173 units which were studied, 73 units were found hazardous which includes 23 liceced by MCD.

(c) LG, Delhi has ordered an inquiry with terms of reference as given in the statement attached

(d) No action in this regard is possible till such time as the findings of the inquiry become available

STATEMENT

Terms of Reference for the Inquiry Ordered by LG, Delhi in Restrict of Fire Accident in Rexine Factory at Feeragari,

(i) To ascertain the cause of explosion;

(ii) To Ascertain the extent of damage cussed to persons and property;

(iii) To ascertain the adequacy of the response of all the concerned agencies to deal with the situation;

(iv) To ascertain the negligence, if any, on the part of any authority and to fix responsibility,

(v) To suggest remedial measures for the regulation of industries specially in Laldora areas;

(vik) To suggest measures for the prevention of recurrence of such accidents;

(vii) Any other fact (s) relevant to the incident.

Wage Negotiations in Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether guidelines have been issued by the Department of public Enterprises (DPE) for the fifth round of wage negotiations in public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Under the new wage policy, the Management are free to negotiate the wage stature keeping in view and consistent with generation of resources/profits by the individual enterprises/ units. The Government will not provide any budget lary support for the wage increases and respective managements will have to find the requisitet resource from within their own integration generation. For certain PSEs which are monopolies or near monpolies or having an administered price structure, it must be ensured that increase in wages after negotiations do not result in an automatic increase in administered prices of their goods and services.

It has also been decided that the period of wage settlements shall be for 5 years and the revisions shall be subject to the condition that there shall be no increase in laklur cost per unit of output.

(c) Does not arise.

Rashtriaye Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited

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

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. is likely to be taken over by cooperative sugar mills in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the management of RCF is also being restricted;

(d) whether there is any provision of appointing non-official experts as members on the Board of Directors of RCF; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDI (FALEIRO): (a) to (c). No such decision has been taken.

(d) and (e). Under the Articles of Association of the company, Government can appoint non-official experts on the Board of Directors of RCF.

[*Translation*]

Industries in Gujarat and Mahya Pradesh

589. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:
SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small and big industries in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) the total number of sick industries out of them at present; statewise; and

(c) the schemes chalked out to make these industries viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The data regarding total number of industrial units is not centrally maintained. Annual Survey of Industries of Ministry of Planning publishes data of industries registered as factories and as per the last survey, the number of factories in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are 11,103 and 3,639 respectively. In the organised sector, the number of units in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are 607 and 277 respectively. Reserve Bank of India compiles data regarding sick industrial units. According to the latest RBI Report as on 31.3.92,

the number of sick industrial units in the State of Guarat and Madhya Pradesh are given as under.

	No. of Sick SSI Units	*No. of sick Non-SSI units*
Gujarat	6.581	155
Madhya Pradesh	22.333	59

(c) The Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industries units in the country including Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh. Some of the Important aspects are given in Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Steps take by Government for revival of sick industrial units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislatation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985 A quasi-Judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problem, of the sick industrial companies in an effetive manner, which as operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987

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

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehebilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

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

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

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

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

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

(9) Small Industrial development Bank of India SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apax Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Reha-

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

[*English*]

Enquiry into deaths of IMA Cadets

590. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 27m 1992 to Starred Question No. 79 and state:

(a) whether the reports of Courts of Inquiry in connection with the two cases of death of Cadets in Indian Military Academy have since been examined;

(b) whether the reports of Courts of Inquiry in connections with the two cases of death of Cadets in Indian Military Academy have since been examined;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the examination of reports is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Out of the two Courts of Inquiry ordered, the report of the Inquiry in connection with the death of Gentleman Cadet AS Aulakh has been completed and finalisd. The inquiry has revealed that the death of Cadet is due to SCRUB TYPHUS WITH SEPTICAEMIA and is attributable to military service. The report of the Court of Inquiry in respect of the death of Gentleman Cadet Subject Karmakar was examined by the Army HQ and returned with certain observations. The Court of Inquiry after compliance has re-submitted the report to the Army HQrs. There is no delay in finalising the Court of Inquiry in these cases.

[*Translation*]

Sick Units to Private Sector

591. SHRI JAMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments that the sick mills/units be handed over to the private sector:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the sick units in Punjab which have been handed over to the prizate sector so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Regarding State Government public sector enterprises it is the State Government that are responsible for necessary action on other sick public sector enterprise.

[*English*]

Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether most of the Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra are functioning below their normal capacity and suffering lesses every year;

(b) if so, the details of such undertakings and losses suffered by each of them during each of the last three years; and

(c) there action taken/proposed to be taken to revamp their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Five years Statement showing net profit and net loss is given in statement 7 A and 7 B at pages S-43 to S-46 and S-47 to S-50 respectively in Vol. I of PE Survey, 1991-92 laid in Parliament on 26-2-1993.

(c) Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and the enterprise to improve the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises.

Extension to Indo-U.S. Vaccine-Action Programme

593 SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have informed that there would be no further extension of time for the Indo-U.S. Vaccine Action Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). No communications has been received from the U.S. Government that there would be no further extension of the Indo-U.S. Vaccine Action Programme.

Translation]

National Programme for Development of BIO-GAS

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

(a) the number of plants to be established under the National Programme for development oft bio-gas;

(b) whether the target fixed in this direction by the Government has been successful in achieving the desired target;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for generating maximum energy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENSTIONAL ENERGY SOURES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The target fixed for installation of family type bigots plants under the National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) during 1993-94 is 2.00 lakhs plants. Besides, a target for installing 200 large size biogas plants has been fix for the year 1993-94 under another centrally sponsored scheme in Community, Institutional an Night Soil Biogas Plants (CBP/IBP) NBP) Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir. The annual physical targets fixed under NPBD and CBP/IBP/NBP Programmes have been achieved during he past years.

(c) A total of over 17.63 lakhs family type bigots plants have been set up in the country during the period 1981-82 to 1992-93 under NPBD. The total number of large size biogas plants set up under CBP/IBP/NBP Programmes during the period 1981-92 to 1992-93 is 945 plants.

(d) Does n it arise.

(e) The strategy fianlised of achieving higher targets in the above programmes include

further involvement of beneficiaries, non governmental organisation, turn key workers, publicity and extension campaigns using electronic and print media etc.

[*English*]

Capital Investment in Agricultural and Industrial Sector

595. SHRI OBHANDRESHWAR RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment made in the agricultural and Industrial sectors during 1992-93 and how it compared to the year 1951;

(b) whether the change in capital investment in both the sectors is proportionate to each other; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Activities sectors in 1950-51 and in 1991-92 at current prices was Rs. 235 crores and Rs., 15, 409 crores respectively. In Industrial Sector Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying and Electrify, Gas & Water Supply it was Rs. 157 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 53, 738 crores in 1991-92, at current prices. Information on capital formation in the current year 1992-93 is not available.

(b) GCF in agriculture and alied sectors increased at an annual compound growth rate of 10.7 per cent and in industrial sector at 15.3 per cent between 1950-51 and 1991-92.

(c) This is so mainly because starting from the Second Five Year Plan higher emphasis was laid on industrial development, which had a week base at the beginning of country's plans.

Migration from Rural to Urban

596 DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slums are mostly the result of rural to urban migration and estimated that over 13,500 people move each day from rural to urban environment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to prevent such migration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Slums are mushrooming in urban areas on account of lack of availability of affordable housing and poverty for the increasing urban population. As per 1981 Census, rural-urban migrants increased from, 23.95 million to 34.20 millions during the decade 1971-81. Census date on migrations as per 1991 Census is not available.

(b) After independence, there has been repaid increase in migration of population from rural areas to the cities and larger town mainly on account of lack of infrastructure faculties and employment opportunities in the rural areas.

(c) and (d). The 8th Five Year Plan envisages a two pronged strategy to reduce derivation from rural areas to cities particularly the larger cities, viz.

(1) Implementation of Programmes for the generation of more employment opportunities and creation of better facilities for living in rural areas, like the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Development of Women and Children in the rural

areas, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes, etc. (These schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development).

(2) greater emphasis on the development of small and medium towns with a view to increasing employment opportunities and necessary urban infrastructure for absorbing the surplus rural labour ad to provide necessary backward and forward linkages between the rural interlined and urban areas.

Allocation of Foodgrains Under 'Food for Work'

597. SRHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of foodgrains made for 'food for work' scheme for the States under the Jawhar Rozagar Yojana during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains lifted by the States out of this allocation for distribution under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during last 3 years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the State Governments have shown no interest in the said scheme; and;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in view of this there Union Government propose to scrap the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The details of the foodgrains allocated and the quantity lifted by the State under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 is given as under:

Year	*Foodgrains (in Mts) allocated*	*Foodgrains lifted (In MTs)*
1990-91	8,63,308	31313
1991-92	3,01,550	25106
1992-93	12,00.000	142527

(c) to (e). It may not be correct to say that the State Governments have shown no interest in the distribution of foodgrains under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The foodgrains lifted by the State Governments came down primiarly because the distributions of foodgrains as part of wages was made optional during the year 1989-90. During the year 1992-93. the distribution of 2 kgs. of foodgrains per Mandy generated under JRY was, however, made compussory of the need to improve the nutritional, standards of the workers engaged under the Yojana. It is expected that the quaintly of Foodgrains lifted would go up during the current year. There is, therefore, no proposal to scrap this scheme by the Government of India.

Technologies developed by Semi-Conductor Complex Limited

598 DR. ASIMBALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of electronics design and teconolgical facilities provided to each State in the country:

(b) wther the Semi-conductor Complex

Limited in Chandigarh has not been able to achieve the Development targets in this regard;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the technologies developed by Semiconductor Complex Limited during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Under an initiative taken by the Department of Electronics., semiconductor doctor Complex Ltd. (SCL) SAS Nagar, Mohali, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics has set up centres for large Scale integration/Year Large Scale Intergration (LSI/VLSI) design at banglore and NOIDA. In addition, such design centres have also been set up by the Department of Electronics at Bhubaneshwar. Calcutta, Hyderabad Madras New Delhi, Pune and Thruvananthapuram. The Centres at Bhubheneshwar and New Delhi are also compatible with the design tools and technologies of SCL.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) During the last three yeas. SCL has developed 2 micron and 1.2 macron CHOS process technologies as also a process technology for a specify strategic application.

[*Translation*]

Disruption of Sewerage system in Delhi

599 PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHAWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problems in Delhi created by heavy arise, filling up of seware and drains water blockade etc.

(b) if so,. the action taken /proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for improper and illegal construction and

(c) whether the Government propose to prepare and implement detailed action plan in this regard?

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

(b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that all drains and sewerage works have been got executed properly and as per the approved scheme. The Municipal corporation of Delhi have reported that all the road side drains and nallahas are desitted before Monsoon. 100 per cent desilting is not possible. Therefore, selected list of nallahas is drawn up for defeating to avoid any flooding. Roadsides drains are also desilted in the colonies as well as on the important roads pertaining to M.C.D.

Whenever, it is found that drains are blacked or unathorised encroachment is obstructing the flow of drain, the same is removed immediately. There has been a few cases where there has been unauthrised encroachments of drains and roadside drains. Steps are being taken to remove encroachments structures. However, the flow of the drains is being maintained by desilting and regular cleaning. Agricultural, green and

open nallahs have also been encorached and unathorised construction have come. Some ponds have also been encouraged upon. Whoever there is heavy rain, these area get flooded.

(c) D.D.A has reported that detailed drainage scheme for all new urban extensions have been formulated and got approved.

New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that they have set up a Central Control Room. All complaints are attend to promptly. 5 pumps are available for dewatering along with swear line ,machines.

M.C.D. has reported that whoever encouragement obstructing free flow of water, are detected the same are removed. In case where rain water coilected in lowely an areas unauthorised orlonies, MC.D. resorts to pumping into the nearby nalahs to drain out water.

[*English*]

Epilepsy as a Ground for Divorce

600. SHRIMATI MALANI BHATTACHARYA; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various institutions and associations have approached the Government for a change in law regarding epilepsy as ground for divorce;

(b) whether law relating to epicpay in India requetes epilepsy with insanity and whether epilepsy is regarded as ground for divorce; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to change the law in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 as well as the Special Marriage Act, look., having recurrent attakes of insanity or people at the time of marriage is a ground for grant of a decrge of mullity of the marriage. The Government have consulted the State Governments/ Union territory Administrations on the proposal to delete reference to epilepsy in the said Acts, and a final decision on the questions expected to be taken shortly.

Power Generation Sets by BHEL

601. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation sets and other equipments produced by the Bharat Heavy electricrls Limited an nually

(b) the domestic annual demand of these power generation equipment's

(c) whether steps have been taken to increase these power generation equipments by BHEL; and

(d) if so, the target set for the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) BHEL produces thermal, nuclear, gas and hydro power generating equipment., During 1992-93 it manufactured 2750 MW approx. of such equipment.

(b) The annual demand for power generating equipment based on capacity addition proposed in 8th Plan would be about 6000 MW approx.

(c) and (d). BHEL has already established facilities to manufacture about 7000 MW of power generating equipment every year. BHEL does not presently propose to increase this further as it is full capable of meeting the entire

capacity addition of 30538 MW envisaged during 8thg Plan.

Materials Supplied to Fertilizer Industries of Madhya Pradesh

602. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the materials being supplied to the fertilizer industry of Madhya Pradesh on subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the concessions likely to be provide to this industry; and

(c) the assistance provided to the fertilizer industry in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMCIALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUAROD FALEIRO): (a) and (b). No material is supplied to the fertilizer industry in Madhya Pradesh on subsidised rates. There is proposal to enclusively provide any concessions to the fertilizer industry in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The fertilizer units in Mahdya Pradesh and other elsewhere in the country have been getting subsidy on indigenous controlled fertilizers during the last two yeas, to compensate them for lower realisation thorough sale prices compared to their cost of prduction as assessed by the Government, which includes an element also of return on net worth.

Closed Industries in Jammu & Kashmir

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

(a) whether the Government propose to revive the closed industral units in Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units in the country including Jammu & Kashmir, Some of the important aspects are given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick Industrial Units.

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIRF)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th may, 1987.

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

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The bank sand financial institutions envolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

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

(5) Revival of sick industrial units in also done by amalganation of sick units with healthy units. Tax bedfast are given under Section 72 (A)

of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revivat of the amalgamating sick units.

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

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

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

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

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation(RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of poetically viable sick small scale industrial units.

[*Translation*]

Demolition of Jhuggies

604. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of Delhi where unauthorised Jhuggies were demolished during the last three months;

(b) whether any alternative arrangement have been made for these juggi-dwellers and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Delhi Development authority have reported that some Jhuggis were removed from South and North Delhi areas. However, none of the Jhuggi dweller was eligible for alternative allotment under the approved guidelines.

Number of juggis demplished during the period as reported by New Delhi Municipal Committee, are 142. Details about alternative arrangement made are being ascertained.

Delhi Cantonment Board and the Slum Wing of Municipal Corporation of Delhi have furnished nil information.

Similar informtion from Municipal, Corporation of Delhi and Central Public Works Department is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Proposals for Rural Sanitation Programme in Uttar Pradesh

605. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Utter Pradesh has submitted any proposal of rural sanitation programme to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RUAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). In January

1993,the Sate Government of Uttar Pradesh had requested for release of Rs. 3287.82 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Progamme and for making necessary provisions for central Assistance for 1993-94. As the allocation for all States/Union territories for 1992-93 was Rs. 15 crores only, it was not possible to release the amount proposed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 267.89 lakhs was released to the State Government for 1992-93 against their allocation of Rs. 261.09. lakhs. Out of the allocation of Rs. 391.43 lakhs for 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 195.715 lakhs has been released.

[*English*]

Funds for Supply of Drinking Water in Villages of Rajasthan

606. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide more funds to the State Government of Rajasthan to overcome the problem of drinking water in the villages of Rajasthan:

(b) if so, the funds provided to Rajasthan upto May, 1993; and

(c) the funds likely to be provided during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR OF FURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 25.78 crores has been provided upto May, 1993 during financial year 1993-94 to the State Government.

(c) A sum of Rs. 77.32 crore is likely to be provided to the State Government of Rajasthan during 1993-94.

Central Assistance for the Projects of Gujarat

607. SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested to increase the Central assistance for the projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). No request for euhancement of Central assistance as such for the projects during 1993-94 Annual Plan was received from the Government of Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Compensation in lieu of Acquisition of Land for Defence Purposes

608. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation or employment is provided to the persons whose lands are acquired by the Government for Defence purposes:

(b) if so, the criteria thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). There is no provision under the Land Acquisition act 1994 or any other Acquisition Act, for providing employment to the persons whose land has been acquired. However, full monetary compensation as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act is, inc-

tioned by the Government in respect of the land and structure acquired for Defence purposes.

Public Sector Undertakings

609. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Memorandum of Understanding signed between the various Public Sector Undertakings and the Union Government during the last three years and the number of Undertakings which have been brought within the purview of these Memorandum of Understanding;

(b) whether there is some improvement in the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings which have been brought under the Memorandum of Understanding;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposed to implement this system in all the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INUDSTRIYAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY(SHRI SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The number of PSUs which signed MOU with the Government is as under:-

1990-91	-	23
1991-92	-	71
1992-93	-	98

The number of PSEs (including subsidiaries) brought within the purview of MOU system was:

190-91	-	57
1991-92	-	110
1992-93	-	151

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All PSEs which have not been referred to BIFR are expected to sign MOUs.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Scheme of Gujarat

610. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted some schemes to Planning Commission for the Development of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). There is no project of Gujarat pending with the Planning Commission for investment clearane.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer units in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new fertilizer units the Madhya Pradesh: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS (SHRI EDUARO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). There is a proposal by National Fertilizers Ltd. to double the capacity of their Vijaipur (district Guna, Madhya Pradesh) based urea unit. The proposed project envisages production of 220 tonnes per day of urea at an estimated cost of about Rs. 987. crores

Solar Energy Programme

613.SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total amount spent by the Government in solar energy programmes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have earned some review form the solar energy programmes,

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

(d) whether the Government propose to allocate more funds for expansion of solar energy programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) The Government has taken up a country-wide programme for development and utilization of various Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaic systems & devices for variety of applications. Funds are provided to various States as per physical targets and norms of different programmes. Status of State-wise funds released for Solar Thermal and Solar photovoltaic programmes during the last three years is given at Statement attached

(b) and (c). The Government is providing funds for demonstration and dissemination programmes on solar energy to different States in the form of grant and subsidy. As such, no revenue is earned from the Solar energy programmes.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-conventional energy Sources is aiming at higher targets for the 8th Five Year Plan for solar energy programmes under the new "Strategy and Action Plan'. Details for additional budgetary allocations on account of enhanced targets are yet to be finalized.

STATEMENT

Statewise funds released under Solar Energy Programmes during last three years

Sl. No.	*Name of the State*	*Solar Photovoltaic*	*Solar Thermal*	*Solar Cooker*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00.00	49.45	00.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.11	4.23	00.00
3.	Assam	8.34	0.48	00.00
4.	Bihar	62.68	52.18	00.00
5.	Goa	4.32	3.89	00.18
6.	Gujarat	4.50	286.74	4.35
7	Haryana	30.60	53.33	13.10
8	Himachal Pradesh	46.79	58.65	12 29
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	62.10	20.62	00.52
10.	Karnataka	25.15	117.14	00.41
11.	Kerala	79.34	43.15	1.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	246.92	67.61	98.45

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Solar Photovoltaic	Solar Thermal	Solar Cooker
13.	Maharashtra	86.86	294.71	15.55
14.	Manipur	26.88	0.90	00.00
15.	Meghalaya	60.00	10 31	00.21
16.	Mizoram	31.99	0.26	00.00
17.	Nagaland	4.92	00.00	00.00
18.	Orissa	153.87	8.75	00.30
19.	Punjab	15.75	72.87	8.35
20.	Rajasthan	176.01	45.60	5.35
21.	Sikkim	3.94	3 10	00.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	38.67	95 88	00.83
23.	Tripura	45.34	00.00	00.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	949.28	72.67	7.24
25.	West Bengal	41.40	162.89	00.68
26.	A & N Islands	00.00	1 97	00.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Solar Photovoltaic	Solar Thermal	Solar Cooker
27.	Chandigarh	7.87	9.61	00.59
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	00.00	00.00	00.00
29.	Daman & Diu	00.00	00.00	00.00
30.	Delhi	00.00	119.56	14.34
31.	Lakshadweep	00.00	00.00	00.00
32.	Pondicherry	00.00	00.00	00.00
33.	Others	00.00	00.00	00.00

[*English*]

Expansion of N.C.C.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to expand and strengthen the national Cadet Corps;

(b) if so, the targets thereof for the next five years;

(c) whether the current targets for expansion of NC.C. has been met; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the N.C.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (d). An additional cadet strength of 50,000 for the period between 1991 to 1996 has already been sanctioned by the Government at the rate of 10,000 cadets per year. The proposed increase in the cadet strength for the year 1991-92, 1992-93 sand 1993-94 has been allocated to NCC Directorates for extending the NCC coverage to new educational institutions.

Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Evaluation Committee, Government has revised the aims and training syllabus of NCC, undated the training aids, and increased the number of vacancies in Attachment Courses and national Integration Camps.

No proposal for further expansion and strengthening of NCC is under consideration of the Government at present.

Interim relief to Bhopal Gas Victims

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court's decision to re-start the payment of the monthly interim relief of Rs. 200 to five lakhs residents of the 86 gas effected wards in Bhopal is facing administrative problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMCIALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Supreme Court has enabled Govt. to continue payment of interim relief. The Supreme court has directed the enclusion of economically well off claimants from the payment of interim relief. The process of identification of eligible beneficiaries by the govt of Madhya Pradesh is under way.

Compensation to Victims of Bhopal gas Tragedy

616 SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of compensation in rupees paid by the Union Carbide Cooperation on the basis of the Supreme Court judgment:

(b) whether a substantial portion of the amount has already been paid to the victims and if so, the total amount paid upto June 30, 1993;

(c) the total interest accrued on the deposits and the balance amount at the credit of Government as on June 30.1993; and

(d) the reasons for not disbursing the balance amount even after nine years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) Rs. 7,10,21,33. 249.00. In addition a sum of Rs. 4,52,78,119 .98 was also received from Indian Red Cross Society being the Balkan of US $ 5 million paid by the Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) to the American Red Cross pursuant to the order of Judge

Keenan in the court proceedings taken in the United States of America (U.S.A.)

(b) Rs,. 10, 63 21, 850. 00

(c) Total interest accrued:

(i) collected and re-invested in Govt. securities

Rs.4,16,14,86,427.50

(ii) interest accrued but not due for payment on investment in Govt. secretes Rs. 20.91.29.341.80.

Balance amount, including interest collected and reinvested upto 30,.6.1993- Rs,. 10.92, 51,84. 625.85

(d) the compensation amount and the interest earned thereon was kept by the Supreme Court in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). On the request of the Government the Court released the compensation amount and the interest to Welfare commissioner for payment of compensation on 16.10.1992 only.

Performance of 20 Point Programme

617. SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been on over all improvement in performance this year as compared to the previous year in respect to 20 Point Programme by the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, in what items the targets were achieved; and

(c) in what items the weighted average index of achievement is lower then the target and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Out of a total of 28 quantifiable items monitored on monthly basis, per formance in 1992-93 was more than 90% or above in 20 items as compared to only 18 items in 1991-92. The items in respect of which targets were fully achieved are Integrated Rural Development Programme, SSI Units, Bonded Labour Rehabilitation, Integrated Child Development Blocks, House Sites Allocated, Construction Assistance Indira Awas Yojana, Lower Income Group Houses, Fair price Shops opened, pump Sets Energised, Improved Chullahas and Bio-Gas Plans installed. Further, targets were acheived to the extent of 90% or above in these items; Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Drinking Water Problem Villages, Anganwadies, Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted, Economically Weaker Section Houses Provided, Slum Improvement, Tree Plantation (Number) and Tree Plantation (Area Covered),

(c) Performance in the following items was below 90% of the target Distribution of Surplus Land, Community Health Centers, Primary Health Centers, Immunisation of Children, F.P. Sterilisation, Eqv of Sterilsiation SC Families Assisted and village Electrified.

Reasons cited by state Governments for shortfall in targets are broadly (1) Resource constraints (2) Non-release of funds in time; (3) Law & Order Station in some of the States'; (4) Natural Calamities and (5) Targets fixed by nodal Ministeries being unrealistic.

Resettlement Colonies in Delhi

618 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Jhuggi Jhonpri resettlement colonies at present in Delhi; and

(b) the services provided in these resettlement colonies at present colony wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As reported by Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking Zone-wise location of 44 JJ resettlement colonies in Delhi is indicated in the statement attached

(b) Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that potable water supply in all the 44 resettlement colonies exists. The sewerage services are functional in 22 colonies from Sr. No. 1 to 22 of Annexure, works are in Progress in 14 colonies from Sr. No.23 to 36. For balance 8 colonies from Sr. No. 37 to 44 sewerage works will be carried out progressively. As reported by MCD all the 44 settlement clines, roads have been improved and stengthened and improvement, if required, is being taken up regularly Sulabh Shauchay ayas have been provided in all the resettlement colonies, 7002 number of seats with bathing facilities have been provided in all the resettlement colonies. 20,786 number of old lavatory blocks seats have been improved providing Kota stone flooring and glazed tiles dado. Improvement of parks and provision of community centers have been done as per requirement.

STATEMENT

ZONE - WISE LOCATION OF JJ RESETTLEMENT COLONIES IN DELHI.

Colonies where services have been provided.:		
.1.	Narina	West Zone
2.	Pandav Nagar (Near Pater Nagar)	K.B. Zone
3.	Siri Niwas Puri	N.D. Zone
4.	Sun Light Colony	N.D. Zone
5.	Chowkhandi	West Zone
6.	Khayala Phase-I)	West Zone
7.	Khayala Phase-II)	
8.	Khayala Phase-III)	
9.	Mochi Bagh	South Zone
10.	Madangir Phase-I)	South Zone
11	Madangir Phase-II)	South Zone
12.	Tigri	South Zone
13.	Dakshinpuri	West Zone

Colonies where service have been provided.

14.	Madipur	West Zone
15.	Wazirpur (except A & F Blocks)	Rohini Zone
16.	Raghubir Nagar	West Zone
17.	Dakshinpuri Extension	South Zone (Mahrauli)
18.	Aruna Nagar	Civil Lines Zone
19.	Shakurpur Phase-I)	Rohini Zone
20.	Shakurpur Phase-II)	
21.	Jawalapuri Phase-I)	Narafgarh Zone
22.	Jawalapuri Phase-II)	

Colonies where works are in progress.

23.	Sultanpuri	Najafgarh Zone
24.	Kalyanpuri	Shahdara Zone
25.	Trilokpuri Phase-I	Shahdara Zone
26.	Trilokpuri Phase-II	Shahdara Zone
27.	Nangloi Phase-I)	Najafgarh Zone
28.	Nangloi Phase-II)	
29.	Nangloi Phase-III)	
30.	Khichripur	Shahdara Zone
31.	Himmat Puri	Shahdara Zone
32.	Jahangirpuri	Civil Lines Zone
33.	Mangolpuri	Najafgarh Zone
34.	Hasthal (Internal & Outfall)	Najafgarh Zone
35.	Old Seema Puri	Shahdara Zone
36.	New Seema Puri	

Colonies for which Schemes are under preparation/finalization.		
37.	Khanpur	South Zone
38.	Nand Nagri	Shahdara Zone
39.	Seelampur Phase-I	Shahdara Zone
40.	Seelampur Phase II	Shahdara Zone
41	Seelampur Phase III	Shahdara Zone
42.	Seelampur Phase IV	Shahdara Zone
43.	Gokal Puri	Shahdara Zone
44	Mangla Puri	Najafgarh Zone

Acquisition of Russian Tank

619. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
SHRI K. RADHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision about acquiring the latest version of Russian tank T-80-U and the up-dated Model (T-72S) of the/T-72/MT tank presently in use in the Indian Army;

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

(c) the progress made in the production of tanks at Avadi, and the steps proposed to be taken to augment indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The full requirement of tanks for the Indian army is met from indigenous production at HVF (Avadi), which is fully geared for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

Inspection in Atomic Power Plants

620. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of fire in the Steam Turbine of the Narora Atomic Power Plant on March 31, 1993 all the Atomic Power are being closed for some time for inspection;

(b) if so, the time by this inspection the is likely to be completed;

(c) the place where such incidents took place so far;

(d) the precautionary measus taken to avoid recurrence of such incident in future; and

(e) the cost of production of electricity per unit of each atomic power plant in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVENSH CHATURVEDI): (a) As a mater of abundant caution, pressurised Heavy Water reactors having turbines which are similar design those of Nararoa are being sequentially shutdown for inspection.

(b) The first unit of Madras Atomic Power Station is scheduled for showdown on 31.7.93 for about 3 to 4 weeks. Depending on its results, the second unit will be inspecked. The first unit of the Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant which went critical only in 3.9.92 will be inspected during its planned maintenance outage. Both units of the Narora Station are presently in a shutdown state.

(c) Fire incidents related to turbine-generators have occured in thermal stations at Kothagudam, Panki, Obra and Hardwaganj in India and in nuclear power plants at Salem Unit-2 in USA, Vandellos in Spain, Pickering Unit-2 in Canada and Manshan in Taiwan.

(d) The 5th stage blades of low Prassure Turbine at the Narora Madras and Kakrapar (Unit-1) Atomic Power Stations are proposed to be substituted gradually by those of the improved design, which will minimise chances of failure. For Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) 1 & 2, imporved design blades are to be installed before the startup of the Stations. As a matter of abundant caution, more intensive insepction of turbine balades in ebing planned in case of Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)-1&2 and Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS)-1 till the same are modified. Steps are being taken to ensure of Madras Atomic Power station (MAPS)-1 &2 and Kakrapar Atimic Power Station (KAPS)-1 till the same are modified. Steps are being taken to esnure that the turbine of the power Stations which are under constrcution at

present are provided with the improved design of the 5th stage baldes. Based on the experience of Narora incident measures are being taken to re-route the cables, improve the fire barriers and employ fire retardent/survival cables for the new proejcts as also for the existing stations.

(e) The tariff rates as on date are as follows :

Atomic Power Station	*Rate (Pause./Kwh)*
Tarapur	55.32
Rajasthan	76.94
Madras	113.76
Narrow	213.35

[*English*]

World bank Assistance for Development of Wind Energy

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

(a) whether the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) has earmarked loan of US $ 50 million for development of wind in the country as pear of a World bank Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Test Centre for Wind Energy Turbines proposed to be set up under this projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time schedule has been down for implementation of various comports of the programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Under a line of credit from the IDA/world Bank/fobal Environment Tust Fund (GETF) for the Renewable Resources Development Projects the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) are considering a proposal for co-financing the windfarm component of the projects by providing an equivalent of US $ 50 million under mixed credit.

(c) and (d). The establishment of a Wind Energy Centre and Test Filed Station in Tamil Nadu are under consideration, with technical and particle financial inputs likely provided by UNDP and DANIDA.

(e) and (f). A total wind farm capacity of 85 MW is proposed to be installed, comprising 23 proejcts for which disursemet is planned to be completed progressively over four years, commencing 1993-94. The World bank project is expected to be completed by June 30, 1999.

Pending Projects of Gujarat

622. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA; Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects of Gujarat pending with the Planning Commission for approval, district-wise as on 30th June, 1993;

(b) the time by these projects are likely to be given approval; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMETATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). There is *no project of Gujarat pending with the Planning Commission for investment clearance.*

Funding of Science and Technology Projects by USA.

623. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA has decided to stop funding science and technology projects in India in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects suffered due to this decision of America; and

(d) the total number of projects that are presently being funded by USA in the field of science and technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) More than 75 ongoing joint collaborative projects with USA are under implementation.

[*Translation*]

Joint Ventures with Gulf Countries

624. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Gulf countries propose to enter into joint ventures;

(b) if so, names of the Gulf countries which have approached the Union Government for entering into joint ventures; and

(c) the details of the industries proposed to be set up by these countries and the amount likely to be invested therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) United Arab Emirate (UAE) has expressed preliminary interest in investment in refineries and a hotel—cum—hospital centre in India.

Separate Mouse have been signed with Oman for setting up of two 6 million tonnes refineries, one with HPCL on the West Coast and the other one with BPCL in Central India.

An Mou has been signed to examine the feasibility of establishing a natural gas pipeline from Oman to India.

It has been agreed to carry out a pre—feasibility study for the establishment of joint venture Fertilizer Plants based on Omani Natural Gas.

Pending Schemes Projects of Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) the number of Urban Development Schemes / Projects of Uttar Pradesh pending with Union Government till March, 1993;

(b) the number of schemes / projects sanctioned by the Union Government during the last two years and the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which the pending schemes

projects are likely to be sanctioned; and

(d) the names and locations of projects which are likely to be included in this plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) Since 1979—80, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is in operation in the various States and UTs including State of Uttar Pradesh. As on 31st March, 1993 no IDSMT project proposal was from Uttar Pradesh pending with the Central Government.

During the financial year 1991—92 Schemes under IDSMT have been sanctioned in 7 towns of Uttar Pradesh and Central assistance of Rs. 135.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. During the year 1992—93, no project proposals under IDSMT were received from the Government Uttar Pradesdh. Details of yearwise expenditure under the IDSMT Scheme are not maintained by the Central Government. Government of Uttar Pradesd have reported the cumulative expenditure of Rs. 17.30 crores (up to 31.12.92) in respect of schemes sanctioned under IDSMT from the year 1979—80 onwards.XYZ

During the Eighth Five Year Plan urbanisation strategy Priority list of towns and project proposals have not been received from the State Government as envisaged under the revised guidelines.

[English]

Encroachment Near Bus Stops

626. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kiosks allotted near the bus stops in Delhi;

(b) the space men for the bus stops, unauthorised occupied by the allottees of these kiosks; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to dislodge them from Government land meant for the shelter of bus users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE(SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Delhi Development Authority have reported that they have a allotted 52 kiosks near bus stops in Delhi. Delhi Cantt. Board has reported that 7 kiosks have been allotted near bus stops in Delhi Cannt. area. New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that there are 212 number of kiosks in the area falling under their jurisdiction. A large number of kiosks are in the vicinity of but stops. Information in respect of MCD is being collected.

(b) D. D. A. has informed that allottees have unauthorisedly occupied space near kiosks. Information from M. C. D. is being collected.

(c) DDA has reported that show—cause notices under terms and conditions of allotment have been issued and thereby process of cancellation has been initiated.

Identification of Villages Under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

627. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. D. VENDATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, 55 mini mission districts were identified and taken up for implemen-

tation to focus attention on some of the parts of the country;

(b) if so, theories undertaken in Andhra Pradesh under the Mission; and

(c) to what extent the scheme of drinking water were implemented in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) East Godavarnor, Kurnool and Mahabubanagar districts were taken up under the mini mission programme in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The details of the targets and achievements under the approved detailed project reports for the 3 mini mission projects are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Cummulative Target Achievement

Sl. No.		*Name of Mini Mission*	*Physical*	*Progress*	*Financial progress*	
				Nos	*Approved Cost*	*Expn.*
KAKINADA: EAST GODAVARI DIST: ANDHRA PRADESH:						
I.	(a)	Providing spot sources by 125 mm bore wells with hand pumps.	61	43	12.24	6.74
	(b)	Providing spot sources by sanitary wells	43	20	12.90	5.32
	(c)	Providing 150 mm bore wells as source for schemes	63	54	24.12	20.66
	(d)	Providing open wells as source for schemes	5	3	2.00	1.10
	(e)	Providing drinking water tanks as source for schemes.	19	4	57.00	10.20
II.		*Ground Water Development and Soil Stabilisation*				
		Soil Conservation	13	13	10.00	10.00
III	(a)	Providing spot sources by 125 mm B.W.S. with hand pumps	14	10	2.985	2.025
	(b)	Sanitary wells	20	-	6.000	2.180

Sl. No.	Name of Mini Mission	Physical	Progress	Financial progress	
			Nos	Approved Cost	Expn.
(c)	Providing PWS Schemes	67	35	556.053	284.615
(d)	Awareness campaign			1.692	1.00

Sl. No.	Name of Mini Mission	Physical Progress Nos	Target Achievement	Financial progress Approved	Expn.
				Rs. in lakhs	
MAHABUB NAGAR DIST: ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	Scientific Source Finding	All villages	186 H.P.S.	11.58	24.90
2.	Mass Awareness Campaigns	All villages	-	2.00	-
3.	Water Supply Schemes	75 villages	58	323.92	280.70
	Total			337.50	305.60
	KURNOOL: ANDHRA PRADESH:				
1.	Source Finding	202 Bores	202	30.00	35.40
2.	Water Analysis	1464. Villages	1301	4.25	3.73
3.	Check-Dams	13 Nos	11	17.15	3.29
4.	Percolation Tanks	3 Nos	3	7.63	6.55
5.	Water-shed management	3 Nos	3	1.90	1.56
6.	R.W.H. Structures	13 Nos	4	11.15	3.50
7.	Awareness Camps	110 Camps	9	3.50	0.50
8.	Sub-basin studies	1 basin	-	1.75	0.27
9.	Other Schemes	162	135	416.38	341.61
	Total			498.21	396.47

[*Translation*]

Finance Assistance for Chhota Udaipur Region

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

(a) whether the government propose to provide financial assistance to Gujarat especially for the economic development of tribal and backward region of Chhota—Udaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount given by the planning Commission annually for this purpose to Gujarat State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERYT OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has not received any specific request for allocation of special financial assistance for the economic development of Chhota—Udaipur region of Gujarat. However, Chhota—Udaipur is covered under the Tribal Sub—Plan of Gujarat. Special Control Assistance of Rs. 1649.80 lakh in 1990—91, Rs. 1870.90 lakh in 1991—92 and Rs. 1855.84 lakh in 1992—93 was released by the Ministry of Welfare under Tribal Sub—Plan for the development of Tribal Sub—Plan areas of Gujarat.

