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Wednesday, April 29, 1992

Vaisakha 9, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XII contains Nos. 41 to 49)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 29, 1992/Vaisakha 9,
1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

..
[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
(Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, again there is
a news about Bofors in today's newspaper.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on
record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.
Now, this is the Question Hour. Everyday, if
we disrupt the Question Hour, it is your right
which is denied to you. Now you want to put
the questions to the Government and you

want to extract the replies to your questions.
This is your right. You should not give it away
very easily.

Secondly, this matter has been discussed
more than once. For your benefit, I would
like to read just one paragraph and you will
understand the gravity involved in it.

"The Chair has on occasions impressed
upon the Members that a Member who makes
an allegation against any person should
ensure about the correctness of the facts
before hand and should realise his responsibility
as a Member of Parliament. Where a
Member is alleged to have acted in a manner,
which is inconsistent with the dignity of
the House or the standard expected of him
as a Member of Parliament, a Motion on his
conduct may be allowed to be discussed in
the House."

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI
(Saidpur): We accept whatever you have
read out, it is not only against the dignity of
the House but against the dignity of the
country as well. It is repeated daily, and we
are also disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, you are
an hon. Member of this august House. Every
word you utter is important. I want that you
may not utter any such word, by which the
people will say that you are speaking without
thoroughly understanding it. Therefore, I request
you, that since you are so great and
respected,....

*Not requested.

(English)

Please do not take anything very lightly.

(Interruptions)

SHRISRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): With due respect to your observation, I would like to say that we expect that during Zero Hour or immediately after the Question Hour, the Prime Minister will come before this House.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not guaranteeing even that today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We will certainly expect that the Prime Minister comes to this House and clarifies the position.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see what happens at that time.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*(English)*Disinvestment of Public Sector Units

*801. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Krishnamurthy panel on the disinvestment of public sector units has suggested immediate one-time disinvestment of Government equity;

(b) if so, the other salient features of the Report submitted by the panel; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Shri Krishnamurthy Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Finance on February 26, 1992 to make recommendations regarding disinvestment of public sector undertakings shares in the year 1992-93 and the modus operandi to do so. The report has not yet been finalised.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: May I know from the hon. Minister how do the Government propose to use the money raised by one time disinvestment of public sector unit equity—whatever it will be used for fresh investment and capital formation or for meeting the interest liabilities for financing the fiscal deficits? And when will the report of the Krishnamurthy Committee be finalised?

PROF P.J. KURIEN: About the first part of the question, the Finance Minister has already mentioned in his Budget speech as to how the funds realised from disinvestment will be spent. First of all, it is a part of meeting the requirement of financial revenue without resorting to inflationary methods. Secondly, a thousand crores of rupees will be used for National Renewal Fund for restructuring the sick industries, for reemploying and re-training the affected workers and also Rs. 500 crores will be used in the unorganised sector for generating new employment.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the hon. Minister kindly state the estimated money which the Government propose to mop up by selling public sector unit equity and what are modalities for disinvestment in 1992-93 that have been worked out?

PROF P.J. KURIEN: It has already been announced that Rs. 3,500 crores is expected to be realised from disinvestment in the year 1992-93.

And with regard to modalities, the Government has already appointed a Committee, the Krishnamurthy Committee and the Committee is expected to submit the report by the end of this month. The Committee is expected to study the details as to how best we can disinvest and how to select public

sector enterprises as also the modalities of disinvestment

SHRI CHITTA BASU I think, the hon Minister will agree that there has been practically distress sale of the issue shares last year earning only three thousand and odd crores of rupees whereas the actual value of shares already sold should have been about Rs 10,000 crores. Having that fact in view, I presume that the Government of India would also sell certain shares in the current year 1992-93

In this context, may I know from the hon Minister specifically whether the target for the year 1992-93 has so far been fixed? I would like to know whether any criteria for disinvestment has already been worked out, whether the percentage of equity to be offloaded has been fixed, whether the norms of evaluation of shares has been determined. And finally, I would also like to know whether the *modus operandi* of disinvestment has been worked out particularly, in relation to how many shares of which industry will be sold to whom, namely, to the banks, to the mutual funds, to the NRIs, to the Public, to the employees, or to the foreign companies

SHRI P J KURIEN I am sorry that I have to disagree with the hon Member with regard to his assumption, that there is a distress sale of public sector unit shares. It is because, that contention is not borne by the facts. I would like to say just for the information of the hon Member, that the overall average value of realisation per unit share having a face value of Rs 10/- is Rs 27.65, in the first round of sale and Rs 45.25 during the second round of sale. And coming to the actuals, we have only sold eight per cent of the shares of 31 public sector undertakings that were identified. Whereas, the limit that we announced was for the sale of 20 per cent of the shares. We had said that we will go upto 20 per cent sale and the target for mopping up was Rs 2,500 crores. By selling eight per cent shares, we realised Rs 3,038 crores which clearly means that there was no distress sale. Instead, we have realised

much more than what we have targeted. And we had sold only eight per cent shares. The actual face value of the shares sold is Rs 872 crores, and whereas the realisation is Rs 3,038 crores, for eight per cent only.

The second part of the question is about the modalities. All these questions, they have been referred to Knshnamoorthy Committee and we are waiting for the report of the Krishnamoorthy Committee.

DR DEBI PRAOSAD PAL Sir, the disinvestment of the public undertaking equity shares is one of the major sources of the realisation of funds for the Central Government. But I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister that disinvestment of the public equity shares, if these are done either through the intermediary of the bank or mutual funds, or other financial institutions these banks and mutual funds realise more than double the price at which these are being given to the banks or to the mutual funds. The Government can easily harness these increased funds, if these shares are properly evaluated either on the Stock Exchange or on some reasonable basis. And there is no reason why, instead of selling it to the public, this will have to be done through the intermediary of the banks or to the mutual funds. I want to draw the attention of the Minister and ask the question what is the reason as to why this sort of intermediary steps through which the public investment of equity shares is being done, thereby the Government is deprived of the loss of huge funds?

PROF P J KURIEN That is very pertinent and very good question also. I hope the hon Member will at least try to imagine what will happen if all the shares are offloaded in the share market at one time. It is very simple to imagine and for that no experience is required. The whole market will be crashed, the market will collapse and the prices will go down and we will not realise the value. So, it is in the interest of maintaining the capital market only at the same time ensuring that we get adequate amount that this should be off loaded to mutual funds and other financial institutions, who in turn will off-load these

shares gradually to the public, to the capital market. Therefore, the impact of off-loading these shares will not be felt and therefore, the capital market will not crash. If all the shares had been directly sold to the public, it would not have been possible within the short span of time to realise this amount of Rs. 3000 crores. Also the price of each share would have fallen down. It is not in the interest of the public sector units or the Government to off-load these shares to the public at one time.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not find any solution in the reply given by the hon. Minister to both the questions. Hon. Minister said that in the first round, shares costing Rs. 10 each were sold at Rs. 27.65 and at the rate of Rs. 45.25 in the second round, whereas at present most of the shares in demand are sold from 10 times to 30 times of their cost. Does the hon. Minister know that the demand of shares in the market is 10 times to 30 times. Since most of the shares are with Mutual Fund and financial institutions, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is ready to issue orders or suggest that they should not off-load these shares, and the maximum money that is expected from these shares will come to the Government treasury and will not go into the pockets of speculators through middlemen and sub-brokers.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: As far as our information goes, these financial institutions have not off-loaded the shares of the market. So all this surmise that shares are sold at high price is only guesswork. Practically according to the information available, they have not sold it. Since the Member has specifically asked, if any more information is available, I will collect and send it to him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My Question was whether in view of the fact that these shares are today asked for or valued at anywhere 10 to 30 times of their share value

as against 2.765 or 4.525 that he has been able to get, will he issue instructions to the financial institutions or to the mutual funds not to off-load these shares, so that as and when those shares are to be taken into the market, whatever additional amount of money accrues that money comes to the Government and it does not go to the unscrupulous stock-brokers or any of these speculators.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The question itself is speculative because the mutual funds or the financial institutions have not off-loaded the shares. Therefore, the question of pricing of the shares is speculative. It is only a guesswork. Unless you actually sell the shares, how do you know that the price is so much? You are not selling it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please protect me Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am coming to his second point. However, the Member's suggestion will be examined.

MR. SPEAKER: Member's suggestion will be examined is an assurance!

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Which point? Has he understood my point?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, he says that if the shares are going to be sold at a higher price, will you yourself sell it?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I hope the hon. Member will accept it. These financial institutions, the GIC, UTI-UTI has taken 80 per cent of the shares-GIC, LIC- I have got a list, I can give it- are public institutions. If they gain profit, it is again public fund.

MR. SPEAKER: You answered that question.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: I need a clarification. I have seen the interview by the Secretary of the Department of Public Enterprises dated 7th April where he has clearly said that: "I think the financial institutions have no intention of holding on to these

shares for long I am sure they will go into the market very soon because one of the conditions imposed was that they will list these shares immediately and I think listing is already taking place "

This is an interview in *The Economic Times* by the Secretary My specific question is, after he gives clarification on this, why does the Government not directly list the shares on the stock exchange? Let them find their real

MR SPEAKER He has already answered that question He says these institutions are public institutions

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN It is the question of profits not earned by the public enterprises, these profits are going into the hands of the financial institutions who in turn transfer these profits to the private individuals

The shares of these mutual funds have been bought by a lot of private individuals

MR SPEAKER Again, he is repeating the question why don't you sell it?

PROF P J KURIEN For that, I have clearly answered, Sir

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL May I know from the hon Minister whether stipulation made by the mutual funds, forward dealing had taken place? Our apprehension has come true two American foreign banks are involved in the purchase and the SEBI has sent queries to all the mutual funds about their status of holding the PSUs I mean, eight per cent share has already been sold, realising more than Rs 3000 crores Out of all the mutual up the basket, only three had responded and even after sending reminders, the rest of the mutual funds had not responded to the query of SEBI

MR SPEAKER Please put your question

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL Two American

foreign banks had already involved in the forward deal and the retail will be more than eight crores of rupees than the money transacted there Is it true or not? May I know whether SEBI has enquired it or not? May I know whether most of the mutual funds are involved in forward deal or not? May I also know whether most of the mutual funds had responded to SEBI's query or not?

PROF P J KURIEN Sir, the Government has no information of this kind of forward marketing by mutual funds But, with regard to the question whether SEBI has instituted an inquiry, I will collect the facts and supply them to the Member concerned

[Translation]

Subsidy to Industries

*802 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the criteria being followed by the Government for providing subsidy to various industries,

(b) the number of industries being given subsidy at present and the amount thereof, and

(c) the number of industries in Uttar Pradesh which are being given subsidy?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The Government are at present operating a Transport Subsidy Scheme under which subsidy is admissible on the transport costs for movement of raw materials and finished goods to and from selected points to the industrial units This scheme is applicable to the States of Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States, Sikkim, eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh namely; Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pithorgarh, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Darjeeling District of West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Subsidy is available to all units except plantations, refineries and power generating units. During the period 1976-77 to 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 5.45 crores has been reimbursed to Uttar Pradesh under the scheme. Details regarding industrywise reimbursement of subsidy is not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Assistance Scheme was implemented in 1983, and it was withdrawn in 1988-89. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the success we achieved under the new Central schemes for development launched by the Government, the time by which these schemes would be implemented for public and the number of development centres selected for the purpose? This is the first part of my question. Secondly, hon. Minister has given this information with reference to Uttar Pradesh, that only the hilly districts are being given the subsidy under the transport subsidy scheme of the State as financial help. Sir, since Uttar Pradesh is a backward area and there are such far-flung areas where the need of transport subsidy scheme is very vital. With the hon. Minister take some steps to join these areas also. Besides, will the subsidy be made available to other horticulture and other production units where it is not available?

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced in 1971. It was meant only for hilly districts; and in UP, eight hill districts have been identified. They are getting the subsidy. That is being continued and that will continue as per the present schedule upto 1995. At present, the Govern-

ment has no programme or plan to extend the scope of this subsidy to other areas. This is the present position.

As regards the hon. Members first question about the alternative scheme, if the hon. Member means by it growth centres, already eight growth centres have been identified for UP, out of which project reports have been received for six. We have made a provisional release for these six projects.

[Translation]

SHRI RANJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the industries which would be encouraged under this new scheme, and whether priority would be given to agro-based industries so that such industries may get maximum assistance and boost?

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the hon. Member is saying about some new scheme. I was presuming, it was growth centre scheme. I do not know what scheme he means by that.

SHRI RAM NIHOJ BAI: Your new scheme.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Please specify which scheme you mean.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not mentioned any new scheme as such.

SHRI K P. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the Government is operating a transport subsidy scheme only. I would like to know what would be the fate of the districts which had been declared backward industry districts and no industry districts which were getting certain concessions and subsidies.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the Government of India had only subsidy scheme, that is, investment subsidy scheme which was withdrawn. Alternatively, a new scheme was

devised, that is growth centre scheme, because we found that the investment subsidy is given to start industries in the backward areas. Our experience over the last 40 years is that this scheme did not work properly. Besides, subsidy, we have the instruments of licencing to direct industries to backward areas. In spite of these two instruments, backward areas mostly remained backward. Industry did not go. Industry preferred to go where there was infrastructure and not where there was subsidy. Therefore, wherever infrastructure was available, industry intended to go there. That is what has happened. That is one of the reasons for uneven development.

In order to correct this anomaly, we found that what was needed was to provide infrastructure. We have identified the backward districts. In a phased manner, Government of India is thinking of providing infrastructural facilities in backward areas. But primarily the responsibility is that of State Government. Therefore, we have identified 70 districts for starting growth centres which are mainly infrastructural support schemes. These 70 growth centres are being disturbed over various states. Most of them are only in the backward areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part "C" of this question and also want to know the total financial assistance given to Hindustan Aluminium Factory, HINDALCO and 'High Tech Carbon', Kanodia Chemical Limited in district Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: All this does not arise from the main question.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: What is the amount recovered by the Central Government and the Uttar Pradesh Government?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to ask a question. However, this question does not arise from this. This is not for the farmers'

industry viz agriculture but for some other industry.

[*English*]

If you want to reply, you can.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: This question does not come under this.

¹⁴ SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the idea of subsidy, in principle, was to help the backward districts and also the difficult regions of the country so that they may get certain facilities and also certain help.

Now the Minister has said that, at present, this relates only to transport subsidy. He says that the Government has identified about 70 districts who are backward but the major problem seems to be only infrastructural problem. It is not only the infrastructural problem. Earlier, the Government used to set up industries in public sector. That was a big help for the backward areas. It helped to develop the backward areas.

Will the Minister consider this question along with the Planning Commission that those districts who have no industries and who have been denied even the infrastructure during the last 45 years, special schemes will be for development of those districts with the help of the Planning Commission?

For example, I am talking about my own district which was divided into two districts. I find that Azamgarh does not find a place in the most backward districts. Will the Minister consider this question along with the Planning Commission?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: As the hon. Member has already mentioned, there are other districts also like the district of the hon. Member. We have devised a scheme for the infrastructural development in other districts also and it is under the consideration of the Planning Commission. But the main problem is to get funds. If funds are available, we can have the scheme for infrastructural development in other backward districts also.

Then, with regard to the public sector units in backward areas, there again, this is the only problem. If the public sector units which want to expand, are able to generate a surplus, then certainly we will consider giving preference to backward areas subject to techno economic considerations.