Government Lawyers in Courts

629. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of Government lawyers in courts, cases are not decided in time in Delhi and in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steeps to remove the shortage of Government lawyers in courts; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Electoral Rolls for the Capital Territory of Delhi

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

(a) whether the final electoral rolls for 13 legislative assembly constituencies in Delhi whose draft lists were nullified, have been published;

(b) the number of booths in each of these assembly constituencies;

(c) the total number of voters in the last authenticated electoral roll for each both;

(d) the total number of voters included in the draft and final electoral roll of 1993, booth—wise;]

(e) the total number of electoral in the capital territory of Delhi according to the last authenticated electoral roll and the present final roll; and

(f) the percentage of increase in the electorate and the explanation therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Shahpur—Kandi Project on Ravi

631. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shahpur—Kandi project on Ravi has been cleared by the Government of India and the Planning Commission recently;

(b) if so, the total projected installed capacity of the power plant and the capacity of Hydel channel; and

(c) estimate of cost likely to be incurred thereon and the time frame for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) Year, Sir. The Shahpur Kandi project with an installed capacity of 168 MW on Ravi river in Punjab at an estimated cost of Rs. 895. 08 crores including Interest During Construction (IDC) of Rs. 153. 56 crores has been accorded investment approval by Planning Commission in July, 1993. A 7. 86 Km long hydel channel is designed for a discharge capacity of 350 cumes aligned along the left bank of the river. As per the construction schedule proposed by the project authority, the project is proposed to be completed in five years.

Shares of Sail

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

(a) whether the shares of Public Sector Undertaking (SAIL), the cost of which was around Rs 44 crores in market, were disvested through an outfit to an unknown person causing a loss to the tune of about Rs. 31 crores to the public exchequer as reported in the Indian Express dated July 13, 1993;

(b) the facts in this regard;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d) No Sir. The shares of SAIL along with the shares of other Public Enterprise were sold to Public Sector Financial Institutions and Mutual Funds and Banks in the form of bundles at a price higher than the reference price fixed by there Government.

[*Translation*]

Housing Scheme for Retiring Employees

634. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the housing scheme for the retired or under retiring Government employees was started;

(b) the total number o f persons applied under this scheme and the total number of persons among them who have been allotted houses;

(c) the total number of persons in the waiting list and the time by which the houses are likely to be allotted to them and the main reasons for delay ; and

(d) the time by which the registration under this scheme will start again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) To ameliorate the

housing problems of the Central Govt. Employees welfare Housing Organisation was set up in July, 1990 under the aegis of the Ministry of Urban Development. the Organisation has since announced 3 schemes at : The schemes have been New Bombay (ii) Madras and (iii) Calcutta . The schemes have been formulated keeping in view the results of the demand survey conducted earlier by the Organisation. The number of dwelling units in each scheme are decided considering the demand for houses and the availability of land. The details reg. date of announcement of the schemes, no. of houses, etc. are given below:—

Scheme	*Date of announcement*	*No. of houses prepared*	*No. of applications read. so far.*
1. New Bombay	13. 11. 92	384	276
2. Madras	16. 12. 92	500	193
3. Calcutta	19. 12. 92	676	196

Offer of allotment has been issued in favour of 250 applicants under the New Bombay scheme. Allotment offers in respect of Madras and Calcutta scheme have not yet been made pending transfer of land in favour of CGEWHO.

As at present, there are no applicants on the waiting list. If the no. of applicants exceeds the number of available dwelling units, allotment will be made on the basis of a draw of lots.

All the three schemes are still open for allotment on first come first served basis.

Committee for Allotment of Kiosk / Shops to Handicapped

635. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state : (a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has constituted a Committee for allocating kiosk / shops to the handicapped persons on special compassionate grounds;

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

(c) whether this Committee has so far called any meeting;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the meeting of said Committee is likely to be called ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. However the government has set up a Committee to decide allotment of shops / kiosks on compassionate grounds.

(b) The Urban Development Minister and Lt. Governor, Delhi are the Members of the Committee. The committee is empowered to sanction out of turn allotment of DDA flats, shops & kiosks.

(c) Yes, Sir., A meeting for the purpose was held on 22. 6. 93, but the matter of allocation of kiosks / shops to handicapped persons could not be taken up.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The Committee is expected to meet every two months or as and when practicable.

[*English*]

Growth Centre in Bihar

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

(a) the details of the growth centres in Bihar;

(b) the all9ocation made for the development of each growth sent:

(c) the progress made in developing / attracting industries towards these growth centres; and

(d) the time by which these growth centres are likely to be developed fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (b) Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Bihar has been all9tted six growth centres, one each in the districts of Bhagalpur, Begusarai, Chapra, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh and Muzaffarpur. As the Project Reports of the centres have not been approved finally, no Central assistance has been released to the State.

(c) and (d) The development of the selected centres is taken up after the approval of the project reports by the Apex Committee. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

Housing System

637. SHRI RACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing system in the country, especially in the urban centres, is not aimed for low income households;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(cA) whether the government are aware of the comments made by the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE(SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) No sir, the basics objective of the National Housing Policy is to assist all people and in particular, the houseless, the inadequately housed and the vulnerable sections to searcher for themselves affordable shelter through access to developed land, building materials, finance and technology and to undertake within the overall context of policies for poverty alleviation and employment, steps for improving the housing situation of the poorest sections and vulnerable groups by direct initiative and financial support of the state. As housing is a State subject, specific schemes for housing are taken up by State agencies with emphasis on the e needs of low income house holds.

(c) Government is aware of the observations of the Work Bank in their repair on 'Enabling Housing Markets to Work' which interlace emphasises attention to the housing needs of the poor.

(d) In the housing programme of the State governments, priority is given to the poorer households belonging to EWS and LIG categories. RUDCO, a premier public sector housing finance institution, earmarks 55% of its loan allocation in favour of EWS'LIG and about 90^% if the dwelling units sanctioned by it go in favour of EWS and LIG The National Housing Bank, which is the apexlevel housing finance institution, provides refinance to houses for lower income groups. the National Housing Policy stresses the need for increased access of the poor to land, services, finance, building materials and liberalised regulations.

Replacement of I. N. S. Vikrant

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

(a) whether the I. N. A. Vikrant, the aircraft carrier of Indian Navy is proposed to be decommissioned in the near future;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether any efforts have been initiated to ensure its timely and suitable replacement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE KMINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken regarding the exact date of decommissioning of INS vikrant.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken regarding the replacement of INS Vikrant.

[*Translation*]

Quota for Direct Recruitment

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

(a) whether the government have reduced the quota for direct recruitment in different categories of posts in the various Ministries;

(b) if so, whether this step has been taken by the Government for implementing any scheme to increase promotional avenues for the existing permanent employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (b) The information is maintained by the respective cadre controlling authorities and is not centrally monitored. In the Central Secretariat Services direct recruitment was reduced for the following categories of posts in order to increase the promotional avenues in feeder grades:—

(i) In the Assistants Grade of the Central Secretariat Service, from 50% to 33—1/3% for the year 1989 and 1991.

(ii) In the Stenographers Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers 'Service, from 50% to 30% in 1989 and from 50% to 25% in 1991,

(iii) In the grade of Lower Division Clerks of Central Secretariat, Clerical Service, from 85% to 870% from 1991 onwards,

In the Section Officers ' Grade in the Ministry of External Affairs direct recruitment has been stopped from 1985 onwards.

[*English*]

Accommodation for Opening Branches of Kendriya bhandar

640. SHRI MANDAN LAL KHURANA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of branches of Kendriya Bhandra are running in accommodation allotted to it by the Directorate of Estates on nominal rent in Delhi;

(b) whether no accommodation has been allotted to the Bhandar in the last two years for opening of new branches in Delhi;

(c) whether there is a growing demand for opening of new branches of the bhandra in colonies where no such branch is available; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, "Sir. The Deptt. has received a number of demands from the resident Welfare Associations functioning in Govt. colonies like R. K. Puram, Mohd. Pur, Pushp Vihar etc. for opening of branch stores of Kendriya Bhandar in their colonies.

(d) Kendriya Bhandar generally opens its stores in colonies where it is allotted accommodation on token rent. However, it has not been possible for Kendriya Bvandar to obtain allotment of accommodation on nominal rent due to shortage of such accommodation in residential areas in recent year.

Impact of Multinational Companies

643. SHRI NITISH KUMAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether multinational companies rate gradually dropping the Indian prefix to the Indian manufactured products thereby pushing their Indian partners to a secondary status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate a comprehensive policy to safeguard the interest of the private sector in building up its global presence for their brand names; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) With the removal of the restrictions on the use of purely foreign brand names / trade marks on goods for internal sales, it is purely a matter of contractual arrangement between multinational companies and the Indian collaborator to use whichever trade mark / brand name the parties agree upon.

(c) and (d) The Government has already introduced a comprehensive bill titled as "Trade Marks Bill, 1993", to replace the existing legislation on the subject. The Bill *inter alia* seeks to provide for registration and better protection of trade marks for goods and services and for the prevention of use of fraudulent marks by enhancing punishment for trade mark offenses, and thereby safeguarding consumer protection.

Restructuring of DGTD

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

(a) whether the Government propose to re—structure / abolish the Directorate General of the Technical Development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of officers and staff likely to be rendered surplus; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for their re—deployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d) Major industrial, trade / fiscal policy decisions taken over the last two years and the changing economic environment have necessitated a review of the role functions / organisational structure of the Directorate General of Technical Developmen

(DGTD). Following a full review Government have recently decided that the DGTD may not be retained as a separate organisation as at present.

The restructuring envisaged involves transfer and absorption of several Directorates to/by concerned Ministries / Departments as also abolition of some Directorates. In order to ensure that the process of identification / transfer / redeployment / absorption of personnel is expeditious and the related service / card issues are smoothly resolved, Government have constituted a Committee in the Department of Industrial Development.

Surplus Staff in Central government Offices in Assam

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

(a) whether the Government have identified the surplus staff in some Central Government Departments located in Assam;

(b) if so, the number of such employees, category—wise, in each Department; and

(c) the steps taken for absorption of such employees with a special reference to the employees working in Small Scale Industries Service Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Surplus staff are identified in Central Government Departments from time to time and are redeployed in accordance with CCS (Deployment of surplus staff) Rules 1990. At present there are 2 Deputy Regional Directors and 2 District Savings Officers of National Savings Organisation in Assam on the Surplus rolls.

(c) Surplus staff are reported by the Administrative Ministry to the Surplus Staff Cells in the Department of Personnel & Training and Ministry of Labour which recommend or nominate the surplus employees for appointment against suitable vacancies in Central Civil services or posts. This procedure will also apply to such employees of Small Scale Industries Service Institute in Assam on their being reported as surplus.

[*Translation*]

Contracts to Private Companies by I. D. P. L.

646. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited gives contracts to private sector companies to manufacture anti—tuberculosis drugs and other essential drugs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether I. D. P. L. has been permitted to adopt such practice; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Pardeep Phosphates Limited

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

(a) whether the Government have acquired the Nauru stakes in the Pardeep Phosphates Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. is running at a loss since its inception; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of the Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government Nauru have been expressing their desire to withdraw from the company and sell its equity to government of India or its nominee.

(c) Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL) has been incurring losses ever since it commenced commercial production in August, 1986, expect in 1988—89 and 1991—92 when it earned profits of Rs. 12. 02 crores and Rs. 13. 08 crores, respectively.

(d) With the announcement of a concession of Rs. 1000/—per tonne on the sale of indigenously manufactured DAP during the current Kharif Season and no such concession on imported DAP. PPL would be in a position to sell DAP in competition with the imported DAP. This will help PPL to reduce their losses.

Punalur Paper Mills Limited

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

(a) whether the paper mill at Punalur in Kerala is proposed to be taken over by the Government or any Government agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the employees of this mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :(a) to (c) A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Industry, Government of Kerala to consider the steps needed to reopen the Punaalur Paper Mills. The Committee would engage a Consultant to prepare a techeconomic feasibility report.

N. R. I. Investment in Punjab

649. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Non—Resident Indians have expressed their desire to invest in the industrial sector in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more facilities to the NRIs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) Government have approved three proposals for NRI Investment for setting up industries in various sectors like Silk Top and Silk Synthetic, Copperfoils, and Embroidery on Clothes in Punjab between 1990—92.

(c) and (d) NRIs and Overseas Bodies predominantly owned by them have been permitted to invest upto 100% foreign equity in high priority and other industries with full benefits of

repatriation of capital invested and income accuring thereon, subject to certain to conditions. Recently, Government have permitted NRIs invest in housing and real estate also.

Losses by Public Sector Undertakings

650. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the puble c section undertakings incurred losses during 1992—93;

(b) the loss incurred by each such undertaking during the period: and

(c) the steps taken to check such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) There were 102 Central Public Sector Enterprises which had incurred losses during 1991—92 upto which period only the information is available. The details of 102 undertakings have been indicated in Statement 7 B of Volume—I of Public Enterprises Survey 1991—92 placed before the Parliament on 26th February, 1993.

(c) Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned enterprise and administrative Ministries / Departments to check losses/ improve the performance of public sector enterprises.

Safety Measures in Nuclear Power Plants

651. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has ordered sequential shutting down of all turbine generators of the atomic power plants to investigate the working of safety mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to this shutting down of all turbine generators, the power generation is likely to be affected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has ordered sequential shutting down of all Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) Stations for inspection of their turbine as a matter of abundant caution in the light of the Naroa incident. Both Units of the Narora Atomic Power Station ate presently in a shutdown state. The the schedules and sequences of turbine generator inspection which needs to be carried out in various power stations are being worked out, taking into account the inspection already carried out and the operational history of each plant Various corrective steps and modifications recommended by the Investigation Committee will implemented at each Power Station on a Priority basis. The Madras Atomic Power Station Unit—I is scheduled for shutdown on 31. 7. 93 for about 3 to 4 weeks.

(c) and (d) As the shutdown of the units will be taken on a sequential basis, the likely disturbance of power generation on the grid system will only be marginal in nature. The shutdowns are mainly related to the Narora and Madras Atomic Power Stations. The inspection of the first unit in the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station will be taken along with its maintenance outage.

Sanitation Facilities in Villages

652. SHRI SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO

VADDE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to provide overall sanitary facilities to all villages in the country, such as public lavatories, under ground drainage, protected water supply etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and)b) No, Sir. However, safe drinking water facilities and individual household latrines are provided in rural areas under the normal on—going Plan programmes of Minimum Needs. Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rural Sanitation Programme. Individual household latrines are provided to persons below the poverty line with subsidy out of Government funds. There is no provision in the scheme for under—ground drainage in the villages.

Fuel for Tarapur Nuclear Plant

653. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI MANIKRAO HOLDYA GAVTT:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI ARJIN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States is not likely to allow India to reprocess the Tarapur spent fuel unless the later signs the NPT as reported in the Hindustan Times dated June 11, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether France has stopped the supply of nuclear fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant and wants to have a full inspection of our nuclear installations by IAEA;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard:

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken / proposed to be taken to make available enriched uranium for Tarapur nuclear Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any formal communication from the Government of the United States of America, on this.

(c) and (d) France has already supplied the Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) committed by them for Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) under contract concluded in 1983 for a period of 10 years. As for future suppl7y of LEU for TAPS by France they had indicated to us, sometime back, that it would be on the condition of India accepting full scope International Atomic Energy (IAEA) Safeguards.

(e) and (f) The Government's present policy is not to accept full scope safeguards.

In the absence of LEU, TAPS could be operated on Mixed Uranium—Plutonium (MOX) fuel for which the technology has been developed indigenously. It is also possible to consider operating TAPS using indigenously produced LEU, for which the requisite technology is available.

Potable Drinking Water Facilities Along Orissa—Madhya Pradesh Border

654. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of villages along the border of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh where the potable drinking water facility is not available;

(b) whether the government have identified those villages;

(c) if so, the names and the number of those villages;

(d) the steps taken to ensure drinking water supply to those villages; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c) Out of the 9070 problem villages in the three districts of Raigarh, Raipur and Nastar in M. P., along the border of Orrissa, 8307 villages have been fully covered and 763 partially covered. In Orissa, there are 196 villages in Koraput, Navrangpur, Malkangiri, Navapada and Bargarh along the border of M. P., which face the problem of drinking water supply. Since village level data is not maintained at the level of Central Government, it is not possible to give the names of the villages.

(d) and (e) The State Govt. of M. P. is making all efforts to provide additional hand-pumps in the partially covered villages as per norms. The State govt. of Orissa has prepared a project estimated to cost Rs. 300 lacks for safe drinking water supply in 174 villages. The cost will be met out of special assistance of Rs. 8.25 crores allocated to the State Govt. over and above their normal allocation of Rs. 13.35 crores under AR/SP for 93—94. The remaining 22 villages will be covered under ARWSP in 93—94.

Privatisation of Scooters India Limited

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

(a) whether the Scooters India Limited is being privatised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the company is continuously incurring losses; and

(d) if so, the time since when the company is incurring losses and the total losses incurred by it of far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Scooters India Ltd. being a sick company has been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Its recommendations regarding revival of the company are awaited.

(c) and (d) The company has been continuously incurring losses since its inception. The accumulated loss as on 31.3/1993 is Rs. 376.66 crores.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Employees in Defence Establishments

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

(a) whether the percentage of SC/ST employees serving in Defence establishments is lesser than the percentage as laid down under rules; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to bring their percentage at the requisite level?

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

Scarcity of Medicines of Heart Diseases

657. SHRI RAM BZDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that many medicines of heart diseases are being sold at higher prices;

(b) if so, instructions issued by the Government to control this malpractice; and

(c) the steps taken t o stop such blckmarketing of the medicines in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Prices of price controlled formulations are approved by the Government as per the provisions of /DPCO, 87 on the bais of the recommendations of the BICP, and after careful scrutiny by the Government. This mechanism ensures that the price increase approved is actually correlated with the increase in input costs.

Whenever any instance of a company selling a formulation at a price higher than that fixed by the Government comes to the notice of the government, the matter is taken up with the company or State Drug Controller for clarification / necessary action.

[*English*]

Chemical and Fertilizer Units in Gujarat

658. SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL :
SHRI N. J. PATHVA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of chemical and fertilizer units in Gujarat and their production capacity; and

(b) the annual requirement of fertilizers in the State and the manner in which the gap in demand and supply is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Consequent upon the liberalisation of the Industrial Policy, most of the chemical industries have been de—licensed with the exception of a few hazardous chemicals. The entrepreneurs are only required to file an Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (I. E. M.) with the Department of Industrial Development before taking up the manufacture of these items. In respect of fertilizer units in Gujarat, the information available with Government is enclosed as per the statement annexed.

(b) The annual consumption of fertilizers the State of Gujarat is of the order of some what more than 7 lakh tonnes (in terms of nutrients).

Gujarat State is self—sufficient in terms of production nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizers. The entire requirement of Potash in the country is met through imports, as the country does not have any known exploitable reserves of potash.

STATEMENT

Fertilizer units in Gujarat and their production capacity

S. No.	Name of Plants	Capacity	
		Nitogn (N)	Phosphate (P)
	Major Units		
1.	Kalol (IFFCO)	182.0	-
2.	Kandla (IFFCO)	120.0	309.0
3.	Krishak Bharati Coop. Ltd., Hazira	668.0	-
4.	GSFC, Baroda	236.0	50.0
5.	GSFC, Sikka	59.0	150.0
6.	GNFC, Bharuch	340.0	33.0
	SSP Units		
7.	Adarsh Chemicals and Fertilizers. Udna	-	21.8
8.	Anil Starch Products Ltd., Bhaunagar	-	5.4
9.	Growmore Fertilizer Ltd., Nandseri	-	5.3
10.	Dharamsi Morarjee, Amreli	-	10.6
11.	Rama Fertilizers, Junagarh	-	10.6

[*Translation*]

Shifting of Offices from Delhi

659. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government propose to shift the Central Government Offices to the adjoining States to lessen the ever mounting burden of population on Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the offices and the time by which these are proposed to be shifted under this project;

(c) whether these offices have since been shifted;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that rather than shifting these offices to the adjoining States, some of the offices located in these States have been shifted to Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, the names of Central government offices proposed for shifting from Delhi to adjoining States and those already/softed during recent past are given in the Statement enclosed. Since the actual shifting depends upon a number of determining factors like construction hiring of buildings, selection / allotment of land, cost of land etc. no definite time frame can be fixed by the Government during which these offices can be dada to shift outside Delhi.

(e) and (f) There has been no instance of competent authority approving shifting of Government offices from adjoining States to Delhi during the recent past.

STATEMENT

I. Details of Central Govt. Offices proposed to be shifted outside Delhi

S. No.	Name of Office	Where to shift
1.	Coast Guard Hqr	NOIDA (earlier at Ghaziabad)
2.	Research Development Centre Postal Department	Ghaziabad
3.	Dte. of Inspection, Northern Inspection Circle, Deptt. of Supply	Ghaziabad
4.	National Crime Records Bureau under Ministry of Home Affairs	Any DMA town
5.	Deptt. of Light House and Light Ships	NOIDA
6.	Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment service, Ministry of Labour.	NOIDA
7.	Commissioner of Payments, Deptt. of Industrial Development	Any suitable location like Gurgaon
8.	Deptt. of Publication	Faridabad
9.	CPWD Training Institute	Ghaziabad
10.	National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics	Faridabad
11.	All India Soil and Land Use Survey, Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation	NOIDA
12.	National Capital Region Planning Board	NOIDA

S. No.	Name of Office	Where to shift
II.	Details of Central Govt. offices actually shifted	
1.	Postal Staff College	Ghaziabad
2.	National Labour Institute	NOIDA.
3.	National Vocational Training Institute for Women	NOIDA

[*English*]

Setting UP Solar Thermal Plant in Gujarat

660. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: WILL THE PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for setting up of Solar Thermal Plant in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON—CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) An initial proposal was received from the Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) for setting i[a 30 MW solar thermal power project near Bhuj in Gujarat. Generation of power through the solar thermal route is a new technology which is site specific, capital intensive and depends upon various techno—economic factors. In view of this, it is planned to first take up an R& D project during the 8th Plan. The request made by FEDA was examined alongwith other proposals and not found favorable for the first R&D project

[*Translation*]

Use of non—conventional Energy

661. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: WILL THE PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take any steps to develop and encourage the use of Non—conventional energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to provide the bnefits of Non—conventional energy programmes to maximum people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON—CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The government has taken a number of steps to develop and encourage the use of non—conventional energy sources to reach maximum number of people in the country. For the promotion and utilisation of non—convertional system & devices most of the State Governments have set up full fledged nodal energy agencies.

Research, development, demonstration and dissemination activities in the area of non—conventional energy sources are being undertaken by the State Governments, energy agencies, autonomous institutions and voluntary organisation involved in the NRSE programmes. Financial incentives, such as, subsidy, soft—term loans in sales tax, excise duty and custom duty are provided to the users and manufacturers. In addition, publicity and awareness campaigns are being undertaken.

In order to give further thrust to the development and populatrisation of non—conventional energy sources, the Ministry have prepared a new 'Strategy & Action Plan' which aims achieving the targets of about 2—3 times those originally envisaged in the Eighth Plan, by mobilising institutional finance and private entrepreneur ship, in addition to budgetary provisions. The new plan aims at generation of 1655—1955 MW of power through wind, small hydro, bio—energy and solar energy sources as against about 600 MW envisaged earlier in the Eighth Plan. It includes one lakh nos. of solar photo voltaic lanterns for lighting and one thousand nos. of solar pumps for irrigation. It also envisages enhanced targets for the installation of 10 lakh biogas plants, 180 lakh Chulhas, 7 lakh solar cookers and 11 lakh metre square of solar thermal collector area for providing/conserving cooking energy and process heat for various domestic, institutional and industrial applications.

[*English*]

Promotion of cooperatives

662. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Eighth Plan outlay for Cooperation in all sectors to include agricultural and industrial cooperatives, tourism cooperatives and service cooperatives

(b) whether multi—state cooperatives are being encouraged;

(c) the agencies through which the Plan intends to promote and encourage the cooperative movement; and

(d) whether the Plan propose to promote collaboration at international level in the cooperative movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Government of India and the State Government have promoted several types of cooperatives dealing with promotion of agricultural production, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities, Consumer Cooperatives, Service Cooperatives etc. Under the head ' Cooperation" in the Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector the total Eighth Plan outlay under the Central Sector is Rs. 1550 crores and those of the States and Union Territories, Rs. 1507. 12 crores. The Eighth Plan outlay for industrial cooperatives like IFECO (India Farmer Fertilizer Cooperative), KRIBHCO (Krishak Bharati Cooperative) and PETROFILS Cooperative Limited is Rs. 1684. 50 Crores. the outlay for development of consumer cooperatives is Rs. 7.00 crores and for tribal cooperatives is Rs. 42.00 crores. For handsome cooperatives an outlay of Rs. 20.0 crores has been provided.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The National Cooperative Development Corporation, a statutory Corporation has been implementing schemes for providing schematic and project assistance to promote establishment of agriculture cooperatives dealing with storage, processing, fisheries ect. Such assistance is provided through the State Governments. The National Cooperative Union of India which is an apex body of the cooperative movement has promoted development of human resources in the cooperative sector. The National Agricultural cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), marketing organisation has been engaged in the marketing of agriculture produce through various state level and lower level marketing cooperatives. Other multi—State Cooperatives like IFFCO and KRIBHCO have been manufacturing and marketing fertilizers. Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Central Silk Board etc. also promote cooperatives their areas.

(d) India is a Member of International Cooperative Alliance and seeks to promote collaboration with cooperative movement abroad.

Upgrading of MIGs

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

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade MIGs in view of the delay in producing Light Combat Aircraft;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Government have received an offer from Russia for updating the MIGs in service; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) MIG—21 BIS aircraft is proposed to be upgraded to uprate its operational capabilities. On the basis of some proposals we have received, preliminary discussions are being held with Russians, among others.

Mushrooming of Jhuggi Jhompri

664. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a clear policy in respect of unauthorised mushrooming of Jhuggi Jhonpri colonies around authorised colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have ever considered any proposal for an all party meeting on the subject;

(d0 whether the pollution and environmental factors of the issuc have been studied; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) According to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi only the eligible families in J.J. clusters of identified priority sites and which were in existence in January, 1990 are to be relocated to alternate sites at the request of the land owing agencies under the approved guidelines, Jhuggis which have emerged on public land after this date rate to be removed by the land owning agencies as and when they are detected. GNCTD have set up Serial Violence Teams headed by Addl. District Magistrates DDA, DCD and the Police are also represented in these teams to detect encroachments and to pursue action to remove them.

(c) No proposal for a joint meeting of all affected parties was considered in the recent past.

(d) No conclusive study exclusively on the pollution and environmental factors of J. J. Colonies has been carried out by the Government.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

Induction of 'Arjun' Tank into Service

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

(a) whether the main battle tank 'Arjun' has since been handed over to the Army and deployed in different sectors;

(b) if so, the number of such tanks delivered and deployed so far; and

(c) the salient features and comparative advantages of this tank over other MBTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Six Pre—Production Series ARJUN tanks have been handed over to the Army in June 1993 for User—cum—Troop tails. These tails are in progress. ARJUN tank has not yet been deployed by the Army.

(c) ARJUN incorporates state—of—the—art technologies like the modern integrated fire—control system, commander's panoramic sight, hydropnesion and armour (Kanchan). In all the principal attributes demanded in a contemporary Main Battle Tank (viz. fire power, mobility and protection), ARJUN compares very favourably with other tanks of its class in the world.

Reclamation of Wasteland in Gujarat

666. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area of wasteland in Gujarat State;

(b) whether the Government propose to plant trees on the wasteland;

(c) if so, the area of land likely to brought under plantation every year, location—wise;

(d) whether preference is likely to be accorded to the useful plants in these plantations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH) :(a) No detailed survey has yet been conducted for identification of wastelands in Gujarat, but according to one estimate the total extent of wastelands in Gujarat is 78. 36 lakhs nectares.

(b) and (c) The Government has initiated many programmes for afforestation including the planting of trees on wastelands. The targets for afforestation and tree planting, under Point No. 16 of the 20 Point Programme, are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the availability of unds under Central and state Plans. The area covered under afforestation / tree planting activity in Gujarat during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	*Afforestation / Tree Planning (in lakh hectares)*	*Distribution of Seedlings for Planting on private Lands (in lakhs)*
1990—91	0.485	2356.36
1991—92	0.63	2511.86
1992—93	0.65	2281.46

For the year 1993—94 the tentative target of 1500 lakh seedlings for distribution for plating on private lands and afforestation over 68000 hectares has been fixed.

(d) and (e) Preference in the development of wasteland is accorded to those useful species of trees, shrubs and grasses which yield fuel wood, fodder, fruit and other useful products for the local population. The choice of species is governed by edifice and climatic factors.

Translation]

Exchange of Fire at India Pak Border

669. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places and the number of incidents of exchange of fire on India Pak border and in Punch area during the last three months;

(b) the details of loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the number of intruders caught on Indo—Pak Border during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :(a) Incidents of change of firing between the troops/security forces on the two sides along the

Line of Control in J&K are, by and large, a regular feature. Some incidents of firing have also occured along the IB in Rajasthan.

(b) Our Army had one killed and three wounded. the security fence at various places of International Border was also damaged in these firing incidents. There Pakistani casualties are reported to be higher.

(c) between April 93 and June 93, a total of 1819ntruders were apprehended along the Indo—Pak border.

[*English*]

Participation of Private Sector in Foreign Investment

670. SHRI K. M MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve the private sector in schemes intended to promote India as a desertion for foreign investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The various policy initiatives detailed in the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991 and other economic liberalisations announced by Government are aimed, inter—alia, at making Indian Industry in the private sector internationally competitive and India a destroination for foreign investment.

[*Translation*]

Decontrol of Molasses

671. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have de—controlled the Molasses and issued orders in this regard;

(b) whether the Sugar Mill Federation of India has expressed great concern on continuance of control on Molasses by the State government of Uttar Pradesh despite the above orders.

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the States where the Molasses has been totally decontrolled; and

(e) the details the profit / loss caused to the State Governments due to decontrol of the Molasses State—wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The Order rescinding the Molasses Control Order 1961 has been notified on the 10th June, 1993.

(b) The Indian Sugar Mills Association has made a representation in this regard.

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the U. P. Government.

(d) and (e) With the rescinding of the Molasses Control Order, 1961 price and movement control over molasses has been with wan from the whole country. The objective of rescinding the molasses control order was to create a market environment in which molasses supply and prices would be governed by market forces. Changes in derived by States from molasses

would, therefore, depend on how forces operate in respect of this commodity.

Notification for Decountrol of Molasses

672. SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have removed the control from molasses;

(b) if so, whether the Government had issued any notification in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) An order rescinding the Molasses Control Order, 1961, has been notified on 10th June, 1993.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Decontrol of Price of Molasses

673. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have decided to decontrol the price of molasses;

(b) if so whether there is resistance from some quarters against the decontrol of price of molasses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) Government have rescinded the Molasses Control Order, 1961 with effect from 10. 6. 1963. There have been representations from some sections of industry regarding the increase in the price of molasses. In a market environment supply and demand would govern the price of molasses and it is expected that prices with stabilise as soon as the market has finally adjusted to the decontrolled environment.

[*Translation*]

Water supply Scheme in Maharashtra with World Bank Assistance

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

(a) whether the government have formulated any scheme with the assistance of World Bank or any other International Organisation for water supply in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this scheme is likely to be introduced;

(c) the likely expenditure to be incurred on these schemes; and

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No new scheme has been formulated with assistance of World Bank or any other international organisation for water supply in Maharashtra. Maharashtra rural water supply, environmental sanitation and health education project is already being implemented with the World Bank assistance since 1991.

(b) The project is being implemented in the districts of Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Buildhana and Chenderpur. The project comprises of 59 regional and bigger piped water

supply schemes covering 479 villages, 19 habitations and two towns, 94 low cost individual piped water supply schemes, taking up bore wells in 178 villages and 884 habitation, rejuvenation of existing low yield bore wells by hydrofracturing process in 260 villages and 126 habitations. The project also includes environmental sanitation and h3ealth education programme in the project areas. The project was approved on 2nd May, 1991 and the Credit Agreements and Project Agreement were executed on 5th June, 1991.

(c) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 226. 12 crores apart from Rs. 93. 46 crores on account of physical contingencies and prices inflation. The credit sanctioned by the World Bank is US $ 109. 9 Million.

(d) the project period is upto 30th June, 1997.

Distribution of Surplus Land

675. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:
SJRO, ADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surplus land under the Land Ceiling Act in the Country is still under the possession of landlords due to litigation and delay in Judicial decisions;

(b) if so, the details of such land, State—wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a Commission at national level to frame concrete rules by making correct assessment of the position so that surplus land can be distributed among ladles people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the surplus land under the Land Ceiling Act is likely to be distributed among landless people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) nd (b). An area of 13. 27 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land is involved in litigation in the States. The State—wise details are given in the Statement attached.

(c) to (f) There is no such proposal to set up a Commission at national level. Land being a State subject, the States have been advised from time to time in various for including Chief Ministers' and Revenue Ministers Conferences to distribute available surplus land expeditiously and also set up special Land Tribunal under Article 323—B of the Constitution or request respective High Courts to set up Special Benches for quick disposal of litigation cases.

STATEMENT

REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS LAND

As on March, 1993

(Area in acres)

S. No.	*State/UT*	*Total area involved in litigation*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205324
2.	Assam	74204
3.	Bihar	183188
4.	Gujarat	94001
5.	Haryana	5403
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2591
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
8.	Karnataka	145377
9.	Kerala	26971
10.	Madhya Pradesh	75827
11.	Maharashtra	34011
12.	Manipur	54

S. No.	State/UT	Total area involved in litigation
13.	Orissa	11912
14.	Punjab	36164
15.	Rajasthan	94553
16.	Tamil Nadu	24714
17.	Tripura	59
18.	Uttar Pradesh	134088
19.	West Bengal	177275
20.	D & N Haveli	102
21.	Delhi	184
22.	Pondicherry	1198
	Total	1327200

[*English*]

Central Investment in Industrial sector of Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Government propose to incrcrease the Central investment in Industrial Sector in Gujarat during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) No new grass roots plant in the central industrial sector is proposed to be set up in the current Five Year Plan. There are certain central sector investment projects in the State of Gujarat where schemes of expansion. diversification, modernization etc., are being undertaken. The details of central projects, costing more than Rs. 100 crores which are under Implementation are given at pages 43—48 of Vol. I of Public Enterprises Survey 1991-92 laid in both the Houses of Parliament on 26. 12. 1993.

Proper Utilisation of Punds for Janahar Rozgar Yojana

677. SHRI G. M. C. BALAYOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government propose to bring any changes with regard to utilisation of funds and effect five functioning of the Jawahar Rozagar Yojana system;

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

(c) the stepst proposed to be taken to control the misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE M9INISTRY OF RTURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The details are being worked out in consultation with the Planing Commission.

(c) The system of checks and balances is built into the Jawahar Rozagar Yojana (JRY) so that misutilisation of funds does not take place. Under the JRY Manual, the resources under JRY allocated to the village panchayats are kept in banks or post office accounts in the point names of the Serpent and another nominated by the panchayat. Every drawl from the bank is required to be authorised in the meeting of the village panchayat. The account of DRDAS/Zps/ GPs are subjected to a regular audit on the basis of which further funds are released. Meeting of the village panchayats are to be held every month on a fixed date and time in which every member of the village community can raise any issue regarding implementation of JRY. Where the village panchayats are not in existence, their share of unds will have to be passed on the concerned Block Samiti which will be responsible for implementing the JRY in those panchayats through administrators appointed for the purpose.

Since JRY implemented by about 2. 20 lakhs village panchayats all over the country, the State Govts. have drawn up a programme of inspection of these works by senior officers, from the State/ District / Block level who are required to inspect he works in the villages / District at a frequency decided by the State Level Coordination Committee. This is supplemented by the visits of Central Govt. Officers from the Ministry of Rural Development, who have been assigned specific areas for such visits and follow up. Monthly and quarterly reports are prescribed for a regular flow of information form the districts to the State and the Central level so

that both the State and the Central Governments can monitor the performance of the programme periodically.

With the enactment of Constitution Seventy Third Amendment Act, 1992, the establishment and duration of State Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been ensured. The PRIs will also have adequate powers to check any misuse of funds under JRY.

[*Translation*]

Effect of Decontrol of Molasses on Sugar Mills.

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

(a) whether the Government have decontrolled the sale of molasses;

(b) whether this order has been accepted by all the State governments

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the benefits accured to the sugar Mills as a result of decontrol of molasses and the purpose of decontrolling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) An Order resounding the Molasses Control Order, 1961 has been notified on the 10th June, 1993.

(b) and (c) The Molasses Control Order, 1961 provided for control over movement and price of molasses. After it has been rescinded no central Control Orders are in existence.

(d) The purpose of rescinding the Molasses Control Order, 1961 is to provide an opportunity for market forces to operate. In this situation the benefits or loss to Sugar Mills would depend on supply and demand and the prices prevailing in the market.

[*English*]

Supply of Drinking Water in Villages of Maharashtra

679. SHRI ASHOK ANANDARAO DESHMUKH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the various proposals schemes received from the Government of Maharashtra in regard to the supply of drinking water in various villages in the State during the last one year;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in each case; and

(c) the funds provided for the purpose during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is enclosed herewith.

STATEMENT

The details of the 11 Piped Water Supply Schemes received from Government of Maharashtra in June, 1992 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	*Name of Scheme*	*Name of district*	*Projected population*	*Estimated cost*
1.	Kapai	Thane District Dahanu Taluka	1024	7.71
2.	Pati	Ratnagiri District Pali Taluka	3041	20.23
3.	Dhotra	Akola District Dhotra Taluka	899	8.91
4.	Chondhi	Jahangir/ Chondhi Taluka	962	9.81
5.	Wai Mendhi	Digras Taluka Yeotmal District	1151	10.31

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of district	Projected population	Estimated cost
6.	Kharus	Yeotmal District Umerkhed Taluka	892	6.32
7.	Shirasgaon	Buldhana District Khamgaon Taluka	1220	10.91
3.	Kanka	Buldhana District Mahakar Taluka	1232	10.77
9.	Pangri Jetrabad	Buldhana District Deolgaon Raja Taluka	1593	13.66
10.	Kinki Mahadee	Buldhana District Khamgaon	1506	11.66
11.	Jamthi	Buldhana District Buldhana Taluka	1563	11.55

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of district	Projected population	Estimated cost
The following two schemes at S. No. 12 & 13 were received on 25th November, 1992 and 17th March, 1993 respectively.				
12.	Gagangad Water Supply Scheme (received on 25th Nov., 1992)	20 persons & floating population of 30,000 during festival season		Rs. 11.73 lakhs
13.	Revision of cost of Schemes in Mini Mission District, Satara (received on 17th March, 1993)			Rs. 92.05 lakhs

Following proposals were received for relaxation of norms:-

1. Relaxation of per capita cost norms
2. Relaxation of criteria for tackling villages already covered in view of drought conditions
3. Relaxation regarding level of water supply.

As regards Rural Water Supply Schemes at Sl. No. 1—11 the state Govt. was requested on 26th April, 1993 to provide further classifications on certain technical aspects of the schemes. Similarly, the scheme at Sl. No. 12 was also returned to the State Govt. for clarifications which are still awaited. The scheme is not covered by the existing guidelines of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The schemes at Sl. No. 13 relating to revision of cost in minimission districts have also been reported to the State Covet. as the changes proposed due to site specific condition are not justifi3ed as per the guidelines. In regard to relaxation of per capita cost norms, the matter is still under technical scrutiny and uniform decision needs to be taken for all the States for which information is required for them. Relaxation for tackling villages already covered was approved upto 30th June, 1993 as proposed by the State Government. Regarding relaxaton for ;eve; of water supply, the relaxation can be considered after all villages/ habitations are covered as per the existing norm of 40 litters per capita per day.

Funds are not released no schemewise basis. Under Accelerated rural Water Supply Programme, a sum of Rs. 24. 214. crore was released to the State Government of Maharashtra in 1992—93. In 1993—94, out of the total allocation Rs. 54. 88 crore has been released so far.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water in Villages of U. P

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is acute shortage of drinking water in the villages of Uttar Pradesh due to severe drought conditions prevailing there;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the government to provide drinking water in the villages of that State;

(c) whether the Government have provided special funds to the State Government for digging more wells in the state;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, theses proposed to be taken by the government to make drinking water available to the people of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, apart from the normal allocation of Rs. 47. 24 crores, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh will be provided additional assistance of Rs. 29. 24 crores during 1993—94 for provision of safe drinking water facilities through different schemes like piped water supply, India Mark II hand pumps, gravity fed schemes. The assistance will also be utilised for coverage of No Source problem villages in the hilly areas of the State.

(e) Does not arise.

Industries in Madhya Pradesh by Foreign Investors

681. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of the proposals received from the foreign investors to set up industrial units at different places of Madhya Pradesh during the 1993. 94 so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Foreign collaboration approvals are intended only to determine the terms and conditions of collaboration and, therefore, they do not usually indicate location of the industries. Consequently, such data rate not centrally maintained.

(b) The implementation of a project depends on its gestation period which varies from project to project.

Consumption of Salt

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

(a) the total consumption of salt during the last three years and its yearly production; and

(b) the quantity of salt exported/imported during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) The total consumption of salt, its production, the quantity exported and imported during the last here years are indicated in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Production, Consumption, exports and imports of salt during 1990 to 1992

000 tonnes

Year	*Common Salt Production*	*Consumption*		*Exports*	*Imports (Rock Salt from Pakistan*
		Edible purpose	*Industrial use*		
1990	12398.0	5036.5	4248.3	666.1	17.3
1991	12394.6	6296.8	4187.2	572.9	15.8
1992	13552.8	5286.6	4566.6	406.6	14.8

Economic development of rural people in Rajasthan

683. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the economic development of rural people under I. R. D. P. in Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the allocations for Eighth Plan are less as compared to the allocation made in the Seventh Five year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(d) the total funds allocated to the State during 1993—94; and

(e) the funds released and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The funds allocated under IRDP in Rajasthan during the first two years of the 8th Five Year Plan i. e. 1992—93 and 1993—94 were Rs. 3118 lakhs and Rs. 4430 lakhs respectively.

(b) Allocation for 8th Plan are substantially higher than those made in the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Given in 'a' above.

(e) Central share during 1993—94 is Rs 22. 15 crores. Release of Central share of IRDP allocations to Rajasthan in the current year so far is Rs. 1107. 5 lakhs. Against this the total utilisation upto May 1993 is Rs. 93. 91 lakhs.

[*English*]

Construction of Roads Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

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

(a) the total kilometers of roads constructed uder the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last two years, State—wise;

(b) the total amount allocated and spent during the above period, state—wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The State—wise details of roads constructed under Jawahar Rozagar Yojana (JRY) during the last two year is given in Statement enclosed.

(b) No specific allocation is made for construction of roads under Jawahar Rozagar Yojana. However, the construction of rural roads is one of the items of work which can be taken up under JRY.

The State—wise expediture on roads constructed during the last two years is given in Statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise Road Constructed and Amount Spent During 1991-92 & 1992-93 Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Roads Constructed		Amount spent on Roads Constructed		Progress Received Upto The Period (During 1992-93)
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	
		(In Km's)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6422.65	3048.53	3330.14	1871.97	DEC, 92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	551.00	44.80	34.47	7.82	DEC, 92
3.	Assam	1657.88	844.85	1861.17	663.09	DEC. 92
4.	Bihar	13127.34	NR	2.71	NR	MAR, 93
5.	Goa	105.80	173.80	126.61	32.09	SEP, 92
6.	Gujarat	3566.43	3287.72	2825.43	2300.04	MAR, 93
7.	Haryana	480.58	152.77	1139.04	301.13	SEP, 92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	397.60	179.05	89.68	29.55	DEC, 92
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1678.00	419.81	429.78	42.67	DEC. 92

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Roads Constructed		Amount spent on Roads Constructed		Progress Received Upto The Period (During 1992-93)
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	
		(In Km's)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka	11730.00	15829.00	1662.57	1664.46	MAR, 93
11.	Kerala	1873.38	1767.19	3202.49	2719.67	MAR, 93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6641.30	6625.89	1536.52	1587.93	DEC, 92
13.	Maharashtra	4317.00	3664.00	2608.56	932.73	DEC, 92
14.	Manipur	96.00	455.83	6.91	25.40	SEP, 92
15.	Meghalaya	62.50	156.18	13.75	25.00	SEP, 92
16.	Mizoram	531.00	275.50	92.61	77.91	MAR, 93
17.	Nagaland	132.41	208.11	66.21	104.06	MAR, 93
18.	Orissa	19704.75	16484.69	3736.42	2857.33	MAR, 93
19.	Punjab	5.00	-	1.07	NR	JUN, 92
20.	Rajasthan	1490.75	286.05	661.69	64.37	SEP, 92
21.	Sikkim	747.69	646.15	105.46	105.67	MAR, 93

Sl.No.	State/UT's	Roads Constructed		Amount spent on Roads Constructed		Progress Received Upto The Period (During 1992-93)
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	
		(In Km's)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	2639.55	1530.00	3846.05	1451.60	DEC, 92
23.	Tripura	881.72	831.92	73.95	89.29	MAR, 93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	26763.00	4124.00	11895.89	2798.35	DEC, 93
25.	West Bengal	11114.00	7100.00	3195.28	5098.28	MAR, 93
26.	A & N Islands	24.14	13.00	13.21	1.52	JUN, 92
27.	D & N Haveli	40.95	56.23	33.63	27.26	MAR, 93
28.	Daman & Diu	0.05	NR	6.90	NR	
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	NR	1.35	4.36	MAR, 93
30.	Pondicherry	16.41	9.63	38.04	29.11	MAR, 93
	Total	116996.78	78224.67	44137.79	25112.76	

NR - Related to Not Reported

[*Translation*]

Funds to Uttar Pradesh for Small

685. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to allocate more funds to U. P. government for development of small—scale industries is under consideration of the Union government.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose in the current Five Year Plan vis—a—vis amount allocated in the seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCAL INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) An outlay of Rs. 13, 841. 15 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan on the basis of the proposal of the U. P Government against the approved outlay of Rs 6,506. 15 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan . Besides the State of Uttar Pradesh is also receiving its share out of the schemes being implemented by the central Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan as it has received during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

Military Training Schools

686. SHRI VILAS MUTEMWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to open more military training commit /counter insurgency and jungle warfare schools in the country in view of the prevailing circumstance, reported in the Hindi daily Rashtiya Sahara (Delhi edition) dated May 21. 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such military training schools functioning in the country at present; and

(d) the places where such new schools are likely to be opened.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The need for establishing another Counter Insurgency School is being evaluated.

(c) There are 39 Category 'A' Training Establishments imparting military training. One of these is the school for counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare (CIJW) which imparts training exclusively for combating insurgency. However, general aspects of counter insurgency are also covered in College of Combat, How.

(d) In vie of reply to part (a) , question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Central Projects in Gujarat

687. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :(a) the names of the Central projects in the Gujarat where expansion, diversification and modernization programmes are being undertaken during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) the details of the investment likely to be made in each of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) No new grass roots plant in the central industrial sector is proposed to be set up in the current Five Year Plan. There are certain central sector investment projects in the State of Gujarat where

schemes of expansion, diversification, central projects, costing more then Rs. 100 crores which are under implementation are given at pages 43—48 of col I of Public Enterprises Survey 1991—92 laid in both the Houses of Parliamenton26—2—1993.

Wagon Factory in Ranchi

689. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rail wagon factory proposed to be constructed in H. E. C. Campus, Ranchi has now been shifted to West Bengal recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up some other factory in Ranchi in Place of the Wagon Factory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up any rail wagon factory in HEC Campus, Ranchi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Women and Child Development Programme in Rural Areas

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

(a) the funds allocated to each State under the Women and Child Development Programme in Rural areas during 1992—93 and 1993—94 and

(b) the details of the achievements made under the said programme in Rajasthan during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The funds allocated to each State under the Women and Child Development in rural areas during 1992—93 and 1993—94 is shown in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of achievement made under the programme in Rajasthan are as under: —

Year	Physical Target	Group formed	No. of women members
1992-93	510	251	2594
1993-94	525	50	632(as per progress report for April 1993)

STATEMENT

Fund Allocated Under DWCRA

Sl. No.	State/UT	1992-93	(Rs. in Lakhs) 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.45	53.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.27	32.83
3.	Assam	39.39	47.98
4.	Bihar	78.78	68.18
5.	Goa	33.03	9.09
6.	Gujarat	39.39	47.98
7.	Haryana	33.33	43.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.27	37.37
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.21	22.73

Sl. No.	State/UT	1992-93	(Rs. in Lakhs) 1993-94
10.	Karnataka	42.42	50.50
11.	Kerala	24.24	25.25
12	Madhya Pradesh	81.81	88.38
13.	Maharashtra	57.57	68.18
14.	Manipur	21.21	26.26
15.	Meghalaya	0.09	14.14
16.	Mizoram	9.09	12.12
17.	Nagaland	15.15	25.25
18.	Orissa	24.24	30.30
19.	Punjab	21.21	27.78
20.	Rajasthan	51.51	53.03
21.	Sikkim	6.06	11.11
22.	Tamilnadu	39.39	42.93
23.	Tripura	6.06	9.09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	115.14	123.73

Sl. No.	State/UT	1992-93	(Rs. in Lakhs) 1993-94
25.	West Bengal	30.30	35.35
26.	A & N Islands	3.03	4.56
27.	Chandigarh	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	3.03	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	3.03	4.56
32.	Pondicherry	3.03	4.56
	All India	881.73	1019.70

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Today also we have a little formal business, which will take two-three minutes. After that we will take up no-confidence Motion.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be better if the Members of the House are informed of the time when reply, will be given and the time when the voting will take place. It will be convenient if this information is made available today.

MR. SPEAKER : The reply will be given at about 5 p.m.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Let us decide that the Prime Minister will reply to the debate at 5 P.M. After that decide as is convenient to the House.

MR SPEAKER : Prime Minister will speak at about 5 O'Clock.

12.01 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Himachal Pradesh Municipal Election Rules ; 1991 and Statement for delay in Laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Himachal Pradesh *Municipal Election Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in* Notification No. 4-1/92 -ELN in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 15th February, 1992 under Sub-section *(B) of section 255 of the Himachal* pradesh Municipal Act, 1968 read (iv) of the proclamation dated the 15th December, 1992 issued by the President in relation to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 4164/93]

Notifications under Companies Act. 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table -

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) The Cost Accounting Records (Cement) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 297 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March. 1993

(ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Cycles) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 298 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(ii) The Cost Accounting records (Tyres and Tubes) Amendment Rules,. 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 299 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March. 1993.

(iv) The Cost Accounting Records (Caustic Soda) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 300(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March. 1993.

(v) The Cost Accounting Records (Room Air -Conditioners) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(vi) The Cost Accounting Records (Refrigerators) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 302 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(vii) The Cost Accounting Records (Automobile Batteries) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 303 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(Viii) The Cost Accounting Records (Electri Lamps) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 303(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(ix) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Fans) Amendment Rules 1993, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 305 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(x) The Cost Accounting Records (Motor Vehicles) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 306(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xi) The Cost Accounting Records (Motor Vehicles) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 307(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th march, 1993.

(xii) The Cost Accounting Records (Tractors) Amendment Rules, 1993 published Notification No. G.S.R. 308(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xiii) The Cost Accounting records (Aluminium) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 309 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xiv) The Cost Accounting Records Vanaspati) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xv) The Cost Accounting Records (Bulk Drugs) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311(E) in Gazette of India dated the March, 1993.

(xvi) The Cost Accounting Records (Sugar) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 312(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th march 1993.

(xvii) The Cost Accounting Records (Infant Milk Food) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 313(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xviii) The Cost Accounting Records (Industrial Alcohol) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 314(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xix) The Cost Accounting Records (Jute Goods) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xx) The Cost Accounting Records (Paper) Amendment Rules, 1993 published, in Notification No. G.S.R. 316(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March 1993.

(xxi) The Cost Accounting Records (Rayon) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R 317(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th march, 1993.

(xxii) The Cost Accounting Records (Dyes) Amendment Rules, 1993 published In Notification No. G.S.R. 318(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxiii) The Cost Accounting Records (soda Ash) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxiv) The Cost Accounting Records (Nylon) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 320(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th march, 1993.

(xxv) The Cost Accounting Records (Polyester) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 321(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxvi) The Cost Accounting Records Cotton Textiles) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 322(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxvii) The Cost Accounting Records(Industrial alcohol) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 323(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxviii) The Cost Accounting Records (Sulphuric Acid) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 324(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993

(xxix) The Cost Accounting Records (Steel Tubes and Pipes) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R 325(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxx) The Cost Accounting Records (Engineering Industries) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 326(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxxi) The Cost Accounting Records (Eletrical Cables and Conductors) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 327(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxxii) The Cost Accounting Records Bearings) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 328 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxxiii) The Cost Accounting Records (Milk Food) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxxiv) The Cost Accounting Records (Chemical Industries) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 330(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxxv) The Cost Accounting Records (Formulations) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 331(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxxvi) The Cost Accounting Records (Mini

Steel Plant) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 332(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993.

(xxxvii) The Cost Accounting Records (Fertilizers) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 261 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1993.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 4165/93]

Memorandum of Understanding between the State trading Corporation of India Ltd and the Ministry of Commerce for 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the table of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the State trading Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 4166/94]

Review on the Working of cement Corporation of India Ltd New Delhi, Annual Report of the same Corporation for 1991-92 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): 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 Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Pleased in Library See No. LT. 4167/93]

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) Between the Hindustan Cables Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 4168/93]

Annual Reports, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd New Delhi for 1990-91, 1991-92 etc

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the table:-

(1) (a) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Ferdeation of Industrial Coope ratives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 4169/93]

(b)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.

(c) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on working of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 4170/93]

Notification under Navy Act 1957.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Notification No. SR.O. 66 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1993 specifying that women shall also be eligible for appointment ir ebrolrnent as officers in the Indian Navy in the Executive Branch for Air Traffic Control duties issued under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 4171/93]

Notification under All India Services Act 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1993.

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment By Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 441 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1993.

[Placed in Library See No. 4172/93]

Statements showing action taken by Government lon Various Assurances, Promises and understanding, given by Ministers during various sessions of Eight, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assuranc, promises and understandings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:-

(i) Statement No.XXXII - Ninth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library See. No. LT-4173/93]

(ii) Statement No.XXXII - Tenth Session, 1988: [Paced in Library See No. LT.4173/93]

(iii) Statement No.XXVI-Twelfth Session, 1988: [Placed in Library See No. LT.4175/93]

(iv) Statement XXVIII - Thirteenth Session, 1989: [Placed in Library See No. LT.4176/93]

(v) Statement XXII - Fourteenth Session, 1989— [Placed in Libray See No. LT. 4177/93]

Eighth Lok Sabha

(vi) Statement No. XXII - Second Session, 1989: [Placed in Library See No. LT.4178/93]

(vii) Statement No.XVIII - Third Session, 1990: [Placed in Library See No. LT.4179/93]

(Viii) Statement No.XXXII - Sixth Session, 1990: [Placed in Library See No. LT.4180/93]

(ix) Statement No. XVI - Seventh Seesion, 1991 — [Placed in Library See No. LT.4181/93]

Ninth Lok Sabha

(x) Statement No. XIV - First Session, 1991: [Placed in Library See No. LT. 4182/93]

(xi) Statement No. XI - Second Session, 1991 : [Placed in Library See No. LT.4183/93]

(xii) Statement No. IX - Third Session, 1992: [Placed in Library See No. LT. 4184/93]

(xiii) Statement No. VII - Fourth Session, 1992: [Placed in Library See No.LT.4185/93]

(xiv) Statement No. IV - Fifth Session, 1992: [Placed in Library See No. LT.4186/93]

(xv) Statement No. III - Sixth Session, 1993: [Placed in Library See No. LT. 4187/93]

Tenth Lok Sabha

Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) Amendment Act,1993.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTEMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) Amendment Act, 1993 (President Act No. 2 of 1993) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1993 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act,1993.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT.4188/93]

12.03hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-Second Report

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur) : I beg to present the Twenty-Second Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

12.031/2hrs.

[*English*]

RULES COMMITTEE

Fourth Report

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub/rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rules Committee.

12.04hrs.

[*English*]

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO IRREGULARITIES IN SECURITIES AND BANKING TRANSACTIONS

(i) Appointment of a member of Rajya Sabha to the Social Committee

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Barmer): I beg to move:

> "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint on member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to esquire. into irregularities in securities and banking transactions in the Vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Dipen Ghosh form Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by the Rajya to the Joint Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Dipen Ghosh from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted

12.05hrs.

[*English*]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE PUBLIC ACCOUNT COMMITTEE

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to move:

> "That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpeired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted

12.06hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO IRREGULATRITIES IN SECURITIES AND BANKING TRANSACTIONS-CONTD

(ii) Extension of Time for Presentation of the report

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Barmer): I beg to move:

> "That this House do extend upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 1993, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in Securities and banking transactions."

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice. This motion has been brought to extend the time for presentation of the report of the Committee. Now this report is sought to be presented on the last day on Monsoon Session whereas it should have been presented on the last day of the first week of Monsoon Session. I do not think that the report will be ready even on that day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are very well aware of the fact that it is very difficult to hold meetings of any Committee during the Session period. From the way the Committee has sought extension of the time. it appears that the task before the Committee is wide and of serious nature which demands more time to complete it. I would like to ask from the chairman of the Committee that whether he was sure that the Committee will be able to complete its work upto the last day of this Session.

Another difficulty is that we can not discuss anything about this matter since the matter is under the consideration of the Committee. But outside the House the matter is being discussed everywhere. Newspapers have given a full detail of the matter. But, we here in the House can not discuss this matter. There are limitations for us. Now if the report of the Committee will be presented on the last day of the Session, discussion will be held in the next Session. I think there is a way out. I hope that hon. Ram Niwas Mirdha will consider my suggestion. Shri Mirdha has said that the Committee had prepared the draft report. I think that the time has been sought to complete the inquiry into the new allegations. If the draft report is ready, it can be submitted as the first of the report immediately. The inquiry into the allegations made by Harshad Mehta should be continued and final report can be submitted latter on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would seek your help in this matter as this will also make the task of Shri Mirdha easy.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the Committee has considered the issue of extension of time seriously and have finally decided to present the report by the end of this session. As regards, suggestion given by the leader of the Opposition that the report can be submitted in two parts, we have already considered this matter and we are prepared to consider this again. But the Committee is of definite opinion that the report should be submitted at the earliest. We have already got two extensions and have sought time. Yet one more thing. It is not proper to take more time now. So I urge upon the House to adopt this Motion. The Committee will think over the suggestion made by the hon. leader of the Opposition and we will try our best to submit the reports within the extended period.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House do extend up to the last day of the Monsoon Session, 1993, the time for presentation of the report of the

Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions.'"

The motion was adopted.

12.10hrs.

THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTE

Twenty-Ninth Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : On behalf of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th July, 1993."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th July, 1993."

The motion was adopted

12.11hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS-CONTD

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up discussion on No-Confidence Motion. Well, before we embark upon the discussion, there are certain facts which I would like to bring to your notice so that it will facilitate making the speeches. There are some senior Members and the leaders of the parties and some hon. Ministers who would like to intervene in the debate. I think, they should be given the time also.

The time allotted for this debate was 12 hours. The Congress Party got 5 hours and 11 minutes. Out of 5 hours, 11 minutes, they have consumed 3 hours and 11 minutes. Two hours are with the Congress Party. BJP was allotted 2 hours and 28 minutes. Two Members have spoken and they have consumed 2 hours and 3 minutes. 25 minutes are remaining. Janata Dal was allotted 49 minutes. Two Members have spoken and they have consumed 2 hours and 6 minutes. CPI (M) was allotted 43 minutes. Two Members have spoken and they have consumed 1 hours and 27 minutes. Janata Dal (A) was given 25 minutes. They have not consumed any time. Now, CPI is given 18 minutes. I think, the hon. Members should get more time. AIADMK is allotted 13 minutes. Only two minutes are consumed. Telugu Desam is allotted 8 minutes. They have not spoken. JMM was allotted 7 minutes. They have not spoken.

Other Members have very little time. Small parties have very little time. Our intention would be to to accommodate the Members. But small-party Members should realize that time cannot be unlimited. We have discussed this issue for two days. Today also, we are discussing. By 5 o'clock, the hon. Prime Minister should be able to make a statement. There should be some time for reply also and for other formalities to be completed. MY request is that you should please bear this thing in mind.

Mr. P.G. Narayanan was on his legs yesterday. You may please keep in mind the time.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the opposition inside the house is charged with the duty to the nation to get this Government out of power so that the people can be saved from the

rampage of a corrupt and, at the same time, inept and inefficient administration. It is in discharge of that solemn duty and to articulate the mood of the millions of our countrymen that we have been compelled to move this-no-confidence motion to give expression to the true feelings of the people in this country and to demonstrate that the ruling party no longer correctly represents the people's views, their rights and aspirations.

For the past two years, particularly this country is passing through crisis after crisis created not so much by compulsion of events but by total maladministration, malfunctioning and non-functioning of this Government as also by anti-people policies adopted by them. Never before the unity and integrity of this country have been under greater strain than what we see today.

The Government is today synonymous with scandals, corruption and dishonesty. There was corruption in this country, in the Governments before, but now, it has assumed new, dangerous and international dimensions at the Centre.

Why are we supporting this No-Confidence Motion? We are supporting it because we feel that the ruling party have failed to fulfill the promises made through which they got the mandate. It is a painful duty because two years ago, when this Government came to power, people expected a lot of things from the Government. But what do we se today? It is very painful to find that this Government is under a shadow of several acts of commission and omission.

Two years have gone by since the late Rajiv Gandhi on the campaign trail had promised that, if elected, his party would roll back prices within 100 days. This claim was also dismissed. The Finance Minister, an astute economist but a political greenhorn, has not been able to fulfill the promise made by the late Congress Party President and the manifest pledge, as the inflation rate was in double digits only. The price level continues to rise. The same trend is reflected in the consumer price index for industrial labour. Industrial production which grew at the rate of 10.1 per cent in 1990-91 declined by 0.1 per cent in the following year. Now, expectations are that it will not touch the level of four per cent, as claimed by the Finance Minister recently.

The next biggest setback was witnessed in the manufacturing sector in the last two years. On the external front, the trend has been mixed. Exports have failed to pick up despite relaxation in import. In the final analysis, the broad indicators suggest that the rot has been stemmed to a degree in the last two years. But the economy is by no means out of the wood yet.

As regards public finance, Government finances suffered sharp deterioration during 1992-93 compared to what was visualized at the time of Central Budget presented in February 1993. What is our economic reform after two years? It was precisely two years ago that the Narasimha Rao Government, though in minority, started a bold economic experiment. However, on account of the multi-crore security scam, Ayodhya issue, Bombay blasts and the recent stock broker Harshad Mehta's missile, politics has come back on the forefront with vengeance pushing vital economic matters in the background. The initial excitment on economic reforms is missing. The pace of liberalisation has been certainly slowed down. Exports, though up, have yet to reach satisfactory level. Ours is a country of tremendous potential and creativity. We have not made full use of these. There is too much poverty, illiteracy and unemployment is rising. During the last two years, no fruitful steps have taken as to what more needs to be done to achieve our objectives and to reach the final target of meting the basic necessities of the people and improving their standard of living. How long can we continue our dependence on IMF, World Bank or commercial borrowings? There are no phased programmes in giving subsidies on the food front, on the fertiliser front, on the transport and power fronts, etc. which

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have formed part of our economic system.

The Government has not even made any effort to evolve some kind of broad consensus among the political parties to ensure continuity of the economic liberalization.

I would like to say a few words about the Eighth Plan. The Eighth Plan has been formally launched on April 1 this year after a two-year plan holiday because the due date for the start of the Plan was April, 1990. The assumptions made by the planners to compute resources available for the plan are of shaky character. Agriculture needs to be accorded the highest priority in development planning. But our planners will have nothing to do with that and, therefore, the projected growth rate of agriculture in the plan has been put at 3 per cent as against 2.9 per cent achieved during the Sixth and Seventh Plans. That single instance is enough to show how shallow the knowledge of our planners is bout the present state of Indian economy and its immediate developmental needs. Planning, that should be a serious affairs because it affects the future of the nation, has been reduced by the present Government.

As regards Centre-State finance relations, the right balance between the State and Central sectors in the development plan has been distorted, not because the States have failed to carry out the task of resources mobilisation. The record of the State Governments in this respect is far better than that of the Central Government. The Central Government has gone in for reckless deficit financing and market borrowings to meet its extravagant expenditure while the States have been denied even reasonable overdraft facilities and saddled with Central loans.

Now, I would like to touch the sensitive matter relating to Cauvery Water dispute. As per the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal's interim order, which has laid down a rigid monthwise time table for the release of water, Tamil Nadu should have got 10.16 tmc ft in June and the quantum specified for July is 42.76 tmc ft. But we got only 4.82 tmc ft last month and 7.4 tmc ft during the current month so far. The inflow at Mattur Dam this year had been too little to infuse confidence in the delta farmers to undertake farming activity. The farmers of Tamil Nadu have raised Kuruvai crop which is now withering for want of water. The water at Mettur reservoir might last only for about 10 days. The Government of Karnataka refused to honour the directive of Cauvery Water Tribunal. More than one and a half years have passed since the Government of India notified the interim award directing Karnataka Government to release 205 tmc ft. of water to Meter reservoir. But the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka are indulging in dilatory tactics and no steps have been taken to implement the award of the Tribunal.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has appealed to the Karnataka Chief Minister to order immediate release of water. Tamil Nadu Government has also sent Members of parliament to the Prime Minister to plead for the same. The Chief Minister herself led an all party delegation to the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum explaining the gravity of the situation that effected the lives of millions of farmers of Tamil Nadu. But no steps were taken to implement the Tribunal's award. After exhausting all the avenues, in the last resort, our leader, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchithalavi went on an indefinite fast to press for the implementation of the Tribunal's award. At this state only, the Union Minister of water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla, on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Government of India came to Madras and promised that a Monitoring Committee and an Implementation Committee would be constituted for the proper implementation of the award of the Tribunal.

On this promise only our ended her fast. But, now the Chief Minister on Karnataka is saying that his not agreeable to the proposal of Shri V.C. Shukla. We hope that the Prime

Minster is not playing any tactics on this issue. On the one hand, the Prime Minister through his emissary is promising that the award will be implemented and on the other hand, it seems that he is instigating the Chief Minister of Karnataka not to accept this kind of pronouncement. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) : Sir, I protest it. He has just now made an accusation against the Prime Minister. he is not allowed to do it unless he an substantiate it and if he cannot substantiate it, he should withdraw it. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, I charge that the Prime Minister is playing a political game. Yesterday, I was surprised to read in the Indian Express...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, he is making an allegation against the Prime Minister which is without foundation. Either he should substantiate it or withdraw it. (Interruptions) Every single Member form the Cauvery Delta Belongs to the Congress party. They are trying to play a political game of pretending that the Prime Minister and the Congress Party are instigating the Chief Minister of Karnataka. He can make a substantiative statement by he has no right to make a false charge against the prime Minister. i know it because you are not elected from the area but I am elected.

MR. SPEAKER : You have protested now and your protest is recorded. Let him continue.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, I am surprised to read from the the Indian Express of yesterday, 27th July, 1993 that the Prime Minister has indicated to the Karnataka M. Pa and the Chief Minister, who met him, that the Centre does not intend to constitute a Committee to monitor the implementation of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal's as announced by the Water Resources Minister Shri V.C. Shukla.

It has also been reported that Shri Shukla has maintained enigmatic silence on this controversy and has disowned his assurance given to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Shri Shukla's assurance constitutes a joint responsibility of the Cabinet. Prime Minister cannot go back on the assurance given by his own Cabinet colleague. I, therefore, want a clarification on this vital issue from the Prime Minster. If the Prime Minister still maintains his stand, as reported in the Press, I demand the resignation of the Water Resources Minister, Shri V.C. Shukla.

Now, I would like to say a few words on the stock market scam, Bofors pay off and the super scam on disinvestment of government share holdings in select public sector undertakings in 1991-92.

In every nook and corner of the country, every citizen of India feels that you have no right to continue in the Government. We, parliamentarians are only reflecting the feelings of the people. If you do not respect the feelings of the people, you will soon be thrown but with crest fallen faces.

Are you not feeling ashamed to continue in the Government even after the revelation of names by Swiss Court in Bofors scandal? All along you have been telling the people that no one connected with the Government has received commission from Bofors. Now, the Swiss Federal Court says, Mr. Ottavio Quattrocchi of Snam progetti is on of the recipients. What business Mr. Ottavio Quattrocchi had in the Swiss Court to request it not to reveal the names of the recipients from Bofors? His request to the Swiss Court is a clear proof that Mr. Ottavio Quattrocchi is protecting the payment given by Bofors to someone in India which is lying in the Swiss Bank.

Who is that "someone" whose name will also be revealed soon? Is it not a gracious move by you to leave the Government at this stage itself before the guillotine falls on your neck? By resigning now, at least, the name of the congress

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Party will remain for a few more years in India. But, it seems, the Prime Minister had decided to bury the Congress Party once for all, may be he is having some grudge on his own Party or probably he wants to fulfill the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to dissolve the Congress Party immediately after independence. Our Prime Minister, is, now, fulfilling that promise.

Secondly, are you not ashamed to continue, when your own investigation has clearly revealed that on account of the bank scam, the loss to the nation is to the tune of Rs.4000 crore? It is an irony that even after being caught red-handed, you are continuing in the Government in order to rule this nation. The worst of all is that the man who is responsible for this scam is saying that he had paid money to the Prime Minister.

The stock-broker, Harshad Mehta's allegation that he had paid Rs. 1 crore to the Prime Minister could not be viewed lightly. It is a grave charge by which the Prime Minister and his Office have become the center of ridicule. Serious allegations had been made against the Chief Executive of the Government. This is unprecedented in the history of India. A moral vacuum is created in the Government of India. On account of these allegations, considerable damage has been done to our country's reputation, internationally and consequently, there is a danger of set-back to our economy also. We must make all efforts to put an end to this. To keep you the highest traditions of democracy in our country, we must make all efforts to find out the truth about these allegations. The Prime Minister must come forward to prove his innocence, otherwise, he has no right to rule.

Thirdly, are you not ashamed to continue even after the confirmation by the former RBI Governor that his son-in-law bought a company orm Reliance? Is it not a proof that it was not a sale by Reliance to the son-in-law of former RBI Governor, it was a bribe given by Reliance to the former Governor for all the services rendered, during his tenure as Finance Secretary?

Sir, unfortunately, this action of the RBI Governor was defended by the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, saying that fathers and fathers-in-;law should not be held responsible for the action of sons and sons-in-law. What a great Finance Minister we have! Besides, he defened the Government saying that RBI Governor was busy...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is utterly a false charge. I have never commented on that particular case.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: This had appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : According to you, whatever reported in the press is correct. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to depend on the statement made by the Minster in the House and not the newspaper report. The time is very limited.

SHRI MANISHANKAR AIYAR : You are supposed to speak. You are reading out a statement that had been faxed from Bombay. You are entirely out of order. (Interruptions)

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU (Narsapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he never expressed his viewpoint in the J.P.C. But he is finding fault with the Government on the floor of the House.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Fourthly, are you not ashamed to continue, even after the release of documents about the scandal in the PSU shares...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling) : Sir, he is continuously referring to you !

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : I am referring to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not go into these details. it is not necessary. Come to the point. You have made a reference to it.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: So, four people can play around with thousands of crores of rupees. This proves both Prime Minister and Finance Minster are inefficient and ignorant.(Interruptions) With this kind of organised looting do you still want to rule this country to make it beyond redemption?

Lastly, are you not ashamed to continue in the Government for not providing even drinking water after 45 years of independence. There is flood in north and drought in south. With the money looted by you all, we could have easily linked all the rivers in India to provide the basic necessity of water, both for drinking and irrigation. Probably you had time only to plan out to sell shares because that is your priority not the drinking water.

So, I have a dream that this country should be ruled by progressive people to alleviate the poverty of this nation. I have a dream that these progressive people should come together. I have a dream that this "politics of suitcase" should be over once for all.

Before I conclude I would like to know as to what are the Government's projections on these? Who is suffering on these misappropriations? Are those not the common people? The Government do not look after the interests of the common people, the working people, the peasantry, the landless labours, the unemployed youth. Therefore, this Government has no right to continue for a minute more and it will be doing a public service if they go out immediately lock-stock-and barrel.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that we are here again to discuss the no-confidence motion. No Confidence motions had been discussed here several times and if the Governments survives even after it, people from the side of the Government consider it a great achievement for themselves. It is natural because in our country the persons who remain in power for a longer period are considered more successful political leaders. They must succeed and for that they may go to any extent.