[Translation]

**Cooperation of American Trading
Foreign Companies**

803. **SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several American trading companies have offered to extend their cooperation to the Indian firms in the field of domestic items;

(b) if so, the details of such American companies, the names of the Indian Companies assisting them and the products for which cooperation is being offered; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Policy initiatives liberalising the provisions and simplifying the procedures for collaboration with foreign companies, including trading companies primarily engaged in export activities, as spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, have generated considerable interest amongst foreign companies of many countries including those from the U.S.A.

Foreign collaboration agreements are negotiated and finalised by the parties concerned. Government comes into the picture only when an application is submitted for approval of the collaboration. Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, 220 proposals for foreign collaboration with American companies have been accorded approval till the end of March, 1992. Of these, 79 proposals envisaged foreign investment by American companies in the equity capital of Indian companies amounting to over Rs. 390 crores. One of these proposals is for investment in a trading company primarily engaged in export activities.

The details of approved foreign collaboration proposals viz., name of the Indian Company, name of the foreign collaborator, the nature of collaboration and items of manufacture are published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its monthly Newsletter. Copies of these publications are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the American and Indian companies in whose favour 220 proposals for foreign collaboration have been accorded approval by the Government alongwith the names of the consumer items for the production of which these proposals have been cleared? What will be their separate share in the total capital investment and in what proportion the profits and costs will be shared?

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the hon. Member is asking about 220 proposals and their details. I have got them with me and I can supply it to the hon. Member. If I start reading them, it will take along time to complete.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps the Government proposes to take if the items manufactured in America are cheaper in the international market than those manufactured in India as it will affect the market of Indian goods? How the Government will determine the prices of goods manufactured in collaboration with American companies and how Government will put restrictions on them so that the Indian goods remain competitive in the international market?

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, even if the items manufactured in America are cheaper than those manufactured in India, that will not affect us. It is because we have a negative list which includes most of the consumer goods which cannot be imported. So, they will not affect us. With regard to the proposals of joint collaboration with America or any other country, whether manufacturing takes place in our country or not, our intention is to reduce the cost of production. That is what we are aiming at and that is what we want to do. Unless we reduce the cost of production, how can our goods be competitive in the world market? We want to export and we want to earn foreign exchange and the only way for that is to reduce the cost of production by getting technology wherever it is possible and suitable for us. Therefore, our intention is to reduce the cost of production. The cost of production in the joint ventures of any other project is reduced. That is a good sign and that is what we want

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: As per the statement made by the hon. Minister, it is clear that 220 proposals have been accepted for foreign collaboration with American companies.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the equity ratio of such companies. I want to know whether such foreign companies will be functioning as subsidiary or holding companies. If certain companies

will be declared as holding companies, will they be controlling the entire management and pricing system?

MR. SPEAKER: It is already there in the answer.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I can answer him with regard to equity ratio.

Out of the 220 proposals, some are cleared through RBI route. These proposals get automatic clearance if they are in Annexure III list. All of them carry upto 51 per cent equity. Others are cleared by SIA and FIPB on merit. Some of them carry more than 51 per cent of equity and some carry less. Out of these 220 proposals, 79 are financial investment proposals and the total foreign equity approved in these cases is just a little above Rs. 390 crore.

Demand and Supply of Essential Commodities

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

(a) whether the Government have made an assessment of the annual demand and supply of essential commodities under the new Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the essential commodities have been supplied as per the requirement of consumers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to estimates worked out by this Ministry about 18 million tonnes of food grains (Rice & Wheat) would be required to sustain the Public Distribution System (PDS)

throughout the country including the areas identified for revamped PDS. The additional requirement in the identified areas of 1700 Block under the revamped PDS would be about 3 million MTs. Actual allocations of foodgrains would however, be made on a month to month basis taking into account the demand from the States/UTs., availability in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States and seasonal availability. The amount of levy sugar required would be on the basis 425 gms. per capita monthly availability to the projected population as on 1.10.1986. A 5% ad-hoc increase in levy sugar allocations is being given from August, 1991. Supply of other essential commodities namely imported edible oil and kerosene are dependent on the availability and prices of these items in the international markets and the foreign exchange availability for imports.

Allocation of PDS commodities is supplemental in nature and is not intended to meet the entire requirements of States/UTs. Efforts are made to meet the genuine requirements projected by the State Governments and UT Administrations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was quite a memorable day for Rajasthan when the Hon. Prime Minister inaugurated the revamped Public Distribution System, with much fan fare in district Barmer in the State. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total quantity of rice and wheat supplied to Rajasthan as against the demand of the State? Rajasthan's total requirement of wheat and rice is 4 lakh tonnes and against it only 75,000 tonnes has been supplied i.e. 20 per cent of requirement. Therefore, I would like to know the total quantity of wheat and rice being supplied to Rajasthan as against its demand?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: It is a fact that revamped PDS has been launched in Barmer. We are making additional allocations to Rajasthan as per the details supplied

by the Rajasthan Government regarding the requirements of Blocks identified under the 'Desert Development Area'. However, generally the annual requirement of Rajasthan is of 9,57,000 tonnes of wheat and 4,42,000 tonnes of rice.

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister the total buffer stock available with the Government and the number of months for which it will be sufficient in view of the demand of consumers in the country? And, if this stock is inadequate to meet the demand of consumers, steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I assure you that buffer stock position is very satisfactory and there is no cause of any concern.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether all the demands made by consumer Forums of all the states, in the meeting of which MPs also participate as their Members, will be met, as the hon. Minister has stated the stock position is quite satisfactory?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what he has said just one minute before.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: If you are specifically asking about Bihar, then I am ready to give reply.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are prepared to give reply, say, yes.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Supplies are being made as per the demands of the States and also in accordance with the formula prepared for making the annual supplies.

Demand of Coal

(b) whether the demands of the consumers have not been fulfilled;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard? .

*808. SHRIMOHAMMAD ALIASHRAF

FATMI

SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:

[English]

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) the total demand of coal during the last three years and the quantity supplied;

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Total demand of coal assessed by Planning Commission and off-take of coal during last three years, were as follows:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>(in million tonnes)</i> | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Demand</i> | <i>Off-take</i> |
| 1989-90 | 222.00 | 199.79 |
| | (4.70) | (2.12) |
| 1990-91 | 229.80 | 210.07 |
| | (4.30) | (2.07) |
| 1991-92 | 235.20 | 222.85* |
| | (5.20) | (2.80) |

1. Off-take figures for 1991-92 are provisional.

2. Figures in brackets indicate middlings.

3*. Off take for 1991-92 excludes imported coal.

The demand for coal has been satisfied to the extent of 89%, 90% and 93% during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

[Translation]

In order to meet the increased demand of coal in coming years, steps are being taken to open new mines, re-organise existing mines, improve efficiency and optimise coal production. Close coordination is being maintained with consumers and the transport sector to ensure that the coal produced can be reached to consumers.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was regarding the total demand of coal during the last 3 years and the supply made during this period? In the reply the hon. Minister has furnished year wise data and has promised to improve the supply position of coal. In the coal belt of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad, a few days back the price per 'Mun' (i.e. 40 kg=1 Mun) of Coal even touched Rs. 100 mark.

Inferior quality coal was supplied there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken to improve the supply position and to check the adulteration in coal and the time by which Government will be able to meet the demand.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP.A. SANGMA): We are not in a position to meet the demand fully not because there is shortage of coal but to some extent it is because there is a problem of transportation. There has been an improvement in demand satisfaction. The demand for coal has been satisfied to the extent of 90 per cent, 91 per cent and 95 per cent during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

As far as the quality of coal is concerned, we must admit that we are receiving complaints and until and unless we are able to supply beneficiated coal, the complaints will continue to come. We will not be able to guarantee hundred per cent quality control. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, we will be going in a big way to set up washeries and ultimately our intention is to supply washed wash coal to the consumers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said nothing about my question regarding the time by which the supply position of coal will be improved.

MR. SPEAKER: He has categorically stated that wagons are not available for transportation of coal.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an often repeated excuse. I would like to know how long this transportation problem will continue and secondly, what is the time frame set by the Government to remove this transportation bottleneck so as to mitigate the problems of the common men.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As I said, until and unless our transportation system improves, it is very difficult for me to.....

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking, how soon you are going to improve it.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, as I said the problem is not of availability of coal. In 1989-90 we had a stock of 37 million tonnes; in 1990-91 we had 42 million tonnes of stock and in 1991-92 we have 48 million tonnes of stock. Bulk of our coal is transported by railways and to some extent it is transported by road. The Railways are doing their best. They have their own priorities with regard to movement of food stocks and other essential commodities but there is a marked improvement in the transportation. It would be very difficult for me to give an assurance that we will be able to achieve hundred per cent demand satisfaction because sometimes so many other things also happen. For example, this year there was a strike in Jharkhand which resulted in a lot of dislocation of work, otherwise, we could have achieved hundred per cent demand satisfaction this year. So, it is very difficult for me to give this assurance to this House.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: The Government in its reply has stated that the demand for 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 has already been fulfilled. I would like to know from the Government total expenditure incurred on importing 170.88 million tonnes of coal from abroad during the last three years and on importing 59.96 million tonnes each year? If coal is available in abundance to meet the demand of the country, what is the reason for importing coal? In the statement attached with the reply the hon. Minister has stated that 42.41 million tonnes of coal stocks are available in the country. The Government of Bihar has recommended handing over of 82 coal mines, lying closed since the nationalisation of coal mines, to private sector be-

cause Coal India Ltd. is unable to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to stop importing coal from abroad and also order an enquiry into the matter of importing coal?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, there are two types of coal, one is cooking coal and other is non-coking coal. Coking coal is used for the steel plants and we do not produce enough. There is a gap of about 5 million tonnes, which we have to import and we are importing that.

As far as non-coking coal is concerned, we do not import non-coking coal, on the other hand we export more quantity of it.

As far as the satisfaction of the demand is concerned, I must clarify one thing. What I have stated is an overall satisfaction. But, we will have to give some priority to certain priority sectors as a result of which the non-priority sector suffers. For example, power sector is regarded as the topmost one for us and therefore, our priority is to supply to the power sector and this year, 1991-92, I am glad to say that, our supply to the power sector has been 100 per cent of the demand, fertilizer has been 105 per cent. So, as a result of that for, other sectors like non-core sector, small scale sector, we are not able to meet the demand fully.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

The honourable Minister has just now stated that the production of coal is satisfactory and that there is no scarcity. I also watched on television last night that there is no scarcity of coal, there is ample production and the trend of its production is on constant increase. The honourable Minister was standing and was explaining the position about coal. He has just now stated that there is also no shortage of rakes....

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said that.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I would like to know as to why the men of brick kiln industry are suffering. A large number of other people are also suffering. Many small scale industries have been closed, hundreds of industries in the eastern Uttar Pradesh have been closed due to the scarcity of coal. When there is ample production of coal, and it is also being imported from abroad, why then is there a constant shortage of coal?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I have already admitted that because we have to fulfil the core sector to the tune of 100 per cent. If it is possible. The non-core sector does suffer and brick kiln industry comes under the non-core sector and therefore, they do suffer. I have already admitted that. And this year, there has been an improvement in supply to the brick industry also; and satisfaction has been to the tune of 95 per cent.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the honourable Minister has, besides many suggestions to meet the demand of coal, also suggested to open up new mines. I would like to know from the honourable Minister the number of proposals for setting up new mines which are pending before the Ministry of coal has sufficient funds available with it, if it must out of several proposals before it, initiate and expedite the action to open up 7 or 8 coal mines in Chandrapur district under the western Coalfields?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have stated that availability of coal is not a problem; it is the transportation which is a problem; and we are in constant touch with the Railways; and we have been interacting and we are trying to improve it. However, we do have plans to open up new mines, because our target in the Eighth Five Year Plan has been set. And as far as the area of the hon. Member is

concerned, I myself have gone along with him to open a new mine. I think he is very happy about that.

[Translation]

SHRILAKSHMINARAIN MANITRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the honourable Minister of Coal through you, that so far as the transportation of coal through railways, is concerned, the problem does exist; but why is the coal not supplied to V.R.K. Industries and small scale industries which have to get the coal by road and from whom money is taken even six months in advance and still they do not get coal? Will the honourable Minister kindly inform us as to how much money has thus been deposited by road sale consumers and what is the reason they are denied the supply of coal? If there is no scarcity of coal, why is the supply not maintained while no arrangements for transportation are required to be made, because the consumers themselves carry their coal through trucks. What is the number of such cases in which money has been deposited and for how long money is lying deposited.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have stated in the other House what the hon. Member was saying yesterday that our consumers have deposited the money, I think, to the tune of Rs. 150 crores; and we have not been able to supply coal to them. There has been a backlog. I have given a direction that all those backlogs have to be cleared by the end of this month.

I have not got the letter with me. By tomorrow or day after tomorrow, I will certainly get the feedback; and I will inform the hon. Member about it.

IREP Programme

*809. **SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU:**
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme has since been implemented;

(b) the details of the work done under this programme in these States so far; and

(c) the States where such programme is proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme has been extended to all States & UTs except Chandigarh upto 1991-92.

(b) Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme has two components, namely, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the State Sector component. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, includes sub-components or setting up of IREP Cells at the State level and in selected districts/blocks; training; and technical back up units. Upto 1991-92, 31 State/UT level IREP Cells and 252 district/block IREP Cells have been approved in all the States/UTs except Chandigarh. Upto 1991-92, 36 national level training courses have been organised in national/regional level institutions in various states/UTs. One training-cum-R&D Centre has been set up in Delhi and four more regional R&D Centres are being set up in Gujarat, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. The State sector component for IREP includes project implementation, demonstration, extension and promotion of various rural energy resources and technologies based on the targets fixed by the State Government for their respective IREP blocks.

(c) The Programme is proposed to be extended at the rate of 100 blocks per year in all the States and UTs. during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The details of the Programme in the Eighth Plan are being finalised.

SHRICHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: There is inadequate supply of electricity in the rural area. Also I have gone through the answer which has been given by the hon. Minister. Under the Public Distribution System, the Minister has stated that kerosene will be supplied as and when available.

I understand there will be three energy schemes for the rural area; they are solar energy, windmill energy and gobar gas plant. How much money is being allocated by the Government for development of these programmes?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: So far as the rural energy planning programme is concerned, this programme was started on a pilot project basis in the Sixth Plan and 20 selected blocks were taken up. After that, in the Seventh Plan, 252 blocks in various states were selected where this programme was undertaken. And I have the details of the performance in each State. And this programme was undertaken in which the energy and the bio-gas plant and improved chulha, all these were undertaken as a part of the centrally sponsored schemes as well as State Programme.

But so far as the money is concerned, I will just briefly submit that money is not very much there because under the Centrally Sponsored scheme, in five to six years- I am giving year-wise figures or the CSSs in 1986-87, the amount provided was Rs. 64.95 lakhs; in 1987-88, it was Rs. 97.07 lakhs.

In 1988-89 it was Rs. 158 lakhs, in 1989-90 it was Rs. 28.6 lakhs, in 1990-91 it was Rs. 248 lakhs and in 1991-92 it was Rs. 398.73 lakhs. So far as the centrally sponsored schemes were concerned, this was the amount which is, I think, barely adequate for such a programme. But the State component also has some money which is allotted.