On the basis of what has happened in the past and what in happening these days during the discussion on this no confidence motion we can say that the Government might succeed in defeating the motion, but it is certain that they will further contribute to degrade the established traditions of the country. Our Parliamentary traditions, Parliamentary values, political conduct and political morality are all at stake in protecting the one person, who wants to remain in the chair of Prime Minister and for that all the Congress Party members are making united efforts. They day when the discussion on this no-confidence motion was started hon. Arjuan Singh raised a question that whether this no-confidence motion can be supported with some conditions. But I would like to ask him as to whether he and his friends had made any efforts to know why people from other parties are against them. Why the people of different ideologies are being compelled to make collective efforts to remove this Government. It is not because of personal enimity or because they want to remove this Government to usurp power immediately. It should have been the struggle within the ruling party itself. It should not have been entrusted to the opposition. But there is something very serious because which people think that if this Government continue the problems of the country would become more grave and if will he more disgraceful to the country. It is not an allegation. Yesterday, I was listening to Mr. Chidambaram, I do not know whether he is present here today or not. He said that he had a dream and asked shri Indrajit Gupta and Somnath Chatterji, that what happened to their

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ideals, what happened to the ideology of constructing new society with Soviet Union., Where Marxism has gone? who is going to support your ideology thought the World? Throughout the world?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, people like Shri Chidambaram perhaps do does not remember that Mahatma Gandhi had given some thoughts and ideologies to the country which are being respected though out the world. Shri Arjuan Singh is making fun of that ideology and is making every effort to remain in the Cabinet. How Where has the vision of Gandhi has been lost, the India of his dreams? You can deliver us speeches in fluent English, you can taunt us in the name of IMF and World Bank and can tell us that Asian Development Bank was your own bank. But when it gives some advice you do not pay any attention to it. I am sorry to state that Government which passed through a period of great turmoil is not in a position to take Agni Pariksha. Sita passed through 'Agni Pariskha' after living in exile for fourteen years. So this 'Sita' should also go in exile for at least two years before passing through Agni Pariksha But this Agni Pariksha is different. I do not sympathises with such 'Sitas' nor do I respect them. But I do have sympathy for Sita like Dr. Manmohan Singh who is in search of a Golden deer knowing fully well that there did not any golden deer exist yet insisting upon Ram and Lakshman to find one for her. I do not know who is their Lakshman. I do not want to mention the name of Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, but still I am mentioning, because he is a friend of mine. He hopes that IMF, World Bank , Asian Development Bank and other countries would help us and our country would look like a heaven. What has been our experience in the past? Have other countries not done this? You have quoted the names of certain countries. but I do not have time to go into the details. The World Banl has stated in it's report that it is trying to promote the foreign policy of America in the World. it has submitted that it had intervened in the affairs of other countries when the need arised. It also encouraged counter revotutions in other countries. What has happened in Russia is not a secret. We can forget Lenin-Marx,, but how can we forget that they had taken step in the right direction for the humanity suffering from pain, hunger and anguish? I would not like to go into the details of how it was successful. But the new economic policy announced by you is not a new phenomenon in the world. Is this economic policy not based on pain and exploitation of human beings? Is this policy has not been responsible for world wars? Is this policy not based on cut throat competition? Indian civilisation and culture is based on compassion . I would like to tell Atalji and Advaniji that the economic policy being supported by them was not the policy based on compassion. Compassion and cut throat competition both cannot go hand in hand. To downgrade others is the aim of this policy, so it is not an economic policy in real sense. They will help you in their own interest, to gain something. Who is not aware that countries in the world are engaged in still competition to gain control on Indian market. You are becoming a victim to that race. During a period of six months to one year you made many promises. You had submitted in this House and outside that America had become your friend. We have no dispute with America. It was said that America was going to declare Pakistann a terrorist state. This was given wide publicity. But when they refused to do so, Government said in mild tone that they had shaken our faith. America would not declare that country a terrorist nation till India declares itself a Hindu nation. They would not declare this either on your persuation on the persuation of Abalji or Advaniji . The definition of 'Hindu' should be given by some sage or saint who is above politics, then they would require a Hindu fundamentalist state to fight Islamic fundamentalism.

This world politics is not so simple and our Government has become a victim to it. That is why, I am against this Government. On the one hand there is corruption an if some body has taken money, it is known to every one. I would

like to know whether it is not a fact that a meeting was convened by the State Department of America about 2-3 months back and a representative from India participated in it. I would not like to mention his name. Although it is said that he went to participate in it on this personal level. But he went them on your advice. A proposal was made that a scheme should be formulated to solve Kashmir tangle. Our friend Shri Chidambaram was just now referring to a plan which they had formulated in 1988 for resolving the Punjab problem.. He was praising himself for this plan as he claimed that it brought peace in Punjab state. I do not want to submit anything regarding Punjab. Shri Rajesh Pilot had pointed towards a plan to resolve Kashmir tangle. i.e. to separate Leh-Laddakh and Jammu. These should be merged into India by providing more facilities to the people in the valley. If freedom and autonomy is granted, peace would come automatically and Kashmir tangle would be resolved.. Some of our colleagues think that if the valley is separated, our problem would be resolved. Atalji, I have submitted to you also that this is a very dangerous game. If this plan becomes unsuccessful, our country would not be able to maintain it secular state. A few days back I had submitted that Kashmir is just not a territory for us, It is a principle, life style for us. We cannot forget this fact that in 1947 people of Kashmir did not go to Pakistan, they sided with the country of Mahatma Gandhi. This question is before us today and we cannot live by separating this fact from us. I would come to this question later on. What has happened during the last few days? What economic policy is being formulated by you? For the first time I raising this question. I know Dr. Manmohan Singh for the last twenty five years. He is an intellectually honest person, but he is fascinated by power. I do not know where he would lead the country..(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It was your influence..(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It was our influence when he was with us (Interruptions) When he was with us, he did not give such advise to us. I would like to state that this would be injustice to him. But he changed completely when he changed side. Although his behaviour of mutual respect and good will towards us remains the same, his policies have changed. Mr Manmohan Singh, what has happened to this country?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have pointed out earlier that the policies have been formulated at the behest of World Bank. Shri George Fernandes had also referred to the suggestions given by the Asian Development Bank. Would the Government chalk out the policies on these lines? Not only that Mr. Speaker, Sir, people from foreign countries would come to this country and dictate us. The Government should not allow such thing to happen, but Government is falling into their trap knowingly. We are time and again, saying in this House that allowing foreign banks in this country is a mere temptation and this will have serious repercussions. These Banks would spread corruption and ruin our economy. Dr. Manmohan Singh has said that these banks did not pose any threat to us. We raised the issue of 'Scam" in this House. Dr Manmohan Singhji submitted in this House that all the money involved would be realised within seven days. Where did that money go? Was that not a handiwork of four foreign banks? These banks reobbed us of a large amount of money. Does Dr. Manmohan Singh have any moral right or will power to take any action against these four banks? Why not Government take any step against these banks? What are you waiting for? Would Government accomplish this job after taking another loan from IMF and World Bank? These banks have robbed us of crores of rupees and our Government is watching silently.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, countries are run with self respect, dignity and self confidence. India is a country with a population of eighty crores. How can any foreign country dictate us? Can other countries dictate policies to us ? Anybody can come here from outside and speaks whatever he likes. I admit that Pakistan is interfering into our

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internal affairs and we should check it. The hon. Minister of defence is not present here. I have told him once that Pakistan should be taught a lesson if we are attacked. Why do you go to the Press daily? By going to the Press we provide opportunities to others to interfere in our internal affairs. I had submitted to the hon. Prime Minister to check Pakistani interference in Punjab and Kashmir and do not adopt such policy that invites interference of other countries into the affairs of this sub-continent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not visulsing any *gloom situation. What is happening in Pakistan* today? Have you ever pondered over the question who is occupying the seat of Prime Minister in pakistan today? I would not mention his name nor make any allegations. if any such Prime Minister can come into power in Pakistan then India is also not very far away form such circumstances. I do not know what would be the consequences of the way you are leading the country to..(Interruptions) It is for you to decide, you are the spokesman and I can only warn you in time.

This is true that India and Pakistan are both neighbouring countries. Both the countries are facing similar type of problems and pressures. We cannot exist without making compromise with each other. I will continue to emphasis this point whether anybody listens or not. We are not being listened to.

Now you should give reply to the country that has not been replied to with confidence by you for the least two years. I am anguished over the fact that the freedom of the country that was attained by making sacrifices is now being mortgaged to other countries ? Moreover, speeches that you make are so much hyperbolic that they give an impression that we the Members sitting on this side are all unworthy and inefficient persons and you alone are all wise. This will not do. If we have pain, you must try to understand that. We may be missing the wisdom that is possessed by Chidambaram ji, Manmohan ji or by Balram Jhakhar ji, but you must, at least, share the acumen possessed by Sitaram Kesriji since he is also illiterate like us and he has the privilege of belonging to the period where politics emerged from agony.

The politics did not emerge from documents during that period. Politics energing from written documents is leading the politics of the country to the doom and this will be so even in future also. We know what will happen tomorrow. Do you think that there is no one in the country who understands the things? During the course of his speech Chidambaram Saheb told yesterday *that certain relaxations had been provided to* farmers and that the country was in a position to earn foreign exchange by exporting flowers and boughets as well as many other things. The country where 80 per cent farmers possess less than one hectare of land cannot export boughets to other countries. This thing can not be understood by the wise Ministers and leaders of this country.

The wise man of the country talks of exporting flowers even in the background of the fact that 80 percent farmers of the country have less than one hectare of land by their possession. You may not be knowing but Manmohan Singh ji must be knowing that every possible assistance was provided to African countries 15 years ago, It was advised to boost the production of wheat, rice, coffee and cocoa etc. as those commodities were in short supply in the world markets. Consequently the production of those commodities was increased and enough profit was earned. Traditional agriculture suffered a set back and people stopped growing traditional crops. These was within a period of 12 years. Big factories were set up. These was production of cocoa and huge money was earned in 12-15 years. Those who were dealing in the such business later on, caused great damage to the business and consequently the export of coffee and coco was stopped. Those traders and farmers left and people of African countries now started facing starvation. Do you intend to push

India to the same condition? They suggest different slogans for different countries. We have a different agriculture policy. Is it a fact that the farmers of Germany, Japan , France, England, America and Canada are likely to be provided two hundred per cent subsidy while import of even one kilogram of rice from Japan will not be permitted. Moreover, the spokesman of our country say that permission has been given to import anything from abroad and that there lies the prosperity for farmers. What kind of country do propose to make?

I had raised my objection in this very House but Adaniji and Atalji kept mum. People of Japan had been trying to eatablish Japanese city in India for the last 12-15 years. No Government had, however, given permission for it. Our present Prime Minister, however, signs an agreement with Japan allowing to establish Japanese city. There is a race among Shri Bhairo Singh Shekhawat, Shri Kalayan Singh and Shri Bhajan Lal over the issue of location of the said city. Shri Bhajan lal seems to have won the race. What is the rationale behind establishing that city..(Interruptions) Will they only invest money for the establishment of the city and will they not bring with them their own culture and civilisation...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): On this point , I would respectfully submit to you, if you look at the records, that proposal was approved when you were the prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that proposal was approved during my tenure, I really feel ashamed for that. I say it is wrong. Shri Manmohan Singh was my economic advisor at that time who should have told me this. I would like to know if that was the reply to my submission. I want to say that this is the standard of the present Minister...(*Interruptions*) What is said is done and what is done is said. I do not remember that it was done during my tenure,

13.00hrs.

nevertheless it was wrong. You withheld many programmes undertaken during my regime. Why did you not withhold this programme ? What was the compulsion ? We never prevented you from withholding it. It is coming to my knowledge for the first time that this proposal was approved during my regime; may be Manmohan Singhji would have done it. Personally, I am not aware of it But it is wrong even if it was done during that period. I do not claim that I cannot commit mistakes, but the point is should the fate of the country be determined by this mistake. Will your policies be based on that mistake ? Should the charges of corruption be not proved view of this ? I would like to say that this Government is committing mistakes in every sphere and those mistakes will not only prove a curse to our economic and social set up, rather they would also be responsible for mortgaging the future of the country.

Economic statistics is presented every-day to emphasise the point that inflation has come down. But the point is whether the prices of essential commodities used by labourers and farmers and by salaried class have come down ever since the present Government assumed office. Have the prices come down in the country? Prices of every item is soaring, but it is presented through statistics as if they are coming down. You are a master of jugglery of statistics, but you can never satiate the aspirations of the people through this statistics. Our country is now faced with that question of pivotal importance.

For whom is this politics and economic policies meant. This country is heading towards a doom on account of the statistics that is understandable to a few wise persons only. Has the present Government been able to maintain a harmony in the country?

I do not want to repeat the bygone events. Can any Prime Minister of any of the countries

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of the world say that he was betrayed. You were not betrayed so far as the event of 6th December is concerned rather you betrayed the country at large. You caused a blow to the values of the country. Who was not betrayed in that event? Every one apprehended demolition of the Babri Masjid and that is why its sought its protection. All right, let us presume that it was a case of betrayal and the Government kept mum since Advanji was involved in it. The demolition, you know, started at 12 o'clock which continued for seven hours and the Govemment refrained from taking any action. Now what I would like to submit is that this inactive and dummy Government that could not do anything to undo the act of disgrace done to India for seven hours together has got absolutely no right to remain in power.

Leave aside even this. All right, the Masjid was demolished. We had impressed upon you to make a statement that Masjid would be reconstructed on the same site. When the announcement of constructing mosque was same site made who put the responsibility on Shankracharyas. Those who evade discharging responsibilities are responsible for complicating the issue by shifting the responsibilities on other. You are responsible for allowing for getting the masjid demolished, you are responsible for allowing them to except make shift mandir. And again, it was you who assured to get the masjid rebuilt there. Now you are again shifting your stand by leaving these matters to be decided by religious priests. Advaniji was wise enough to immediately place a Guru here itself. One it would be interesting to note whether any competion takes place. or not. The fact, however, remains that Advaniji has took him to the height where he is most likely to state that there is no difference between him and Advaniji. These thing can, therefore, not be kept secret for a long time. I am saying on the basis of those facts and I would not like to speak on corruption. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission. Whenever and wherever has dictatorship come to assume power in any part of the world this was so only in the background of the fact that the man in power failed to reply to the issues relating to corruptions. I do not claim that the allegations of corruptions are true or false. I would not refer to the Son or Son-in-law of particular persons but would stick to the allegations that have been by a person to whom you yourself call a crooked. You take eight, ten-twelve days to deny the allegation. Your spokesman says that the particular man was assigned with the work of establishing the Government and it was done at the instance of B.J.P. people Mr. Prime Minister. Sir, when some one is trying to destablise the country, are your hands tied that you cannot take any action against him. A particular person is trying to destablise the highest institution of the country, he is trying to violate the provisions of the Constitution by making statements almost daily, as he has made a statement even yesterday, but this Government can not dare to action against him.

How do you think that people around the world would consider you to be clean? That is the question before our country. Dr. Manmohan Singhji, I have seen your helplessness. When you referred to the issue of Gold Star and to other issues, I did not make any comment. It is not that you are not aware and that other persons do not understand it. But I understand your dilemma. It is a problem for you to speak the truth and you it is also a problem that you cannot make false statement, so it is good to be silent. All right, you should remain silent like this because it is better for you. I am, however, not adding anything from my own side in regard to the issue of Gold Star. Is, what is these in official report, not enough?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I can say with all humility that we are not hiding anything about the Gold Star or any other matter. All the reports which have been asked for by the JPC, we have faithfully supplied without changing an iota of facts.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): What action have you taken?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : CBI is already looking into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I am pointing out the same thing. The helplessness of Dr. Manmohan Singh pinches me as he is not a store clerk who is to provide the documents asked by JPC. It is not enough. In case of such serious allegations, it becomes the duty of the Government and its Ministers to tell truth to the country and the parliament.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is that more than CBI....

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): What you cannot provide? He says that all the documents has been provided to JPC. Is there anything which you cannot provide? you are not obliging the JPC. If you do not provide it some other person will hand over it to J.P.C.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker . Sir, I would like to point out that this helplessness of our Ministers put a question mark on this Parliament. Not only our Finance Minister is helpless but our Prime Minister is also helpless. Whosoever says any thing or raises any issue, neither any reply to it is given nor any reaction is shown. persons who do not have the courage, how and for how long they can run the country?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that you also belong to the traditions of Congress. Congress traditions of Nehru and Gandhi era can be exceptional. In 1970, 1974, 1975, whenever some serious matters arose, people raised their voice against it, whether they were heard or not. But day before yesterday when Mr. Buta Singh was speaking on the issue., I understand his agony through his speech. Sometimes I liked to intervene into it, as I have talked to him several times as Home Minister. Several times I suggested him to raise this issued in Parliament and assured him of my support,. But he did not have the courage to break the cordon around him and now all the Members of Congress Party are feeling themselves as trapped is that cordon. I suggest them to break this cordon. When I say to broken or dissolved break it I do not mean that Congress party should be it. You please suggest the Prime Minister to go into exile for at least fourteen months if not for fourteen years for the sake of the country. it will save the Congress Party and Parliamentary democracy in the country otherwise congress can not survive. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : You are of * Congress and teach us also

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the language used by Mr. Aiyar I do not know whether it is Parliamentary or not. But to say that I am and teaching him..* I would like to say that he does not know Hindi and English has been taught to him and he does not use intelligence.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That will not form part of the record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say I am not teaching anyone to become rebel. Mr. Mani Shankhar could not attain that position which I used to hold in the Congress Party. I worked in Congress Party such a way that no prominent leader of Congress Party never called me a rebel. Small people like Mani Shankhar can say it, I would not like to say anything on it. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker , Sir, I would like to say that today our country is facing a great problem of saving the democracy. It is a problem of saving

* Eupunged as ordered by the Chair.

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and protecting the Constitution of India and secularism. Mr. Advaniji I was shocked to learn your statement on the economic liberalisation policy brought by Mr. Manmohan Singh, Shri Advaniji said that Narsimharao is the c , rime Minister after Lal Bahadur Shastri, who has been also to do this. The last battle in India will be fought on economic issues, for food, drinking water, unemployment and hunger. Mr. Advani I am afraid that you may be on Narsimharao's side on that day. it is a dangerous thing, so I would lie to tell the youth form BJP that slogans of religion and castes can provoke their sentiments, but they cannot solve the problems of the country. I was very happy and proud of the courage of our people when Sarsangh chalak of RSS had called to launch a swadeshi movement. I had openly supported it and said that it was a right step by RSS. But now no such slogan is being heard. (*Interruptions*) We will wait for it. If such things happen I will be very happy. In Parliamentary democracy none is untouchable and contemptible for ever. I hope and call the youth from congress as well as from Bhartiya Janata Party to remove the restrictions of narrow mindedness in the name of religion or caste. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to work for the progress of the country. With regret I would like to say that Narsimhraoji has been unable to do this.

One of my friend has asked that who will be the Prime Minister ? Congress has more than 200 Members. There are several intelligent and clear people among them. I do not think that they will not be able to find one. No person is the full stop in history, everyone is a coma. Mahatma Gandhi and Gautam Buddha were also a coma. We notice that it has not made the any difference even after they have gone. I think that the country will go on progressing even after us and Shri Narasimharao. I would like to call the Congress Party people to show courage for his removal for the sake of the country.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I and the whole House was attentively listening to the speech of Shri hon. Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): His whole speech was for you only.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Please, let me speak. It is my request. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the conduct, views and behaviour of a person are more important. But at times they may not be important. Some times there arises a confusion. There are several such examples in history of the world and in the history of India also. i donot want to discuss it here on individual basis. I urge upon the House to rise above this confusion , so that we could understand the problems and challanges before the country and solve them.

I know that sometimes the ideology of person or political party is influenced by the immediate political compulsions. At that time ideology and behaviour become less important. I do not want to allege any person or political party by pointing towards these events this but some important issues do come up which pertain to the country are much above the person and the political party. In this context, I would like to say that the Members sitting in this House, who represent the soverignty of the country should know the reasons for deviation from the path of country's progress. It is our duty also as our freedom fighters had struggled hard and sacrificed a lot to achieve the goal of independence. After the independence of the country, some historical events has given us a direction and that direction is true and can take the country to correct destination.

Today hon. Chandra Shekhar, for whom I have great respect, has raised certain issues stating that we ourselves are responsible to increase communalism in the country; We ourselves are responsible for allowing all those wrong things to come into our politics with which this country is fighting at present (*Interruptions*)

How I would tell you who are those people. I did not want to bring this debate to that level but you will have to admit that you yourself are responsible for brining those Members who are 117 in number and to whom you daily. if during 1977 and 1989 you had not encouraged such powers for gain and immediate political benefit and had unitedly accepted them as a challenge for the whole country then perhaps such a situation would not have arisen. I apologise as I do not have any ill-will against you and I respect all of you equally but (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: What you did on 7th November, 1990? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Shri Nitish, I work on the proposition that if a person does not have the courage to hear other people's views, he does not have any moral right to say anything to others. First of all you hear me and after that in your speech you can say whatever you like. I have mentioned this fact because these things do not arise suddenly.

Perhaps we all are under an illusion that if a page of history is turned, it can not be turned back. But it is not right. The pages of history can be turned both-ways and people have sufficient time to see both the sides and people would have to see it. I have mentioned this fact because perhaps we would not repeat the mistake in future if we understand and solve the basic problem which our country is facing.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : What was the Government of India doing on the 6th of December, 1992, kindly explain.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by Dada points out towards the contradictions in the Non-confidence motion. This contradiction has been there right from the beginning and that is why I had asked whether any no-confidence motion could have so many contradictory things at a time and could such a motion be supported by various parties having ? Dada your question is an example of such a no-confidence motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We understood that.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am satisfied, if your have understood it

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Respected Dada ji.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: "Dada ji" is avery dangerous word.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: All these words are used for the persons sitting on the other side.

While addressing Shri Atal Bihari and respected Shri Advani, I would like to submit that your effort to reach at the top of politics is quite proper and it is upto the will of the people of the country to do that. Nobody can come in their way. But if they think that they can do so by crushing all the political principles, all constitutional ethics and all norms of conduct, then don't think that nobody would oppose it. If any crisis has arisen India it is not due to power politics but it has resulted from a high-handed conduct. Such conduct is meant only for self appeasement and for the party. Please try to understand it.

I would like to submit that if this debate is to be continuously interrupted then, I would prefer to sit down. I cannot compete in such things. I am speaking truth. You are not able to understand that truth. There is a saying.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Speak out the saying.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: If I would speak that, it would further complicate the matters..(Interruptions) You say that this is wrong.

[Sh. Arjun Sihgh]

Shri Chandra Shekhar and Mr. Anthony are sitting here. Some are veterans. Perhaps some of them would have participated in Constituent Assembly also. What were the sentiments of the nations on the eve of independence? Shri Chandra Shekhar has righly said that at the time politics used to originate out of agony and pain. I was unable to understand its underlying meaning at that time, since I was not so mature then. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir it is just a matter of chance that I got the opportunity to witness the clear scene of birth of a nation in Central Hall hardly 100 feet away on the midnight of 14 August from Public Gallery when I was just seventeen year old. The birth of a nation is always a great mirable. I still recollect that scene and the speech of Pandit Nehru wherein he had clearly said that the country had not attained its full objectives but substencially we have gained much and it was test with destiny. Today we are completing this tryst to large extent.

I would like to point out that even that day Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had given the speech of tryst with destiny for India and not for Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians. Today after a passage of forty five year what can be more unfortunate than this that we are identified as Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. You have led the country to such a situation and all the hurdles which came in the way were cleared by the BJP. These things mignt have been good for the country but for the BJP those were hurdles and they removed them.

Therefore, today I fully agree with Chandra Shekhar that all of us should review the situation identify the dangers which we have to fight unitedly. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of us have foresightedness I would like to submit that India does exist second beyond our limited sight. If we are not able to experience the difficulties of the suppressed, backward poor, Harijian and Adivasis, all our speeches would be meaningless. We are losing our right direction because of you people and this motion is the best example to create confusion. I do not understand how you got involved in it because it has nothing to do with progress of the country. We have seen their regime. There is no code of conduct, no programme and no policy for the upliftment of the poor or to safeguard their rights.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You had said a very good thing. But when we were fighting for these suppressed people as well as on Mandal and Masque issues, why the V.P. Singh Government was topped on 7 November by you people.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Paswan, I do not want to make any comment. You should think with cool mind. I do not oppose anything which is in the interests of backward classes whether it is Mandal Commission or any other commission, nor does my party oppose it. The question is this that when some steps are taken with a view to have immediate benefits, it raises apprehensions. What has never been attained by Shri V.P. Singh , is today being accomplished by Shri Kesri You may agree to it or not but if we take some steps for immediate benefits only then it would not have good results.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through this House I would like to submit on behalf of all my party colleagues young or veteran that after independence our party had not Shirked from the historical responsibility of serving the country. We will maintain the dignity and would not say anything against anybody which is not dignified. Such questions often arise. The people who raise such issues do not know the ethios of the Congress Party. Shri Chandra Shekhar even today remembers it and I know the other persons who remember this. They had to choose their separate path at a particular juncture of time. That was their right. Neither I nor the Congress party has any ill-will in this regard, but don't commit such a mistake. I would like to tell the people sitting before me that if they have the misunderstanding that the Congress is not strong enough to fulfill that responsibility or will not be

able do so in future them it will not only cause harm to the Congress but also to the whole country.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFAOR (Gopalganj): I have also seen on thing in my life in the Congress. There was a leader in the Congress, in India.(Interruptions) I am saying this because you were doing so. Such a leader emerged in the Congress, who had defeated Mahatma Gandhi. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru; Mulauna Azad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, but never formed a group, this man was Subhash Chandra Bose. We were of the opinion that perhaps you have inherited some of his qualities. Why are you so much afraid of these people, what is their position? Just now. Shri Chandra Shekhar was saying that it is deal for the hon. Prime Minister. When Ramayana was being telecast I have seen its each episode with my grandsons and grand daughter? I used to ask them what did they see and understand in this serial. They used to see to whom did the arrow aim at but what I used to see in it was as to which word comes from the mouth of Lord ram, which is against the Muslims. All things are the same as our Prophet had preached i.e. always speak the truth, fight the injustice. I remember Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel had said:

[*English*]

If there is any nationalist Muslim in India, it is Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. if there is a courageous man in the Congress, it was Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose.

[*Translation*]

But Arjun Singh ji people have elected you with majority of votes. Overwhelmed by joy people thought that Arjun Singh is bound to become the Prime Minister of India. Why did you resign ? Arjunji, don't befool other. Don't befool us due to fear of these people. It is your weakness today. People of this country are looking in you the qualities of Subhash Chandra Bose. I would like to say that Shri Manmohan Singh has never been a politician but he respects the hon. Prime Minister. When he presented the Finance Bill for the first time in the House he had given Rs. 100 crore in the name of a particular person, but when people opposed it he withdrew it. Arjun Singhji, don't think that all people are not looking towards you, that we are not looking towards you. You have encouraged infighting in the party. people are very intelligent although you try to befool them. You have ruined the Congress and made its future bleak. if you are not there, some other person will occupy it, but, the entire world is witnessing. It was indeed sad that Sita, who was daughter of a king went to forest where she faced a lot of hardships and was abducted by Ravana. Again she has to face an ordeal before Lord Ram I very will member when the actress Sita in these T.V. Serial ahd asked Mother Earth to explode and let her enter inside because she does not have so much strength to tolerate more difficulties. So far I have not forgotten this episode. She was the actress but I still remember that scene when Lord Ram asked Sita to face the ordeal and she asked Mother Earth to explode and take her inside it. Why these people not do so today.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to wish to the hon. uncle. The position of uncle is such in a family that sometimes he shows right path and sometimes complicates the situation . Uncle is the root cause of a number of family fueds. But, believe me, members of the Congress regard you as a real uncle. Try to understand whatever I have said. You have seen T.V. serial on Lord Ram as well as Ramayana. The image of Lord Ram is not recognised as that of a human being. We worship him and also go to the temple for his darshan. The essence of Ramayana. is the propriety of conduct. Lord Ram has not been called 'Maryada Purushottam Ram' just by chance. Today, instead of trading the path shown by Maryada Purushottam Ram, he is being used for political benefits, so I am raising my fingers towards them. It depends on you whether you forgive me or not for this. As I have said, I would like to assure the House, and the

[Sh. Abdul Ghafaor]

country, that the Congress will fulfill its historical responsibility for the country and the party.

You have raised here a point about corruption. In this regard I would like to state clearly that charges have been leveled and the hon. Prime Minister has refuted them and...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): It has been said that protection has been given to Harshad Mehta and paper has been leaked.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Try to understand me. Whom did I give protection?

AN HON. MEMBER: To Harshad Mehta ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, I would not think it proper to raise any personal point here but I would certainly say that if there is a good man in the BJP, it is Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and he has mistaken to understand this point...(*Interruptions*) Whatever you say about my relations with him that makes no difference. I have not said about giving protection to Harshad Mehta. I said that time and again he says that he wants to reveal something, but he does not do that. I asked to give him a bluff-call. if a persons says he can't reveal the fact and we say that if you can't do so, don't reveal the facts. What does it signifies? I have certainly asked to give him a bluff-call' and I think whatever I said in public was justified. Now, the entire issue is being looked into by the Joint Parliamentary Committee of this House. The hon. Prime Minister had said that if the committee asked him to present himself for evidence he himself will appear for evidence and all the documents asked for by the committee as proofs have been provided to it. This joint parliamentary committee has been constituted within propriety of the House, which comprises Members of all political parties, At least, I have full faith in this committee that it will bring forth the truth and all of us including you to accept these things in the light of that truth. I humbly say that it is not proper to level charges on anybody out of jealousy and hatred. Problems are bound to arise in the coming days. I would like to submit to Advaniji as to how he would like to lead the politics of India as the leader of Opposition. I can't ask this thing from others but it is my right to ask it from you. Because so far as the ideas or views expressed by you either in the House or in your speeches outsides the House you have failed to assure the country that the path followed by your party will provide a healthy political atmosphere in the country, it will also provide social justice and protect rights of poor people and keep intact the secular structure of the country. When you will assure this to the people of this country, you will fulfill your responsibility towards it. I thought that this No-confidence Motion would be a step in this direction that you would say something in this regard. But whatever has been said here gave no signals in this direction only personal allegations and charges on the Congress have been leveled here. So I oppose this motion. I hope that the House will accept this opposition and vote out the motion.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now adjourn for a short break till.

14.30hrs.

13.47hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[English]

14.35hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at thirty-five minutes past fourteen of the clock

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair)*

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS-CONTD.

MR. SPEAKERI: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had a very illuminating debate in which a number of marathon speeches have been made by various colleagues. And in vew of that and in view of the shortness of time at our disposal- as you are repeatedly reminding us- I think it would be better that I should be as brief as possible.

MR SPEAKER : Well, we would be happy if you take as much time as you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It will upset your whole schedule.

MR. SPEAKER : No. We will manage it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : During the debate I was thinking without meaning any disrespect to anybody that after all this is not an ordinary motion that we are debating, but it is a No-Confidence Motion whose thrust is that if it is carried, as I am sure, it will be, this Government has to go; it is not a ensure of the government by an adjournment motion or criticism of various aspects of Government's policies as we do on another accassion during the Budget debate and so on. This is a motion which is in a different category, and therefore, some Members of that side have commented on the fact that it is very strange that people who have got very diametrically opposite ideology and creed should both be supporting the No-Confidence Motion. Well that is a fact. Normally, neither we nor BJP would think of supporting each others's motion though in our case, there are certain grounds given which you were good enough to read out.

The No-Confidence Motion has really in my opinion no justification unless it is your case that further continuance in power of the present Government is going to be disastrous for the country. We, of course, have got fundamental differences with our friends here on my right. But what has brought us to this pass? Normally, a government, which is in a position to claim they are not able to do themselves now I find. If they survive somehow or the other, they will rethink their policies and programmes and policies and practices which have been under discussion here and that they are capable of making some radical changes; they are not claiming that all. They say what they have been doing is perfectly all right; that is for the benefit of the country and the people, and they intend to continue on that line. Therefore, our No-Confidence Motion only meaning is that we feel that further continuance of this Government in power is pursuit of those same policies which they have been following for the last at least two years, if not more, are going to be disastrous for the future of the country. Therefore, we want them to go.

Some hon. Members while speaking-of curse, that is a manner of speaking-some eminent leaders here said that if there is any single reason for which this Government deserves to go, it is so and so on. One friend referred to the pervious lack of security in the country following the bomb explosion, bomb blast in Bombay and the total incapacity of this Government to do anything in that matter or to apprehend the culprits. it is a very serious matter, no doubt. Another friend said that if there is a single issue on which this Government deserves to go, it is their various surrenders that they are making to multinational corporations and so on.

All this can be argued but I feel that the grounds for demanding that a Government should go, should be based on a perception which very partially, limitedly, Shri Arjun Singh referred to in his speech, though he did not say that those matters are in jeopardy today after 45 years of independence. Not only because of those parties or forces who formally opposed them but the ruling party itself. That he did not say.

Criticism of the Government on 150 things can be made everyday. We do make it. It goes on here in this House. Every criticism does not

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amount to a demand for the removal of the Government.

I would say in my humble way of thinking that if there is a single issue, we have given three main issues, but it is on a single issue then the Government deserves to go.

It is the events of the 6th of December 1992 -horrifying in my opinion. I was feeling at that time and for long afterwards that I would not like to see the Prime Minister's face after what has happened. Why? Because what took place there!

Shri Chidambram referred yesterday to man made disasters. He said if you friends spare us from man made disasters then our country can go rapidly ahead. Which man-made disasters he was referring to, I do not know. But what was 6th of December 1992 incident, if it was not a man made disaster? He did not refer to that one.

What is most tragic is that it was something which was preventable, avoidable. it was not something which was inevitable and which had to happen. It was perfectly avoidable, perfectly preventable, if the Government had a will to prevent it, which obviously it did not have. Later on the Prime Minister started saying and he repeated it many times on different occasions that."I have been betrayed." Who betrayed him? I looked up the Chambers Dictionary to find out what is the precise meaning of betrayal. Who can betray you? Only such a person can betray you on whom you have got full trust; you have full trust, you are relying on that person or persons then they did something which you consider to be an act of betrayal. So, I would like to know who he was trusting. Who he was trusting? Why did the trust of his allow him.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : Could I ask one question? Do you think, could not we believe the hon. Members on the other side?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : They had openly indicated the intention of not even to carry out the Supreme Court Order.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : There is something, which one has to convince him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Shri Jakhar, I asked Shri Arjun Singh that at 1 o'clock he had come to know that demolition had started and was going on and for how long did you have to continue to have faith?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I wanted to distinguish. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You see the unfortunate part of it was that we had before us 6th December, the number of solemn assurances and promises given. Of course, primarily by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in the National Integration Council, on two occasions where we were present and before the High Court and a affidavit before the Supreme Court. All this was repeatedly said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not think he is a Member of Parliament. Shri Kalyan Singh was not a Member of Parliament but other members of his party are.

That structure, that structure at Ayodhaya, I am not going into that argument whether it is a Mosque or it has become a Temple. Previously it was a Mosque, later it became-outside was a Mosque and inside was a Temple.

Whatever it was, Mosque or temple, you have destroyed a place of worship. if it is a mosque you destroyed it; if you think it has become a temple, you destroyed it also. Give some explanation for this kind of thing.

Actually, the leader of the Opposition, my friend Atal Bihariji, immediately after those events, when there were some stormy discus-

sions here, sitting there, had admitted that this was something which they have not intended to do; which was not within their calculations; some people defied their directions and went out of control. In fact he said, we must identify those people as to who are they and should be brought to book and so on and so forth. Nobody is going to be brought to book. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Guptaji, there is a couplet in Urdu regarding this:

[*Translation*]

Who Jhoot Bolthe Kuchh Is Salike Se

Ham Aitbar Nahin Karte To Kya Karte?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Ki Mere Qatl Ke Baad Usne Jafa Se Tauba Hai Us Jood Ka Pasheman Pasheman Hona.

[*English*]

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But is it not also a fact that the Prime Minister of this country, Shri Narasimha Rao, on more than one occasion — in Parliament and also in the National Integration Council and on the 15th of August from the ramparts of the Red Fort — also repeated vehemently that so long as this Government is here, no damage will be allowed to be done to contact structure. But he did it. They did it. He did it. Whom should we bring a motion against — them on him? This is a problem for us. He has also violated all those assurances and all those promises were gone back. After all he is heading the Central Government of this country. So he had some trust on somebody. Later he feels he was betrayed. A hundred and ten companies of the paramilitary forces from the Centre were put at the disposal of that person whom he trusted thinking, perhaps in his gullibility, that those forces would really be utilised to protect the structure. Nothing of the kind was done. Everybody knows. If you have those video film of the 6th of December, you know that no part of these paramilitary forces was at all deployed by the State Government to defend, preserve and protect that structure. They were kept somewhere far away.

This was an avoidable, preventable thing. But it was allowed to be done in a very naked and cold—blooded fashion as so many friends have referred between mid—day and 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. The whole thing was over by night. The Cabinet meeting was called at 6 or 7 in the evening And the whole *tamasha* was going on the whole day. Shri Balanamji, you are a Member of that Cabinet. The news had reached Delhi earlier. We were here in Delhi. We knew that the work of destruction and demolition has begun; some people have got on to the top of the demos of the structure and have started pulling them down. But it took 7 or 8 house to the Cabinet to meet even and by that time I may be a bit inaccurate about the exact time — the Chief Minister had submitted his resignation. After that there was no U. P. Government there — I mean it was taken over by the Centre. Even after that, for 36 hours, people were allowed to remain there at the site and to start building that temporary or makeshift temple. Nobody interfered. Nobody tried to stop them.

Why I say all this? I think this is something which has happened, which is not a temporary passing thing in its consequence. It has inflicted a very long — lasting damage to everything that this country believed in, and the creed by which we have stood the principles by which we have stood. (pp/1450/even)

It has completely alienated the entire minority community from the Central owe in this country. It has given us a thoroughly bad name. I know you are all very fond of saying that' internationally we have got so many friends they like us, they love us' and all that. But there are large parts of the world where the accounts of what happened here on December the 6th has

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caused extreme consternation and dismay. People are asking: What has happened to this country which used to be a symbol of secularism and tolerance? Have they got nothing better to do than to go about breaking religious shrines?