But I think that also has been very inadequate because I have seen the performance of the States also. Considering the importance of this programme, the money allocated has been inadequate.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: From the Minister's reply it is quite clear that may be, the Central Government or the State Government Governments are not keen about this programme. Because from the answer which is given here, it is seen that only 252 district blocks, IREP cells have been approved. This does not state how many centres are functioning at the moment. I would like to ask the Minister if he could tell me how many centres are functioning in the states, and also the allocation which has been given. As it is, the State Governments are struggling for resources and if the money which has been given is only a maximum of Rs. 2.5 crores, or a programme like the one he has mentioned with 100 blocks per year to be taken up, for the Rural Energy Planning Programme, will this be enough? How will the Government meet this target of 100 blocks per year?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Around 250 cells are functioning under both the schemes and the performances also, I have got but it is a very detailed document. If the hon. Member wants the details of each block and what work is being done, I can give the whole details to him. I have got them. About 250 and odd cells which were set up, are functioning. It is a different issue that they are not functioning entirely to the satisfaction, to solve the problem.

In the Eighth Plan I think there is a programme by which they are going to take up around 100 blocks each year during the next five years as a minimum programme. It may go up. In the Seventh Plan it was initially not 252; it was less. But it went up to 252. The State Governments and the Central Government, they are going to discuss about the performance and I think the programme now under the Eighth Plan proposal is for 100 blocks each year.

Coal Projects

* 810. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for time and cost overruns of the coal projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have proposed to set up a committee to streamline the procedures to reduce time overruns therein; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The main reasons for time overrun and consequent cost overrun of coal projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh are delay in acquisition of land, adverse geomining conditions, law and order problem and delay in supply of equipment.

(b) and (c). With a view of streamlining the procedures for formulation, implementation and monitoring of projects in the coal sector, Ministry of Coal had set up a Committee to examine all related aspects of formulation and implementation of coal projects. This committee has since submitted its report. Based on the suggestions made by the Committee, guidelines have been issued to all the coal companies in regard to improvement in the present practices of exploration, planning, appraisal, implementation and monitoring of coal projects.

SHRI M.G. REDDY: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Mines Planning and Design Institute Limited has collected any information regarding the availability of the coal reserves in the country, if so the estimated coal availability in each coalfield in the country and what are the steps going to be taken by the Govern-

ment for improving the coal production in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): The question specifically relates to coal projects. I would not have all those figures readily with me now. I will supply them to him.

SHRI M.G. REDDY: I would like to know whether there has been any improvement in the coal production in the Singareni Collieries during January and February of this year, if so the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the Singareni Collieries has performed the best so far in its history. This year they have not only achieved the target but also they have exceeded the target for the first time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Land for Schools

* 800. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate per acre being charged by the Delhi Development Authority for the land allotted for construction for construction of schools;

(b) the number of schools to which land was allotted by the Delhi Development Authority during 1990 and 1991;

(c) the area land allotted to each school; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the

land allotted for a school is not utilised for any other purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SEIA KAU): (a) Information is given in the Statement-I below.

(b) and (c). Statement-II indicating the area of land allotted to 27 numbers of schools

during 1990 and 1991 is given below.

(d) The allotment of land to schools is made on the sponsorship of Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration/Union Ministry of Human Resources Development. The terms and conditions of lease executed for such allotments prohibits utilisation of school sites for any other purpose.

STATEMENT - I

Land rates of premium and ground rent for schools from 1 4 91 to 31 3 92

| (A) | Purpose | Premium per acre | Annual ground rent |
|-------|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (i) | Land for educational & Medical institutions run by local bodies | Rs 10,000/- per acre | 5% of the premium |
| (ii) | Land for recognised & aided educational institutions | Rs 3 90 lakhs per acre | 5% of the premium |
| (iii) | Land for entirely charitable institutions (like charitable hospital orphanages hospital orphanages schools etc) | Rs 10,000/- per acre for the first 2 acres and Rs 15 60 lakhs per acre for land in excess of 2 acres | 5% per acre for premium |
| (iv) | Land for charitable institutions serving lower strata of Society & catering to the extent of running the institutions | Rs 3 90 lakhs per acre for 1st 2 acres and zonal variant institutional rate for area in excess of 2 acres | 5% of the premium |

| (A) | Purpose | Premium per acre | Annual ground rent |
|-----|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (B) | OTHER INSTITUTIONS | | |
| | Zone - I, Central Delhi | Rs. 62,40,000/- per acre | |
| | Zone-II, South Delhi | Rs. 46, 80,000/- per acre | |
| | Zone- III, West Delhi | Rs. 39,00,000/- per acre. | |
| | Zone- IV, North Delhi | Rs. 31,20,000/- per acre | |
| | Zone-V, East Delhi | Rs. 23,40,000/- per acre | |
| | Zone- VI, Comprising of Narela & other outlying colonies. | | |
| | Plus ground rent @ 2 1/2 of the total premium. | | |
| (C) | Land for playground for schools | | |
| | Purpose | Premium | Annual ground rent |

| (A) | Purpose | Premium per acre | Annual ground rent |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (i) | Play ground run by local bodies. | Nil | At a licence fee of Re 1 per annum. |
| (ii) | Play ground for schools run by other. | Nil | At a licence fee of Rs. 1000/- per acre preannum |

Land rates w.e.f. 1.4.1992 are under finalisation.

STATEMENT-II

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Name of the Society to whom school site allotted</i> | <i>Area (in acres)</i> |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |

*During the Year 1990***EAST ZONE**

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|------|
| 1. | M.C D | 1.0 |
| 2. | Delhi Administration | 5.0 |
| 3. | Shanti Janak Sachdeva Edu. Society | 1.74 |
| 4. | Sanatan Dharam Shiksha Sansthan | 3.23 |

WEST ZONE

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------|
| 5. | Tulsi Memorial society | 1.5 |
| 6. | Sri Guru Singh Sabha | 4.0 |
| 7. | Shri S S Mota Singh Charitable Trust | 4.75 |
| 8. | Vikram Siksha Edu. Society | 2.0 |

NORTH ZONE

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 9. | Guru Teg Bahadur Public School Society | 4.0 |
| 10. | Lawrences Road Modern Edu Society | 0.25 |
| 11. | Vardhman Edu. Society | 1.54 |
| 12. | Yava Shakti Edu. Society | 3.46 |

SOUTH ZONE

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------|
| 13. | Delhi Public School | 9.63 |
| 14. | St. George Edu. Society. | 2.19 |
| 15. | Sundown Edu. Society | 1.48 |

DURING THE YEAR 1991**EAST ZONE**

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|------|
| 16. | Adarsh Vidya Saansthan | 1.33 |
| 17. | Nutan Vidya Mandir | 1.5 |

| <i>S No</i> | <i>Name of the Society to whom school site allotted</i> | <i>Area (in acres)</i> |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 18 | Vaish Education Society | 1 1 |
| 19 | St Andrews Soots Edu Society | 1 19 |
| WEST ZONE | | |
| 20 | Sachdeva Edu Society | 1 0 |
| 21 | Basco Edu Society | 1 82 |
| 22 | Katara Edu Society | 2 00 |
| 23 | Hemkund edu Society (Addl land) | 0 5 |
| NORTH ZONE | | |
| 24 | Sanatan Dharam Trust | 1 10 |
| 25 | Balshiksha Avam Bodhic Vikas Samiti | 1 43 |
| 26 | Crescent Public School Society | 1 54 |
| 27 | Directorate of Education | 1 0 |

Settlement Between DDA and Group Housing Societies

804 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether an out of court settlement has been arrived at between the Delhi Development Authority and Cooperative Group Housing Societies,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, whether there is any possibility

of such a settlement?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise

(c) No such commitment can be given

Graduate Diploma in Materials Management

*805 SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Materials Management (IIMM) Bombay is conducting a Graduate Diploma in Materials Management (GDMM) which is recognised by the Union Government;

(b) whether any weightage is given by the public sector Undertakings to such diploma holders for posting in their material management departments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Graduate Diploma in Materials Management Course conducted by the Indian Institute of Materials Management is recognised by the Government of India for purpose of recruitment to superior posts and services under the Central Government.

(b) to (d). Recruitments in the below board level posts of Central Government Public Enterprises are not done on centralised basis. The respective managements enjoy complete autonomy in framing Recruitment Rules for different posts, and in awarding incentives and weightages to different qualifications at the time of recruitment, promotions and postings. The guiding factor is professionalisation for improving efficiency and productivity.

Cases In Central Labour Courts of Kerala

807. SHRI THAYIL JOHANNALOSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes and other cases pending adjudication before Central Government Labour Courts

and Industrial Tribunals in the State of Kerala at present:

(b) the reasons for delay in adjudication of cases; and

(c) the steps taken for speedy disposal of all the pending cases.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA.)

(a) The Central Government has not set up any Industrial Tribunal or Labour Court in the State of Kerala. Industrial disputes pertaining to the Central sphere under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 from the State of Kerala are referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (CGIT) - cum - Labour Court at Bangalore and the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by the Government of Kerala. As per available information, only one industrial dispute pertaining to Kerala is pending with the CGIT - cum - Labour Court at Bangalore. 86 industrial disputes 416 applications pertaining to the Central sphere were pending as on 31-12-1991 in various Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by the Government of Kerala.

(b) The reasons identified generally for delay in disposal of cases are, *inter alia*, heavy work load, procedural impediments such as absence of advocates, adjournments taken for furnishing information, stay orders by superior Courts, or attempt to make an out of court settlement. etc.

(c) The steps for expediting adjudication of industrial disputes are *inter alia* the following:

- (i) Improving and strengthening of conciliation machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;
- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacan-

cies in the posts of Presiding officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;

- (iii) Holding of Lok Adalts, where possible.

[*Translation*]

Availability of Coal

*811. SHRI SUKIDEO PASWAN: (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the possible availability of coal of grades A to D (high quality) in the country;

(b) if so, the scheme formulated by the Government for increasing the production of such types of coal;

(c) the total quantity of reserves of such coal found in the Country by December, 1991;

(d) the target fixed for the year 1991—92 for the production of this coal; and

(e) the total quantity of coal imported during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The Geological Survey of India have estimated a total reserve of 42.41 billion tonnes of high quality coals of 'A' to 'D' grades within a depth of 1200 metres in different coal fields in the country. During the 8th plan period, in addition to steps being taken to increase coal production in general, emphasis is also being laid to produce good quality coals from underground as well as open cast mines. Further, a dedicated programme to ensure supply of good quality washed coking coal to the steel plants has also taken up besides

various steps being taken to improve quality of non-coking coal being supplied to power houses and other miscellaneous consumers. The total production of superior grades of non-coking coal ('A' to 'D') is expected to increase to about 111 million tonnes at the end of the 8th plan period as compared to the present level of 92 million tonnes.

(e). The total quantity of coal and coke imported during the period 1990-91 was 5.996 million tonnes.

[*English*]

Import Duty on finished goods

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

(a) whether as a result of the steep reduction in the import duty of finished products the Indian industries find it difficult to compete in the domestic market against the imported finished goods;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the import duty of the raw materials so that Indian Industries are able to compete both in the domestic and international markets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) In general, because of the adjustment in the exchange rate of the Indian rupee and the restrictions placed on import of certain goods in the Export and Import Policy, 1992-1997, there has been no adverse impact on the cooperativeness of Indian industry due to the reduction in import duties on finished products.

(b) and (c). It is a continuous exercise on the part of the Government to remove distortions, if any, in the customs tariff

structure applicable to raw materials and finished goods so as to enhance the competitiveness of Indian Industry in domestic and international markets.

HUDCO plans

*814 SHRI SARDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated April 5, 1992 under the caption HUDCO forced to Prune its plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken/ envisaged to ensure that viable proposals of HUDCO are adequately extended financial support from the Government for the schemes intended to benefit urban poor and fixed income middle class society through cooperative ventures. and

(c) the details of HUDCO's plans for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It is however clarified that as against Rs. 735 crores released by HUDCO during 1990-91, it released Rs. 833.57 crores over 1991-92, and hence the caption under the news report does not appear to be justified.

In order to enable HUDCO to finance schemas of State agencies, Cooperatives and other eligible organisations, predominantly to benefit poorer sections and vulnerable groups in urban and rural areas, the Central Government is extending assistance to HUDCO by way of budgetary support, through annual contribution to its equity capital and access to funds from the Capital market and financial institutions, as well as loans and grants from multilateral and bilateral agencies.

(c). The details of 'HUDCO's operational plan during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97), subject to availability of resources and Plan support, are envisaged as under:-

| <i>Name of Scheme</i> | <i>Loan Sanction target</i> | <i>Loan release target</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>(Rs. in crores)</i> | |
| Housing | 5800 | 4675 |
| Urban Infrastructure | 6075 | 4655 |
| | 11875 | 9330 |

Master Plan For Delhi

*815 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken till date on the 'Perspective 2001' NCR (Revised Master

Plan for Delhi);

(b) whether the Zonal plans have been formulated;

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

(d) the manner in which the Govern-

ment propose to implement the Revised Master Plan to ensure necessary infrastructure for the projected population of the Union Territory of Delhi by 2001?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). The Master Plan for Delhi perspective 2001 has been in force with effect from 1. 8. 90. Since then the new Development Code and Land Use Plan as provided in MPO-2001 have been made effective.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d). Exercises have already been initiated for the provision of infrastructure to meet the needs of the projected population in collaboration with the concerned local bodies and Delhi Administration.

Insurance Scheme and Growth Funds for Small Scale Units

*816

✓
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government to introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme for the small scale units and create growth funds for their expansion;

(b) if so, whether the said proposals have since been examined;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government

thereto?

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

(b) to (d). The suggestions made in the Memorandum of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry on problems of small scale sector with particular reference to Insurance Scheme and Growth Funds are being looked into by the RBI Committee on Credit.

Small Scale Units in Assam

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

(a) the number of small scale industrial units in Assam at present;

(b) the number of persons / families employed in these units;

(c) the arrangements made for marketing their produce;

(d) whether some of these units are gradually becoming sick; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures being adopted by the Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a). The cumulative number of small scale industrial units registered with the State Directorate of Industries, Government of Assam and falling under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) was about 14,500 as on 31-12-1991.

(b) Employment in these units as estimated by the Director of Industries, Assam is about 87,000.

(c) The Government of India is providing assistance to the States / UTs including Assam in marketing the products of small scale industrial units through Central Government Stores Purchase Programme and by sales of SSI products through the State Marketing Agencies and their outlets.

(d) As per the latest RBI data, the number of sick small scale industrial units in Assam at the end of September, 1990 stood at 4,448.

(e) Government are helping revival of viable sick small scale industrial units including those in Assam through:-

- (i) issuance of detailed guidelines by RBI to Scheduled Commercial banks from time to time;
- (ii) setting up of State Level Inter-Institutional Committee (SLIC) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department;
- (iii) National Equity Fund operated by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI); and
- (iv) The Centrally Sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units.

As a followup of the new policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6-8-91, a Committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital requirements of small scale industries has also been appointed *vide* RBI Memorandum dated 9-12-91.

Commission on Bonded Labour

*818. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to set up a Commission on Bonded Labour has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c). The proposal to constitute the National Commission on Bonded Labour has been examined in detail. The Government consider that setting up another Commission is not necessary at this stage. What is required is better implementation of the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The implementation of the Act by the State Governments is being closely monitored.

Seminar by B. I. S.

*819. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on safety at workshop was organised by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the occasion of World Standards Day on October 15, 1991;

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made at the seminar; and

(c) the steps taken and directions issued/being issued to improve the safety conditions in the Workshop especially where children are working?

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

(b) Following suggestions emanated from the proceedings of the Seminar -

- (i) Indian Standards and legislations in the field of safety should be implemented by voluntary rather than mandatory means
- (ii) Safety measures in industrial units should be incorporated at planning stage rather than as an after—thought
- (iii) Training of workmen especially in small scale industries should be imparted through trade unions and organisations engaged in social work
- (iv) The design of safer equipment should be modified keeping in view the needs of tropical areas
- (v) Awareness about safety should be created in rural areas through consumer bodies
- (vi) Awareness about safety among common masses should be increased through publicity

(c) The Factories Act 1948 provides for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories. Certain special provisions exist in this Act for Children. While the responsibility for complying with the provisions of the Factories Act lies with the occupier of the factory, the State Governments and Union territories are responsible for enforcing compliance of these provisions by the factory. The States/UTs are also empowered to make rules under the Act.

P. F. in Amrit Bazar and Northern India Patrika, Allahabad

8337 SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether about Rs 65 lakhs collected from July 1987, being contribution of worker toward Provident Fund has not been deposited by the management of "Amrit Bazar" and "Northern India Patrika" Allahabad (U.P.),

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and

(e) the immediate action being taken by the Government as provided under the Provident Fund Act?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) and (b) The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that an amount of Rs 31 84,822,50 (Rupees Thirty one lakh Eighty four thousand eight hundred twenty two and fifty paise) is outstanding against the management of Amrit Bazar and Northern India Patrika in account of workers' contribution towards provident fund for the period July, 1987, to July, 1991

(c) to (e) Necessary legal action has been initiated against the management for recovery of the outstanding dues

Maintenance of Lawns in Bungalows

8338 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the annual budget during the last three years, year-wise for the maintenance of gardens and lawns attached to official

bungalows in New Delhi;

(b) whether any standards have been prescribed for various categorises of houses;

(c) total recovery from the occupants for such service year-wise; and

(d) whether the Government have considered to provide such service at no profit no loss basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a). Year-wise expenditure on maintenance of Garden and Lawns during last 3 years is as under:

| 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
| 302.20 | 319.80 | 377.00 |

(b). Yardsticks have been laid down by the CPWD for maintenance and upkeep of lawns attached to bungalow, office complexes, Supreme Court, Parliament House, etc.

(c). Gardens and lawns are maintained by the CPWD as part of their normal functions.

(d). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Journal of Rural Development

8339. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to patent the agricultural researches done by rural people;

(b) whether the Journal of Rural Development is published only in English and the rural people do not get the benefit of carrying out research work therefrom; and

(c) If so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The journal of rural Development is bi-monthly published in English. In addition, the Institute publishes the bi-annual Hindi version 'Gramme Vikas Sameeksha' in January and July each year, with original contributions on researches in the area of rural development.

The Journal of Rural Development and the Gramme Vikas Sameeksha reach a large Section of the functionaries, non-governmental organisations and individuals engaged in research work on rural development and they are found to be quite useful. In addition to these two academic journals, the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) also brings out on annual basis 'Research High-lights' both in English and Hindi Language. They are circulated free of cost.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Membership of Cooperative Group Housing Societies

8340. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Cooperative Societies asked the members of the Cooperative Housing Societies to produce documentary evidence to show that they

were domicile of Delhi even prior to 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has reported that as per the bye-laws of the cooperative housing societies, a member should be a resident of Delhi at the time of enrolment. The members are requested to furnish necessary proof in this regard on receipt of specific complaints as to their membership so as to examine the complaints as to the genuineness of the membership or otherwise.

[Translation]

Shortage of Coal In Gujarat

8341. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in Gujarat,

(b) if so, whether there is maximum shortage of coal in Rajkot area,

(c) the total quantity of coal provided to Gujarat during the last two years and the quantity of coal provided to Chhota Udaipur, a tribal area out of this, and

(d) whether the Government propose to provide more coal to Chhota Udaipur during the year 1992—93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). There have been some shortfalls in movement of coal to consumers in non core sectors in the State of Gujarat due to priority movement of coal by rail to core sectors like power etc. However, instruc-

tions have been issued to coal companies to ensure supply of coal to the consumers in non-core sectors atleast to the extent of 50% of the linkages either by rail or by road.

Coal companies do not maintain separate date of despatches of coal for a particular district. Figures of state-wise despatches are only maintained by them. The total quantity of coal supplied to Gujarat from Coal India sources during the last two years is 14.602 million tonnes in 1990-91 and 12.098 million tonnes from April '91 to January '92. The despatches in the current year to Gujarat are likely to increase further

[English]

Exemption from Paying Provident Fund

8342. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sick autonomous bodies are exempted to pay P. F. arrears;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the action taken by the concerned Departments to recover the P. F. arrears from such bodies like National Consumers Cooperative Federation of India Ltd.

(d) whether Government P. F. Commissioner has received any representation in this regard from the employees union; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Appropriate penal action is taken against defaulting establishment, including sick autonomous bodies to recover PF arrears. The NCCF have deposited PF deductions in respect of its employees upto February, 1992.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. The employees' union has represented against non-payment of enhanced rate of PF contribution. Their representation has since been examined by the EPF authorities and it is found that the establishment is at present not required to pay contribution at the enhance rate as per the existing policy of the Government.

Drinking Water to States

8344. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States selected for digging wells for providing drinking water and water for irrigation under the cent percent Centrally sponsored scheme; and

(b) the targets fixed and achieved therefor in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a). Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, assistance is not given for digging of wells for drinking water. For irrigation, under the cent percent Centrally sponsored Desert Development Programme which is implemented in hot desert States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and cold desert States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, construction of community irrigation wells for beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Devel-

opment programme is an eligible item. This is covered in the sectoral programme of Water Resources Development for which 20 percent weightage is given in the total available funds.

Irrigation wells are provided free of cost to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour under Million Wells Scheme which is a sub scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Million Wells Scheme is implemented in all States except Punjab.

(b) The amount spent and wells constructed under Million Wells Scheme in Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Plan are Rs. 1739.74 and 13,357 respectively.

Convention of Public Sector Officers' Association

8346. SHRI B.N. REDDYS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first-ever convention of public Sector Officers' Associations representatives was held on March 9-10, at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the resolutions passed therein?

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

(b) and (c). The National Convention of public Sector Offices which met on 9th and 10th March 1992 have inter alia suggested alternative policy initiatives such as optimal utilisation of already built up manufacturing and technological capability, import substitution, being given priority over export

earnings, employees' participation in management, intensive mobilisation of taxes, restraint in wasteful expenditure, moratorium on internal and external borrowings, etc. These suggestions would however be kept in view by the Government while considering different issues relating to public sector enterprises.

Production of Automobiles

8347. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of automobiles during 1990-91 vis-a-vis production in 1989-90; and

(b) the reasons for decline in the production of automobiles during the period, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDSTRSY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) the production of automobiles, as reported by the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, has been as under:

| | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Passenger car | 178669 | 181416 |
| Med. & Heavy com. vehicles | 76572 | 86831 |
| Light Com. vehicles | 47907 | 56877 |
| Jeep type vehicles | 43196 | 37369 |
| Three wheelers | 83752 | 89488 |

The production of various types of automobiles vehicles during 1990-91 is thus generally higher than that in 1989-90.

Contract Labour System In Public Sector Undertakings

8348. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existing of rampant contract labour system inspite of its prohibition in certain public sector undertaking such as Air India, Indian Airlines, Unit Trust of India and Bombay Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof;

(c) whether the Government have re-

ceived some representations from the labour unions to intervene in the matter; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d) : The Central Government became the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in respect of Air India, Indian Airlines, Unit Trust of India and International Airport Authority of India in 1986 when the Act was amended. The Central Government have not prohibited the engagement of contract

labour in sweeping, cleaning and watching in any of these establishments after taking into account the relevant factors as contained in Section (10) of the Contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

Penalty to Government employees

8349. SHRI RAJANTH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants given the penalty of dismissal, removal and compulsory retirement from service during the last three years; and

(b) the main reasons for awarding such a major penalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The information regarding the number of Govt. Servants given the penalty of dismissal, removal and compulsory retirement is not centrally available, since the power to impose such Penalties is exercised by disciplinary authorities in various Ministries/ Depts. at different levels for different categories of employees as specified in the relevant disciplinary rules. A penalty can be imposed for only good and sufficient reasons. The quantum of penalty depends upon the gravity of misconduct and the facts and circumstances in each case.

Using of Penal Powers Under DDA Act, 1957

8350 SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the list of cases in which DDA has invoked its penal powers under the Development Act, 1957 to punish unauthorised construction and misuser in the Lal Dora of villages falling in

its 'Developed Area' in the Western Zone of Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Leather Finishing Units.

8351. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector leather finishing centres, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to take over all the leather finishing centers in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a). There are two Central Public Sector Enterprises which are manufacturing and marketing leather & Leather products and having their registered Office in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Development works in public sector undertakings in Rajasthan.

8352. PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major development works undertaken in various public sector units in

Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new public sector units in Rajasthan during the Eighth Five year plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K THUNGON): (a) to (d). There are six Central Public Sector Enterprises having their registered Offices in the State of Rajasthan as on 31-3-1991. During the last three years the following major projects were taken up by the enterprises in Rajasthan:

- (i) Ramura Agucha Mine
- (ii) Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter
- (iii) Sodium Sulphate Plant
- (iv) Iron Fortified salt Plant

Setting up of new undertakings in the Central Public Sector are being kept into consideration the techno-economic feasibility of the project and balanced regional development of the Country. The Eighth Plan has not been finalised.

[English]

Package for Tiny Sector

8353. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are formulating a comprehensive policy for the tiny sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose

to extend all concessions and incentives available to the small sector to the tiny sector also;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also propose to promote agro-base tiny industries to make the villages self-sufficient; and

(e) if so, the measures being considered in this regard?

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

(b) to (e). Details of the package for the tiny sector are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Programme Implementation Report of States

8354. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any agency to verify the correctness of the reports submitted by the State Governments regarding implementation of programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis on which such agencies assess the success of the concerned project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up of NCR

8355 SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not setting up of National Capital Region and develop nearest satellite towns around Delhi which are strategically industrially and economically capable do-congest Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to include Mohan Nagar Sahibabad in the territorial and political Jurisdiction of Delhi for proper development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The National Capital Region has been specified in the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 itself. The Regional Plan-2001-NCR envisages moderate growth of Delhi Metropolitan Area towns in the vicinity of Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of Plots to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

8356 DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ. No. 1135 dated March 4, 1992 and state:

(a) the list of Housing Ground Housing / House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi that have made allotment of plots/flats without prior verification of the list of members in violation of directive issued under

Rule 77 dated May 31, 1984;

(b) the names of such cooperative societies that allotted the plots / flats prior to verification but got the list of members cleared by the Registrar Cooperative Societies later; and

(c) the names of Cooperative Societies that have still a waiting list and demanding allotment of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per information available with the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, ten cooperative group housing societies as per an the statement given below held draw of lots for allotment of flats without verification of membership as required in the directive dated 31.5.84 issued under rule 77 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973. The directive is applicable only to group housing societies.

(b) Anand Lok Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the sabha.

STATEMENT

List of cooperative group housing societies who have allotted flats without verification of membership as required in the directive dated 31.5.84.

Sr. No. Name of the group housing society

1. Madhuban
2. Anand Lok
3. Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial

*Sr. No. Name of the group
housing society*

4. Shivalika
 5. DTC Employees
 6. TAB
 7. Supreme
 8. Gewa Sampada
 9. Nav Rachna
 10. Kadar.
-

[Translation]

Incentives to Government Employees

8357. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:
SHRI MADN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Awards were given by the Board of Arbitration an encashment of earned leave and half -pay leave long back but no decision has been taken thereon so far;

(b) whether no decision has since been taken on the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission regarding grant of non-interest bearing advance equal to half a months basic pay once a year and creation of pension fund , uniformity in definition of 'family' new plan for commutation of pension and a medicare scheme for pensioners; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNES, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AN D PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) The Awards given by the Board of Arbitration regarding the eneashment of E. L. while in service and enchashment of HPL at the time of supran- nution are under examination as per proce- dure laid down for the purpose.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Central Pay Commission's recommendation regarding grant of non-interest bearing advance equal to half month's basic pay was not accepted by the Government.

The Fourth Central pay Commission did not make specific recommendations, regarding the Pension Fund with contribu- tion of the Government and the employees, which was already under consideration of the Government . It only made an observa- tion that while evolving such a scheme, the Government have to consider certain aspects mentioned in their Report and strive for uniformity. The Pay Commission sug- gested that the feasibility of introducing a scheme under which commuted portion of pension will be restored after a period of 7 years may be examined by the Govern- ment.

Regarding provision of medical facil- ites to pensioners, the Pay Commission suggested that Govt. may examine the modality of introducing a special compre- hensive medical scheme for pensioners. These observations/suggestions have ben taken note of by the Government. The Govt. have since decided that the present position relating to definition of 'Family' in different rules and the Commutation Scheme need no change.

[English]

Glazing of Verandahs

8358. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6144 on September 9, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the work relating to the remaining 193 cases has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The work of glazing has been completed in 173 cases out of 193. In the remaining 20 cases, the work is in progress and is expected to be completed by July, 1992.

Works Undertaken by NBCC

8359 DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any complaint was received regarding the construction work under taken by the National Buildings Construction Corporation during the past five years in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Import of Modified Car for Disabled

8360. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA

KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to import any modified tax-free car to the convenience and demand of the disabled persons of the country, especially war disabled military officers (retired);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have started import and also indigenous manufacture of such tax-free modified cars;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : (a) Government have not accorded approval to import any modified tax free car.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). passenger cars fitted with handicapped control gadgets are being manufactured by M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. for disabled persons.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

DDA Plots to Retiring Persons

8361. SHRI VIJAYNAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority invited applications upto December 1991 from retired persons registered with the DDA for allotment of plots at Rohini Residential Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of plots allotted to them;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which the allotment of plots is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Out of 182 applications received, 172 have been found eligible, and will be given plots according to their priority number under the scheme. Plots will be hand over as and when the necessary trunk and peripheral services have been completed. DDA have reported that subject to infrastructure being available, all eligible persons will be covered by the end of the 8th Plan.

Central Investment Subsidy to Assam

8362. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the claims of Central Investment Subsidy to Assam are lying pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these claims are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURJIEN) : (a) to (c). During the year 1990-91, an amount of 5.36 crores was reimbursed to the Government of Assam towards claims under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. In respect of claims amounting to Rs.19.29 lakhs, certain clarifications have been sought from the State Government. Eligible Claims out of these

will be reimbursed when funds become available.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Petrol Pumps Gas Agencies

8363 SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the land available at present with the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi for allotment of Petrol Pumps, Gas agencies and L. D. O . Kerosene agencies;

(b) the number of houses of different categories made available by the D. D.A. under 21/2% quota of out of turn allotment during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) the category-wise and location-wise details thereof;

(d) whether some of the houses of Janta category and LIG category are lying vacant in Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj pending for allotment for one reason or the other; and

(e) whether the Government have received any complaint of corruption and irregularities against the housing Commissioner working in D.D.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No site for Gas agencies, L.D.O. or Kerosene agencies are available for allotment with DDA at present. 4 Petrol Pumps sites are available in Dwarka Project area.

(b) 152 flats/ allocations of different categories became available under the out of turn quota in the year 1991-92 No flat under out of turn quota has become avail-

able for the year 1992-93.

will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A statement giving categorywise and locationwise details is annexed.