Sir, the fundamental basis of the secular fabric of our Constitution was grievously damaged and hurt. They may have had a direct hand in doing it, but the collusion or complicity, or what shall I call it, of the Central Government cannot be forgiven on this issue. And therefore, their credibility today has gone down to zero. One month after that, in January 1993, the most atrocious things were committed in the city of Bombay by a party on an organisation which is a close ally of the BJP — at least they fight together in the election — the Shiv Sena. The premier commercial capital of this country on which much of the financial structure of our economy depends, that city was hand over for 10 or 12 days to the Shiv Sena to do what like.

Vandalism, of the worst loomed took place —pillaging. arson. killing, murder — and there was no administration , no government, no police; no Chief Minister showed his face. Don't get out of it by saying, ' Oh, that was a State Government,' It belongs to your same Ruling Party. The Prime Minister sent he Defence Minister and the Home Minister briefly to visit that place and see what was going on, and then the Defence Minister remained there perhaps because he belongs to that State, and I think you have read in the papers that some reports are appearing of the proceedings which are going on before the Commission of Inquiry in Bombay where two eminent industrialists of this country, Mr. Rattan Tata and Mr. Kashav Mahindra had appeared as witnesses and had been cross— examined, and Mr. Tata said that' I and Mr. Mahindra went to see the Chief Minister Mr. Naik. and we told him, "what is this that is going on? You should do something, take some firm steps. If necessary, you should arrest Mr. Bal Thakare Evan. And the Chief Minister's reply was that' if I do that, the whole of Bombay will go up in flames. ' Then Mr. Tata said,' but it is already burning, it is already in flames, what more do you want ? 'So, nothing was done. Mr. Tata said that, I told him that Bal thakare is not somebody who is above the Law.' Horrible things took place ghastly things in the city of Bombay. Has anybody been brought to book? Now, you see, due to the persistent and courageous endeavors of two private citizens, one gentleman named Mr. D' Souza, who was formerly the Chief Secretary of the Maharashtra Government and now retired, and one journalist. The two of them by persistently chasing this matter have managed to get some sort of prosecution proceedings instituted by the Bombay police. What will happen to those ultimately, God solve knows, nobody know. And before this Commission of Inquiry, the one most valuable piece of evidence which is being referred to every day and which has not been produced are those 77 tapes reporting messages and talk that was going on between the Central Control Room in Bombay and the 77 mobile patrols which were going all around the city and were communicating by wireless. We have been told that if these tapes are produced, played and heard, you will know what was the role of the police. It was not only a killing and burning by the Shiv Sena, but the police was embroiled in it up to the hilt. This is the fate of the minority community people in our country. What have we done about these things. The Minister of Internal Security is sitting here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (BOMAAY NORTH) : What happened to the bomb blast in Calcutta? Is there any inquiry ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes; there is inquiry and people have been arrested also. In Bombay nobody is arrested. That is the whole problem.

SHRI RAM NAIK : No, that is not the point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is what you are doing. you are only supposed to above the

Central Government from its responsibility.

SHRI RAM NAIK : It is not like that. Some decorum has to be maintained in the House. The Inquiry Commission is working there and are we to speak here about the evidences that are coming before the Inquiry Commission?

SHRI INDRAJIYT GUPTA : Sir in some Nursing Home on some Health Clinic or somewhere, I do not remember the name, by coincidence Mr. . Sharad Pawar and Mr. Bal Thackeray, both happened to be there simultaneously having treatment. They had some talks, we do not know what. After they came out of that Health Clinic, of course, we are waiting to see what measures or actions are going to be taken. But, what about that Chief Minister Mr. Naik who was there during the height of this carnage and vandalism? Has his complicity and guilt in this at all been identified by the Central Government of admitted ? Nothing. Anywhere, I do not want take up more time on this. But, as far as we are concerned, in our perception, this is one of the central issues on which this Government deserves to go. Six months have passed since then and the pestering problem has remained, that is the reconstruction of the mosque or the construction of the temple at Ayodhya.

Sir, we had suggested that all these disputes should be referred together to the Supreme Court under Article 138 of the Constitution of India, under which the Court is empowered to give a binding decision and let the matter be settled. But, 'No', in his wisdom, the Prime Minister decided that a reference should be made under Article 143 under which no binding decision can be given and only an onion can be given by the Supreme court. That onion, anybody who likes can either follow it or not follow it. It is an opnion on a limited question, as to whether there is evidence of any Hindu Structure having been there before that mosque was constructed 500 years ago. So, there is no end to this. This Pandora's box has been opened. There are thousand places in our country where people can utilise Article 143 of Constitution to go to the Court and say: "I know there used to be something here 500 years ago" and the Court should find out. It is not the Court's job. I may humbly stay, in my opinion, it is not a judicial matter at all. The Supreme Court does not consist archaeologists and historians. It is unfair to put this on the Supreme Court does not consist of archaeologists and historians. It is unfair to put this on the Supreme Court that they are to find out if there is any remains of any previous old structure or not and give an opinion, which may be followed or not be followed. How is this matter going to be settled and solved?

Now, elections are going to come. Even if this Government somehow, elections in those four States are due very soon and I am sure my friends will make all this a big issue again. They may adorn some other issues now. But this issue, as they have mad quite clear, is not going to be given up. This is a very useful issue for gathering votes. What is your reply for that? What are you going to do ? You cannot go on just mobilising some *Sadhus Sants* of your own liking and try to pit them against other people.

15.00 hrs.

You tried to do it but that failed miserably. This kind of composition which has nothing to do with politics is something which is only — I am saying — - keeping the fire burning and it will burst out again sooner or later. I do not wish to go into that.

Secondly, about the economic policy, Mr. Chidambaram is very polished lecturer and teacher, I believe of Economics, trained at Harvard. I cannot hope to compete with him. He gave us a long dissertation yesterday as to how this new structural re—adjustment policy, economic reforms policy is going to benefit the country and make us market oriented, make our industry competitive and also on and so forth. Before that I must say open thing . My friend, Mr. Buta Singh is not here now. when he spoke, he made much of the fact the already the common people, the poorer people are releasing the

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benefits and advantages of this policy. He talked about inflation being reduced drastically and so on, which the hon. Finance Minister also claims all the time. I do not know what Mrs. Buta singh or Mrs. Manmohan Singh has to say on the subject. I do not think the people who are concerned with household management are very much interested in your wholesale index of price. They do not deal with wholesale. They are concerned with consumer price index. I have also got a list given by your Minister in the Question Hour yesterday. It is Starred Question No. 20 — Retail prices of selected commodities, like price, wheat, sugar, bread, milk, cooking gas, chillies, spices etc. Even rice has gone up from Rs. 5. 75 per kg. in July, 1991 to Rs. 7 95 in June, 1993. Wheat has gone up from s. 3. 75 to Rs. 4. 50 in July, 1993. Sgar has gone up from Rs. 10 in July, 1991 to Rs. 12 in June, 1993. Bread has gone up from Rs. 4. 20 to 5. 50 in June, 1993. Milk has gone up from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 from July, 1991, to June, 1993. Cocking gas has gone up from Rs. 67. 90 in July, 1991 to Rs. 82. 77 in June, 1993. What is the point of reading it? part of it, of course, is due to the Centre itself revising its administered prices and all that. But the fact remains, what is the end—result? Is it that he poor feel that they are getting relief in prices because De. Manmohan Singh is producing the wholesale price index? They are not wholesale producers or dealers. They are consumers. This is the theory with which we cannot support. This is one thing.

The other thing is the external debt. Dr. Manmohan Singh knows better than I do. One of the most serious and crippling problems which the developing countries, poor counties of Asia, Africa and Latin America have to grapple with is the question of debt trap into which they have been pushed against which. they are fighting, which Dr. Manmohan Singh had fulminated against, when he was a very eminent Secretary of the South—South Commission. Perhaps you said the same thing.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : We have reduced the debt burden.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you see the external debt figures, which I have got— may— be you will quote some figure. I do not know.

These are taken from this year's Economic Survey, your own Economic Survey, They may be correct or they may not be correct. I am more interested in the way that the burden of external debt is gong on and on, up and up at, what is called, historical rates of exchange. The figure now has reached during 1991—92. Rs. 35, 122 crores and if it is converted a the exchange rates prevailing at this year's end, it is Rs. 66. 017 crores.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (GOPALGANJ) : If they are allowed to accumulate for three years more, what will be the effect?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is why, we have brought the motion.

The point is all these things which are being complained about i. e education on the labour force, privatisation, cut back in subsidies including subsidies which are meant to protect the poor and so many other things. after all. what is the root cause of all this? You cannot tackle them piece—meal. But the root cause is something which, I understand fully, that you are not able to separated yourself from. The root cause is this trap you have entered of becoming dependent on the e World Bank and the IMF. I do not blame you. You may have had no other go. But that is the root cause. That is fountain— head from which all these which all these things flow.

An organisation with which, I am sure, Mr. Manmohan Singh is failure is Oxfam. It is not leftist organisation. It is not even a political organisation. It is actually a charitable organisation by the name of Oxfam. Oxfam is Britain's oldest and second largest non—government overseas aid and charity spending US

80 million dollars per year in 70 countries. In a report, called "Africa, make or break" which they have published, they have said: —

> "The international donor community and the multilateral agencies—the World Bank and the IMF continue to insist on economic policy reforms which have manifestly failed to generate recovery while imposing huge social costs. It is increasingly clear that the current economic prescriptions favored by the North are hurting and not working.
>
> Oxfam concludes that the IMF and the World Bank imposed structural adjustment programmes have been both " a fundamental failure" and that there is a need for an alternative 4 model of economic development."

I think if our Finance Minister applies his brains to this, he can also help us to devise an alternative model. It is not essential that you must accept hook, line and sinker whatever conditionalities are laid down by the World Bank and IMF.

You have got some options open. This is not the poor African backward country which does not know how to make a cycle or anything. It is not a Banana Republic of Latin America. We should be proud of what we have built up in all these years. We have got some base. We have got an infrastructure and big industry and all that. Why should you swallow everything that they try to impose on you? But I will just mention the fact that no less a person — I hope you do not repudiate him—is your Chairman of the Finance Commission Mr. K. C. Pant, who has said recently:

He has warned that the process of market—driven economic growth and liberal exit policy is likely to worsen the poverty problem in the county unless the Government intervenes effectively and accords topmost priority on poverty removal. He said :

> "India's achievement on the front of removing poverty has not been gratifying. A third of the population being still below poverty line is a blot on our economy."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Correct. But why should we hear all these sermons?

We are not concerned with that small number of people, small segment of the population who certainly are deriving some benefit from your reforms. I do not deny that. I do not deny that some reforms are necessary. But the benefits of that are going to a relatively small groups of people mainly around the urban centres, some people with consumerist taste and all that who are able to afford all these things that you are now bringing in for them, video machines, washing machines and so on and so forth. How many people in our country are in a position to afford these things? Unfortunately, I have misplaced my notes. I had some figures, some more figures which I wanted to quote. But then I will spare the House, that trouble. What I am saying is, once you have taken a firm decision that you will embrace the World Bank and IMF and not try to get out of that embrace even partially, then you are proceeding a steep incline going down. That is what is happening. It is a slippery licline. One you put your feet on it, you cannot stop slipping down. If they want to slip down on it with their Government, they are welcome to do so,. But they have no right to take the country with them. I do not know what is the view of our BJP friends about this liberalisation, World Bank and IMF and all that. They have made one qualification, I notice, about the multinational companies. That is welcome to the entent they have said that they do not want multinational company except in high—tech area and all that. But for the rest of them, I think, they have no difference with this policy which is being followed. One of their Vice—Presidents who is a Member of the other House, is an old friend of mine, he is an indus-

[Sh. Balram Jakhar]

trialist from Bombay, he has gone on record to say that if his party, he means BJP, comes to power they will follow basically the same policy which is being followed by Shri Narasimha Rao Government. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Why have you joined together?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then I come to the question of corruption. Corruption can be treated as a moral issue, it can be treated as a financial issue or a political issue. Our friend Shri Vajpayee tried to raise it to a very high sort of moral plane, I have no quarrel with that, and appealed to everybody that we should jointly make an effort to get rid of this contaminating influence of blackmoney. Very good. I share those sentiments. But where and which sector in our society today, unfortunately, is free from this contamination? Please tell me that. It is fashionable nowadays to say, 'oh, politicians are most corrupt people. '; Some politicians may be. But others are not corrpt. They are being corrupted everyday. Is the judiciary not being corrupted? We had a case here the other day. Some segments of press are being corrupted. Even the sports world is being corrupted. so, it is true that this all—pervading contaminating influence of black—money is playing havoc with our society in every way possible. How we will deal with it, I do not know, It is a very vast subject. But I say and our quarrel with this Government is that there are so many instances that they are shielding it. They want to shield corruption. That is not their jobs, the jobs of any responsible Government. Once an incident of big corruption comes to their notice, it is the duty of the Government to go all out in order to investigate and detect the source and culprits responsible for that corruption and bring them to book. That is the job of the Government. It is not the job of the Government try to hide things, conceal. That is why, we are angry with them because if this comes up we will never be able to half this rot which is setting. Bofors is the first instance of it on which we resigned from this house. I was one of those. The entire opposition resigned and went out. That was not because we said that the then Prime Minister had taken money. We never said that. But we said that by his conduct and behaviors, he was shielding the people who may be the real culprits.

And he had made statements which were repudiated by the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the subject, who said that there is no evidence anywhere in the papers that there had been any agreement between Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Olof Palme, the former Prime Minister of Sweden, that they had agreed that no commission agent on no middlemen would be there in this deal. This is what has been clamed here. He said, there is not a scrap paper, no letter and there is nothing anywhere to prove that.

So, we went out. we said, O. K., we do not want to remain in this House. That is one of the main issues on which we fought the elections, which I do not know why it causes much merriment among the Members of the ruling party when they refer to it. They say, Oh! what happened to your Bofors? You went out from the House, fought the elections on it, so, what has happened to it? Well, what has happened is now coming to light. What has happened?

(Interruptions)

And JPC is not going into bofors unfortunately. That JPC was part of the cover up operation. And actually, the Chairman of that JPC, I do not know how he is feeling about it, but. he should atone for it in some forms or other because they have certainly done a deliberates cover up job. There is no doubt about it if you go through the proceedings of that JPC. Now, these names have come. A question was asked: How does the revelation of these seven names connect the secret account holders with the appellants? These are the names of the people who had appealed in the count in order to hold up the

proceedings, that the file should not be divulged. So, it was asled. what have they got to do with the account hollers? Here, Sir, in today's *statesman* there is a detailed report interview with shri Madhvan, who is the former Joint Director of the CBI. He has said that only account holders can file appeals in the Swiss Courts and no other person has the *locus standi* to file the appeals. So, *ipso facto* those appeals are people who are the holders of those accounts which we are trying to identity. He was asked, Sir. "Do you think the Government could have managed to stall the CBI from getting the important documents which are expected shortly?" His reply is, fortunately, from the time the Swiss authorcities accepted and acted upon the letter ragatories sent by the CBI, the investigations in Switzerland have been fully and totally out of control of the agencies, that means, out of control of the CBI. Only two things could have stopped the Swiss Course from announcing its decision to reveal the names. Firstly, the withdrawal of letter rogatory seeking the help of the Swiss authorities in the Before investigation and if the Court had struck down the letter rogatory or the FIR. Both these things were tried to stall the revelations. The first was done with the help of the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Madhav Sinh Solanki. That episode is well—known to you. It failed because he suffered from loss of memory at the crucial moment and could not say who is that persons who had given him that letter, which he had handed over. Here, in the House, I asked the Prime Mir ister, who has got so many investigative agencies at his disposal, all right, Shri Solanki forgot; can you not find out who that personas? First of all, who gave that person that letter? He carried it to Davos in Switzerland. He handed it over to Shri Solanki and Shri Solanki says, I do not know who he has. He was a lawyer. How did he know that he was a lawyer, if he does not know who he is? He says he was a law yer but he cannot name him. And then, it was handed over. That messages, Sir, contained a request to the Swiss authorities that practically speaking, they should help in seeing that the letter rogatory is not followed up. But it fell through. The seconds, the court striking down the letter rogatory which was tried her through the Delhi High Court. I think not once but twice they have tried. But that flopped, thanks to the Supreme Court because Supreme Court said that persons who has come in petition, has got no *locus standi* in this case, how is he appearing and who is he?

So attempts have been made repeatedly. That is the reason for this delay that has taken place. Now all those cobwebs have been cleared away. Now the identity of those account holders will be revealed. They are not necessarily the persons who took the money also. They may be the conduits through who the money traveled somewhere else. I do not know if that cab be found out. But in order to cover up this thing why so much effort was made by the Government? Does it not cause suspicion in the in minds of the public ? Whom are they trying to shield and hide? It is deplorable behavior on the part of a Government which laims to have integrity.

Finally I come to the question of Harshad Mehta's allegation. If you ask me personally, if it is only a question of choosing between the truthfulness or the honesty of the Prime Minister and a fellow like Harshad Mehta who is well known criminal and crook accomplice, I would never say that Harshad Mehta should be believed. But the trouble here is that there is the Prime Minister of a big country; he is the head of the administration. If Harshad Mehta says that he had given Rs. 50 lakh to Indrajit Gupta, nobody will bother about it. But unfortunately he does not give me, what can I do? !

I met the Prime Minister and told him; I advised him—my advice is not worth much that any could of suspicion which hangs over your head is also bad for the image of there country . Therefore you should do everything that you can to clear yourself. My only suggestion was that instead of saying that if the JPC sends for me I will go—he also said why should I go on my own—we feel that you should go on your own, whether they call you or not. A duly constituted forum which has some authority and some

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prestige in the country, that JPC is a body formed by both Houses of Parliament. It is already working, it is functioning, it is there available; go before them and say whatever you have got to say; let it be put on record. Then it is up to the JPC to pronounce its opinion. But if you do not go and if your party members in the JPC go on saying that there is no need to call him, why should we call him, well, the public mind the suspicion lingers, it goes on. It is inevitable; it is all very well for the Prime Minister to tell the people who go to his house that once of this mud sticks to me. Mud has been thrown at me. I said, a little bit of the mud may stick: in such matters it always sticks. Try to get out of it; make a clean breast forthright of the whole thing; go before the JPC. That has not happened till date. What the JPC is going to decide, I do not know.

About this Goldstar and other things I am not going into because I do not know really much details about the whole matter. My point is that his Government, apart from desecrating the secular basis of our Constitution and the country for which it can never be forgiven in pursuing an economic path which is steadily taking us down to where the Oxfam has warned that you will become like those countries of Africa and Latin America. We are heading for a debt trap. The whole developing country is fighting against the debt trap. Once you get into the debt trap you cannot get out. Finally there is this repeated attempts of covering up the cases of corruption. I say cover up because it should not be done by any responsible Government. If the Government continues, it will go on doing the same things. That is the trouble. The country will be ruined. Where is the country going? Therefore we do not consider it prudent or safe for the administration to be left in the hands of this Government. That is why we have moved our motion asking that the House should vote for it and check out this Government.

I agree with Mr. Chandra Shekhar that such a big ruling party which has been there for so many years should be capable of making some adjustment or arranging something or the other.

I do not know if they can do it or not. If not, it is a very sorry, sad plight or affair to which they have brought their own party and this country after so many years. In order to save your party, we cannot destroy our own party. Some friends have been saying, "Saver us, save us". I said, "Baba, to save you party, I cannot destroy my own party. It cannot be done. *(Interruptions)* The country, of course.

Therefore, I so not wish to take more time . Many points have been covered by other friends. Therefore, this motion should get all the gravity of consideration which it deserves and therefore I hope and I am sure that this House will pass it and this Government will be chucked out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV : Our party has not been given any time.

MR. SPEAKER: You will also be given time.

1526 hours.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Indrajit Gupta rightly pointed out that a No—Confidence Motion is indeed very serious affair. Our party has welcomed this discussion because we believe that the country should know the true state of affairs.

In this debate several important leaders, great patriots from both thes Sides whose integrity is unchallenged, whose wisdom is unchallenged endwise motives are unchallenged —have taken part. Whether we agree with the or not. I think parliamentary life will be impossible to conduct, if people start calling each other's names, questioning motives, doubting patriotism; and I will not got back to it

Sir, three important issues have been listed in the motion. There is reference to the growth of communalism; there is a reference to corruption and there is a reference to the state of the economy. We welcome that these issues are being debated here. With regard to the communal challenge, I do not think, there is any disagreement today among thing people of our country that if we do not stem this grievous growing communal divide our country has no future; and we should learn from what is happening elsewhere. Yugoslavia was once a prosperous and peaceful country; and yet, when you arouse these tribal passions, old religious animosities, that beautiful land today is passing through such a turmoil which is So well—know. So, on this question of stemming the rot, there can be no difference of opinion. It is the collective responsibility of this House that in the name of *Mandir—Masjid,* enough innocent blood has been spilt. The time has come to heal these wounds; and this, I see is th4e biggest challenge. This cannot be met by hurling challenges on one side or the other. We have to put all our wisdom and all our heads together to deal with this growing communal meance. And yet., we find that this passion, as I said in all sincerity, is not an attempt to deal with the communal meance. After all, our friends on the Left accused the BJP of the principle instrument of fanning communalism. And yet they have no hesitation is seeking their support for their motion.

Some Hon. Members: We have not sought.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Our friends on the Left will forgive me.

This is not the first time in history that the Left has not judged the situation—properly—I do not have to go to Europe the history of Europe, the rise of Hitler, how Wiener Republic passed out of existence because of similar circumastances which the Left did not take note of.

I do not have to remind our friends on the Left. I respect their partiotism. I am not challenging that. But yet it is a fact that in 1942 they misjuded the mood and the temper of the country. I do not challenge their patriotism. But it is a fact. I was a student in Punjab where the members of the Left community were distributing pamphlets justifying the creation of Pakistan. I do not challenge their patriotism but soon after the founding of our republic in 1947, they launched a rebellion in Telangana to destroy the republic in its very infancy. *(Interruptions)*

Then in 1962, when our nation was invaded, they were not sure where their loyalties lay. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): He should not be allowed to go on telling the untruth and falsify the historical facts. *(Interruptions)* He is not telling the truth. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You are distorting the history. *(Interruptions)* You speak the truth. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, they repeated the same thing unfortunately in 1977. Shri Arjun Singh pointed out this morning who is responsible for raising the number of people on those benches. I thing, history will record whether it was in 1977 on in 1989. *(Interruptions)*

On the issue of economic policies also, politics makes strange bed—fellows. I have a pamphlet, issued by, I think, Shri Viren Shah, who is the Vice—President of the BJP, entitled 'BJP and the Indian Industry'.

I will quote only one sentence from that. This is about the directions of the policy. I will quote Shri Lal Krishna Advani.

> "The broad direction that has been adopted in 1991 is the direction for which the BJP is pleading. So, there is no question of the BJP trying to change the direction. The direction will continue to be the same and yet, we have today a strange spectacle of the National Front and the BJP combining

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to vote out this Government."

What opportunistic linest! *(Interruptions)* So Much is the commitment to principles both of the Left Front and of the BJP. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Singh, they are supporting your economic policy and you are supporting their Mandir policy. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the purpose of this No Confidence Motion is not to tackle — I say with all apology to our friends in the Opposition — or deal with communalism or economic ills but to weaken the nation's will power and to resolve with the grave social, economic and political crisis which our nation faces. If this Motion passes today, this worthless motley crowd cannot form a Government. The message will go round that India is on the verge of instability and that India is ungovernable. Then no country would trust us. Capital would flow out of India as it was flowing out in 1991. There would be reckless inflation and take my word that if this political instability comes about, then India will be in great danger of going the Soviet Union way. Those who vote for this Motion should do so bearing in mind all the grave risks that out country faces. This is not to say that all is well with outside or that we have solved all problems of our country and that there are no inadequacies in our handling of matters. I will come to that.

Let me take the issue of corruption. Right from day one when our Government came into office, we have recognised that corruption, smuggling and black money are corroding the moral fiber of our nation. And that is why we started the process of dismantling the licence permit raj and the process of reducing tax rates so that our younger generation of entrepreneurs at least can remain honest. That is why, we started with reducing the role of exchange control; we liberalised import of gold and silver so that *hawala* market is given a blow and that the black money which is being generated in our system these netarous elements organised the Bombay blasts. So, our Government's commitment to deal with corruption should never be in doubt.

How, Mr. Vajpayee raised a very important issue. I agree with him that it is not enough to deal with economic problems, reducing controls, dismantling controls, reducing tax rates, dealing with smuggling, etc. We all know that political parties in this country need lot of money to finance their activities for elections in this country as fighting elections is a very expensive proposition. And I for one certainly agree with him that the time has come for this country and for this august House to give a lead to this country that the process of cleaning up of politics mush be taken on a priority basis.

aaa/1540 gk

We owe it to ourselves and we owe it to our future generation. I think, we on out side, would welcome any initiative that is taken to ensure that this cleaning process starts as early as possible. On the economic side, the process has begun. Let us carry it further. *(Interruptions)*

Now I come to the issue of economic policies. Many things have been said and will be said. I am, therefore, seeking the indulgence of this House to refer to each one of these issues which have been raised, step by step. The question has been raised, 'how have the economic policies helped the paor ?' I am not saying that we have solved the country's problems. I am not saying that poverty has ended. I am not saying that all is well with the economy. All that we are claiming is that we have begun the process. And that process has started well. But we have a long and arduous journey ahead of us to rid this country of poverty, ignorance and disease. Chandra Shekharji and Indrajit Gupta jn always refer to the IMF and the World Bank. We have taken help from the IMF and from the World Bank, not now, but right from 1947. But

the ideals which inspired our Government and our Party are the ideals bequeathed to us by the Founding Fathers of our republic, by Gandhiji and by Jawaharlalji. As Gandhiji once said, our task will not be complete so long as there is one person with tears in his or her eyes.

Since 1947, our nation has made considerable progress in reducing the harsh edges of poverty. But it is a fact and our plan documents themselves admit that nearly one — third of our population still lives below the poverty line, that even today, our literacy rate is only 52 per cent, and that eventide the infant mortality rate in our country is as high as 191 These are uply facts. The challenges before our country is how we can pool our resources to see that at least by the end of this decade, some of these ancient scourges can be rid of. You may ridicule me of relying on the IMF, but I can assure you that the vision that inspired the economic policy is the vision that by the end of this decade, we should be able to remove this abject poverty and that India should be able to enter the Twenty — first Century as a modern and self—reliant nation.

You will ask me, "What has been done in these two years? " As I said, two years is too small a period. When I became the Finance Minister. I said our economy was in such a bad shape that the country would have to wait at least for three years to see the first beneficial effects. I am glad to report to the House and I say it in all sincerity. Today, this is recognised all over the world — it is recognised in Aftica and it is recognised in Latin America and every where — that today ours is the smoothest on — going programme of adjustment and structural reforms with least possible suffering inflicted on the common man.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the conditionalities ?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I am coming to that. I am coming to all these points. The first point, and it must be the touchstone, is this. What is it that we are going to do for the poor in our country? Poverty in this country cannot be abolished, if this country does not grow fast enough.

(bbb/1545 gk)

And, I should also like to say, to even those ardent socialists who want to redistribute power, that if you want to redistribute power, redistribute income and wealth in a stagnant economy, it can be done only through violent means. A peaceful social — economic transformation of this country necessitates that we should have a high rate of growth.

Chadra Shekharji battled with a very difficult situation heroically but the fact was in June 1991, this country did not have foreign exchange for two weeks import. We were every evening being bothered by our creditors, who had lend money to the State Bank of India, to repay that money.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (MIDNAPORE): Who was responsible for that?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I do not want to go into the history. We are all responsible for that. We did not have money to import fertilizers. We did not have money to import kerosene. We had a huge short term debt. In that situation if we went to the IMF, was it a crime?

Chndra Shekharji raised these issues. I had a great privilege of serving him. I came back from Geneva in November 1990. I had a massive heart operation He called me and asked, "Would you like to me and work for me?" I said to him, and I said with all sincerity, " Chandra Shekharji, I have read about you view on the IMF, I feel India today needs the IMF to get over this crists. And, if you feel that this is not the case, then I do not think I have any use for you". He said to me, "Dont make up your mind now. Study the problem for 48 hours. Go to the Finance Ministry for help". I went back to him and said, "I am more than even convinced that 10 months ago if the Janata Dal Government had prepared this coun-

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try, we could have avoided going to the IMF but today the situation is so desperate that if we do not go to the IMF we will have a massive unemployment and we will have a reckless inflation". He was great enough at that time, notwithstanding the advice, to say, go ahead'. Therefore, Sir, I don't owe anyone any apology for having gone to IMF. I also say it with all sincerity that we are strong enough, we are determined enough not to accept conditionalities which are derogatory to the nation's self—respect.

I will give you one instance. All the Western countries combined against Indian on the Narmada Project. They wanted to impose conditionality. I was the one who advised the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister was gracious enough to direct that we will not accept this conditionally. That is a recent event and that should convince you that borrowing and leading is a normal proposition. The terms on which we borrow, I can assure you, will never be—so long as this Government is in Office — the terms which hurt our national interest or sacrifice our economic self — sufficiency.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (BALLIA): This is just to put the record straight. Manmohan Singhji is right that I told him to go to IFM but I also advised him that he should tap the resource of this country. Within two or three weeks of the forming of Government, a tax worth Rs. 1200 crores was imposed on the industrialists of this country. I said him to generate resources within the country and if necessary only then go to IMF. The tax was imposed on the richer section of the society.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Chandra Shekharji is entirely right. I agree with him that this country's problem cannot be sloved by borrowing money. It can only provide a breathing space and unless we mobilise our own resources; unless we make our enterprises efficient—this applies both to the public sector and the private sector—to assume that the IMF can save this country, I think would be ridiculous. What have you done in this country?

Our record speaks for it. When we came into office, the fiscal deficit we inherited was 8.5 per end of our G. D. P. We brought it down, at the end of 1992—93 to 5.6 per cent So., this is not to repudiate what Mr. Chandra Shekhar has said. I can assure him that this is the direction which we are following. We have broadened the tax base. We have simplified the tax rate. But, we have not said that we will collect less taxes.

Last year, we collected a lot more taxes than we had budgeted for. If it were not for the economic cost of Ayodhya, which cost us nearly Rs. 5,000 crore, our tax revenue will be formal and buoyant today, than they turned out to be. But I do want to emphaise that we do not believe that borrowing is the route to salvation. This brings me to the question of debt trap. What are the facts? It is true that our debt has marginally gone up. But, the rate of growth of his debt in the last two years has greatly slackened. I should also like to tell the House, unlike the past years—I do not want to apportion plame—we have not used this debt to spend on consumption. We have used this debt partly to strengthen our results. That is the difference between borrowing earlier and borrowing now. In the 80s, even in 1990, we used to borrow about Rs. 4500 crore annually from the commercial banking system. I have said that we are not going to go by that route. Therefore, we have begun the process of reduced reliance on external borrowing. But overnight, how can you do that? The only way you can reduce your debt is if you could have a surplus on the Balance of Payments on current accounts, if your exports could exceed imports. Now, the only way I can cut imports drastically is by starving the people of India of fertilizers; starving the people of India of kerosene; and starving the people of India of essential goods. Those who are under the impression that we have somehow gone on an import spree, for them I would like to say that let them look at the imports in 1992—93. The imports were lower in

dollar terms in 1992—93 than they were in 1989—90. We are not in getting this country into reckless import culture. I said in my very first Budget Speech — Mr. Jaswant Singh would recollect that — that India cannot aim at the wasteful consumerist style of the western world. Our challenge is, how, at a per capita income of no more than 400 dollars to 500 dollars, to abolish the extremes of poverty ? This is the guiding philosophy.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : What about investments of Mc Donalds, Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola ?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I am glad that you have brought up that question. It is true that, siting in this Chamber you to talk of Pepsi. I invite you to go to the Punjab : ask the farmers of the Punjab ; and if after that, you come and tell me if that is the bad investment, I would stand corrected.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : That is the bad investment. In the agricultural front, what is the contribution of Pepsi?

SHRI VADDE SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : Have they fulfilled their commitment?

SHRI SRIKANTA JEENA : You ask Mr. Gomango, he will tell you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Anola) : what benefits have accrued to the farmers in Punjab through Pepsi ? What is the quantum exported from there. You should not give a wrong statement favoring Pepsi Cola..... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : Please do not farmers .... *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It is unfortunate that the Finance Minister of this country is arguing in favour of Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola.

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : It is a sense of priority? For this, he must go.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : The total amounts of committed foreign investments to this day are of the order of about three billion dollars. Out of that, 80 per cent of these investments are in the core scoter or in the export—oriented sactor. And therefore to argue that we have opened our economy to flood gates of imported consumer goods is, I think, a figment of imagination. It is not borne out by the facts, as I see.

Several speakers asked me what we were going to do for self—reliance. What is self-reliance ? Self—reliance means that this country should ultimately be able to stand on its own feet without artificial clutches of confessional aid. How can they come about? They can come about only as result of having a surplus on the balance of payment ; and that surplus can be generated only by a vigorous export promotion. In the last two years because of the disappearance of the Soviet Union, we did face some problems; but even then in 1992—93, our export in dollar terms to the general currency area increased by about 11 per cent. In this share, the trend for the first two months suggests a dollar value increase of 30 per cent. The trade deficit which was billion dollar in the two months of the preceding year is no more than nine million dollars alone. That itself should be a refutation of the argument that we are getting this country into a debt trap or that we are posing any great danger to the economic sovereignty of this country.

With regard to the effects of the new economic policies on the poor and unemployment, I do not know what document they quote. I challenge them. You look at the published data

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of the number of people on the live registers of Employment Exchanges. I have se, after a long time, it declined by of about 0.7 per cent. That does not prove anything that you have been saying about rising unemployment. It is true that he growth of employment is not as fast as it should be Even then the Planning Commission's estimates how that last year 6 million additional jobs were created. The story is not a story of stagnating employment; the story is a story of increasing employment opportunities. It is our ambition in this country to generate at least eight to nine million jobs per annum; and if our economy grows at the rate of 5.6 per cent, I feel confident that this will be achieved.

In terms of specific poverty— oriented programmes, the allocation for the jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been increased in this year's Budget by as much as 62 per cent; for education, for health, it has been increased by 35 per cent; for agriculture, it has been increased by about 32. per cent. The rural credit programme for institution credit year will show an increase of nearly 22 per cent. This is a record, not that he poor are becoming poorer; but an attempt is being made to help the poor, not that this problem cab be resolved in one day, but the process has begun.

Now, a number of speakers have talked about prices. I have great respect and regard for Shri Indrajit Gupta. He does not believe in the wholesale prices and I am not going to quote them. There are other industries. There is such a thing as the consumer price index for agriculture workers; and everyone knows that agriculture workers are the poor segment of our society. And what are the figures?

In June 1991 when our Government came into office, the annual rate of increase of the consumer price index for agricultural labourers was 15. 4 per cent per annum. In January 1993 it declined to 5 per cent; in February 1993 it declined to 1. 9 per cent; in March it declined to 0.7 per cent; in April it turned negative inflation of 0.7 per cent. In May it turned negative of 1. 9 per cent. *(Interruptions)*

I am willing to put it before the House .. *(Interruptions)*... This is the agricultural price index. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translations*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttuck): You go to any of the villages and tell this thing there, then you will come to know your plight.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HRI KISHORE SINGH (Shivhar): If you go on speaking like this. then what will be left for Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar...*(Interruptions)*

16.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Then we did not stop at merely increasing the allocation for anti—poverty progrmmes. We reduced excise duty on a large number of commodities from electric fans , domestic applicances, drycell batteries, radio sets, tooth pastes, matches, etc. Now reference is made by Shri Mukhopadhyaya that we reduced duties on motor cars. I plead guilty to that and I can tell you, I did that at the behest of the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal and Shri George Fernandes. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI AMLNI BHATTACHARYA (JADAVPUR): What about the rise in the administered prices of the essential commodities? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (MIDNAPORE): What about the prices which I quoted from the reply given on this floor yesterday by your Minister, giving three years movement of prices of so many essential commodities?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: There is no contradiction, Sir. You were quoting the prices

in June 1991, but it is true prices today are higher. But you tell me one country in the world where prices have fallen. All that I am saying to you is... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Shri Balaram Jakhhar) : On one hand, you say that the farmers should be paid money and now when we want to pay to the farmers, you ask as to wherefrom we will get money. Have we to sustain the farmer or not? How he will be able to produce the foodgrains and become prosperous ? We have changed the economic condition of the farmers. Today, the life of the farmers is somewhat different. The farmers have never been so prosperous as they are at present ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Anola) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Agriculture was just claiming that he has changed the condition of the farmers. yes, this is true. Today the farmer has become more indebted. Today he is dying of hunger and you claim that he has become prosperous.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Shri Balram Jakhar) : To know the condition of the farmers. you will have to do farming first. Then only you will come to know about it. You have never done farming..... *(Interruptions)*

1604. hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I will come to that. I will answer that. Now the issue of farmers has been raised.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (COOCH BEHAR) : Those who are agricultural labourers are also part of that . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : You have made a fantastic statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us hear the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Mr. Deputy —Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members have asked as the facts to speak for themselves.