(e) DDA have reported that no complaint against Housing Commissioner has been received in the Vigilance Department of DDA

(d) Information is being collected and

STATEMENT

Self Financing Scheme

| | Cat. II | Cat. III |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. Dwarka | — | 41 |
| 2. Dwarka | 65 | — |
| 3. Jasola | — | 9 |
| 4. Jasola | 11 | — |
| 5. Gazipur | — | 1 |
| 6. Gazipur | 3 | 4 |
| | 79 | 51 |

New Pattern Registration Scheme

Janta

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Panchsheel | 1 |
| 2. Pitam Pura | 4 |

Lower Income Group.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Pitam Pura | 5 |
| 2. Madan Pur Khadar | 3 |
| | 8 |

Middle Income Group

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Pui Pehladpur | 7 |
| 2. Jhilmil | 2 |

9

[English] *Dehri, 30-05-1988*

New Units of HMT

8364 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to stated

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools has any proposal to open its new Units during the Eight Five year Plan,

(b) if so, the places where the new unites are proposed to be set up,

(c) whether any new unit of HMT is proposed to be set up in Rajasthan, and

(d) if so, the place selected for the purpose in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P K THUNGON)(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) no, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Allotment of Plots to JJ Duellers

8365 SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of demand letters were issued by the DDA to hugi jhompri dwellers of Sawan Park for allotment of 32 sq meter plots,

(b) if so, the total number of demand letters issued and the amount to be paid to the DDA and the period for payment stipulated,

(c) the details of the allottees who have

paid their total amount in instalments, and

(d) the date by which the possession letters are likely to be issued to persons who have deposited total instalments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As reported by Delhi Development Authority 92 demand letters were issued to J J dwellers in 1988 The terms of payment as stipulated in the demand letter are

Total premium per plot

— Rs 15, 045 00

First instalment of premium

— Rs 3, 045 00

The balance of Rs 12,000/—along with interest is to be paid in four quarterly instalments

(c) and (d) 482 persons were held eligible for allotment after enquiry for whom draw of lots was held, but possession could not be given to them due to a stay order from the High Court

Issue of Licences to Gram Dealers

8366 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state,

(a) whether Delhi Administration has issued licences to food grain dealers,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of applications pending with Delhi administration, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to expedite the issue of licences thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration has reported that as on 20.4.1992, a total of 1114 wholesale licences issued under the Delhi Food-Grains and Oilseeds Dealers Licensing Order 1988 were operative; and 187 applications were under process.

(c) Delhi Administration has indicated that issue licences is a continuing process, and that applications are disposed of expeditiously.

[Translation]

Licence Fee Against Political Parties

8367 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rent or licence fee outstanding against various political parties till 1991 for the government buildings allotted to them;

(b) the details of the amount of rent and the repair and other alteration dose outstanding against them;

(c) whether the Government propose to write off these dose;and

(d) if not, the action being taken to recover this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per the statement enclosed.

(b) No amount is outstanding as dues relating to repairs and alterations.

(c) and (d) In all these cases the parties have been asked to pay the dues. In some oases legal action under the provision of PP (E) Act, 1971 has also been initiated. The question of writing off" of any dose would arise and may be considered after all other efforts, including legal action, to realised after all other efforts, including legal action, to realise the dues fall.

STATEMENT

| S No | Name of the Political Party | Particulars of accomodation allotted | Amount due as on 31 12 91 , |
|------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Lok Dal | Suite No 1 V P House | Rs 2 309 00 |
| 2 | Janta Dal | St No 43 V P House | Rs 510 00 |
| 3 | Janta Party | St No 115 V P House | Rs 175 00 |
| 4 | Socialist Party | St No 16 17 104 & 80 No 40 V P House | Rs 1 32 851 |
| 5 | Swatantra Party | St No 203 V P House | Rs 16 831 |
| 6 | A I A D M K Party | St No 513 V P House | Rs 3,139 |
| 7 | S S P Parliamentary Party | St No 20 V P House | Rs 1,860 |
| 8 | Congress (I) in Parliament* | S IV/209 R K Puram ND | Rs 240 00 |
| 9 | -00 | S IV/13* R K Puram ND | Rs 240 00 |

| S No | Name of the Political Party | Particulars of accommodation allotted | Amount due as on 31 12 91 |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10 | do | S IV/892 R K Puram, ND | Rs 240 00 |
| 11 | -do | 78 ¹ L 8 Nagar | Rs 420 00 |
| 12 | do | 74-B/ S-IV DIZ Area | Rs 305 00 |
| 13 | -do | 87- Y/S - IV, DIZ Area | Rs 92 00 |
| 14 | A I C C (I) (Sh J N Mishra) | 12, Park Lane | Rs 300 00 |
| 15 | A I C C (I) | 3 Raisina Raod | Rs 58 934 00 |
| 16 | A I C C | 5, Raisina Raod | Rs 9, 41 210 |
| 17 | D P C C (I) | 2, Talkatora Road | Rs 1 63,230 |
| 18 | Janta Dal (Samajwadi) | 16, Dr R P Road | Rs 5 000 00 |

| S.No | Name of the Political Party | Particulars of accommodation allotted | Amount due as on 31.12.91 |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 19 | Janta Dal (Samajwadi) | 13, Windsore Place | Rs 8,500 00 |
| 20 | Lok Dal (A) | 15, Windsor Place | Rs 1,25,084 00 |
| 21 | Lok Dal (B) | 3, Pt Pant Marg | Rs 1,13,960 00 |

**Commissions for Sick Public
Sector undertakings**

8368. SHRI RATILAL VARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commissions constitute so far to collect the details of the public sector undertakings running in losses;

(b) the composition and terms of reference of each Commission,

(c) the reasons for constituting each Commission;

(d) the action taken by the Government on the recommendation made by the each Commission,

(e) whether the Government propose to constitute a new Commission in this regard, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No Commission has been constituted so far to collect the details of the public sector undertakings running in losses.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

(e) and (f). The Government do not have a proposal to constitute any Commission in this regard. However, a Special Tripartite Committee has already been constituted by the Ministry of Labour to consider impact of the New Industrial Policy on the problems affecting labour and other related matters and to make appropriate recommendations.

Supply of Coal

8369. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations were conducted in Bastakla area No. 9 district Dhanbad, Bihar of Bharat Coking Coal Limited on the order of district administrative in regard to allocation of coal made recently in an irregular manner under free sale;

(b) if so, the details of the investigation report submitted;

(c) the number of such cases being investigated by CBI; and

(d) the details in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). On the orders of Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, orders Police Station framed an R.I. R. case No. 68 dated 5.2.92 implicating 13 firms along with 2 ex-Officials of BCCL, in irregular allotment of coal under free sale. The F.I.R. was subsequently quashed by the Ranchi Branch of Patna High Court.

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

[English]

**Replacement of Spare
Parts in NLC**

8370. DR. P. VALIALPERUMAN Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received alleging that many spare parts claimed to have been replaced in Mine-I in Neyveli Lignite Corporation have not been actually replaced at all and the spare parts worth Rs. one crore were sold back to the suppliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the old spare parts replaced have been properly accounted for and taken in stock for due disposal as per procedure;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to order inquiry into the whole matter; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) In July, 90, a complaint was received levelling allegations relating to several packages including the complaint referred to in the question.

(b) It was, inter-alia, alleged that in the Transport Deptt. of Mines I,

(a) purchase of spares for petrol/diesel vehicles has been on higher side, (b) in the crawler yard, new spares were drawn from the Stores to replace spares for caterpillars, pipelayers and dozers but were not put on the vehicles and that vehicles continue under break-downs.

A fact finding Committee was appointed by NIC to probe into all the allegations. The Committee, however, could not substantiate the above allegations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Olds spare parts removed are properly accounted for and taken back for re-conditioning/rectification of defects for reuse or for disposal by sale as per procedure or effective destruction where required, where they are beyond reconditioning. Payments for the replacement works are made only after all the old spares are retained and

accounted for and a certificate to this effect is recorded.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Fake Allotment of Houses and Shops

8371. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the documents related to fake allotment of houses and shops have been misplaced in the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto and the action taken so far against the guilty officers and employees; and

(c) if no action taken, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No case pertaining to misplacement of documents relating to fake allotment of houses/flats/shops has come to the notice of the DDA.

Contract for Maintenance of Government Quarters in Diz Area

8372 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of CPWD enquiries in Diz area, New Delhi for the maintenance of the Government quarters;

(b) the number of contractors to whom contract was awarded;

(c) whether the contracts for the same work were given twice and the work is still incomplete; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There are 7 under mentioned enquiry offices in DIZ area:-

1. Enquiry at Havlock Square.
2. Enquiry at 'J' Block, Mandir Marg.
3. Service Centre for 720 Type- I quarters at lunch Kuin Road in 56/665, 667 Type I quarters.
4. Service Centre at Sector I, Peshwa Road.
5. Service Centre at Sector II Block No. 19, Peshwa road.
6. Service Centre for Albert Square at 34/399, Punch Kuin Road.
7. Service Centre behind Shivaji stadium in front of Block 13, Type-B in Sector-IV.

(b) Total number of contractors to whom contracts were awarded during 1991-92 are 93.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Lease papers Pending In DDA

8373. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases with regard to issuance of lease papers to the residents of Delhi, especially the residents of Panchkuian Road in New Delhi are lunge pending for the last several years in the office of Deputy Director (Lands) and Director and Commissioner Delhi development authority;

(b) if so, the number of such cases;

(c) whether the Members of Parliament have recommended such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for not settling the above caases so far;

(f) whether the Government propose to settle the above cases; and

(g) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a); No. Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

(c) to (g). Representations of squatters on Govt. land in the right of way of Link Road were forwarded by Members of Parliament. The representation sought regularisation of the land squatted upon, by leasing the same to such squatters. These squatters are unauthorisedly doing business on Govt. land. Unauthorised use of Govt. land for Commercial purpose cannot be allowed and there is no policy for regularisation in such unauthorised commercial encroachment of Govt. land. DDA have reported that the representations have already been decided and suitable replies sent to the applicants as well as the Members of Parliament.

**Prison removed from service in
Bcecl**

8374. **SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA** : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state;

(a) the number of persons removed from service on the charges of their long absence from duties in Central Coal Fields Limited and Bharat Coking Ltd. during the last three Years;

(b) whether most of these persons are tribals and Scheduled Castes of Chhotta Nagpur and are now on the verge of starvation and wandering for their livelihood and;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) 1134 persons in Central Coalfields limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited were removed from service during the last 3 years, on charges of their long absence from duties.

(b) and (c). Majority of these persons belong to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Communities.

Appeals received from such persons for reinstatement are given sympathetic consideration, keeping in view the hardships faced by them. 550 persons have already been reinstated in this manner.

Equipment Leasing scheme by NSIC

8375. **SHRI MOHAN SINGH**: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the equipment leasing system of the National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) the loss likely to be incurred by N.S. I.C. under its equipment leasing scheme for financially viable small scale industrial units;

(c) whether under the hire-purchase scheme of N.S. I.C. entrepreneurs are required to pay earnest money deposit upto 30% of the value of machinery and equipments whereas under equipment leasing scheme 100% financing is made to small scale industries, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to review and ascertain that equipments and commercial vehicles leasing of N.S.I.C. is extended to new economical and technical viable units; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. J. KURIEN) : (a) According to National Small Industries Corporation, the Equipment Leasing Scheme was launched by the Corporation to provide the much needed facilities to the SSI sector. The Scheme is primarily meant for existing viable small scale units for existing viable small and extends the assistance with the following advantages:

1) The entrepreneurs are required to submit the application directly to the NSIC without coming through the Director of Inds. /District Industries Centres thereby saving much time.

2) It offers 100% finance.

3) It provides single window service for the imported machine.

4) The applications are considered every month in a meeting.

5) The SSI units can avail tax rebate on rental paid to NSIC for full for 5 years.

6) It assists the SSI units in locating the select and reputed supplier for procurement of capital goods.

7) Lease equipment does not create liability in the balance sheet.

(b) The Equipment Leasing Scheme has been designed in such manner as to support modernisation/Upgradation and diversification of existing viable small scale units. Recently, the corporation has extended the scheme to cover some of the newly set up service oriented industries, which are eligible for SSI registration. However, the Corporation already has a scheme to provide finance to new industrial units under its Hire Purchase Scheme which is more suited for such new units in view of the availability of moratorium period for the repayment of loans.

(c): Under the Hire Purchase scheme of the Corporation, the rate of earnest money varied 15% to 30% Under the Equipment Leasing Scheme, the 100% finance is available to the existing small scale units where in operation atleast for the last two years. Under the scheme, the lease has to deposit 3 months rental (6 months rental for special equipment) in advance to be adjusted at the end of the lease period.

(d) and (e). As per existing Equipment Leasing Scheme, only plant and machinery can be covered. There is no proposal to extend the scheme to cover commercial vehicles as the Corporation is exclusively engaged in providing long term finance for plant and machinery alone. Since the leasing scheme envisages payment of rentals without allowing for any moratorium period, it is difficult for new units to meet their obligations of rental payments to the Corporation. Thus, new units may immediately

become defaulter and jeopardise the recoveries of the Corporation.

Vacant Posts for SCs/STs in Public Sector Undertakings

8376. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in various public sector undertaking;

(b) the period for which these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). 12,149 posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were lying vacant in various public sector undertakings as on 31.3.1991. A Special Recruitment drive was launched to fill up these backlog vacancies and 5,599 vacancies have already been filled up as on 1.3.1992. The process of recruitment is continuing. The Public Sector Enterprises have been advised from time to time to make vigorous efforts to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Various steps have been taken to ensure proper representation of SCs and STs in public sector undertakings. These include relaxations and concessions with regard to age limit, examination fees reimbursement of travelling expenses for attendings interviews, separate interview for candidates belonging to SCs/STs, inclusion of a member belonging to SC/ST in DPC/Selection Committee etc. Reservation in direct recruitment has been banned in Public sector enterprises.

[English]

Drawal of Pension by Foreign Citizens

8377. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether retired Government servants who later acquire foreign citizenship are debarred from drawing pension from the Government;

(b) whether Indian citizens are debarred from drawing pension from foreign Governments too; and

(c) if so, the reasons there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) As far as Civilian Central Government employees governed by CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and the corresponding rules applicable to railway employes and officers of the All India Services are concerned, they are not debarred from drawing Government of India Pension on acquisition of foreign citizenship. In the case of Armed Forces Pensioners of India, the rules provide that when a pensioner becomes a naturalised citizen of a foreign state the President may decide after consideration of the circumstances of the case whether the whole or part of pension shall be discontinued.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand of Development charges from Harijan Bastis

8378. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SC/ST colonies known as Harijan Basties are exempted from the development Charges for provision of civic amenities under 20 point programme?

(b) if so, whether the water Supply and Sewage Disposal undertaking Deptt. of M.C.D. has demanded the development charges from the residents of Ambedkar Nagar Extension, Haiderpur Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). As reported by Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, water supply has been provided in Harijan basties of rural villages under Special Component Plan without realising developmental charges. No sewerage facilities have been extended. However the residents of Ambedkar Nagar Extension (Haiderpur) have been asked by the Undertaking to deposit development charges for grant of individual water connection as this colony is not a harijan basti.

Delicensing of Petro-Chemical Sector

8379. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to delicense the petro-chemical sector;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of units likely to be delicensed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). Industrial licensing has been abolished for most of the items in the petrochemical sector except those mentioned under haz-

ardous chemicals in Schedule II of the Notification dated 25.7. 1991 issued by Ministry of Industry.

(b); This has been done in line with the basic approach of the New Industrial Policy.

Employment for Women

8380 SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL/ Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed dupcated women as per the Live registers maintained by the employment exchanges, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to provide Jobs to the educated unemployed women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) A statement showing number of educated (Metric & above) Women job- seekers on the live register of employment exchanges, State-wise, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, in the contry as on 31. 12. 1990 letest (last available) is annexed.

(b) In the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is under finalisation, employment is a thrust area; and the Plan envisages acceleration in Generation of employment opportunities, including those for educated Women. Steps are also envisaged for imparting various skills to educated Women for improvident their access to employment opportunities in various sectors and fields.

STATEMENT

Number of Educated (Metrics & above) Women Job- seekrs on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31-12-1990.

| <i>State/Union Territories</i> | <i>Number on live Register as on 31.12.90 (In thousands)</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 289.0 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 0.1 |
| 3. Assam | 140.0 |
| 4. Bihar | 142.8 |
| 5. Goa | 21.9 |
| 6. Gujarat | 91.4 |
| 7. Haryana | 64.9 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh | 67.2 |
| 9. Jammu & Kashmir | 9.3 |

| <i>State/Union Territories</i> | <i>Number on live Register as on 31.12.90 (In thousands)</i> |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 10. Karnataka | 159.3 |
| 11. Kerala | 1079.3 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | 278.7 |
| 13. Maharashtra | 334.9 |
| 14. Manipur | 38.2 |
| 15. Meghalaya | 4.6 |
| 16. Mizoram | 4.2 |
| 17. Nagaland | 4.2 |
| 18. Orissa | 76.8 |
| 19. Punjab | 113.4 |
| 20. Rajasthan | 49.7 |
| 21. Sikkim* | |
| 22. Tamil Nadu | 560.0 |
| 23. Tripura | 18.2 |
| 24. Uttar Pradesh | 164.9 |
| 25. West Bengal | 633.4 |
| 26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 3.3 |
| 27. Chandigarh | 24.5 |
| 28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0.4 |
| 29. Delhi | 154.0 |
| 30. Daman & Diu** | |

| <i>State/Union Territories</i> | <i>Number on live Register as on 31 12 90 (In thousands)</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 31 Lakshadweep | Nil |
| 32 Pondicherry | 21 1 |
| Total | 4549 8 |

Note -

1 * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State

2 ** Data not maintained

3 Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off

Production of Mustard Oil

8381 SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI YAPPA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total production of mustard oil in the country for the last three years,

(b) whether the production there of has been almost doubled in the recent years,

(c) the States where this oil is produced

155 - 157
in large quantity, and

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government to further boost the production of mustard oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIS, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) The total production of mustard oil turn the last three years has been as under

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Production in look M T</i> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1988 89 | 14 45 |
| 1989 90 | 13 60 |
| 1990-91 | 17 00 |

(b) The estimated production of mustard oil in 1990 91 is almost double that in 1986 87

(c) The states where this oil (in terms of oilseed) is produced in large quantities are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat,

Punjab and Madhya Pradesh

(d) Some of the measures taken by the Government to boost the production of mustard seeds and hence oil ther of are (i) Two centrally sponsored schemes namely National Oilseeds development Projects

(NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Projects (OPTP) which were operating till 1989-90 have been merged during 1990-91 into a single scheme namely oilseeds Production Programme (OPP). This scheme essentially provides essential assistance to the States for production and distribution of quality seeds, plant protection measures including supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments and organising demonstrations of advanced technology, with particular reference to mustard, groundnut, soybean and sunflower.

(ii). Supporting oilseeds projects of the NODB.

(iii). Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds established in May, 1986 for hardhessing the best of production, processing and management technologies.

(iv). Intensification of research efforts for increasing the production of oilseds.

(v). Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices of major oilseed.

[*Translation*]

Encroachment on Land of Tughlakabad Fort

8382. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISING PATIL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of Tughlakabad Fort has been encroached;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove the said encroachments; and

(c) the time by which the said encroachment is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Land Acquisition by the Government

8383. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for determining the amount of compensation for the land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

(b) the area of land acquired for Central projects during 1990 and 1991;

(c) whether the compensation has been paid in all the cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the immediate steps taken/proposed to be taken for payment of compensation without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The principles laid down in Section 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 form the basis for determining the amount of compensation for the land acquired under the Act. These include the market value of the land as provided under Section 23 (1) of the Act, solatium @ 30% of such market value in consideration of the compulsory nature of acquisition and an additional amount @ 12% per annum of the market value from the date of the publication of the notification—under

Section 4(1) to the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

(b) to (f). The information regarding the area acquired for Central Projects and payment of compensation made therefor is not monitored. Whenever land is required for any Central Project, the concerned Central Ministry/Department generally sends the proposal to the Government of the State where the Project is proposed to be set up and the State Government acquire the land on behalf of the Central Government in exercise of the functions entrusted to them by the President in terms of Article 258 (1) of the Constitution.

Although the compensation is paid to the persons interested entitled thereto on making award by the Collector under Section 11 of the Act, the State Governments have been advised to take measures for timely payment of compensation in land acquisition cases.

In case of delay, when the amount of compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, interest is payable under Section- 34 @ 9% per annum for the first year and 15% per annum for the period thereafter from the time of taking possession till the amount is paid or deposited.

[*Translation*]

Agreement Regarding Migration of Labourers

8384. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into agreements with some countries recently for sending labourers abroad;

(b) if so, whether provisions have also been made in the agreements with regard to wages and other facilities to be provided to these labourers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where these labourers are proposed to be sent and the names of the areas in which these labourers will work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Investment by Singapore in India

8385. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Singapore has shown any interest in investing in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Singapore's interest in India is reflected in the visit of the High level delegation from Singapore led by their Dy. Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry during the last week of March 1992. During the visit, areas were identified for establishing joint ventures between India and Singapore. Singapore has also evinced keen interest in the liberalisation of our economic policy which would further promote economic relations between the two countries.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Losses Incurred by Public Sector Undertakings****8386. DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings which are continuously incurring losses for the last three years;

(b) the loss incurred by each of these undertakings during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute a Committee to go into the causes of these losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). The names of the Central Public Sector Undertakings and loss incurred by each of these undertakings continuously for the last three years i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 have been given in Statement 7-B at Pages S-47 to S-49 of Volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 which was placed on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on 5-3-1992.

(c) and (d). The loss making undertakings are to be revitalised through different modalities and the sick individual enterprises which are covered under the SICA are required to be referred to BIFR for formulation of suitable revival/rehabilitation schemes.

Advisory Panel for Foreign Investments**8387. SHRI DHARMANNA MON-DAYYA SADUL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to constitute an Advisory Panel to advise on foreign investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such Advisory Panel is likely to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) In order to advise the Foreign Investment Promotion Board on matters related to foreign investments, Government have constituted an Advisory Group on 17th March, 1992. The Government Memorandum issued in this regard is given in statements Land II below:

STATEMENT-I

No.9(19)91-FC(I)
Government of India
Ministry of Industry
Department of Industrial Development

New Delhi, 17th March, 1992

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Setting up of an Advisory Group to advise the Foreign Investment Promotion Board on matters related to foreign investments.

Government have tabled a Statement on Industrial policy in both Houses of Parliament on July 24, 1991. Para 39 B (v) of the Statement provides for the establishment of

a Special Empowerd Board to negotiate with large international firms and to approve direct foreign investment in select areas. In pursuance of this provision, Government have constituted a Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) vide O.M. No. 9(19)/91-FC(I), dated August 22, 1991. (copy attached)

2. Government have now decided to set up a Goup to advise the Foreign Investment Promoton Board on matters related to foreign investments. The functions of the Advisory Group will be:-

(i) To advise Government on foreign investment matters generally,

(ii) To foster an awareness and understanding of Government's policy in the business sector, both in India and adroad;

(iii) To provide guidance, where necessary, to foreign investors on those aspects of their proposals that may not be in conformity with Government policy and suggest ways by which the proposals could be amended and

(iv) To advise on promotional events to be organised.

3. The composition of the Advisory Group will be as follows:-

- (i) President, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).
- (ii) President, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM).
- (iii) President, Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).
- (iv) President Federation of Associa-

tions of Small Industries of India.

- (v) Chairman, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI).
- (vi) Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).
- (vii) Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI).
- (viii) Chairman, EXIM Bank.

sd/-

(G. Sunda Ram)

Deputy secretary to The Govt. of India

Tel. No. 3016587

STATEMENT-II

No. 9(19)/91-FC(I)
Government of India
Ministry of Industry
Department of Industrial Devalopment

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 1991.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Foreign Investment Promotion Board

Government have table on July 24, 1991, a Statement on Industrial Policy in both Houses of Parliament Para 39 B (V) of the statement provides for the establishment of a Special Empowered Board to negotiate with large international firms and to approve direct foreign investment in selected areas. In pursuance of this provision, Government have decided to constiture a Foreign Investment Promotion Board. The objective, functions, composition and procedure of the Board are detailed below :-

I. Objective

2. The objective of this Board will be to invite and facilitate investment in India by international companies in projects which are considered to be of benefit to the Indian economy and do not fall within the parameters of the existing policy for clearance of foreign investment proposals.

II. Functions

3. The functions of the Board shall comprise mainly of :-

- (i) Expedient clearance of proposals,
- (ii) Establishment of contact with and inviting selected international companies to invest in India in appropriate ventures.
- (iii) To periodically review the implementation of projects cleared by the Board

4. Initially, the Board will prepare a short list of international firms who have already evinced interest in undertaking investments in this country. The Board will pursue the preparation of detailed investment plans in respect of these firms

5. The Board shall identify sectors where investment will be sought in keeping with the programmes of the Eighth Five Year plan.

6. The Programme of Investment could include a variety of activities such as :-

- manufacturing;
- marketing, designing, and export promotion;
- energy conservation;
- technological upgradation and

modernisation,

- infrastructure development,
- better utilisation of raw materials and natural resources,
- substantial increase in employment

7. The Board will maintain a close liaison with Indian industry organisations with a view to promoting investment activity

8. The Board will provide a single window clearance for all aspects of project proposals considered by it

III. Composition

9. The Board shall be located in the Prime Minister's Office. It will comprise of the

following :-

- i) Principal Secretary to PM
- Chairman
- ii) Finance Secretary
- iii) Commerce Secretary
- iv) Secretary, Industrial Development

10. The Board shall have powers to co-opt any other Secretary to Government, representatives from financial institutions and banks and professional experts from industry and commerce.

iv. Procedure

11. The Board will lay down its own mode of operation keeping in mind the requirements of each proposal that is considered

sd/-
(L. Mahalingam) Joint Secretary
to the Govt. of India

Functions of National Informatics Centre

8389. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS:
DR. LAXMINABAYAN
PANDEYA:

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

(a) the nature of Information collected by the National Informatics Centre from its regional centres;

(b) the institutions/individuals eligible to get such information and the cost at which it is available;

(c) whether the planning Commission intends to use such information for non-planning purposes (e.g. Parliamentary work, University Research Centres, R&D wings of industries etc.);

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). National Informatics Centre (NIC) does not collect any information from its Regional Centres. NIC only provides computer based support to Central and State Governments. It is the responsibility of these users to collect data and store these in computers, normally for their own use. It is only the user who can decide whether and under what terms these information may be given to any other organisation/institution/individual.

Databases created by NIC's own efforts or those commercially procured from Information vendors, are made available on NICNET, The Nation-wide computer communication network of NIC, for retrieval by Government users without charge. How-

ever, in the case of certain commercial databases like Patents charges are levied at cost.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. National Informatics Centre is planning to provide NICNET connectivity to major libraries, R&D institutions and industries/commerce associations via dial-up terminals so that they can have access to the open data bases available on NICNET. Such service of NIC will be charged for.

[Translation]

Atomic Power Plant

8390. SHRI RAMBADAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 2000 M.W. Atomic Power Plant at Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu is likely to be closed down due to the disintegration of erstwhile Soviet Union;

(b) whether the Government propose to take some alternative steps for keeping the said plant functioning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The atomic power plant has not been established at Koodankulam and hence the question of closing down the plant does not arise. Further progress in the starting of the construction is dependent on factors which are dictated by the policies of the Russian Federation. The progress is hence impeded and the position for the future is not clear.

(b) The question of taking alternative steps in implementation of the proposed project has the await a final decision that

involves negotiations with Russian Federation.

(c) Does not arise.

Captive and Isolated Coal Mines in Bihar

8391. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of captive and isolated coal mines in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to start the mining work therein; and

(c) if so, the process proposed to be adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Captive coal mines in Bihar are run by Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited, Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited and Damodar Valley Corporation. Number of such captive mines in Bihar is 7 in respect of TISCO, 2 in respect of IISCO and 1 in respect of DVC. In absence of any definite criteria and detailed data, it is not possible to classify the mines as isolated. A decision in this regard can be taken only on a case to case basis after collecting necessary information and ascertaining full facts. However, Coal India Limited is of the view that none of the coal mines being worked by them in Bihar can be treated as isolated coal mine.

(b) and (c). Government of Bihar have constituted a Joint Inspection Committee to study the feasibility of opening closed collieries in Bihar. The Committee would submit its report to Government of Bihar.

State of Kidnapped Kids For Camel Racing

8392. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD

SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kidnapped kids are being sold/smuggled to Arab countries for camel racing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Difference in Prices of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

8393. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a big difference in the prices of several items being sold at Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar in Delhi;

(b) whether the prices of some items like turmeric powder, chilly powder, Gramkabuli, moong being sold in Super Bazar are much higher than those in Kendriya Bhandar;

(c) whether the items being sold in Kendriya Bhandar are inferior in quality; and

(d) if not, the reasons for variation in their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. In some cases, the prices are higher.

(b) A statement showing the prices of some of the items sold by Super Bazar, Delhi and Kendriya Bhandar is given below

(c) and (d) Super Bazar Delhi has informed that the pulses and spices are sold

after pre-testing in its own quality control laboratory while such facility is not available with Kendriya Bhandar. Super Bazar has also informed that its pulses and spices have a better reputation for quality among consumers.

STATEMENT

| S No. | Name of the item | Quantity | Selling price | |
|-------|------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | Super Bazar | Kendrya Bhandar |
| 1 | | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Dal/A per | 1 kg | 15 65 | 15 00 |
| 2 | Moog Chhika | 1 kg | 16 00 | 15 20 |
| 3 | Moog washed | 1 kg | 16 95 | 16 20 |
| 4 | Urad Dhuli | 1 kg | 12 70 | 12 50 |
| 5 | Kabuli Chana | 1 kg | 16 00 | 15 00 |
| 6 | Atta Agmark | 10 kg | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| 7 | Rice Permal | 1 kg | 6 75 | 6 45 |
| 8 | Besan | 1 kg | 10 30 | 11 50 |
| 9 | Zeera | 100 gms | 9 00 | 7 60 |
| 10 | Haldi Powder | 200 gms | 8 00 | 6 40 |
| 11 | Garam Masala | 100 gms | 11 00 | - |

| S.No. | Name of the items | Selling price | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Super Bazar | Kendriya Bhandar | |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | |
| 12. | Red Chilly Powder | 12.00 | 8.25 | 200 gms. |
| 13. | Dhania Powder | 5.00 | 3.75 | 200 gms. |
| 14. | Sugar | 9.30 | 9.10 | 1 kg. |
| 15. | Tata Salt | 3.00 | 2.95 | 1 kg |

[English]

Winding up of Iffco in Assam

8394. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Corporation Limited (EFFCO), Assam has made a fairly good sale of its product;

(b) whether the IFFCO has decided to wind up its operation and establishment in Assam; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) There is no proposal to wind up the IFFCO establishment in Assam for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

Prices of Tractors and Power Tillers

8395. SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARARAOVADDE:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of tractors and power tillers being utilised in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring down the prices of 35 H.P. and lesser capacity tractors and power tillers so that they are in the reach of middle class farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) No such information is being centrally maintained.