In April 1989. the procurement price of wheat was Rs. 195; in April 1990 Rs. 215; in April 1991, before our Government came into office, it was Rs. 240; in April 1992. it was raised to Rs. 200; and 1993 it was raised to Rs 330. Never in the history of India, such an additional procurement price has been given to our farmers.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK) : How many times have you devalued the rupee? .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : In the case of paddy, the procurement price for a common variety in October 1989 was Rs. 185; in October 1990 it was Rs. 205: in October 1991 it was Rs. 310 Never in the history of India, procurement prices have been increased so much.. *(Interruptions)*

Now we have given remunerative prices to our farmers. We have nevertheless controlled the inflation. We have strengthened the public distribution system at the same item. I will read out now.. *(Interruptions)* We have given remunerative prices to our farmers. But we have not neglected the consumers. There has been a record increase in the allocations to the public distribution system. In 1989—90. off—take from the public distribution system was 15. 7: in 1990—91 it declined to 14. 9; in 1990—91 it was 18. 7; and in 1992—93 it was 17. 6 every year, we have improved upon. I think. the consumers have been benefited by the expansion of the public distribution system ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) By increasing the issue price. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : The issue price have been increased because the farmers have to be given .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (ARAMBAGH) : Why can you not tell about per capita consumption? .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : We are not ashamed of for giving remunerative prices to our farmers because we want our farmers to feed our country. We do not want this country to be dependent on imports. And those who oppose giving remunerative prices to our farmers are the ones who are the enemies of self — reliance and not those, of course, who want to give remunerative prices to our farmers. So, Sir, whether you look at what we have done for our farmers, whether you look at what we have done in terms of prices, whether you look at what we have done in terms of fiscal control, and whether you look at what we have done in terms of attitude to management of the balance of payment, it is a record of progressive improvement.

It is true that industrial production is not up to the mark. But with the process that we have gone, I can assure you that in the years to come you will see a steady progressive increase. India is on the march. It is only our friends, who are blind to the facts and who are refused to read what the facts are, I think, are living in a dream .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGHLY) : The actual position on the industrial production should be seen .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I feel sorry for the Members from both Bihar and Bengal because If you look at what is happening in these two States for plan allocations, you will know. I think these are the two most backward States. I would also like to say the ideology that the C. P. I. has foisted or has become a poisoner to, is the biggest banner to the industrial development of the nation *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGHLY) : The Agriculture Minister is here. What about the rice production and vegetable production?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : The Motion is not about plan allocation or plan utilisation by the Government of West Bengal. You tell about the industrial production. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Have you listened to the Chief Minister of West Bengal ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Sir, six year ago they launched a stunt in West Bengal that they will donate blood to secure money for the ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that if the hon. Minister were to yield, anybody can ask questions or seek clarification. Unless he yields nobody has got the right to ask question. It creates confusion. Even the record will also not be correct.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our friends from West Bengal launched a stunt that they will donate blood for the Bakreshwar Project. What happened ? They came and told out Government to please go and ask Japanese Government to get money for the Bakreshwar Project. *(Interruptions)* I am happy to say that we have got money for this Project. But this is what they say and this is what they

With these words, I conclude and leave it to the House to decide Thank you. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have allowed me to speak at last on behalf of the Janata Dal (Ajit Group). I thank you for the same. I rise to express the views of my Party in brief about today's No Confidence Motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the three issyes on the basis of which this No — Confidence Motion has been brought, are undoubtedly, symbols of the Government's failure. The Government has completely failed in resolving the problems. Therefore, Janna Dal (Ajit Group) wholeheartedly supports this No Confidence Motion. We hope that this motion will certainly be carried through. The Prime Minister may win by chance by 1 or 2 votes, as some people are already engaged in manipulating the things.. *(Interruptions)* they get some persons admitted in hospitals at such a Juncture.... *(Interruptions)* You have not yet passed your severe trials. You will come to know about it during ensuring Lok Sabha Elections. You are certainly going to be defeated..... *(Interruptions)*

Just now I was listening to the speeches of the stalwarts and also frequent intervention by the Minister of Agriculture. We have also levelled charges against B. J. P. that they are responsible for demolition of the disputed structure on 6th December, though their leaders refuse these charges. This House is a witness to all those happenings. The Leader of Opposition as well as the former Leader of the Opposition were present in the House and they and expressed regrets for it and it is possible that these leaders might not have intended demolition of the structure in this way but it was not possible for them to control lakhs of people, who had reached there. In this very House, when there was a discussion on 3rd December on this subject, at that time, Shri Vishwa Nath Pratap Singh had said that if Kalyan Singh Ji resigns on 5rg, then who will b3 held responsible for the happenings. At that time, I was also given a chase to speak. I also had said that suppose if Kalyan Singh Ji does not try to save the structure on 6th, what action will be taken by you. At that time the Home Minister had said.

"I have made all the arrangements. but I do not went to disclose them at this time." If a Minister says like this, then should we not believe his statement ? Should we into have believed what Shri Kalyan Singh had said in the meeting of National Integration Council ? I do not say that we should not have believed them. A leader should believe the Leader of Opposition, there is no doubt in it, but what was your information ? In the name of karsevakas, B. J. P. volunteers had reached there. what were your arrangements to control them, and on 3rd I had given you this warning that suppose if the karsevaks do not obey their leaders, then what would happen. because it is a general mentality of the mob that it defies orders of their leaders at the crucial moment and does whatever it wishes to do. Now the Congress Members want to get rid of their responsibility by saying that should we not have believed the statements of their leaders?

I want to ask you if the army of a neighboring country gathers at the border and its leaders or its king or Prime Minister tell us that they will not attack us, then will Shri Narsiha Rao remain a silent spectator in the same manner? If you could not protect a small mosque in a small town like ayodhya, then I do not think that country is secure in your hands you have not been able to protect even a mosque and you are now trying to save your skin by claiming that you believed them but you were warned not to believe them. They were aware that the mosque could be attacked. The work there was started at 6 o clock. What arrangements did you make there till evening that day? Did you make any effort in this regard? I feel, Kalyan Singh still has some degree of morality because not able to save the mosque, he gave his resignation. Your Prime Minister did not have even such morality to offer his resignation nor could he perform his duty. At that time, we helped the Congress to make it stable but they tried to disintegrate our Party to

[Sh. Satya Pal Singh Yadav]

have our Members in their own Party. You have earned a bad name to such an extent that by helping you we do not want to ruin our future. When Harshad Mehta levelled charges on Shri Narsimha Rao Ji , our leader Chaudhary Ajit Singh had demanded that the Prime Minister should come out with a statement before the nation and give his clarification in this regard, but he did not do so. Till date, he has not given any statement in this regard. Head he been courageous enough, he would have told the nation that he had not taken even a single paisa. Now he is saying that he has passed the 'Agnipriksha'. Our leader has clearly told him that JPC might not decide his case but he should have come forward with a suo—molty statement before JPC that he had not taken anything and the charges levelled by dishonest Harshad Mehta were baseless. But again this was not done. And our Finance Minister is playing jugglery with data but the countrymen are read to believe Harshad Mehta and not the innocence of the Prime Minister of India. Th s is the height of distrust .. *(Interruptions)* God alone knows whether Congress will be able to come out clear from this 'Agnipriksha' and to the leaders will be having the stigma of being responsible for the death of the Rajiv Gandhi.

I have read in the newspapers the allegations levelled by Harshad Mehta. Chaudhary Ajit Singh had requested to make an enquiry against a corrupt S. P. You are telling us that instead of instituting an enquiry against him, he has been transferred. I want :o ask whether we will keep on trying to conceal the corruption cases? Merely transferring is not a punishment nd moreover it does not have any impact. You think that by transferring him, you have punished him. Chaudhary Ajit Singh m ade a demand for opening 10 to 20 Sugar Mills in the public interest but you thought that we have been bribed on this account. Whether the Members of Opposition are not entitled to make demands in the public interest, irrespective of whosoever is in the Government. When we asked to make an enquiry into the affairs of a particular officer and to open sugar mills for the development of a particular area, we are being told that these things have already been done and in spite of that, they are not getting our support. You should remember that Chaudhary Ajit Singh is the son of Chaudhary Charan Singh who was known for his honesty all over the world and he is not ready to support a Prime Minister who us fully involved in coupon.

Just now, Minister of Finance was Speaking and he presented a number of facts. This is true that Indian politicians have not acknowledged the qualities of our Finance Minister. It was said just now that he does not look like a politician Minister may also be an able person, a multilinguist and a through gentleman but he cannot be an efficient and successful Prime Minister of Finance presented a lot of data in the House and told us that he is making efforts to remove unemployment and to reduce the prices. Some more important leaders have also presented their data but by looking at the figures, I want to tell that there are number of organisations in the country where retrenchment is going on. There is a ban on employment in every state and no relaxation is being given in this regard. There is no employment available and you are claiming that every year, you will provide jobs to 90 lakhs people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to ask about procurement. No doubt you have increased support prices but what about he price increase you have made regard to supply of water, seeds and fertilizers? What do you have to say about it? I want to say it respectfully that it is true that the prices of agricultural produce have self been increased but the previous Governments also did the same thing and you have not done anything new. But if hon. Finance Minister is asked to distinguish between a pumpkin and a gourd leaf. I can say with confidence that he will not be able you do so... *(Interruptions)*

I want to say that the Central Government had declared reasonable support price but in

fact our leaders from Congress managed to get contracts of the purchase centres and after getting their produce rejected from the Officers present there, they earned handsome commission on it. Sir, the farmers did not get their full payment in any of the States..... *(Interruptions)*

You are is power in Uttar Pradesh, moreover the Governors, Shri Satyapal Reddy and Vohara are your men only. These days, they are nurturing the interests of the Congress. These days, they are working for the interests of a Particular family in our district. *(Interruptions)*

I am talking in connection with the ensuring elections, which will go on records, that of elections are held in U. P. during the tenure of the present Prime Minister then Congress will be at fifth position. It cannot even aspire for fourth place. Once again we will win the elections and congress party will have to face a defeat. The advisor to the Prime Minister belongs to my district, Shahjehanpur I have come to the House after defeating him in elections. He lost elections to me twice. A general, who has a defeated soldier as his advisor can bever succeed. *(Interruptions)* Last week, Governor paid a visit to my district. He arrived at the Helipad at 2. 35 P. M. and asked to meet leaders of all parties at Inspection Bungalow at 2. 45 P. M. but he did not reached there.... *(Interruptions)*

Today, I want to tell you the members of Janta Dal (Ajit Singh) are feeling relieved at :resent. The guilt, which we have been beairing for the last so many days, we have for redemption from it. I do not want to go into the details about corruption but only want to mention that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had told that erstwhile Minister Keshavdev Malviya was dropped just because of giving a recommendation worth Rs. 10.000 only. Presently they are indulged in scame worth crores of rupees but even then they are not ginning resignations and are not being dropped from the Cabinet. I want to submit to the Minister of Finance that he is a very efficient Finance Minister and a number of scams have taken place durng his tenure but he couldn't get anybody punished for it. I want to ask him about his policy which failed to check such a big scandal. History of this Government is full of scames. *(Interruptions)*

Can the people from Congress tell what action they have taken against half a dozen Ministers against who such allegations have been levelled? Ramaswamy case was there, but what action what taken by the Congress in that case? At that very moment we had warned them that we do not support your imporbity, but they did not get alert. Therefore, today Janta Dal (Ajit) wholly support this no—confidence motion.

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Mr. Deputy Speaker. I would like to support the non—confidence motion proposed by Shri Ajoy Mukhopadyay on Ayodhya and other issues. A few minutes earlier, the finance minister has mentioned the broad objectives of our economic policy. The state of the economy is more disappointing and it is but natural and we are compelled to bring forward this motion of no—confidence. Shri Ajoy Mukhopadyay said that there is no hope for the future of this country... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order is expected to be maintained in the House. The reporters feel it very difficult to record the proceedings.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAC VADDE : A former Minister commented sarcastically. A few minutes ago, the Finance Minster accepted that one—third of the population in our country live below poverty line. There are hundreds of people in almost every city and big town who are in desperately poor conditions. They quarrel with street dogs for the sake of left—overs which are exposed. That is the object poverty to which a very large number of people are subject and this Government has done nothing to take care of their poverty.

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vaddel

The Finance Minister has accepted that 52 per cent of the people only are literate in our country. We have the Great distinction of our country having 50 per cent of the total illiterates in the whole world ' This result of this Government's negligence towards education! Only 3 per cent of the children get education and India ranks 123 in the whole world in per capita spending on education.

Regarding health, 1. 5 per cent of our population are suffering from tuberculosis. Earlier we thought that malaria was eradicated. But today the Government is conceding that there are more than 20 lakhs of people suffering from malaria. There are 20 lakhs of people suffering from leprosy. The most unfortunate thing is even the minimum nutritional requirements are not being obtained by the people of this country. The per capita consumption of foodgraine is only 173 kg whereas minimum nutritional requirement is 181 kg and it is an irony that this country which has more irrigated area is able to give only 170 kg whereas the other developed countries are able to give 300 kg per year per person.

And there are lakhs of people who are shelterless on the streets, on the pavements of Bombay and other metropolitan cities. The Finance Minister has quoted some figures about the percentage of growth of employment. I would like to say that there are 370 lakh unemployed people in the live registers of this country and more than 225 lakhs are educated unemployed. These are the figures given by the Parliament itself. In these circumstances, I want to know where is your promise of giving jobs to one crore people per year I demand from this Government, how many jobs are created in the last two years. I would like to bring to your notice that even the Central Government and several state Governments have not yet removed the ban on fresh appointments. I would demand from this Government to publish a white Paper regarding how many jobs have been created during the last two years.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has said about the debt burden. I will not go into that. But I would like to ask, what efforts have we taken to contain the wasteful expenditure and whether any foreign trips have been given up? No. Is it not a fact that your Ministers and your officials have been squandering very precious foreign exchange on their foreign trips? Has the Government cut down the expenditure? Unfortunately, so much is said about the new economic policy and liberalisation. The process of liberalisation started from Shri Rajiv Gandhi. And unfortunately, even parts of small items like washing machine were imported. They were re—assembled and sold. Like that, the balance of payments position has worsened from the days of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. And to meet that, we have made more borrowings. Now is it now a fact that more that tow lakh crores of rupees we owe to the foreign countries?

Sir Chidambaram was giving a very grand picture of our agriculture. Yes. it is true that Indian agriculture has got the highest potential. If this government helps properly and encourages agriculture, I am sure our country will become the number one in the entire world. What is that our country is doing? He was telling about horticulture, he was telling about food, he was telling about marine products. With a hand on your heart can you say that that is due to your efforts? Not even ten per cent of this has gone to the agricultural farmers. Not even five per cent of this has gone to pisciculturaI farmers. Are they getting any money from their neighbors. I would like to tell you if the Government really helps out such people who are located in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Gujarat, I am sure this country can earn thousands of crores of foreign exchange by exporting marine products. They are not doing that. They are leaving all these farmers to their own fate. Is not a fact that even now only 17 per cent of bank credit is going to the agriculture sector? In spite of your realising the potential in agriculture, what steps have been taken to increase credit facilities to the farming sector? Please tell this to us. Is it not the same 17 per

cent or 18 per cent? It is even 25 per cent. Now agriculture contributes nearly 30 to 33 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product. You are giving 25 per cent to the industrialists who are contributing only 20 per cent to the GDP whereas you are still showing step—motherly attitude towards agriculture and farmers of this country. I would like to say that mere words or mere lecturing in beautiful English is not going to solve the problem. Hon. Agriculture Minister is here. I have got lot of respect and reverence for him. I would like to ask him, could he take necessary steps to fulfill setting up National commission on Agriculture as recommended By Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha in the last two years? He had recommended long back that one KUK should be there in each district.

Have you been able to implement it even after two years of this Government coming into power, even after liberalisation, the process which you have initiated, after the new economic policy, the new industrial policy, fiscal policy, trade policy and so on and so forth that you are talking about? What about agriculture? Let this Government say, what liberalisation has taken place in respect of agriculture?

And, Sir, Manmohan ji was telling that we should have either capital or technology. They are inevitable. We are not saying that without that we can develop. Sir, you must have a selective approach. Even China is taking lot of foreign technology and capital into their country, perhaps, nine times more than what this country has received. But, they are inviting those multinationals or the foreign technology or capital into selected avenues in which they are short of, whereas, here, you are initiating them into any avenue in which they like. And naturally, by investing her, in a short span of time, they would like to get maximum profits and naturally, they will go into the consumer goods where already we are having our domestic industry. And, Sir, this indiscriminate opening up of our economy is going to harm our national interests. It is not going to help us.

Sir, the other day, Shri Chidambaram, mentioned about Japan. I would like to put a question to Shri Chidambaram, if he is here. Japan, in spite of being a very powerful economic country in this world, today, still, is adopting the protectionist policies. Still, it is not agreeing to these Dunkel draft proposals to reduce the grain prices. The Japanese Government is giving very high prices to the Japanese farmers to encourage rice production there. They are not agreeing to these suggestions from the Dunkel draft text. So, Sir, I would like to ask this Government, Why are they behaving so irresponsibly?

And, Sir, one other important matter on which this government has to out of power is that they are causing there greatest damage to the people of this country, Sir, this Government, many a time, many Members of the Council of Ministers, are expressing their views in favour of Dunkel draft text. Of course, now and then, Shri Pranab Mukherjee says, no, their Government do not agree for seed patenting. O. K., they are saying that they are not accepting seed pattering, that means, they are accepting the Dunkel draft text's alternations proposal of *sui generis* protection system. There is practically not much of a difference between seed patenting and *sui generis* protection system because with the amendments that were brought to UFOV Convention in 1992, by withdrawal of two most important crucial exemptions given to he farmers and the freedom, today the position is that they are making the farmers of this country depend upon the multinational companies. And they are going to deprive the farmers the freedom which they have entertained for the last several decades. So, Sir, this Government apart from the harm to the farming sector and to the agriculturists, will be making the life of the ordinary people of this country much more miserable because of the Dunkel draft provisions; by the Government's acceptance of the product patent system, contrary to the 1970 Patent Act, the prices of medicines will go up manifold, making the life of the common man, the ordinary citizen of this country more miser-

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

able and they will be causing irreparable loss and damage to the health care.

Sir, I would like to ask this Government: Are you really interested to educate the ordinary people of this country regarding the Dunkel draft text provision? They have not given even the information to the Members and it is a very shameful matter. They have just circulated Commerce Ministry's small not. During the Budget session, we saw that thousands and thousands of books were being simply wasted. We are getting a lot of books and do you feel the printing of a book on Dunkel draft text and its impact on the various sectors is a waste?

It is one of the very important matters. You are jeopardising the interests of the people of this country, you are mortgaging the interests of the people of this country. At least for the coming generation, we want this Government to go. You do not want the people to know the adverse impact of the Dunkel proposals. You are prepared to sign it. That is why we are opposing you.

Regarding corruption, the Janakiraman Committee has already said that more than Rs. 5000 crore are lost by the banks. Where has the money collected by way of payment of 0.5 per cent commission on more than Rs. 2 lakh crore transactions that have actually not taken place, but only CLR and other things between commercial institutions and banks have been maintained. gone? Till today no definite information has been received; nor efforts have been made to bring that money back. Rs. 6000 crore and fraudulent payments of commission to the extent of several thousands of crores are involved. I will not go into the details of them because already Shri V. P. Singh and others have referred to it.

The greatest and much more bigger scam is the disinvestment of public sector shares. This Government has got no credibility. In fact I would like to say on the floor of this House that there may be people who may not be aware that Harshad Mehta is one of the main culprits in the security scam. But now a days even a street rickshaw puller knows that Mr. Narasimha Rao has received Rs. I crore from a broker. This is a fact.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. There are other Hon. Members also who want to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: You know what people are telling? Yes, he must have definitely taken because after all many more crores of rupees might have been taken by several industrialists. He should have said yes, I have taken it and given it to my party funds. He should have owned it graciously. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU (NARSAPUR): How are you allowing him to continue like this Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Raju, it is his suggestion; why do you worry about that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: These people have got so much of confidence in a criminal like Harshad Mehta — and they are supporting him— then the Prime Minister of India.... *(Interruptions)*... If I want, I can say that some TD people are involved in multi—crore scandals. I can bring these matters to the House, if necessary. I have recorded documents with me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not make any personal allegation. Mr. Raju. You were all past friends. Mr. Rao. please conclude.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: This Government has lost all credibility and right to continue in power.

16.50 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

Finally, this Government has acted as a silent spectator when the greatest damage was being done to the communal harmony of this country. I would not even repeat one sentence of what our learned friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has said. But, I would like to recall, ultimately, that Mr. Manmohan Singh was telling that the wound should be healed. But, what have you done to heal the wound? Again, you have referred the matter under Article 143 of the Constitution and not under 138 (2). That substantially proves that this Government is at equi—distance from any community and from any religion; and that it wants to go purely on the fact. Even that you could not do. Even that you have left according to their wishes.

MR. SPEAKER: We agreed that at 5 pm., the Prime Minister will speak; so, you need not repeat the points.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: So, you have no right to continue in power. That is why, I support the No — Confidence Motion. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SLAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been allotted every less time hence i will express myself in brief. I fully support the no—confidence motion be cause I consider the Government fully responsible for the demotion of the Babri Mosque on 6th December. Many a time we had discussions with them and every time they assured us of its safety but even then the mosque was demolished. And then again they provided a chance to rebuilt the temple and thus a temple was built there and then a case was filed in the Supreme Court just for a reference. The manner in which they allowed all these incidents to take place is deplorable. Thereafter, there was a spate of riots all over the country and the Muslims were uprooted. Nobody can approve it. The Prime Minister himself declared from the report of ,ed Fort and thereafter on T. V. that a Mosque would be rebuilt at the same place but I am sorry to say a temple is being built there. A Prime Minister of a country says something berore the world and after sometime he refuses it so you can will imagine about the sad state of affairs?

Thereafter, they showered money on such persons who could serve their interest in this regard. All sort of blames were levelled on those persons who were fighting for the cause of Babri Mosque. You can well imagine it that the number of voters in my consistuency should have increased since my last election, but they managed to delete more than 1 lakh Muslim voters from the voters' list. Would you call it a democracy? The number of voters should have increased. On one hand they say that we are producing more children and on the other hand they lame that the number of voters is declining. I fail to understand the entire scenerio. Is it a democracy? The responsibility for all this lies with congress, but opposition parties are also equally responsible for it as they had claimed to bring 1 lakh people to support our cause, but when it was needed booby came with us. I would like say that this House should tender an apology to the Muslims for the demolition of the mosque because we do not care it our houses are robbed, but we do mind if anybody ruins the sanctity of our mosque. You should keep it in mind that this incident will have disastrous results in the future. You cannot even imagine that. Unless and until the Parliament as a whole apologizes for it accepts it a as a blunder the situation can not became normal. I want that you should console the and their wounds. Congress Government transfer the case from Supreme Court to the Lucknow High Court and passing a resolution in the House and also give directions to he bench of the High Court thear this case continuously in order to decide it at an early date. But you do not intend to do so and whole world knows that you are conscripting with them.

Thirdly, today one may find that the number

[Sh. Sulthan Salahuddin Owaisi]

of Muslims in the Government Service is not even 1.5 percent. This percentage was as high as 30 percent at the time of getting independence. The number is decreasing day by day. you only make propaganda of 15 point programme but what this programme and how you are implementing it, is something which is beyond our understanding.

Keeping in line the manner in which all these incidents are taking place, I very much support the motion of no—confidence.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I rise to support the no—confidence motion. As a responsible political party, every body knows andy you would appreciate that to move a no—confidence motion is not a pleasure. A no—confidence motion becomes necessary when the responsible opposition parties feel that there is no other alternative than to ask the government to go out of the power.

I have got no personal animosity against anyone in the Council of Ministers. But believe me that the duty for the country, the call for the discharge of the responsibility as a Member of this great House, has motivated me to rise here to move and to support the no—confidence motion

The country is bigger than any Council of Ministers. Country is bigger than any political party. This House is expected to protect, preserve and enhance the interests of the nation. As you know, our county today is facing multi—dimensional dangers. This problem has assumed an alarming proportion and has been convered into imminent dangers for the nation. The dangers demanded from , firstly, the anti—people economic policies of the Government of India which mortgaged the sovereignty of the country. What can be the greater danger than this? If a danger is there, which mortages the independence, the sovereignty of the country. can the responsible House of this sature remain silent and remain a silent spectator?

Another danger is flowing from the increasing strength of the forces of aggressive communalism. If the aggressive forces of communalism are not combated politically and otherwise, it will engulf the unity of the country. We cannot sell away the unity and integrity of the country. We cannot see that any political party which wants to have power on the basis of the communal divide, it will be a great betrayal on the part of this House so that the countries interest has not been properly protected.

Another danger which emanated from growing separatist, divisive and secessionist activities cannot also be ignored.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, the danger is also there which is flowing from the increasing interferences of the imperialist forces in toour internal ethics and lastly, the danger also flows from corruption at high places. Corruption at high places makes the Government weak and if the Government becomes weak. it becomes vulnerable to the pressure of the foreign countries which are working pound the clock to see that India does not survive and gets disintegrated. These are the dangers. May I put a question to the honorable members of the Council of Ministers? What steps have they taken so far to protect the country's interest and to avert the danger that is looming large before us? I have given much thought to it and I have come to this conclusion that this Government is incapable of defending the interest of the country and combat the immanent danger that faces the nation today. If that is my perception, what else have I got to do other than to ask them to got out of power?

MR. SPEAKR : Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I shall be short; I always abide by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : These points have already been made.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, if you simply ask me to sit down, it is all right. But you should bear in mind that many Members have spoken more than their allotted time. I do not grudge but you should give legitimate amount of time so that I can explain my own position.

MR. SPEAKR : Time is allotted in proportion to the number of Members in the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not quarrel with you; that is not my grievance but I will be within my reasonable time.

So far as the economic policies are concerned, I do not want to discuss it in detail. But certain claims have been made in the House yesterday and even today. Mr. Chidambarm is not present here. He claimed as if the economic reforms programme has resulted in a very good, I want to quote only one figure showing that the balance of payments problem continues to be alarming. According to the CMIE, Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy there would be trade deficit of the order of 5. 09 million, a major increase from 3.3 million last year. That means the problem of balance of payments remains to be alarming and that would force the Government for seeking larger loan or borrowings from the IMF and World Bank and that will rather lead us to accept harsh conditionalities.

Dr. Manmohan Singh was claming that employment position has improved during the last two years' regime of this Government. I will quote only one simple figure. The annual growth rate of employment in the public sector has come down to 2. 47 per cent and in the private sector to minus 0. 39 per cent. Where has he got that figure from? He says that there has been increases in employment. The figure says that there has been decline in the rate of employment. He has also claimed that there has been decrease in the rate of inflation Yes, there has been some decrease or decline in the rate of inflation What is the actual reality? Actual reality is the fact that wholesale price and consumer price indices continue to remain steady.

Only the rate of increase has decreased That means that the price rise is here to stay Only the rate of increase appears to be less.

Secondly Sir, I come to the question of communalism. This Government has displayed a soft attitude towards 'aggressive' communalism. Had the Government got the political will to fight the political ideology of the communal forces in our country, there would not have occurred the tragedy of the demolition of the mosque or the disputed structure in Ayodhya But the Government has compromised its position. Even the Prime Minister was on record that the mosque would be rebuilt at the same place. Now, he has forgotten all his promises And what has actually taken place is the emergencey of a competitive fight for Hindu aggressive communalism. This Government wants to claim that they have the credit of building a temple at the disputed site and it also claims that it has won the right to build the temple at the disputed site. There is competitiveness over the issue of communalism in our country. This poses a grave threat to our country.

So far as corruption in high please is concerned, it too poses a great danger to the country. Not only in economic terms, but with respect to political terms also, it poses a great danger to the country and its unity and integrity. If the Government is serious in its efforts to remove or reduce corruption in high places, it is very simple. I only want a simple assurance from the Government that they would take all the appropriate follow up measures in the light of the revelations of the Bofors case by the Swiss Court.

Lastly, I would like to say that what is at state is not the political fortune or career or prospects of an individual person in our country. How about our cherished values? What is at state is not the political fortune of a political party. What is at

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

stake is the future of our country, its prestige and its standing among the nations. What is at stake are the principles enshrined in our Constitution, the basic principles and values for Which at the country lives and shall die for.

With these words, I support the No Confidence Motion and I believe this House will accept it and discharge the responsibility that has been thrown on its shoulders.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker. Sir, I rise to support the No-confidence Motion. Sir, You will not allow me more time, so before the exit of this Government I would like to know that is It not the fact that under Exit policy the case of 58 Public Sector Units are being referred to the Board for Industrial and Finanical Reconstruction.?

Till January 1993, 23,358 workers have been retrenched in Public Sector textile Units.

A target has been fixed to retrench 4 lakh employees out of 16 lakh Railway employees.

The mill owners in the private sector have been given wide powers to make retrenchment of their workers and under this scheme out of 2 crore 80 lakh workers under private secot, 30 lakh workers would become jobless.

Is it not the fact that in June, 1991, when Shri Rao became Prime Minister, the number of registered unemploed was 3 crore 75 lakh and 15 thousand which has risen to 3 crore 75 lakh by March 1993.

Is it not a fact that provision is being made in the New Industrial Relation Act that the owners of inudstries having the strength of less than 300 workers are being given discretionary power to lock out their mills without prior approval of the Government or the Court?

Is it not the facts that the World Bank, IMF and GATT have asked the Governement to withdraw all kin subsidy? Subsidy has been withdran from agricultural inputs. Similarly subsidy on fodgrains which are being distributed through Public Distribution system has also been withdrawn. Custom duty on import has been removed whereas excise duty in indigenous production has been increased.

Is it not the fact that under Dunkel draft, our farmer would not be able to use the seed produced by them? Now they have to buy foreign seeds. Is it a fact that our foreign debt will increase to 9.300 crore dollar i.e. more than 3 lakh crore by March 1997?

This Government has not even speard the toys of the children. The excise duty on toys has been increased by 20 per cent. Earliers sit was produced in our own country. The excise duty on pen, pencil and button has been increased by 10 per cent. Similarly excise duty on Ayurvedic medicines, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines has also been increased by 10 per cent. Poor people are not manufacturing mats because its prices have been increased by 15 per cent... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They do not have time to give reply to so many questions. You send these questions in writing.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The excise duty on canned vegetables and in fact milk has also been increased by 10 per cent. The Government which does not bother even about the future of children, should not remain in office. Sir, you are holding the chair, so you ask them that they should quit the office. I have to say this much only.

[*English*]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo - Indian): Sir I think you for calling me. I wish I could speak for some considerable time but I do not think you are going to give me more

than 25-30 minutes. With great respect, I don't have to canvass my qualifications. This makes the 40th year of my Membership of this august House. I am the senior-most living Member of the Constituent Assembly. I have the privilege of leading for 50 years a community that has more than justified itself, not only nationally by internationally, that is an Anglo-Indian community.

In 1942, I was nominated by the Viceroy to the National Defence Council which had special privileges till 1992. For 50 years, every triennium I was unanimously elected the President in Chief of the All India Anglo-Indian Association.

So, what I am going to say is going to be very brief. I want to first deal with some observations that I myself and made in an editorial on the Prime Minister's outstanding Address to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I followed him closely. As a person who has participated, often, very actively, in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, now approaching the 40th year of such privilege, I have no hesitation whatever in heavily underlining, as outstanding the speech, in my view, made by Mr., P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Prime Minister of India to the Members of the Lok Sabha on Thursday, the 11th March, for 40 minutes on the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address. In my respectful view, he is one of the respectful Prime Ministers that we have ever had in this country. What struck me into adopting, with acclamation with both hands on the front desk which I occupy just opposite the Speaker was the utter clarity of though on certain pivotal features which raised ablazing attention to two critical and inspiring features of what must inspire any right-thinking Member of the House.

I shall begun by quoting a particular sentence, namely:

> "The Government was ready for legal or constitutional amendments to evolve the most effective to ensure the secular and democratic character of the nation."

He had used another sentence which I have quoted in my editorial and that is:

> "We are going the be wedded to secularism as we cannot survive without it."

He has also mentioned and I quote:

> "It took 25 years for secularism to be put into the Constitution."

> "The heart of our national fabric there beautifully underlined by the Prime Minister's reference, no less a Prime Minister than Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who, by the 42nd Amendment to use the Prime Minister's words - 'Inscribed secularism into the Preamble to the 42nd Amendment, to make Secular Democracy the country's heart beat.

In a manner of speaking, am able to testify personally to indiraji's commitment to secularism because I had the unique pr vilege of being enlisted as her leading Counsel for two-and-a-half years in defending her successfully after a grueling trial by no less a person than a former Chief Justice Mr. Saha of the Supreme Court. I say, with all respect, that the former Chief justice displayed an inexpressible personal animous against Indiraji while he was seized of the case. He tried his best to destroy Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He had summoned me for contempt for referring "to inexpressible personal animous against Mrs. India Gandhi". He summoned me for contempt for offending the juniors. Unfortunately I went and appealed.

I commend the judgment of Mr. T.P.S. Chagla, the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court the upheld, in a historic 376-page judgment, every objection that I had raised underlining not only the untenability but the palpable illegality of

[Sh. Frnak Anthoni]

one step after the other by the former Chief Justice Shah.

I just want to make two points. For forty years I have had the privilege of being a Member of this House; and I occupy the first Anglo-Indian seat. We are the only minority to have been given two nominated seats in this House. For forty years, we have one national party. I have never been a member of the Congress Party. I was very close to the Nehru family. Jawaharlal Nehru sent me as an independent to the United States to plead the cause of independent India before the American Authority. I am quoting from what he said n his speech - Mr Roa. It reads as follows:

> "The nation took 25 years to include the word 'Seculr' in the preamble of the Constitution. Another emphatic note struck by the Prime Minister was "After a full debate we will come out with something most effective possible under human ingenuity. The Government will come out with some special provisions to prevent the use of religion in politics and to make secular democracy in the country "Foolproof" and 'inviolable'. "The Prime Minister however made it very clear that every community had the right to practice its religion but there would be a complete ban on religion being used as a political instrument during political elections".

It was a very brilliant speech, one of the most brilliant speeches I have ever heard from any Prime Minister of this country. (*Interruptions*) I went to him and told him that he made a very first class Anglo-Indian. Then Shri Indrajit Gupta said, why do you say this to him. I said, he behaved in the first class Anglo-Indian fashion. He said, what about me, I went to an Anglo-Indian school; I had all my education at the hands of your community. I am a much better Anglo-Indian. (*Interruptions*) I am only dealing with two points. One is about his masterly speech. (*Interruptions*).

The Prime Minister however made it very clear they every community had the right to practice its religion but there would be a complete ban on religion being used as a political instrument during political elections."

As I told you that he has to deal with 160 million Muslims and they are very much wedded to their religion; and because of that, I think, you have very carefully drawn up a formula for dealing with religious inclination, not only inclination but a very powerful religious motivation. (*Interruptions*)

The Jawharlal Nehru said as follows:

"To prevent the use of religion in politics to safeguard the secular fabric of the nation".

I am quoting from his speech showing how I was impressed that it was one of the very finest speeches made by any Prime Minister in this country. He further says as follows:

> The Prime Minister once again declared that the Government would come out with special provision to prevent the use of religion in politics and make secular democracy in the country foolproof and inviolable"

He said that, "we are going to come out with some special provisions to prevent the use of religion in politics and make secular democracy in the country foolproof and inviolable". That is why I am paying him his tribute.

MR. SPEAKER: Now there are other members who have to speak, please.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Let me finish it. The second most outstanding feature of the Prime Minister's masterly address was he

emphasis on agriculture and rural development. The Prime Minister indicated that agriculture continued to be the basis of the national economy. The allocation to agriculture had been raised by 16 per cent and the outlay on rural development was up by 36 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be concluded now. please There are other Members who want to speak.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: This I am saying to my friends on the other side. I have always had a very great regard to now the leader of opposition. I was going to congratulate him but I was just wondering whether he will deal appropriately with members of Nehru family to which I was very close. May I say this, so far as Shrimati Indira Gandhi was concerned...

MR. SPEAKER: Some other time, please.

SHIR FRANK ANTHONY: I am opposing the motion. I am opposing it first by dealing with the Prime Minister who requested me personally to occupy the first seat. He has been one of the leading Prime Minister this country has ever produced. This is what I want to add.

MR.SPEAKER: Now you please take your seat and conclude.

SHIR FRANK ANTHONY: I have great regards for Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They were afraid of her even after 20th December 1979. There was a judgment by the Chief Justice.

Now their slogan is Hindutva. They have said it in terms that Hindutva is co-terminus with the national culture of this country and because of Hindutva they abound very closely to the Hindu religion. They, in terms, have said that in the Hindu religion there is a national culture, their is no culture except the Hindu religion. In that Hindutva they project the most blazing communal riots between Hindutva and the larger minority of this country, i.e. 160 million Muslims.

MR. SPEAKER: You most conclude now.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: This is what I wanted to say. I thank you.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make some observations with respect to the political situation in the country.