(b) There is no statutory control over the prices of Tractors and power tillers.

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

Welfare Schemes For Tea Garden Workers

8396. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of tea garden workers in the country;

(b) whether the Government have introduced any welfare schemes for the tea garden workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fund earmarked for 1992-93 for the welfare schemes for tea garden workers?

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

[Translation]

Apprenticeship in Technical Degrees

8397. SHRI SURESHAN AND SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government

provide the facility of apprenticeship to all technical degree and diploma holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any preference is given to them for the employment after the training;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR. (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 (amended in 1973) fresh Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders in the field of engineering and technology who wish to undergo apprenticeship training are provided facilities for training. These are arranged and implemented through four Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. These Boards are autonomous organisations fully financed by the Central Government and are responsible for organisation and supervision of apprenticeship training under the guidance of industrial training specialists and experts.

(b) The details are as given in statement.

(c) to (e). As per the Apprentices Act, 1961, the establishments are not obliged to provide any employment after the completion of apprenticeship training with them. However, the training helps them in getting gainful employment/self employment and generally the establishments do consider them for employment as per their rules/procedure.

List of subject fields in Engineering and Technology as designated trades for the purpose of the Apprentices Act to train Graduate/Diploma Apprentices.

1. Civil Engineering
2. Irrigation Engineering
3. Public Health Engineering
4. Structural Engineering
5. Dam Engineering
6. Highway Engineering
7. Construction Technology
8. Mechanical Engineering
9. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
10. Machine Tool Technology
11. Production Engineering
12. Automobile Engineering
13. Electrical Engineering
14. Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering
15. Computer Engineering
16. Television Engineering
17. Industrial Electronics
18. Radio and Electronics Engineering
19. Nuclear Engineering
20. Avionics
21. Metallurgy
22. Textile Engineering
23. Agriculture Engineering

- | | |
|---|---|
| 24. Chemical Engineering | 48. Bio-Chemical Engineering |
| 25. Sugar Technology | 49. Instrumentation Technology |
| 26. Marine Engineering | 50. Petroleum Technology |
| 27. Nautical Engineering | 51. Petroleum Engineering |
| 28. Aeronautical Engineering | 52. Applied Geology |
| 29. Mining | 53. Applied Geophysics |
| 30. Plastic Technology | 54. Jute Technology |
| 31. Textile Chemistry | 55. Paper Technology |
| 32. Naval Architecture | 56. Catering Technology |
| 33. Architecture | 57. Plastic Engineering |
| 34. Regional and Town Planning | 58. Foundry Technology |
| 35. Textile Technology | 59. Sound Engineering |
| 36. Glass Technology | 60. Ground Water Engineering |
| 37. Ceramic Technology | 61. Drilling Engineering |
| 38. Silicate Technology | 62. Cinematography |
| 39. Pharmaceutical Science | 63. Fisheries and Navigation |
| 40. Oil and Soap Technology | 64. Medical Laboratory Technology |
| 41. Pigment & Paint Technology | 65. Industrial Engineering |
| 42. Dye Stuff Technology | 66. Knitting Technology |
| 43. Printing Technology | 67. Secretarial/Commercial Practice |
| 44. Leather Technology | 68. Interior Decoration |
| 45. Leather Goods and Foot Wear Manufacture. | 69. Library Science |
| 46. Rubber Technology | 70. Costumes Design and Dress Mak- ing /Garment Technology |
| 47. Food Technology | 71. Fine Art/Sculpture/Commercial etc. |

72. Computer Science/ Computer Applications

DDA in connection with the major cracks developed in DDA flats Pocket A-11, Kikaji in August, 1988:

73. Polymer Technology

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons held responsible for these cracks;

74. Dairy Engineering /Technology

75. Mining Machinery Engineering

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

*76. Mineral Engineering

*77. Fabrication Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Gangadharan Committee recommended that 10 blocks comprising of 40 flats were found dangerous and beyond repair and therefore suggested demolition. After inspection of these flats I.I.T. recommended that out of 10 blocks only 4 blocks comprising 16 flats were beyond repairs and would have to be demolished while the remaining 6 blocks could be repaired and made safe and liveable

*78. Transportation Engineering

*79. Wood/Timber Technology

*80. Safety; Engineering

*81. Handloom Technology

*82. Plant Engineering / Technology

(b) The process for disciplinary Proceedings against delinquent officers/officials has been initiated.

*83. Ship Building Technology

*84. Man-Made Fibre Technology

(c):- No, Sir.

*85. Tool Engineering/Technology

*86. Bio-Medical Engineering

(d):- Does not arise.

*87. Energy Engineering.

Demolishing of Garbage Boxes ✓

* S.O. of subject fields at Sl.No.77 to 87 are under publication in Government of India Press, Mayapuri, New Delhi.

8399. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH, Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

[English]

Report of Gangadhar and IIT Committees

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is demolishing the garbage Boxes and resorting to trolley system for keeping the garbage;

8398. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(a) the recommendations of the Gangadhar and IIT Committees appointed by

(c) whether the garbage remains scattered outside the trolleys and on the roads due to very little capacity of trolleys, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Not applicable in viwe of reply to (a) above.

(d) The garbage remains within the are of dustbins/Dalaos. However, domestic Pickers collecting usable material spread garbage beyond the area of Dustbin Dalao. Efforts are being made to prevent this through our staff - incharge of such areas.

[*Translation*]

Coal Mines Owned by Tata Company

8400. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the MInister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tata Company owns a number of coal mines;

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take over all these mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) and (b). Tate Iron & Steel Company (TISCO) has seven collieries six in Jharia Coalfields in the Distrist of Dhanbad and one in West Bokaro in the district of Hazaribagh.

(c) and (d). No, Sir; there is no proposal under consideration to take over the collieries of TISCO.

Plan Expenditure of Maharashtra

8401. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of plan expenditure sanctioned to Government of Maharashtra for the year 1991-92;

(b) the contribution of Maharashtra Government in the annual plan of 1991-92; and

(c) the amoung spent by the Government of Maharashtra on various schemes during 1991-92 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The annual plan of Maharashtra for 1991-92 was approved at Rs. 2500 crores in which the Government of Maharashtra was required to contribute Rs. 1495.44 crores.

(c) A statement showing the sector-wise revised ourilays based on anticipated expenditure communicated by the Government of Maharashtra (for 1991-92) is enclosed.

STATEMENT*(Rs. crores)*

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Head of Development</i> | <i>Revised Annual plan 1991-92 (Anticipated Expenditure)</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Agriculture & Allied Activities | 196.86 |
| 2. | Rural Development | 335.99 |
| 3. | Special Area Programmes | 41.96 |
| 4. | Irrigation & Flood Control | 424.69 |
| 5. | Energy | 783.56 |
| 6. | Industry & Minerals | 90.06 |
| 7. | Transport | 210.32 |
| 8. | Communications | — |
| 9. | Science, Technology & Environment | 1.30 |
| 10. | General Economic Services | 58.59 |
| 11. | Social Services | 658.82 |
| 12. | General Services | 23.57 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 2825.72 |

Coal Projects

8402. SHRI ABJIN SINGH
YADAV
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY

(a) whether a number of coal projects are running behind their schedule;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for not completing them on schedule;

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(c) the efforts made by the Government to complete them in time; and

(d) the extent of success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As on 31.3.92, 17 coal mining projects, each costing Rs. 20.0 crores and above, are behind schedule of implementation. 8 projects are delayed due to constraints in land acquisition and related rehabilitation problems, 3 due to delayed supply of equipment, 3 due to adverse geomining condition, 2 due to delay in establishment of mine entry & 1 due to delay in construction of Coal Handling Plant.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Coal is closely monitoring the implementation of these delayed projects and have followed up with the concerned State Govts. In expediting pending land cases and also with equipment manufacturers in ensuring early supply/commissioning of equipment. The Ministry of Coal have identified critical action areas for these projects and have asked coal companies to take remedial measures. As a result of these follow-up measures, many of constraints impeding the progress of the delayed projects could be removed. The coal production from these 17 delayed projects had been 10.04 million tonnes in 1990-91 and 10.87 million tonnes (Prov.) in 1991-92.

[English]

Strategy to Eradicate Poverty and Unemployment

8403. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.S. Swaminthan foundation has drawn up any strategy to eradicate unemployment and poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The strategy formulated by the International Commission on Peace & Food headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan envisages focussing on selected agricultural, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry aquaculture and agro-processing activities for employment and income generation and exports.

(c) The Government has made announcement in the Budget 1992-93 to constitute a Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium as an autonomous corporate entity with funding from Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development. The consortium will include representation from various Boards dealing with individual crops and public sector corporations dealing agriculture and agro-industries, private sector companies, banks scientific organisation and farmers' association. Twelve Major projects are proposed to be taken up during 1992-93.

[Translation]

Gas Leakage in Pune

8404. SHRI YSHWANTRAOPATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incident of gas leakage has taken place in a factory near Pune on March 22, 1992;

(b) the number of such incidents in the country during 1991 and 1992, separately;

(c) the total loss of life and property suffered therein;

(d) the details of the directives proposed to be issued by the Government to check such incidents; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for making a provision in regard to conducting an enquiry against such chemical producing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Supply of Children in Delhi

8405. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item Captioned "DELHI MAIN BACHCHON KI SUPPLY KA DHANDHA ZORON PAR" published in the 'Hindi' daily 'Jansatta' (Delhi) on January 24, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry made in regard to the sale and purchase/brokerage of the child labour in the Capital near and around New Delhi & Delhi Railway Stations and at the Inter State Bus Terminus; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Honey based Industries

8406. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have some proposals for development of honey based industries in the country and to make it an export oriented product; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Development During Eighth Plan

8407. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are according priority to rural development in the Eighth five Year Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plan outlay for this purpose and the number of famillist proposed to be benefited thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Although details of the Eighth Five year Plan are being finalised, the Government intends to accord priority to rural development in the Eighth Five Year Plan. In pursuance of this, the various on-going programmes for poverty alleviation in the rural areas will continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The major Centrally sponsored programmes like (i) Intergrated Rural Development Programme; (ii) Jawahar Rozhar Yojana; (iii) Drought Prone Areas Programme; (iv) Desert Development Programme, etc. Will continue to be strengthened during the Eighth five Year Plan.

(c) The Plan outlay and physical cover-

age etc. for the Eighth Five year Plan are being finalised.

(c) the names of the industrial units which were given relaxation?

[*Translation*]

Violation of Urban Land Ceiling Act

8408. **SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urban Land Ceiling Act is being violated in Delhi

(b) if so, the names of industrial units which have violated this Act during the last two years; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHACHALAM):—(a) The Urban Land (C&R) Act, 1976 is administered by the State Government concerned. According to the information received from Delhi Administration no case of violation of the said Act has been reported by the Competent Authorities administering the Act in Delhi.

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

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

List of Industrial cases in which exemption has been given under the Urban land (C&R) Act, 1976 During last 2 years.

| S.No. | The name of the Applicant | Excess Area (in Sq. Mts) |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | M/s. Dulari Exports (P) Ltd. | 542.33 |
| 2. | M/s. Scorpios International. | 1091.57 |
| 3. | M/s. Piccadily Hotels (P) Ltd. | 647.50 |
| 4. | M/s. Piccadily Holiday Resorts Ltd. | 647.50 |
| 5. | Sh. Joginder Singh. | 511.72 |
| 6. | M/s. Mohd. Rais Khan. | 45.16 |
| 7. | M/s. Spaceonix | 10.75 |
| 8. | Ms. Victoria Soap Mills. | 44.30 |
| 9. | M/s. LKM Electronics Corpn. | 1.08 |
| 10. | M/s. Guru Nanak Engg. Corpn. | 20.91 |

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>The name of the Applicant</i> | <i>Excess Area (in Sq Mts)</i> |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 11. | M/s Hawa (P) Ltd | 3932 54 |
| 12 | M/s.Kamla Type Foundary | 891 2 |
| 13. | M/s R S Appliances (P) Ltd | 37 92 |
| 14. | M/s Rajdhani Cold Storage | 364 00 |
| 15 | M/s Servi Singh | 496 00 |
| 16 | M/s Sawney Electronics | 925 11 |
| 17 | M/s Indian Prieghtways | 208 20 |
| 18 | M/s Universal Rubber Co | 175 86 |
| 19 | Sh Ganpat Rai | 885 86 |
| 20 | M/s Universal Retreading Co | 474 64 |
| 21 | M/s Solar Entarprises | 498 90 |
| 22 | M/s R K Industries | 895 96 |
| 23 | M/s Amlo Engineering Products | 1287 33 |
| 24 | M/s Sanitary & Allied Industnes (p) l td | 293 06 |
| 25 | M/s Kamlal Dass | 27 47 |
| 26 | Sh Puran Chand Ratni | 1413 77 |
| 27 | M/s Sonal Udyog (P)Ltd | 1482 17 |
| 28 | Sh Prem Rattan Rathi | 1329 23 |
| 29 | M/s Satara Rubbers & Chemicals | 852 9* |
| 30 | Sh Ram Chand Rathi | 1470 45 |
| 31 | M/s Rathi Electro Steels Ltd | 1358 64 |
| 32 | M/s Goodlach Sales (P) Ltd | 1261 21 |

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>The name of the Applicant</i> | <i>Excess Area (in Sq. Mts)</i> |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 33. | M/s. Midas Consumer Products (P) Ltd. | 889.61 |
| 34. | M/s. Surinder Singh Satara & Co. (p) i . . | 852.61 |
| 35. | M/s. Kamal Investment Co. (P) Ltd. | 1470.41 |
| 36. | M/s. Consolidated Leathers (P) Ltd. | 852.61 |
| 37. | M/s. Rathi Oxygen Ltd. | 1476.5 |
| 38. | M/s. Pitamber Steel (P) Ltd. | 154.33 |
| 39. | Sh. Daljet Singh Sawhney | 852.61 |
| 40. | Sh. Arun Kumar Rathi. | 1227.47 |
| 41. | Sh. Goverdhan Kapoor | 696.43 |
| 42. | Sh. Kamlesh Rathi | 1429.91 |
| 43. | M/s Runwell India (P) Ltd. | 647.50 |
| 44. | Sh. Jasdev Singh | 486.30 |
| 45. | M/s. K.b. Industries. | 444.60 |

Reservation for SCs/STs in Private Sector

8409. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also applicable for Private Sectors; and

(b) if so, the directions issued to the private sectors by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds For Capital Purposes of Public Sector Undertakings

8410. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: _____

(a) whether the funds provided for capital purpose can be deveted for meeting the cash losses of public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the procedure laid down in this regard; and

(c) if not, the action taken in such cases of diversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) As per the accounting principles and conventions, funds provided for capital purposes cannot be diverted for meeting the cash losses of public sector undertakings.

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

[Translation]

Industrial Development of Madhya Pradesh

8411. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of industrial development in Madhya Pradesh is very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

| 1987-88 | 88-89 | 89-90 | 90-91 | 91-92 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5453 | 6538 | 6168 | 8166 | 9332 |

The Union Government have approved project reports of six growth centres and Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 8 crores has been released so far for five growth centres. On receipt of project report for the sixth growth centre, additional funds are likely to be released.