Sir, we have a very strong sense of resentment over the policy of the Government in respect of the Babri Masjid issue and the stand taken by the hon. Prime Minister. The package that hour have envisaged for Ayodhya Solution is totally unacceptable and universally rejected by the Muslim country. We have expected that the Congress Party would appreciate the thrust and depth of the feeling of the minorities in this community. It is matter of a surprise and unfortunate that Muslims did not get the justice which we ought to have. The Prime Minister was always saying that he wanted to make the Babri Masjid issue as a closed chapter and hence he had approved the package. But still the issue is unresolved. If this is the attitude with which the Congress Party will act, I would like to warn the Congress friends that the minorities will further be alienated. The people of this country would like to see a "Congress" with a secular credential. We do not want to see a saffronish Congress in this country. We want to see a Congress whose principles have been founded by the great leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. We hope that the Congress will retrieve from their stand with respect to the Babri Masjid and the Muslim community shall be taken into confidence in respect of the Babri Masjid issue.

When, my best friend, the Deputy Leader of the BJP, Shri Jaswant Singh was speaking, he had mentioned about the national shame that had been heaped on this country on the basis of Bombay blast; on the basis of non apprehending the culprits involved in such crimes. But my friend has not mentioned anything about the historic shame that rocked this country by the demolition of the Babri Masjid. He cannot say

[Sh. E. Ahamad]

because it was his own partymen who were involved in the distruction of the Babri Masjid. He cannot say because it was his own partymen who were involved in the destruction of the Babri Masjid and bringing the historic shame to this country.

But I cannot understand how my so-called secular friends of the Janta Dal and National Front have evolved a new found friendship with the BJP. I would like to know how the BJP will be acceptable to the National Front and Janata Dal. Is it because that the BJP has become secular or the National Frort and Janata Dal; were made acceptable to the BJP because they have become fundamentalists? I would like to know what had happened in 1989. What was the history? In 1989 the then National Front and Left Front had launched a campaign against the shilaniyasonal Mr. Rajiv Gandhi at that time with their BJP friend. My learned friend, my good friend, Mr. V.P. Singh had not heeded the request to refrain from such campaign. What was the result? You had entrusted the four States Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan - to the BJP. There are some people who will neither unlearn what they learnt not learn anything new.

Are they not responsible from this? I would like to ask a question to the N.F. - L.F. combine. Are they not responsible for what happened in 1989? Sir, they have not learnt anything and will not learnt anything.

I cannot support they Motion of No-Confidence because I have no confidence in the party of the mover of the Motion . With my own experience in Kerala. I know how these Marxist Communists have been behaving with the minorities and my party. When there was a proposal to bring a Bill, to be moved by the Home Minister about religion and politics, that great leader of the C.PI. (M) Shri E.M.S. Namboodripad has observed that the Muslim League will be finished soon. He was happy about it. He did not mention about the fascist communal parties of this country like the B.J.P. , the R.S.S. and the Bajrang Dal but he spoke of comparatively small party like the Muslim League saying it should be samed. I want to tell the Members of that party that I cannot support this Motion moved by them.

The hon. Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has said that in politics there are strange bedfellows. But these strange bedfellows that the B.J.P. and N.F./L/F. are now today are in perfect happiness.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, please be brief. There are other Members to speak.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, because of the paucity of time I am just conckedoing in view of the stand taken by the Government on the Babri Masjid issue I am sorry that I will not be able to support the Prime Minister, and at the same time I have no confidence in the party of the mover of this No-Confidence Motion and hence I am not supporting it either. I hold the rabid communal party, BJP.. responsible for the demolition of the Babri Masjid.

I am, therefore, abstaining from voting.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the third day of the discussion on No-Confidence Motion and the discussion is in its final stage. After a great struggle, you provided me an opportunity to speak on it. Three points have been mentioned in this no-confidence motion i.e. economic policy of the Congress, corruption and Secularism. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is the President and a national leader of our Samajvadi Party so I would like to highlight the policies of our party and oppose the policies of the Congress Party which will ultimately lead the country to the economic slavery. The Congress Party has given encouragement to the mechanisation and has discouraged cottage industry which resulted in the increase in

the unemployment and poverty. The salt movement was the one of the great movement of our freedom struggle but now the congress party wants to mechanise the production of salt also. They want to formulate agriculture policy according to their foreign policy. We totally oppose it. The people of BJP support the economic policy of the Government. It is regrettable that today our friends of communist Party are also following the same line of BJP.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Party with whose help they have brought this motion is not trust worthy at all. Therefore, we do not want to support the no confidence motion brought with the help of BJP. So far as the secularism and communalism are concerned, it has been stated that after the incident of 6th December communal riots took place in big cities as a result of which many innocent persons were killed and a nuclear of shops were looked. Similar situation was there when Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and he firmly dealt with the situation and saved the constitution and upheld the dignity of the nation. I would like to tell the members of Bhartiya Janata Party that their Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh gave an affidavit in the Supreme Court that they would project it....**

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): When he could not save it he resigned.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMSAGAR: I would like to say something about their party President also. He claims to be a national leader and the communits Party and Janata Dal want to stand behind him. I would like to tell about Advaniji. He gave an assurance in the House that the verdict of the supreme court would be respected and Babri Mosque would not be demolished. But what happened there? Today there is great danger before the nation. I would like to tell about the India of their vision. They want a Hindu Rashtra. Instead of this constitution, they will follow the Manu Samriti. They want to change this Parliament into a 'Dharama' Sansad' Mr. Speaker, Sir the chair which you have been occupying would be occupied by some Sadhu-Sanyasi. Sir, the House where resolutions for the upliftment of the poor are adopted, will experience the sounds of ringing of belts and worshipping. These are their policies, I would like to say that they are such a type of people and the communist parties used to criticise their fascist people. I have a great regard from him. He has always extended his cooperation to us. However, if he supports such sort of persons, how can we cooperate with him?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to remind the people of India that on this score the BJP and the Congress are alike. Therefore, I do not support any one of these parties. As far as corruption is concerned, both the parties depend on stock-broker Harshad Mehta a lot. I have stated everything quite categorically. I heard the viewpoints of both the sides with rapt attention. It is being alleged that Harshad Mehta has close links with the BJP and is its financier. While the BJP also makes a similar allegation against the Congress. In this scenario, I would only like to submit that both the parties are not upto the mark, therefore, I am not willing to support any of these parties.

MR. SPEAKER: You have put across your viewpoint. Now Shri N.K. Chatterjee can speak.

SHRI RAMSAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir,* Such comments against them are being made in the House by the hon. Members like him I do not want to dwell at length on this issue and nor I want to take much time. Corruption has become the order of the day in the country. It is seen even in disbursal of loans by the banks to the unemployed, No hon. Member will contest my submission that in sanctioning loans to the unemployed, 20 per cent commission is charged.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the stand of my party, i.e. the Samajwadi Party headed by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is quite different from the others on

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Ram Sagar]

the issues of corruption, economic policy and secularism. Therefore, we are keeping ourselves aloof from this No-Confidence Motion against the Government.

[*Ensligh*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will begin by saying that I also do not question the patriotism of either Dr. manmohan Singh or Shri P. Chidambaram. I also consider them to be intelligent people and that is what surprises me that such patriotic and intelligent people can make such astounding statements in the House.

Sir, it is not a matter of dispute at all as they are trying to project it that we are divided on the question of debureaucratisation. We are not. We on our side do not recognise the fact that licensing has generated the kind of corruption that we see today in the Treasury Benches and, therefore, there is a need for delicensing. They are not the issues at all. The issues are who will decide what to delicense, who will decide where should decide, how it should be debureacuratised, who is the decision-making authority as has been aptly questioned by a former Prime Minister, hon. Shri V.P. Singh.

I cannot believe that patriotism permits Dr. Manmohan Sing. to have a kind of investment as has been reported in the areas of Pepsi-cola, in the areas of Coca Cola. Here is a report. One of the two biggest multi nationals in this particular field has been allowed to invest in our country. Can you imagine to produce what—to produce, chewing gum. Here is the report. Profit of Italy, the second largest chewing and candies company in the world has been allowed to make investment in our country. Is it the patriotism which permits? (Interruptions). Their argument is, we cannot continue to add to our debt. Therefore, foreign investment should be permitted in the core sector. They have discovered this chewing gum industry and the candy making industry as part of their core sector investment.

Yesterday, Mr. Chidambaram quoted from a book. That book was not circulated to us for a very valid reason. An extract of that book has come out in the Press. You will immediately see why that book could not be circulated to Members of Parliament before this discussion. That book says, luxuries are a nebulous concept. It says, the consumer electronics. air-conditioners, cars etc., are unnecessarily considered to be luxuries.

The book says that they are unnecessarily considered to be luxuries. It is said that considering them as. luxuries, free imports of these goods should be allowed in our country. It is there. Therefore, this book could not be circulated to us. We have heard some astounding statements. Shri P. Chidambaram has asked yesterday in which country the policies of the CPI (M) are being followed. Somebody should tell him that CPI is a Party of India and there is no country in the world where the CPI is ruling. Such an intelligent person he is, why is he arising this question? He says that they have also taken decision on global imports, a policy which is adopted everywhere..... (*Interruptions*).

This is their meaning of globalisation. Why are your policies being followed? Obviously, it is the policy of the United States which you are following. As rulers, you are adopting the policies of the United States and the policies of the Western monopolists in this country....(*Interruptions*).

Shri P. Chidambaram says that the climate has changed because of the collapse of the Soviet Union.... (*Interruptions*)

18.00 hrs

He considers that the world environment today, because of the collapse of the Soviet Union, has become more friendly. He thinks that it is a friendly environment today that Indian economy is functioning, that our country is

functioning. This is despite the very recent happening of the pressure of the United States about the cryogenic technology. He is patriotic, he is honourable. But it does seem that he is not in control of himself. Somebody else is controlling this Government and its spokesman here. I was careful in listening him. He was saying about what the India has been able to produce since the days of 1947. He was saying about licence raj. He forgets that India has produced an industrial base which can take care of its own further development. He believes that it is only a licence raj and he does not say incidentally that after panditji's death, after the maturity of the Congress Party which began to sink what they have been able to generate is an infinite corruption. I will come to that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, time is very limited.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: But before that, let me mention what Dr, Singh has said. He was mentioning about the cost of living index of the agricultural labourers. Now the fact is, as Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out, that the price of rice has increased by 14 per cent in the course lf last year. That is their statistics. Now we have to assert that agricultural labourers on longer eat rice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time for detailed discussion.

SHIR NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Their cost of living index indicates a downward trend. This is again their statistics that is placed before us. This has been expressed in another issue, in another advertisement. This advertisement comes from the Tata Precision TIMEX. Do you know what the dream is? That is what they are trying to achieve in our country. I know there is not enough time. I will give only one or two things about corruption. I will not refer to the JPC as I am a member of the JPC. There is an Air Corporation Act. The Minister comes here and says that the whole thing is functioning illegally against that Act and the Government cannot do anything. It has opened up or skies completely illegally against the Act which we have all passed.

Who is in the control of the situation? Is it Dr. Manmohan Singh, or Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao or somebody else outside our country? It is this question that has to be answered. Sir, it is unfortunate that our Constitution does not permit only to pass or move a No-Confidence Motion against our Government. But, Sir, through this No-Confidence Motion. we are not only issuing a notice to them; we are issuing a notice to all those who are their masters that here stands the Indian people who will not tolerate the direction of the Indian economy to be controlled by them. Here is a No-Confidence Motion, which is not directed only against the existing Government but, it is a notice to all the would be aspirants of becoming the conquerors of our country once again an drying to put us back before 1947. That is why, we are forced to move this No-Confidence Motion and defeat them.

Sir, the other point is about corruption. Have you ever heard in any part of the world that a banking institution takes a specific loan from a particular person in order to lend it to a particular person. (*Interruptions*). If our Polit Bureau's name comes from your tongue, it is a very much sad thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, please do not reply to the interruptions. Please come to the point.

SHRI NIRMAL MANTI CHATTERJEE : On person provides two crores of rupees to a financial institution in order to lend it to a particular company. Have you heard of any such thing anywhere in the world? Dr. Singh knows about it. Can he do anything about it? No, Sir. The mentors are preventing it. The mentors have got him ina debt situation where whatever they will say, he has to admit. He talks about the enquiry.

[Sh. Nirmal Manti Chatterji]

it is astonishing coming from Dr. Singh for whom I have deep respect.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you have to conclude. I do not want you to reply to Dr. Singh's points.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Every knows that our labour force is growing at a rate of more than three per cent a year. He talks of six billion employment provision. I ask him: Does his polices are adding to unemployment? And there is an astonishing thing which he does not state. For the first time in our history, we all know, that private sector inherently reduces any employment. Private Sector all over the world, has generated unemployment. It was the public sector in our country which was trying to absorb and every it showed a positive rate of growth of employment.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Shri Chatterjee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Just a minute, Sir. I underline and I emphasise that for the first time, this public sectors employment rate has decreased.. What is the future? They say, in trying to solve a short term crisis, they will not only solve that crisis but hand it over to the private sector in the next century or at the end of this century. And this private sector which has a world record of production, which has a world record of crisis and unemployment, they feel, by that, India will enter into the Twentyfirst century with full employment under this private sector. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think the House agrees that we will conclude this business and then rise or the day.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAAYA NAYAK (Phulbani) : Are you joining the BJP for the construction of the temple?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Yes, Sir. Perhaps, I should add here with the hope that they will be able to support our motion that when we moved this No-Confidence Motion, you will note that there is a paragraph there which is not only against this Government but, also the communalists led by BJP, who are calling their shots against their enemy. This No-Confidence Motion is against that politics, that party. We have only the administrative hierarchy becuase you are the aides and a betters of this.

[*Translation*]

MAHANT ABEDYA NATH(Gorakhpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the No-Confidence Motion against the Government. Corruption has become the order of the day in the Government. Economic policies of the Government have failed. Leaders of my party have already expressed their view at length on this issue. Therefore, I do not want to speak much on it. I would like to submit that the House is well aware of the conditions in which the structure was demolished on 6th December. Now all of us are eager to know the conditions in which the structure was demolished. However, what is the use of knowing the reasons since demolition? A commission was set up by the Government to find out whether the structure was demolished under a perplanned conspiracy. Subsequent to the demolition a ban was imposed on the Bajrang Dal, the V.H.P. and the RSS. Bahri Commission was also set up. The House must be aware of the findings of the Bahri Commission? The report clearly states that there was no ppreplanned conspiracy. The Commission requisitioned video cassetee from the CBI which the latter refused to hand over to the commission. The Commission lifted the ban imposed on the RSS and the Bajrang Dal. There was no need to raise the issue of demolition today in the House as the Commission's findings are already known to us. At present the need is just to knew the reasons for the demolition of the structure. I urge the Government to understand well the reasons for the same. Why was

Somnath Temple got constructed by Sardar Patel independence? Who ordered removing of the statures of George-V and Victoria from the public places? Nowhere these statues which were the symbols of slavery, could be seen now, Sardar patel ordered construction of Somnath Temple after demolishing mosque at the site of the temple. At that Juncture nobody branded him as communalist or fanatic. From all this it is clear that these were the symbols of slavery. Similarly the statues of the Britishers were removed from the public places. Because these things used to put an impression on the mind, of the countrymen that the country is still the slave of the British's. Therefore, these were also the symbols of bondage.

We must ponder over the fact that the Karsewaks also demolished the structure in the same spirit. Demolition was undertaken to remove the blot on the face of 80 crores Hindus of India...(*Interruptions*)

I know it fully well that nobody is prepared to acknowledge the facts. Pandemonium is being created so that nobody is able to listen my viewpoint as the hon. Members are not prepared to listen the facts. The congress and the Government of Shri Rao are responsible for the tension which got built up in India and abroad. it as always been our stand that for the last 44 years worship of Ram has been going on at the site. Therefore, it is a temple and not a mosque. However, the hon. Prime Minister of radio and TV stated that the mosque has been demolished. he did neither use the word 'the disputed structure' and nor he told the nation that idol was being worshipped there for the last 40 years and Hindus have demolished their own temple. had a true picture been presented then both in India and abroad sentiments of the Muslims would not have been aroused much. Even now the Muslims of the country are being misguided by calling the structure a mosque.

If Hindu-Muslim unity is to be achieved in India and brotherhood is to be established then all the symbol of bondage should be removed. This is the need of the country. I would like to know from the Muslims that in right earnest with all honesty at their command they should state had the mosque in Kaba been demolished by the foreigners then after independence of the land they would not have rebuilt mosque or not? Therefoe, this demolition should be taken in the right spirit. It is being alleged that the Hindus are communalism and fanatic. It has become a crime now to call the world Hindu. I would like to submit that the country was diorded on the communal lines and Pakistan and Banglasesh were created. These are now independent Islamic States. When the country was divided on communal lines and one part become a Muslim State then automatically other part became a Hindu State. it is a fact whether you accept this or not?

Do you know the latest definition of communalism? (*Interruptions*). Even after 44 years of independence communalism and secularism could not be defined. To gain the secular credentials it has become a fashion to abuse Hindus by callin g them communal. This has only left for some particular people to call themselves as secular. It is not being propagated that politics should be freed from religion. I would like to submit that for political gains in Kerala the Congress Government has declared Friday as a holiday instead of Sunday. Previously Sunday was being observed as a holiday. Therefore, first peep into your own heart.

Perhaps, the House is aware that ** are being kept out of the purview of the family welfare programme basically on the communal lines. Even then the Government calls itself to the secular. So, this is what sort of secularism? On religious lines the minorities Commission has been set up for the Muslims and article 370 is in vogue in respect of Kashmir on religious lines so that Hindus remain in minority in the State. The Hindus are perturbed today in democracy the number of Muslims is constantly increasing. (*Interruptions*) According to 1981 census population of the Hindus on national level has in-

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Mahant Abedhya Nath]

creased by 23 per cent.....(*Interruptions* and of the Muslims by 30 per cent.....(*Interruptions*). Even then you say that India is secular. The Government could not evolve a uniform law and a common Civil Core for all. Five lakh soldiers are on duty in the Kashmir Valley and the State is part of the Indian Union. Even then the Hindus, being in minority in the State, could not be protected either by the Armed Forces or by the Civil Administration. All the Hindus have migrated from the Valley. Nobody is worried about their well being. In Bombay a few Muslims were killed. (*Interruptions*) and the Government started worrying for them but nobody cares for the welfare of 3 lakh Hindus, who are forced to migrate form the State. Nobody advises the Mulisms to accept Hindus as their brothers. (*Interruptions*)

The Hindus had been living for centuries in the Valley. However, nothing is being done because the Hindus are d esteemed to suffer only. The Government cannot be haved from the curses of the Hindus and will have to resign (*Interruptions*) and if *** definitely in the country.(Interruptions) The Hindus were made to leave under a planned controversy and will be compiled to leave from the here too. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.(*Interruptions*)

A particular community can be appealed, but the manner he has submitted.*** Can it be done like this? (*Interruptions*)

MAHANT ABEDYA NATH: Uniform laws have not been enacted in the country.(*Interruptions*) I support this motion.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, derogatory words should not go on record.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard anything because everybody was talking.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The whole House has heard.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me go through the record.(*Interruptions*) Now, the House can rest assure that what cannot go on record will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think you for giving me on opportunity to speak, I support the motion. Discussion on the motion for the last 3 days is on. I know that the time is limited. Therefore, I will make a short speech. At present we are facing many problems and not one. Days of independence of the country are increasing but the values and ideals established are deteriorating day by day? India is known as to be dependent on other nationals in the world.. A country loses reliance only when the people becomes weak.

During the last 47 years unemployment and dependence on others have increased. Such is the State affairs. Russia fiasscrapped the agreement with India. Now India feels insecure. India is unable to find solutions. A country doing injustice to its own people cannot hope to get justice in the world. Though many a n issue was raised here in the House yet one issues has been left untouched. This No-Confidence Motion has been moved to highlight the treatment being meted out by the Government for thousands of year to the industrious people of India. In India, the persons who work hard are looked down upon while those who shirk the work are given respect and it is the basic cause of the total disorder in the country. it is unmatierial whether it is a security scam or any other case involving Harshad Mehta and half of a dozen Ministers of our Council of Ministers who are undergoing in corruptions. The persons who are not habitual

*** Not recorded.

of doing work, they evolve methods and tactics to avoid work and lead a luxurious life without labour. The great leaders from Mahatma Phule to Mahatama Gandhi fought for the due rights of the downtroddoen and exploited people in the country. Though these rights have been given to them during the last 47 years, but not to the extent they should have been given. However, backward people have not at all been given their due rights. Two Commissions kaka Kellkar Commission and Mandal Commission were set up, even the Supreme Court gave its verdict in a favour of the downtrodden-Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is present here - the Government did not provide due rights to the backward people despite the Supreme Courts verdict. Even the freedom fighters also pleaded strongly for it. Despite such a strong support, the congress Party with its alliances deprived the downtrodden from their due rights by means of Prasad Committee's recommendations. This report says that the people who are backward from social and educational point of view will be given their due rights. However, 90 per cent of the total farmers are completely illiterate. The Government has included farmers too in the same list. I would like to submit that the figures presented by Shri Manmohan Singh are no more than an effort to conceal the deplorable condition of the people of this country. However, those who conceal the helplessness of poor can never get respect anywhere in the world. Atrocities were committed on the hard working people of this country for thousands of years and the situation remained more or less the same during the 47 years of independence. I have been listening to the speeches of the hon. Members of the House, and all are depicting the factual situation of the country. One of the Speakers was mentioning about communalism and casteism. Most of the hon. Speakers prefer to marry their children in their own caste though publically the condemn casteism etc. These people strongly believe in caste system...(*Interruptions*)

He is right, I do agree to him. I had turned my face by mistake; now I am turning my face to the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that great leaders like Mahatama Phule, Dr. Lohia, Karpuri Thakur, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan and Mahatama Gandhi faced a lot of difficulties and it was due to their sacrifices that these people got their due rights, but the Government is depriving them even from those rights. I considered Shri Kesari to be a noble person, but he proved to be a submissive and power hungry person.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see whether it is Parliamentary or not.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : The word submissive' is very much Parliamentary.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : The volume on un parliamentary words costs Rs. 125.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mandal Commission also failed to provide due rights to the people. despite the recommentations given by the Mandal Commission, people were not given their due rights. They were not given promotions in the jobs. It was the ruling party that created obstacles in the way. Therefore, my submission is that this is the party that has spoiled the cause of the backward clever and tactful persons have been keeping a complete hold on this party and everything is done at their directions only.

What are the prevailing conditions of the country is the topic of discussion these days. We fought for the freedom of the country, we fought for self-reliance. Mahatama Gandhi inspired the nation to manufactured cloth in the country itself and got the country freed. East India Company made our country slave. Though

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

under the present International system no country can be kept under bondage, however, economic slavery persists even today. Khadi was the medium through which Gandhiji fought the freedon struggle. Khadi cloth was essential for every citizen who participated in the freedom struggle, because he knew it well that weaving was the biggest employment after agriculture. Self reliance was the slogan that strengthened our freedom struggle. But under the prevailing circumstances market is being created for only two crore people. These political leaders waste petrol for no purpose. and is only the petrol crisis due to which the Government is forced to how to the conditions of IMF. Is it not possible for the Government to make are solution in this regard? We should learn a lesson from downfull Russia. The countries which support America will never spare India. They do not have any soft corner for the common messes. They are coming here only to serve the interests of those persons who have been taking benefits from the Five Year Plans for the last 47 years and engaged in misappropriating about 2/3 of the total funds allocated for the development with regard to roads, water, electricity etc. Creating market for outsiders in nothing more than selling the country to them. The new economic and social policies tend to ruin the country and is a step towards the mitigate the sacrifices made by out great leaders.

The structure of Babri Masjid was demolished. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country was divided. Mahatama Gandhi was shot. It was the sacrifice for the unity an integrity of the country and its is a source of inspiration for able us. Demolition of a structure is not a very unusual matter, but the Government converted in to a disgrace by making a huge propaganda of the matter on radio and television.

In other words the Government did this propaganda openly before the entire world. Just now, a Muslim Member stated that he was more worried on the demolition of Babri Masjid than his life, if he would have been killed, he would not have so much sorrow as he was feeling on the demolition. The hon. Prime Minister says that they have been cheated, however, when Harshad Mehta made an allegation against him, he was of the opinion that Harshad Mehta was being misguided by communal minded persons. He was agitated when allegation was made against him. Had he been agitated the same way when the mosque was demolished, the picture in this country would have been completely different. In the prevailing situation, No Confidence Motion has been brought and both the sides appear to the equally strong and the members have been waken throughout the night due to which the overall situation has become somewhat tense. it is the first time since we got independence that our freedom is in period and there has been no leader as great as Mahatama Gandhi who would save the country. he was the person who sacrificed his life to get the country free. Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Ram Vilas Pas was of Shri Nitish Kumar are just like kids as compared to his greatness. People are likely to lose their faith in the present system; corruption is spreading more and more an d there is none to control the situation. Whatever matter is raised in the House is taken lightly. The hon. Minister of law has got Video tape..(Interruptions) That is why my submission is that corruption has spread from the lowest level to the highest level. It should not be taken lightly, it is the mean through which public money is being grabbed..(*Interruptions*) Prasad Committee has rather spoiled the procedure of social justice, while the Government has not followed in Indian ideals on the issue of communalism and Babri Masjid, and turned the country into a market for multinational companies. A number of Ministers are said to be involved in the security scam. Keeping all these factors in view, the present Government has no right to remain in power any more. Therefore, I support the motion and do believe that the present Government should go with immediate effect.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, discussion is going on the No-Confidence Motion for the last three days. In real terms, this Government has failed to solve any national problem in these two years. This is third time that a No-Confidence Motion has been moved against the Government within two years. Who have supported this Government till now and why have they supported it indirectly? We will say it directly today and do it also, but what were the intention for supporting this Government indirectly?

Today they say that the Government of Shri Narsimha Rao should be brought down .Our main dispute is with you. You talk about Mandal Commission here, but in our State, you are just going opposite the Mandal Commission...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker : Mandal ji, time has been give to you for making speech, not to give him reply.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: I had gone to you and pleaded a lot, but you had not accepted. On the basis of national and international issues, No-Confidence Motion has been moved against the Government today...(*Interruptions*) I would like to say something (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please say in your own way.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : The opposition leaders say that the Members of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha will not be able to do anything. When the Jharkhandis had carried out an economic blockade, I had pleaded in this House that our people were tied to the trees and nailed...(*Interruptions*) if they find the truth bitter, they can supperss our voice and even get us killed, as we are a very small group of four five persons as compared to them. We have been elected to this House, but it is being tried to supperss our vice here also. We want to openly discuss about Jharkhand You should patiently listen. You do whatever you want to do we will do whatever our party wishes.

We have only one national problem and that is Jharkhand. Expcept Shri Chandra Shekhar, no one is clear about the problem, When he was the Prime Minister, he had clearly told me that he was not in the position to give a separate state. I praise his frankness. When Shri P.V. Singh became the Prime Minister in 1990, I had pleaded before him to solve this problem. Today also we say that Jharkhand is our national problem. It may be so that some people talk about Jharkhand only for votes. Our state is not affected with the corruption of Harshad Mehta, but any decision about Jharkhand will affect it. We are not concerned about our election to Parliament. Our concern is about the unsteady policy of the Prime Minister regarding Jharkhand. We are not having a clear policy on the issue.

During the regime of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Committee of Jharkhand Matters has submitted its report, but it was not implemented. We have never voted in favour or in opposition, but no one solved the issue.

Shri Chandra Shekhar became the Prime Minister in 1990, but no decision was taken on the issue. If the Hon. Prime Minister assures us in the House today that Jharkhand will be given the status of a state, Union Territory or an autonomous council, we will directly vote in his favour. If you do not say so in your speech, we will oppose you. We have only this problem which was neither solved by the State Government nor by the Central Governmnet. 22 thousands posts are lying vacant in Bihar and no Advisees Harijans have been appointed on the posts reserved for them. I listenecd to the speech of Shri Atalji yesterday. he said that election was the main reason behind corruption. We accept it. I would like to ask him and other Members also from where the money for manufacturing plastic flags and mulmul flags come? There are several blocks under a Lok Sabha constituency and a block has several booths. 4 vehicles run in a single block. Where all this money come from? If refoms are made in the electoral process, such persons like Harshad

[Sh. Suraj Mandal]

Mehta will not get political patronage. Instead of giving patronage to these brokers, the Government should certainly bear the entire election expenditure. The candidate should only file the nomination papers. He should be provided Government vehicle for election campaigning. The Government should conduct meetings and speeches should be given on one platform, only then electoral reforms can be brought. But this Government has been unsuccessful in all these things. We are a small party, but are talking about big things.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking about IMF today. On the pretext of business, the multinationals are coming to our country. Our country is not fit in this regard and so we will oppose this policy. Before that, we have to control our population, otherwise the number of unemployed persons in our country will increase....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude at the earliest.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : I will conclude within two minutes. All speak about communalism today. The Babri Masjid was demolished on 6th of December but whoever comes to the power, does not want to solve the problem in his time. All this is done for political advantage. Eight days ago, the Central Government had forwarded a Bill to the State Government which has caused a lot of hue and cry in the Assembly there and Shri Laloo Yadav had said that this Bill cannot be passed in any situation. The Congress leader Shri Jagannath Misra and Shri Laloo Yadav are fighting over the issue. There arereserves of coal and iron in the Jharkhand area, but Shri Sharad Yadav was sailing to, our Members that...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. You have to cohclude now.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: How may Jharkhandis are getting employment today? They are so poor that they cannot even afford to have more than on edhoti and one sari when such thing are present in this country, a No Confidence Motion has no importance. The Jharkhand issue is very important today and therefore, the hon. Prime Minister should assure us that the Jharkhand problem will be solved. Then we are ready to directly support him.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. Perhaps this is the third or fourth no confidence motion coming before this House. I do not see any difference between one motion and another. This time perhaps one has to look for a few needles in a big haystack. It has been quite a task to do that but I will try to take up those needles and answer the questions raised, at least those of them which are genuine, which need an answer.

Sir, evidently, the mover of the motion only repeated what the CPI(M), the Left parties have been saying. All the time, during the last two years they have had nothing else to add, nothing except to subtract, expect when it comes to practicality. They are very practical people. When it comes to industrialization in a particular State, the rhetoric changes. Coming to Lok Sabha again there is something totally different. I will not blame them, I will not criticise them. I am only bringing to the House a few facts which have come to my notice, may be after some time both rhetorics will coincide. We will have to wait for that day but until then perhaps we will have to live with both.

Sir, when we started liberalisation, everyone thought this is going to throw thousands and lakhs of people out of employment. There is going to be total unemployment in this country and what is called hire and fire will become the order of the day. This was at the back of their minds. I do not again blame them because this has happened in many other countries where

liberalisation without any stops was introduced. This has not happened in this country. I have been saying time and again in this House and the other House, everywhere, that liberalisation here has a human face. Whenever there is a human problem we solve that problem, we take every step to solve that problem and we are not really enamored of liberalisation for the sake of liberalisation. It is for a certain objective.

Sir, all our policies during the last two years have had to follow two tracks. One is liberalisation because that has become necessary, because Indian economy has to integrate itself with world economy. We cannot be an island completely isolated from the world

Therefore that integration with world economy needs liberalistion , needs a lot of changes that we had to bring about within records time because not' just piecemeal would do, nothing by degrees would do, nothing by driblets would do. Therefore we have to go in a big way. on the path of liberalissation. At the same time, we have seen to it that the ill-effects of liberalisation that could be anticipated in advance were forestalled and effectively forestalled. A sudden jump of three times 300 per cent in rural development, the outlays on rural development going up to Rs.30,000 crore in the Eighth Five Year Plan, which perhaps would have been normally reached in the Tenth Five Year Plan, is a case in point. Why was it done? It was done simply because in the progoramme of liberalisation, there is always the possibility of people being thrown out of employment and that should not happen.

Today if I may so with certain amount of pride, the Ministry of Rural Development is the only Ministry in the Government of India, which can spare some money for the poor. no other Ministry can do it because all the other Ministers are always clamoring for more money. Their programmes are already saturated. Their money isvery little or at least insufficient in regards to the needs of what they have undertaken. In the Rural Development programme. I am glad to say, they have had some cushion built into the programme so that the people of the villages in the rural areas do not suffer and they are able to remain where they are. The programmes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yogana are getting much more money since this year. And then this will be the first shield against unemployment, against urbansisation, against people leaving their hearths and homes going to big cities in search of employment.

About health, the step up is 60 per cent in the outlay; 37.6 per cent in education; 29.6 per cent in agriculture. Therefore, you have the activity expanding all the time and this is the only way of ensuring employment, optimum employment, in these areas. Everyone knows that these areas are employment intensive. Now this has been the two-track thing. This money in the normal liberalisation programme of the capitalist kind would have been expected to trickle down from above to the bottom. We do not believe in that. We have not done anything which betrays a belief in that trickle done theory. We have said, while liberalisation is taking place, while industrialisation is taking place. and at the macro level industrialisation has to take place- there is no theory way and it has to be through other than 'through' means, other than the public sector, and along with the public sector if necessary. You have to see that a by-pass model is created. You send money strength to the people, not through the trickle down but straight to the people. This is the model we have undertaken. I am not sure this model in available in any other country. This is a totally pragmatic kind of model so far as we have devised it in this country depending entirely on our own circumstances. How well it is functioning, what more is needed to make it function better- all these things I am open to suggestions, to criticism on these points.

19.00hrs.

But the model itself is something which needs to be looked at and needs to the properly understood in the context in which it has been devised. (*Interruptions*)

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Sir, we have had a record production of 180.3 million tonnes of foodgrains this year. How was it possible? if the village area, if the rural area shad not been galvanised, if the farmer had not been galvanished, if he had not been given something which he considers worthwhile from his won economic point of view, this would not have been possible. i can just cite three or four area. In paddy in 1989-90 the price was Rs.185 per cent quintal. Today it is Rs. 310. The support price of coarse cereal has gone up from Rs. 165 to Rs.260 and that of moong food from Rs. 425 to Rs.700. These are the jumps that the farmer has got and still inflation has a not gone up.

There was a great belief that whenever you raise prices of agricultural commodities by two or three rupees, there will be so much of inflation that it will just break all records. This has not happened. The inflation from a 16.8 per cent or 17 per cent when this Government took over in 1991 has now come down to 5.4 per cent

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is rate of inflation.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is the rate of inflation. It is the same thing Whatever they understand by it- whatever was 17 per cent in 1991 become 5 per cent today. That should be understood.

In some other countries really developing countries, the rate of inflation is something which is unimaginable. You cannot get the same thing for the same price in the evenings it was available in the morning or the afternoon. This galloping rate of inflation has been brought effectively under control and, I think, the Indian farmer, the Indian people, the Government all have to be congratulated for this achievement.

There is unprecedented breakthrough in oilseeds. We were spending about Rs.2,500 crores-I do not know exactly the figure, but it is in that neighbourhood-on the import of edible oil alone. Today we do not have to import a single drop of edible oil. This again is the achievement of the Indian farmer. Today he is threatening to do even more than this. They have started on oil Palmas cultivation and we do not know what to do with the enthusiasm of the farmer because he is coming in a big way and we are afraid in fact I am afraid- that this increase in oilseeds production may cut into foodgrains production. It is possible.

Sir, even now we have to think of re-planning our crop patterns in such a way that after five years or ten years before we know what is happening we do not become deficit in food. This has happened in many other countries. They get food from other countries. But they grow so many cash crops in their own countries and they say that it is worth it because we are getting more on agriculture/. So that kind of a thing should not happen to a country with 880 million people because no other country will be to feed us if we go down in the production of foodgrains.

The new Agricultural Policy which we have adopted is not a traditional policy. It is not following the line which agriculture has been following in this country either as subsistence agriculture or agriculture meant for a particular section of society.

This agriculture is much more—what was happening plus something much more.

The objectives are, to step up support to infrastructure development, build an economic climate for farmers' investment and efforts through a favorable price and trade regime in agricultural products. it is no longer the agriculture of five years ago or ten years ago where keeping prices down was considered an end in itself and keeping the farmer only in a marginal sense, just keeping his body and soul together was considered to be a very high achievement in economic planning. Sectors like research,

irrigation, power, transport, roads, market, storage and processing will receive priority. Infrastructural support to rain-fed agriculture has become one of the weakest spots, but now we are really improving this. In ICRISAT In Hyderabad and in other places where reserach is going on, I have seen myself, Sir, that the whole outlook of dry land farming is being transformed. This is avery good augury for the country and after five years we will see that we would have made so much progress in dry land agriculture that perhaps it would be surprising to ourselves.

Generating value added exportable surpluses is also one of the most important things. Farmers in this country are taking full advantage of it expect that it is not as highly developed as it should be, and I think in the years to come we are going to develop it.

The cooperative movement would be freed from State control and supported on the strength of their being truly cooperative ventures. However, Government would continue to provide financial and extension support to cooperates in areas where the cooperative movement is weak or is yet to take root.

These are some of the objectives of the new agricultural policy and it can be very clearly seen how it is different, how this policy is going to be different, how the outlook of the farmer is going to the different, how the future of the farmer is going to be different in the years to come.

Sir, some criticism of the fertiliser policy was made. Now, I would like to humbly submit that we have taken the most practical policy approach for fertiliser. Suddenly we found that certain fertiliser, particularly DAP produced in this country, become two or three thousand rupees per tonne costlier than what we are getting by importing. It is true that the factories raised a hue and cry because they were losing money by our import, they could not compete with the imported price. What we did was, we took full advantage of the lower import price. Today, Sir, for the first time in this country we can say that we have enough DAP for the complete year, we don't have to go in for further import. What we have imported is enough for the whole year and our farmers can rest assured that they are going to get it at the imported price and even were for Mop we have given them a subsidy of Rs. 1000/- a tonne and therefore, so far is agriculture is concerned, the anxiety that we had in 1990 and 1991 is at an end. Meanwhile, as Atalji pointed out, what is happening to the factories? They have had to shut down. Can they ever open? My answer is, they have shut down and they have also opened because we have given a package of facilities to them, concessions to them, by which they became viable or they are on the way to becoming viable. I order to enable domestic industry to survive, Government has announced a scheme of refund of systems duty paid on capital good and also a concession of three per cent in terse on term loan, which is a very big chuck of concession, Sir, for new fertiliser plants commissioned after 1st January 1991. Also, inorder to enable the domestic phosphatic industry to sell at prices compatible with imports, the Government has recently announced a concession of Rs. 1,000 per tonne on indigenous D.A.P. and proportionate concession in respect on indigenous complex fertilisers and S.S.P. during the current kharif. No such concession is available on imported D.A.P. and complelx fertiliser., There incentives have enable five units which has shut down-Cromaned Fertilisers, Madras Fertilisers Paradeep Phosphates, G.S.F.C., and Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited - to resume production. I think, there are still two factories which have not fully resumed production, but they are well on the way to resuming of production. This is what has been done in agriculture.

Sir, there are a very large number of rural artisans, only nect to the agricultural labour, people who also depend on agriculture then they have the handloom weavers. The hon. Members might know the plight of the handloom weavers. For years and years they have been almost starving. That is the situation there. Now,

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for the first time, we have taken up some linkages with rural development. Nobody bothered about rural development in the case of handloom weavers , although most of them live in the villages. Sir, the Ministry of Rural Development,-this is what I was referring to; when you have Rs. 30,000 crores in a Ministry in the Plan, you can certainly spare some money for programmes which never had anything to do with the rural development programmes in the past-four new schemes for coverage of thehandloom weavers under the on-going schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), TRYSEM. Indira Awas Yojana and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana . And this has been done for the first time. These people were never looked at even when these programmes were taken up not a single weaver ever got a house built under Indira Awas Yojana and all these were totally unavailable to them. Today, we have made them available with the result that enormous benefits will go to them along with their other brethern living in the villages. We have, for the first time, recognised that this is avery important section of rural people whose needs for employment , for habitation and everything are as much as those of the others. So coverage of looms handloom weavers under the IRDP, coverage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe houseless handloom weavers under JRY training of handloom weavers under TRYSEM, and seeting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) for the handloom weavers with JRY assistance, Under these four schemes 3.27 lakh loomless weavers will be provided with looms, work sheds and working capital in a phased manner in three years. These are the schemes which are being introduced from this year for the first time.

Sir, then I come to Khadi, another very important area of activity in the villages. We are committed to the development and up gradation of Khadi and village Industries. These industries also have been suffering, languishing for a long time. A few months back, three or four months back, a delegation of a very influential leaders in the Khadi field- they have been working for decades and decades, they have given all their life to Khadi and Village Industries, these colleagues, friends of our- came and told me about the plight of the Khadi workers and the industry in general. So, a high-powered Committee under moo Chairmanship has been set up to review the potentialities and programmes for thissector within a speace of three months. I also happpened to be a very humble Khadi worker in my area. So, they said,'you are one of us, so you must be the Chairman.' I have accepted it.

Within three months, we are going to go into all the details about waht the Khadi and Village Industries are ailing from and what could be doneby Government, by organisations and by the Khadi institutions themselves. This is what we ahve done for the Khadi sector.

I am sure, there Finance Minister gavefull details about the economy, how it has functioned, how it has behaved during the last two years including the foreign exchange reserves etc. I only have to add here just one point. Foreign equity investment approved up to 21-7-1993 amounted to us dollars 3.2 billion. This involves over 1100 cases. The foreign equity thus brought in will be supplemented by Indian equity and borrowings both in India and abroad. The total expenditure on the projects involved would be around Rs. 60,000 crores. Now in two years if the investment has reached Rs. 60,000 crores, whereas is the public sector, we were not able to go beyond on e lakh crores over all these years, we can see how quick has been the investment rate. naturally all these investment will not fructify in a day or in a year. It will take some time but it will fructify because it has come from people who know what they are going to do; they know that investment in India is profitable. Only after getting convinced of this, they have come here.

The power projects alone will make available additional capacity of 4,000 meager watts. The refineries proposed to be established will be

41 million tonnes refining capacity per annum. Most of these investments are in the infrastructural, most essential sectors, contrary to the belief and contrary to the disinformation which was spread sometime back that these are all for cosmetics and so on. It is not so, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Now I come to the most important aspect of national life today which is the achievement of harmony within the society, the lack of which has been dogging us for some time and from which we have to come out as a nation. If this is not done, then the nation will have no future. That goes without saying. We have already seen people who cannot really be stable-one or two years of stability and then we do something with stability so that it gets broken; gets disrupted. This is the kind of repletion which we seem to the earning. We will have to come out of it. We will have to live it down by whatever mean possible. That is why, I have been appealing time and again to all parties all sections of people that this is the time for development, this is the time to keep our heads cool for the next three years, five years. If this country could do nothing expect development, then perhaps after that time probably this country would be a gint in every respect. This has been said by many economists, many people who have some idea of the shape of things to come. But somehow we seem to be slinking back into the old ways and that is what we have to come out of.

In this Session, we are introducing two Bills for amendment of the Constitution and for amendment of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 with a view to curb the use or religion in politics. Now we want religion; we want politics. We want both. Both have their very important palace in this country. But a mix of the two have no place in this country. The mix of the two is going to be disastrous. I am saying this to all parties. Religion cannot be a trump card of any a part, any political party for all time to come, For one election, two elections, yes. But people will see through it.

And then the effects of this will be so bad that we will not be able to recover from the disaster for a long time to come. It is not meant to be against one community or another community. It is meant to bring back the political ethos, the countries ethos back to what it was and what is should be.

In this connection, I would like to quote from a recent judgment of the Supreme Court. This is where I am appealing to the people. You may not like this. You have become addict to religion being used as a political weapon. We must come out of it. Please for Heaven's sake, we will have to come out of it. Whoever are the hon. Members who think that I am doing something wrong, they will have to ask themselves this question. I am saying this for the good of the country, and good of the Parties themselves because this cannot go on for ever.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): What about Som Yajna?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: On a study made so far, if does appear possible to think of legal provisions to prevent the use of religion for political purposes. It is a very subtle matter. It is not just a matter of prohibiting something. Because the Constitution is full of freedoms, we cannot infringe up on any freedom given by the Constitution expect as permitted by the Constitution itself.

The Supreme Court of India has recently observed. it is a beautiful passage and would like to quote it:

> "Our Constitution-makers intended to set up a secular, democratic republic. Our political history made it particularly necessary that the basis of religion, race caste, community, culture, freedom and language which could generate powerful emotions depriving people of their powers of

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> national action should not be permitted to be exploited lest the imperative conditions for preservation of democratic freedoms were disburden. Sections 123(2) and (3) and (3A) were enacted to eliminate process appeals to those divisive forces like religions, caste, etc., which arouse irrational passions. The crux of the matter is that the electoral process is a rational porches. it cannot be allowed to slip into the irrational channels. Condemnation of electoral campaigns on lines of religions,caste etc is necessarily implicit in he language of Section 123."

This is the passage from one of the Supreme Court judgments and its is based on this that these two laws are being introduced. We must go into them in great detail. We will discuss them and we will have to pass them. We will pass them because they will really determine the political life of this country hereafter. We have not been able to do it because there was an aberration of the last three or four or five years. That aberration has to be removed lock, stock and barrel and then it has to go back to the secular foundation of the Indian polity...(*Interruptions*)...

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : These Bills are defective. include the caste and other things also.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Let the Bills come before the House.

Two drafts, one for the Temple Trust and the other for the Mosque Trust and deed for the perpetual lease of the land has been prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The list of persons who may be consider or who may come forward to man the Trusts, according to information available has been prepared. It could undergo lot of changes. There is nothing final about it. But ultimately the Trust has to be created by Government and would invite suggestions from hon. Members on this matter.

The investigation into the demolition...

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : He can become the Chairman of that Trust by quitting the office of the Prime Minister.

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: The main intention behind setting up of this Trust is to remove those who are in politics...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ENBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani) : I would like to know where the mosque will be constructed?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Neither you nor I will bein the Trust.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Is Shri Chandraswani in politics or is he your advisor? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO : I am saying that those who are in politics will not the Trust. There is no use of just banning the names. I am talking about a principle that those who are in active politics, would not man the Trust. What is there to object to and be surprised at it. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

Sir, another point, an important point was raised about electoral reforms. I was fully...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Where will the mosque be constructed?

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: It is not in my hand as to where the mosque will be constructed. Let the Trust be set up first. Read my promise attentively.

[English]

What Atalji said about electoral reforms, I was very deeply impressed by what he said. So much effort has gone into this. But perhaps, it has stopped in the middle. And, I think, the time has come when we have to take it up again. In 1990, after taking all these into account, all the proposals of the Chief Election Commissioner, the proposals contained in the RP (Amendment) Bill, 1990 and constitution 70th (Amendment) Bill, 1990. The Government is considering to bring forward a comprehensive package in electoral reforms. So, we are taking up the porches where it was left in 1990. I have discussed this with the Ministries of Law etc. It is proposed to seek the views of leaders of various political parties on these proposals as we have always done in a matter like this. Some of the important proposals under consideration include:

Measures to discourage non-serious candidates;

Restriction on contesting election form more than one constituency;

State finding of the election;

Restoration of pre-1975 position regarding automatic disqualitifation in case of a person found guilty of a corrupt practice;

Introduction of multi-purpose identity cards;

Expenditure incrred by a political party on the election of a candidate to be treatises part of his election expenditure whoever incurs it;

Fixing six months time-limit for holding by-elections;

Ban on donation by companies to political parties; and

Provision of an independent secretariat for the Election Commission.

These are some of the salient points on which e have to take decisions after due deliberations. This is the position in regard to electoral reforms. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : What about multi-member Election Commission?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is already there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : About Election Commission?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, it is already there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, no, you have only the Chief Election Commissioner. Have two more.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The provision of two more is already there. What do you have to do? You do not have to add anything. You only have to..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is concerned with the electoral reform because there are not even elections held in this country.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You only have to appoint. That is all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why not do it? Please do it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Prime Minister, may I point out that all the issues that you have just mentioned under the list of electoral reforms have already been considered and decisions taken. Except in respect of one,

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

in respect of all the other, decisions were taken by the Goswami Committee. My colleague Somnathji was also there.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We will look into that. Why was it stopped in 1990?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : The Report was submitted finally. it was not stopped. In fact, all that is needed is to implement it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There was not much debate on External Affairs except engines. Now about cryogenic engines, we had a full question answered this morning. I would like to say that there is no need for us to be worried about the non- availability right now of the technology because as many engines as we want will be available. For the next years, we will not have to worry about our PSLVs etc., going up in the space for want of engines.

That difficulty is not there. But the point is, since we want to be self-reliant in technology, early or late, we will have to go in for the technology. It is not available, from where it was going to be made available or we will have to develop it ourselves. This is the bottom in and there is nothing on this to comment further. Any other comment made on our friend, the Russian Government, would not be proper because they have not done it capriciously; they have done it under a Force Major clause-which already existed. Now we cannot take exception to that. The only thing is we have to discuss with them. And I would certainly like, at some point of time, to take the House into confidence, after the discussions take place and place before you, all that has happened during the discussions and where we stand right at the moment.

About peace keeping operations, this has been India's policy always; right from the beginning, right from the time, the U.N. was formed, wherever peace keeping operations were undertaken, India has been one of the important countries under the U.N. and that is how it becomes our duty. Tomorrow, the U.N. is going to hold out some promises to us; if we do the job of the U.N. we will have a place there, a place of honour and it is worth keeping. And that is why, we are going into Somalia. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : It is imposing; it is not peace keeping.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur) : Is it also our duty to shoot down the civilians? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, another point which was raised, quite a pertinent point, was about the Lok Pal. After the introduction of the Lok Pal Bill in Lok Sabha on 29.12.1989. Government considered various suggestions for amendment, penal provisions relating to the publication of proceedings were toned down and some other changes were made. Subsequently, in August 1990, Government points. One is, whether the definition of a complain to the Lok Pal should be modified to cover not only corruption but also abuse of position for gain or causing harm or hardship or malaministration; whether the definition of a public functionary should be enlarged to also cover officers of the evel of Joint Secretary and above in the Government of India as well as Chief Executives of Central PSUs. A view was taken and this is important, how it stopped there, in September 1990 that no change was required. There were detailed consultations between the Department of Personnel, the C.V.C. and some key Ministries on the question of bringing the CEOs 7 PSUs within the scope of the Bill. But, no decision in favour of their inclusion was taken by the time the Bill lapsed. Now, Sir, meanwhile, during the last one year Government have been making very thorough exercise in examining the possibility of an ombudsman in our country. Now, Ombudsman's scope is much wider and perhaps, it may be worthwhile to consider whether this Ombudsman's office should be established here by law, by act of Parliament. I have sent one or two officers to several other countries where

Ombudsman's office exists and there are difference between the countries. I have got a full report from each country and one of these days, I would like to have consultations with the party leaders and whichever way they think it should be done, we will take it up.

There is another point in regard to consultation with State Governments in the case of restructuring or closure of industries by voluntary retirement, retrenchment, etc. In the case of voluntary retirement, there is a scheme of voluntary retirement; that we all know bout; but that is between the employer and the employee; probably the Central Government or the State Government, neither of them figures necessarily. But in the case of retrenchment,. I understand that at present under Chapter 5(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, the appropriate Government-State or Central Government as the case may be-whenever workers are to be lad off, take prior permission . Prior permission in mended. Thus except in the case of undertaking inrespect of which Capter 5(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act is the Central Government, consultations always done with the State Government and the authorisation is given by the State Government. Now in this perhaps there is some idea that even in the case of central establishments, when they are located in a particular State, if any action on these lines is to be taken, it may be a good idea-because it is being done already, I am told-to regularly at least consult the State Government , so that whatever is the result, both the Central Government and the State Government have the chance to think about it and come to some conclusion. We will certainly look into this; this is a constructive idea.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We know the man behind the move.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Just on a point of information on the issue of labour. A Bill for labour participation in management is pending in the Rajya Sahba. What is the Prime Minister's view on it? Is he going got proceed with the Bill or not?

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: Yes, we will proceed with it, if only you allow. Because all our legislationis passed at dead of night. That has been the new tradition. if the House permits. certainly we will take it up.

There are just three or four matters, very short points which I have to make and I am done. Our friend from Kharkhand...(Interruptions) ...This is one of those local aspirations with which Indian polity has had to content with. This is not a new thing. We had agitation's everywhere. We have these matters come up. even take a few lives and then get settled. Lot of economic distress has taken place because of these agitations an if we do not see the writing..

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepurs) : Please speak about Uttrauchal also (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: Since the matter has been raised, I am only responding to it. We have the Bodoland problem; we solved it. We had this Karbi Angiong problem in Assam; we have solved it. In Darjeeling we had a problem; we have solved it. So there is no point in pushing it under the carpet. This is not going to be good. So we have taken certain steps. They have not yet fructified; I know. They have not fructified for various reasons. When it is said that both the parties-the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Minister-are hand in hand against the demand, it can be easily surmised that these matters cut across party lines.

That is precisely the reason. That is Central Government has to be extra careful in dealing with these matters so that by our own hastes, we do not add to the problem.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhunbani): The Communist Party of India has formally taken a stand in favour of the separate Jharkhand State. That is for your information.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: The Communist Party of India took a stand that India consists of several; national, once upon a time.

Sir, I would like to say that the Government is fully serious about this problem. To charge the Government with non-seriousness, I am afraid, is not correct. We have been discussing this for months because every small thing has to be gone into, even the name; name became a bone of contention and for quite valid reasons. So, I would like to point out that this is not accepted so easily. Therefore, we have taken a lot of steps, many steps. The Government has sent the suggestion to be incorporated in the Bill which was sent tows by the Bihar Government: They sent a Bill of a Council to Centre. We found that it was not adequate. We thought that somemore are and some more things have to be put in that in order to at least partly meet the aspirations of those people from Jharkhand. Therefore, this is under discussion. It is at a delicate stage. This is the time when no passions should be aroused, wither on this side or that side. I am sorry to say that right now something like this is happening in Bihar. It should not happen. I will talk to the Chief Minister myself. I will take it up with the Bihar Government; the Home Ministry will take it up. We will not allow it to get out of hand and we will see that at the earliest, whatever has been agreed- in fact, there has been some modicum of agreement on a particular pattern- that agreement with whatever changes or whatever changes agreed to by both sides, all sides, will be brought about. We are serious and we would like to put an end to this question, this sore.(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MAJ GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): What have you done for Uttaranchal? The Bill has been passed and referred to you....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: So, this is what I would like to say...(*Interruptions*) Similarly, Sir, regarding the ASDC, that is the Assam District Council...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Today the Bihar Government has rejected the Bill. The Chief Minister, has also refused. What is the Government going to do after that? Please tell us.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO: Sir, about the Assam District Council, again a controversy had arisen in the last two days because the State Government had gone up in appeal to the Supreme Court which created a problem there. i have requested the Chief Minister and at my request, he has decided to withdraw the appeal from the Supreme Court and get this Council Bill passed.

Now, finally, there are two very important matter that have been raised on e is under Article...

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: You have talked about the local and regional agitations of Bihar and Assam. I would like to request him to throw light on the Uttaranchal for which the State Government has already recommended and the Legislative Assembly has also passed the Bill in this regard and submitted it to the Central Governmnt you take it for granted that we won't make it a deal for this No Confidence Motion. Other may do so but you are not even referring to it.

SHRI P.V. NARASHIMHA RAO: Nobody is going to make it a deal.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: I would like to know the stand taken by the Government on the Resolution on Uttaranchal which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and was sent to centre.

SHRI AJIT SINGH (Baghapat): The hon. Prime Minister, he has raised the issue of Jharkhand in view of the Non-Confidence Motion. Bharatiya Janata Party is raising the issue of Uttaranchanl because it was in their maestro. I would like to know whether the Government is in favour of smaller states. What is its opinion? what measures are going to be taken by he Government in this regard?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: At present I am not in favour of Smaller states.

[*English*]

Just about two point and I have done. (*Interruptions*)That is very important thing. Under Article 339, a commission has to be set up every ten years for the review of tribal development and administration. This is the constructional provision. It is pity that we had only one commision. And after that, we have not appointed the second commission. A number of Members have raised this. They suggested that it time that we had the second commission. I have made note of his suggestion. We will certainluexcamine this.

Measures for welfare of sheduled castes and scheduled tribes, especially wilt regard to the reseration in private and public and multinational cooperation in view of the we economic policy this is again an extremely important point. But right now, as the law stands, as the Constitution stands, it is not possible for me to give any to this, how we can cope with is new situation in the new context. He will do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN(sosera): Mr. Speaker,. Sir, I would like to request you this much that reservation is already provided in the Public Undertakings but a provision should also be made for the reservation is those Public Undertakings which are going to be in private hands as day before yesterday, ESU has been privatised.

SHRI KALAKA DS (Karolbagh): Hon Prime Minister The provisions of the reservation.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalka Dasji, you should understand that your point has also been converted.

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have converted the points raised in the debate. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: what about Hrashad Mehta an before issues?

[*English*]

SHRI PV. NARASHIMHA RAO: Finally Alalji's speech was mostly monopolised by Mr. Bhrdwaj. I would like to say in all seriousness that all that Atalji read out was what any colleague of mine said others or anyone. I consider It importer, I have already asked Bhardwaji to tell me what he has to say on this particular matter. I do not subscriber to the view that in any party or even between parties language like this should ever be used.

I assure that I will take whatever steps are to be taken. Thank You (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would like to have some classifications.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Then other will ask for it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWAN SINGH CHITTORGARH: Sir, what about Bombay and Jammu & Kashmir issues?

MR. SPEAKER: No, Otherwise, others will ask for the same kind of a thing.

Mr. Ajoy Mukhopadyay please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY (Krishanagar): Mr., Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the members of the treasury benches, particularly to the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Except Mr. Ajoy Mukhopadyay, please continue slowly Otherwise, they will continue.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY: I am thankful to the mamber of the treasury benches, particularly to the Prime Minister who, in opposing my Motion, have future exposed themselves and have thus strenghened the justification of the Motion of Non-Confidence against this Government. Sir, it is a pity that the presnen monirority Government of the Congress (I) headed by Mr. Narasimha Rao is still blind to their misdeeds committed to the country and also all sections of the toiling people of the country during their two-year tenure, Sir, they have not shown any singn of introspection even. While moving the Motion, I referred to some observation of the Prime Minister which he made in couirse of his reply to the debate on the Confidence motion two years ago. But that is our experience of the past two yeas? What has this Government demonstrated to the people of the country (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY: On all important matter that have for reaching implications, instead trying to find a consensus as assured by the Prime Minister, the Government has all along been moving according to the own choice Perhaps they have forgotten that are in minority and they have been behaving in a way if they command two-thirds majority in this House. For the past two yeas, this is our experience.

As mentioned earlier, this Government did not do anthything even to alleviate the discontenment of the tolling people of this country, which was amply demonstrated in the two. countrywide srikes of the working classes and the historic march of the working class to Parliment on 25 November last. I this way, they expressed the total disapproval to the obnoxious and dangerous polices of the Government which are totally detrimental to the interest if the entire nation.

I did, however, expect that the Government and the Congress (i) would be self-critical to some extent at least in defending themselves. But is is completely missing in the speeches of the Treasury Benches and that of the Prime Minister also.

Sir, the charges leveled against this Government are not based on the wishful thinking of the NF-LF Combine. Every syllabus of the those charges is based on concrete facts which have been established beyond doubt. Sir, I am not a leder. Through I am speaking from a front bench today. I am not a front bencher. I am only an ordinary Member of this House and I am here

** Not recorded.

only to voice the honest reaction and genuine feelings of he tolling people, the common men in regard to the performance of this Government. which I have gathered from my day to experiece. The charges I have leveled, Sir are the charges of the peoplethe toiling messes and patriotic citizens of this counter *(interruptions)*

ONE HON. MEMBER: You must first apologies

SHRI AJOY MUKOPADAYA (Mavelekara): For what?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: For assault, for lathi charge and for everything

SHRI AJHOY MUKHOPAYAY: Sir, the tolling masses, the petrolic minded and secular people of this country, inefficient, incorrigible and corrupts Government which is compromising everything that had been achieved because of the vast scarifies of our forefathers.

20.00 hrs

Shri Chidambram was very much eloquent about secularism. But, what kind of secularism, the Congress (I) Government and the Congress Party have been practicing nowadays? It is true that BJP, VHP, RSS. Bajanag Dal combine has in a ceremonious way destroyed the 464 years lod religious structure. This is the most barbaric and criminal invastaion on the secular foundation of our Constitution and against of our glorious heritage and noble values was destroyed. The widespread communal carnage that followed 6th December has amply demonstrated how the fundamentalists have been able to appeared the communal virus in the society in the name of so called 'Hindutve' But, what is your record Mr. Prime Minister?

I must recall one again that the NIC in a unanimous resolution gave you the full authority to deal with the situation that was developing in Ayodhya. You assured the NIC, the Parliament and the countrymen that you would do, everything to protect the structe the structure of Babri Majid, . But, what you actually did? Sir, it is a scheme that instead of taking any effective steps in that diection, you created a history by bringing the sadhus and sants into the political area of this country. By your action you had created on impression at that time, throughout the country and abroad also, that the future of the Indian democracy would depend on the wisdom of those obscurantist and fanatic sadhus and saints. Ultimately you allowed that sacred place of worship to be demolished in the broad day light. And you had kept mum at that time. We did expect that you will take some lesson from this incident. But what is the most unfortunate and deplorable is that you did not even feel it necessary to express regret for your inability to protect the stuctue and to keep your promises.

On the contrary, you preferred to go back from the promises given in the Election Manifesto of the Congress (I) and to embark upon the treacherous path of comporting the BJP, UHP and RSS combined and to appropriate the communal but from of building the temple at the disputed site. Then the Ayodhya package which was announced by the Congress Government was designed for the same purpose In the Election manifestoes of all secular parties. This was there that if the dispute is resolved through negotiations, court's verdict will be honoured. It was in your Election Manifesto also but actually, after demolition, instead of sending all the pending cases to the Supreme Court under Article 138 of the Constitution, you have referred the cases under Article 143, thereby, opening the flood gate of religious disputes throughout the country. This is horrible. Thus you have betrayed your own commitment given to the electorates, Some yagya and the meeting of the Shankarachary as have clearly exposed the intentions of the Government and also the hypocrisy of de-linking religion and politic, So, this Government must go forthwith.

Sir, regarding economic. industrial and other

[Sh. Ajoy Mukhopadyay]

;polices, the Finance Minister had spoken at length that how beautiful and how good these polices are for the country. But what is your experience of the past two year and what is the result? When the Government is claiming that the inflation has come down, 'yes' that is a fact. But the fact remains that the prices of essential commodities particularly, of food articles for which the bulk of the earnings of an average Indian family which is spent continue to rise over and above the previous increases.

He have seen unprecedented starvation deaths during these two years. It never happened before. The external debt has assumed an alarming proportion. The amount of external debt in March 12 was 82 million dollars. In September 1992, it was 87 million US dollars The unemployment figure, according to live register of employment exchange has risen to 37 or 48 million from 34 million.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat those point. We had a very long discussion.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPANDYAY; I would like to cite only one example *(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI AJOYA MUKHOPADAYA; In NTC mills more then 23, 000 workers have been given a golden hand shake

MR. SPEAKER: we have to deal with macro issues not micro issues.

SHRI AJOY MUKHIPADYA: Forty thousand workers are on the ques they are waiting. This is one example. This is the scenario in industrial area While the external debt is amounting in an alarming proportion, the balance of tracks continues to deteriorate. The trade deficit was Rs, 3, 987 crore in 1991-92; in 1992-93, it rose o Rs, 1, 68 crores. This is the record of this Government.. *(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that we are not going to discuss all these things.

SHRI AHOY MUKPDAYA: Is this policy is being dictated *(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down

SHIR AJOY MUKHOPADYA: This is the fate of the No-Confidence Motion. They have surrendered to the multinational agencies. Can he deny that ? Just now a five - member team of IMF headed by Mr. Neiss has come to the city. You are having negotiations with the that team, They are dictating terms. Extended fund facilities the conditionalities demand drastic reforms in the labour law and implementation of exit policy and you are accepting those conditionalities. So this situation is bound to aggravate further.

MR. SPEAKER: You please conclude now.

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER:L The Members may please take their seats. Please Mr. Mukhopadhyay you are expected to deal with big issues, macro issues, It is not possible for you to take up every small issue in the reply please taken keep that in mind and conclude

(interruptions)

SHRI AJOY MUKHOANDHYA: Corruption and Congress (I) cannot be sperated . Both aer synonyms. *(interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Mukhopadhya, I expect you to be sensitive to the feelings of the House.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOIPANDYAY: What? *(interruptions)*

Sir, even on the allegation made by Harshad Mehta, I expected that Prime Minister would any sorting regarding that but was totally silent ever

the matter. Scandals are going on one after another.

SHRI BASUEB ACHARYA (BANKURA): Why cannot you ask them to take their seats?

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat first

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYA: One of the biggest and worst corruption scandal is the disinvestment . We have not heard anything regarding the C&AG report regarding disinvestment.. Inspire of the strictes given by the C&AG, Goverament is keeping silent and is proceeding with the disinvestment process. This is objectionable.

So this Government has forfeited its right to govern the country. It credibility has touched the lowest ebb. In the circumstances if this Government is allowed to continue with their present polices any further the country's hard earned independence will be in Jeopardy.

So, I press this motion and I hope this House will adopt this motion

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhya to the vote of the House

The question is:

"That this Houses express its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers,. Let the Lobbies be cleared

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers

The Lok Sabha divided:

(interruptions)

20.20 hrs

Division No-1

AYES*

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri Lal K

Agnihori, Shri Rahendra

Ajit Singh, Shri

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C

Baliyan, Shri N.k

Bandaru, Shri Dattatrya

Baraman, Shri Palas

Baramn, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu Shri Chitta

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Gridhari Lal

*Besides the following Members also sendered their votes:
Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, ShriGeorge Fernandes and Shri Kriya Munda.

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof, Susanta

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Nrimal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Rudaresen

Chauhan Shri Chetan P.S.

Chauhan , shri Shivraj Singh

Chavda, Shri Harishinh

Chhtwalm, Shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhilla, Shrimati Bhavana

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chudhary, Shri Lonanth

Choudhary, Shri Saifuddin,

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwarka Nath

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Datta, Shri Amal

Deshmukh, shri Chandubhai

Devegowda, Shri H.D.

Devi Shirmti Girija

Dharmabhiksham. Shri

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Dome. Dr. Ram Chnadra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Dubey, Shriamti SAroj

Fatmi, Shri Mohamamd Ali Ashraf

Fundkar, Shri Pndurang Pundlk

Gangwa, Dr. P.K.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shriamti Sheela

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirnh Harisinhji

Gopalam. shrimati Suseela

Gowda Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Gupta, Shri Indraji

Hossain,shri Syed Masudal

Jai Prkash, Shri

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jangbir Singh, Shri

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Jatiya Shri Satyanrayan

Jena , Shri Srikanta

Jeswani, Dr. K.D.

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Kalka Das, Shri

Kamal Shri Shyam Lal

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Kamodia, Shri Mahesh

Kapse, Shri Ram

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Katheria, Shri Vinay

Kesri Lal, Shri

Khan Shriu Aslam

Khan Shri Ghulam Mohammad (Moradabad)

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Khanduri, Maj, Gen. (Retd) Bhuwan Chandra

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad.

Krishnedra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati

Kimar, Shri Nitish

Kumar, Shri V. Dhanajaya

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Kushmariam, Shri Ramkrishan

Laljan Basham Shri S.M.

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahedra Kumari, Shrimati

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Manjay Lal, Shri

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Maurya Shri Anand Ratna

Mehta, Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Misra, Shri Janradan

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadayam Shri Ajoy

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S

Murugesan Dr. N.

Naik, Shri Ram

Narayanan, Shri. P.G.

Oraon, shri Lalit

Owaisi, Shri Sultan Saahuddin

Pal Shri Rupchand

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminaryan

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Patel, Shri Brishin

Pateh, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Pathak, Shri Harin

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Prasad Sri hari Kewal

Prem Shri B.L. Sharma

Premi, Shri Mangl Ram

Purkauyastha, Shri Kabindra

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Rai, Narain, Shri

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Rajendra Kumar, Shri

Rajesh Kumar Shri

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ram Awadh, Shri

Ram Badan Shri

Ram Singh, Shri

Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu

Ramdew Ram , Shri

Nana,Shri Kashiram

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Ray, Shri Rabi

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Roy. Shri Haradhan

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sakashiji Dr.

Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus

Sanghani, Shri Dileep Bhai

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayarahje

Sethi, Shri ArjunChatan

Shahm Shri Manabendra

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Sharma Shri Jeewan

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Shukla, Shri Astbhuaj Prasad

Singh, Shri Brijbjuushan Sharan

Singh. Dr. Chattrapal

Singh, shri Devi Bux

Singh. Shri Hari Kishore

Singh. Shri Mohan

Singh. Shri Pratap

Singh. Shri Rajveer

Singh. Shri Ram Prasad

Singh. Shri Ramashray Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramnaresh

Singh. Shri Rampal

Singh. Shri Satya Deo

Singh. Shri Surya Narayan

Singh. Shri Vishwanth Pratap

Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan

Soundram, Dr. (Shrmati) K.S.

Sreenivasan. Shri C.

Sridharan. Dr. Rajagopalan

Sur. Shri Monoranjan

Swani, Shri Chinmayanand

Swami. Shri Sreshanand

Syed Shahabuddin. Shri

Tande. Shri D.J.

Tej Narayan Singh. Shri

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Tirkey , Shri Pius

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Topdar Shri Tarit Baran

Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H.

Triputhi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Tripath, Shri OPrakjahs Nrain

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Trivedi Shri Arvind

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof

Unnikrishan , Shri K.P.

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Veerappa Shri Ramachandra

Vekaria, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Verma. Prof. Rita

Verma. Shri Shiv Sharan

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Virendra Singh, Shri

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Yadav Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yadav, Dr.S.P.

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Noes*

Adaikalkarj, Shri L.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed Shri Kamaluddin

Ahmed, Shri Mani, Shankar

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anubarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay,Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Ayub Khoan Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

---

esides the following of Members also sendered their votes;
i Prakash V. Patil, Shri Simon Mirand, and Shri Govinda Chandra Munda.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunadam Lal

Bhoi Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Partaprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao

Bhuria Shri Dileep Singh

Birabaf, Shri

Brar Shri Jogmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Bta Singh Shri

Chacke, Shri P.C.

Chalih, Shri Kirip(Guwahati)

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary , Shri Ram Prakash

Chadhri, Shri Narain Singh (Hissar)

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shril A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Dalbir Singh Shri

Damor, Shri Somhjibhai

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Dennis, Shri N .

Deora, Shri Murli

Dshmukh, Shri Anandrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anadrao

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Deverajan,Shri B.

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Diughe, Shri Sharad

Digvijaya Singh,Shri

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Dutt, Shri Sunil

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingro

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gavit, Shri Manikaro Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giriyappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Gundewar, shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Harchand Singh, Shri

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Imchalemba Shri

Indr Jit, Shri

Islam, Shri Nurul

Jaffer Sharief Shri C.K.

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Jawall, Dr. B.G.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Kale, Shri shankarrao D.

Kaliperumal, Shri P.P.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulsshiram

Kamson, Prof M.

Kanithi, Dr. Vishwantham

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishan Reddy

Kaul, Shriamti Sheila

Kewal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri ghualm Mohammad

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishan

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Kirshanswamy Shri M,

Kashirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonji

Kudumula, Kumari Padamsree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangrajan

Kuppusawamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan Prof. Savithri

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Muhto, Shri Shilendra

Mailk,, Dharampal Singh

Mallikarajun, Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mandal, Shri Suraj

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Mauthood Singh Shri

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Meghe, Shri Datta

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri ,M.V. Chandrashekara

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri A Venkatesh

Naik , Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya Naidu

Pandian, Shri D.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Patel, Shri Haribah

Patel, Shri Harilai Nanji

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Haribhai

Patill, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Patil Shri Uttamrao Dcorao

Patra, Dr. Kritikeswar

Pattanyak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poospati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu, Shri K.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prasad Shri V. Sreenivasa

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basva

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Ram Bahu, Shri A.G.S.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramchandram Shri Mallapally

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Rao, Shri V. Krishan

Rath Shri Rama Chandra

Rathva, shri Nranbhai Jamlabhai

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Reddy, Shri M.C.

Reddy, Shri Maguanta Subbarama

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajsekhar

Roshan Lal, Shri

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Sai, Shri A. Pratap

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sajjan Kuamr, Shri

Sangama, Shri Purno A.

Sanipall, Shri Gangdhara

Satrucharja, Shri Vijayrama Raju

Sawant Shri Sudhir

Sayeed,Shri. P.M.

Scindia,Shri Madhvarao

Selja Kumari

Sankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivappa, Shri Kodakani Gowdana

Shukla, Shri Vidhyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati,D.K. Tharadevi

Singh Shri S.B.

Sidnal, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh Shri Arjun

Singh. Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri S. B.

Singh ,Shri Umrao

Singh Deo , Shri K.P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Soren, Shri Shibu

Subbarao . Shri Thota (Kakinada)

Sukh Ram Shri (Mandi)

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpuri Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)

Sundaraj, Shri, N. (Pudukottai)

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil (Adoor)

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Prof.K.V.

Thomas Shri P.C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon Shri P.K.

Tindivanam , Shri K Ramamurthee

Tope Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Topno , Kumari Frida

Tytler. Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Urs. Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Vandayar Shri K. Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumri Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Vyas. Dr. Grija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Williams, Shri R.G.

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Sajivan

Yumnam Shri Yaima Singh..

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear what I am saying. Please take your seats.

The result is so close that the chits have to be collected. If you do not take you seats it is not possible to collect the chits. Please take your seats so that the chits can be collected.

(interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: Please take your seat so that the Slips may be collected

(interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: all the Members may please take their seat please

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER; Please take your seats

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Those who want their voters to be corrected, they may stand up in their position. Unless you taken your seats, it is not possible. Those who want to get their votes corrected, they can stand up. They will be given the slips and they can make the corrections. Please do not leave your seats

(interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep standing on your seat. The slips will be supplied to you and if you wish to correct your voters, you can do so and those who have already recorded their votes correctly will be given slips

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have just checked the Board inside and it appears to me that it has been correctly recorded.

(interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come in. I will ask him

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Let the Member come in I will ask him personally whom he wants to vote

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is

Ayes	251
Noes	265

The motion was negatived

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11, 00. a.m.

2050. hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on thursday, July 29, 1993/sravana 7, 1915 ((Saka).

Printed at: S. Narayan & Sons. Delhi-110006.