[English]

Guidelines for Lands Under Public Sector Undertakings

8412. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will

(c) the resources made available by the Union Government to the State Government to accelerate the pace of industrial development of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir. As per the information made available by the State Government, the new industrial units in SSI and large and medium industries sector established during the last three years are as below:-

| | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| 1989-90 | - | 23836 |
| 1990-91 | - | 26390 |
| 1991-92 | - | 28388 |

(b) question does not arise.

(c) The Central assistance is provided to the States as "Block" assistance for financing the annual Plan of the State. However, the Plan allocation made for Madhya Pradesh for the last five years for the Industry and mineral sector (including village and small industries) is given below:-

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have suggested any guidelines to evict illegal occupants of lands under the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, For the benefit of public sector undertakings, the Govt.

has prescribed a set of guidelines in order to prevent arbitrary use of the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 as amended from time to time to evict genuine tenants and to limit the use of the summary powers primarily to evict unauthorised occupants and retired employees of the enterprises. These guidelines are indicated in the statement.

STATEMENT

i) The provisions of the P.P. Act should be used primarily to evict totally illegal occupants of the premises of public authorities or unauthorised sublettees, or employees who have ceased to be in their service and thus ineligible for occupation of the premises. The proceedings should be initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Act only in cases where the occupation becomes unauthorised on genuine grounds of law.

ii) The provisions of the Act should not be resorted to either with a commercial motive or to secure vacant possession of the premises in order to accommodate their own employees, where the premises were in occupation of the original tenants to whom the premises were let either by the public authorities or the persons from whom the premises were acquired.

iii) a person in lawful occupation of any premises should not be treated or declared to be an unauthorised occupant merely on service on notice of termination of tenancy, nor should any contractual agreement be wound up by taking advantage of the provisions of the Act. At the same time, it will be open to the public authority to secure periodic revision of rent in terms of the provisions of the Rent Control Act in each State, or to move under genuine grounds under the Rent Control Act for resuming possession. In other words, the public authorities would have rights similar to private landlords under the Rent Control Act in dealing with genuine

legal tenants;

iv) It is necessary to give no room for allegations that evictions were selectively resorted to for the purpose of securing an unwarranted increase in rent, or that a change in tenancy was permitted in order to benefit particular individual or institutions in order to avoid such imputations or abuses of discretionary powers. The release of premises or change of tenancy should be decided at the level of Board of directors of the Public Undertaking.

v) All the Public Undertakings should immediately review all pending cases before the Estate Officer or Courts with reference to these guidelines, and withdraw eviction proceedings against genuine tenants on grounds otherwise than as provided under these guidelines. The Provisions under the P.P. Act should be used henceforth only in accordance with these guidelines.

Upgradation of Slums In Bangalore City

8413. SHRI KODAKANI GOWA-
DANA SAIVAPPA:
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for the upgradation of slums in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have forwarded the proposal to Government of Netherlands for financial assistance;

(c) if so, whether Netherlands Government has agreed thereto;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal submitted by Government of Kanataka has been forwarded by the Union Government to Royal Embassy of Netherlands.

(c) and (d). The response of Dutch Government is still awaited.

[*Translation*]

Preference to Private Sector

8414. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are giving more importance to the role of private sector entrepreneurs under new industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). As stated in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, the Government will ensure that the Public Sector play its rightful role in the evolving socio-economic scenario of the country, and that it is run on business lines as envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and would continue to innovate and lead in strategic areas of national importance.

Development of Villages Under Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

8415. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHAN-DANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urbanised villages in Delhi developed so far under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme by Delhi Development Authority and the facilities provided

therein;

(b) the number of villages out of these entrusted to Manicipal Corporation of Delhi so far ; and

(c) the amount spent by the MCD in each village for providing public facilities and maintenance thereof,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by Delhi Development Authority there is no such scheme as Slum Rehatilitation Scheme for urban villages with them.

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

[*English*]

Self Employment by Degree Holders

8417. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any survey to find out the percentage of diploma and degree holders in engineering disciplines those who have started their own business, if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(b) the steps proposed to encourage fresh diploma/degree holders to start their own workshops?

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

(b) Details of schemes and programmes in operation for encouraging fresh diploma? degree holders to start their own workshops is given in the statement.

STATEMENT**(1) *Small Industries development Organisation (SIDO):***

Small Industries Development Organisation has been organising a number of entrepreneurial development programmes through Small Industries Service Institutes in various States. These programmes are for different target groups such as educated unemployed youth, women, ex-servicemen, weaker sections, physical handicapped etc. There are no separate programmes as such for diploma holders/degree holders in engineering. Such candidates are also taken in various programmes mentioned. No separate data for degree/diploma holders is maintained.

(2) *Department of Science & Technology:*

The Department of Science & Technology Sponsors Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) in association with All India Financial Institutions for imparting necessary skills in entrepreneurship to engineering diploma and degree holders to enable them to become self employed. In addition, a few Science & Technology entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs) are also being promoted in and around academic institutions for providing necessary facilities to the young graduates in engineering so that they could take to technical entrepreneurship.

(3) *Ministry of Human Resource Development:*

(a) Model curriculum as well as norms and standards for Diploma and Degree Courses have been framed to give adequate engineering education and training to the candidates in order to make them eligible for employment and self-employment. This education and training is supplemented by post-institutional training in industry under

Programme of Apprenticeship Training which helps them to pick-up necessary experience in the World of Work. This training is very useful for the passed out students to seek employment or self-employment.

(b) A scheme 'Entrepreneurship and Management Development' has been introduced in a few selected institutions as a pilot project. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to establish Centres for Entrepreneurship and Management Development (CEMDEV) and Centres for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) at a few selected diploma level institutions to be identified for the purpose all over the country. While the CEDs will be conducting limited entrepreneurship development training programmes for the non-corporate and unorganised sectors, the CEMDEVs will be conducting education and training programmes for entrepreneurship and management development for these sectors.

Strength of Central Services

8418. DR R. MALLU
SHRI SHRAYAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has been asked to reassess the strength of various Central services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the UPSC has since submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL; PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (d). do not arise.

Regional languages and Hindi Language In The Examinations of U.P.S.C.

8419. **DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA;**
SHRI NITISH KUMAR;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether English is a compulsory medium of writing answers in the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce regional languages in these examination to develop and encourage the use of these languages;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have already recognised hindi as a national language;

(e) if so, the reasons for which Hindi has not been recognised as a medium in the said examinations; and

(f) the steps the Government propose to give recognition to it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA) (a) In the Civil Services Commission, candidate are allowed the option of writing the papers in English or in any other language included in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution. In respect of Indian

Forest Service Examination, Indian Engineering Examination and Indian Economic Service. Indian Statistical Service Commission, the candidates are however, required to write the answers in English.

(b), (c), (e) and (f) The question of use of Hindi as well as other regional languages in the various examinations conducted by the Commission was examined by a Committee headed by Dr. Satish Chandra, former Chairman, University Grants Commission. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

(d) Hindi is recognised as a national language in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

Production and Requirement of Heavy Water

8420. **SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE;**
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of heavy water in the heavy water plants of the country falls short of the target;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the details of actual production vis-a-vis the installed capacity of each plant; and

(d) the steps the Government contemplate to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA): (a) Production of heavy water in the Heavy Water Plants in the coun-

try is commensurate with the inputs and operating parameters, achieving almost in full the targets fixed for the last financial year. All the plants except Heavy Water Plant at Talcher have achieved satisfactory levels of production. The production of heavy water is adequate to meet the requirements of the present nuclear power programme.

(b) Though the Talcher Heavy Water Plant is in operation and is producing heavy water depending upon the availability of inputs from the Fertilizer Plant with which it is integrated, its sustained operation has not been possible owing to very low and frequently interrupted supply of inputs from the Fertilizer Plant as well as power interruptions.

(c) The production in the various plants was by and large satisfactory during the last financial year, except at Talcher Plant.

(d) The performance of fertilizer plant linked heavy water plants is dependant upon the sustained quality of designated inputs from the fertilizer plants. The capacity utilisation has already shown improvement. Efforts are continuing for further improvement. However, any improvement at the Talcher Plant would mainly depend upon the sustained availability of inputs in adequate quantities from the integrated Fertilizer plant. The management of the Talcher fertilizer Plant has constituted a Committee to review measures for its sustained operations.

**Government Accommodation to
Press reporters**

8421. ~~SHRI HANNAN MOLLAN~~: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for the allotment of Government accommodation to press reporters;

(b) whether the guidelines were circulated for the information of press reporters;

(c) the number of dwelling units to be allotted under the press pool;

(d) the names of press reporters cleared by the scrutiny committee for allotment of accommodation and the procedure adopted for finalising the list of new allottees; and

(e) the member of the scrutiny committee and when the committee was formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A copy of the guidelines is enclosed herewith as statement I and II.

(b):- the guidelines were circulated to the Members of the Screening Committee which included representatives of the concerned Journalists Association represented on the Screening Committee.

(c) and (d). The size of the Press Pool has been fixed at 120 out of which 92 slots are filled up. The Screening Committee has recommended 28 Journalists for allotment of the remaining vacancies in the Press Pool. A list of the Reporters recommended is enclosed a statement III. the names of the Press Reporters have been cleared by the Screening Committee on the basis of their seniority of regular accreditation at the Headquarters of Government of India.

(e) The following are the Present members of the Screening Committee:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Principal Information Officer | -Chairman |
| 2. Addl. Secretary/Jt. Secretary | -Member |

concerned of the Ministry of Urban Development.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 3. Directorate of Estates | -Member |
| 4. Shr R. Rajagopalan, Press Association. | -Member |
| 5. Smt. Kalyani Shanker, Press Association. | -Member |
| 6. Shri Prem Prakah, News Camaramen's Association. | -Member |
| 7. Shri Vijender Tyagi, Wouking News Cameramen's Association. | -Member |

The Committee was originally constituted on 12.10.1990.

STATEMENT-I

No. 12016 (1) /89-Pol.II
Government of India
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi, dated the 11.7.90

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Review of Guidelines for allotment of general pool accommodation to accredited Press Correspondents and Journalists.

Guidelines for allotment of accommodation from the Press Pool to accredited Press Correspondents and Journalists were reviewed by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 9.5.90. The cabinet approved that the existing pool of 110 residential units which had previously been reduced to 103 units may now be increased to 120 units for providing accommodation to accredited Press Correspondents and News Cameraman Subject to the following conditions:

- (a) He/She does not own a house in his/her name or in the name of family member or dependents at the time of allotment or subsequently in Delhi.

(b) The case shall be finalised after taking in to consideration the recommendations of the Screening Committee set up by them in. Of I & B headed by the Principal Information Officer of which Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary (Estate) and Director of Estates shall be ex-officio Members, and four journalists to be nominated by the Min. of I & B shall be Members.

(c) He/she is a correspondent representing Indian Press and not any foreign Press/Media.

(d) The persons concerned are drawing salary up to Rs. 3000/- excluding conveyance allowance; and

(e) Such of these allottees who are drawing emoluments up to Rs. 3000/- P.m. would be charged licence fee under FR-45-A of flat rate of licence fee under FR-45-A whichever is higher. Those Drawing beyond Rs. 3000/-P.M. Would be charged special licence fee, where they are occupying accommodation allotted in the past.

(f) The type of accommodation would

be determined on the basis of the basic pay of the official, but limited to type V-A or lower types; allottees of the accommodation higher than type V.A. may be allotted type V.A. accommodation, if they are otherwise eligible immediately.

- (g) The duration of allotment be up to three years; the position reviewed thereafter.
- (h) There would be periodic review of accreditation of Press Correspondents/News Cameraman by the Ministry of information and broadcasting and the Directorate of Estates would be informed of changes, if any, to enable cancellation of allotment.
- (i) No editor of Newspaper should be eligible for allotment from Press Pool/ General Pool.
- (j) The allotment shall be made Keeping in view the seniority list maintained by the PIB.

2. It is requested that immediate action may kindly be taken according to the guidelines approved by the Cabinet as indicated above.

Sd/-

(H.L.Bhatia)

Dy. Director of Estates (Policy)

To

1. Asstt. Directors of Allotment Sections.
2. Coordination-I Section.
3. All Deputy Directors of the Dte. of Estates.

Copy to :-

1. Ministry of I & B.
2. The Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
3. Cabinet Secretariat.

Sd/-

(Munish Girdhar)

Asstt. Director of Estates (Pol.II)

STATEMENT-II

No. 12016 (1)/89-Pol.II
Government of India
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi, dated the 11.7.90

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Review of Guidelines for allotment of general pool accommodation to accredited Press Correspondents and Journalists.

In partial modification of the guidelines issued vide O.M. of even number dated 11.7.90 regarding allotment of general pool accommodation to the Press Correspondents and Journalists, it has been decided to amend the conditions mentioned at sub-paras (d) and (e) of the said guidelines as follows:-

- (d) The persons concerned are drawing salary up to Rs. 8920/-;
- (e) Such of these allottees who are drawing emoluments up to Rs.8920/- would be charged licence fee under FR-45-A or flat rate of licence fee under FR-45-A, whichever is higher.

Sd/-

(R.D. Sahay)

Deputy Director of Estates
(Policy)

To

All Officers and Sections of
Directorate of Estates. Copy to :-

1. Prime Minister's Office
(S.h.V.K.Sahu,OSD)
2. Ministry of I & B, New Delhi.
3. Principal Information Officer, PIB,
New Delhi

Sd/-
(R.D. Sahay)
Deputy Director of Estates (Policy)

STATEMENT-III

Names of the correspondents/cameramen cleared by the screening Committee for allotment of Press Poll accommodation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri R.C. Pandit, Correspondent 2. Shri Umashankar Phandnis, Correspondent 3. Shri Gian Prakash, Cameraman 4. Shri Rajendra Prabhu, Correspondent 5. Shri Vijay Shankar, Correspondent 6. Shri Satish Jugran, Correspondent 7. Shri Chaturbhuji Mishra, Correspondent 8. Shri Pramod K. Pushkarna, Cameraman 9. Shri V.P. Bhatia, Correspondent 10. Shri B.P. Shukla, Correspondent | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Shri Subhash kirpekar, Correspondent 12. Shri Yogesh B. Mathur, Correspondent 13. Shri S.R. Kumar Correspondent 14. Shri Virendra Sanghi, Correspondent 15. Shri Shankar Biswas, Correspondent 16. Shri Chittaranjan Alva, Correspondent 17. Shri V. Rajagopal, Cameraman 18. Shri A.k./Bhattacharjee, Correspondent 19. Shri B. Mathan, Cameraman 20. Shri Joseph Edamaruku, Correspondent 21. Shri balbir K. Punj, Correspondent 22. Shri A.K. Sahay,, Correspondent 23. Shri Nitya Chakraborty, Correspondent 24. Shri K. Veshwanath RCo, Correspondent 25. Shri Dinkar Shukla, Correspondent 26. Shri Lalit Kishore Raizada, Correspondent 27. Shri Sharad Saena, Cameraman 28. Shri Sondeep Shankar, Cameraman |
|---|--|

Cess From Beedi Industry

8422. SHRIV. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amounts collected by levying cess on Beedies is being utilised for the welfare of the labour working in Beedi industry;

(b) if so, the details of the welfare measures provided to Beedi workers;

(c) the amount of cess so collected during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the amount spent during this period for welfare of labour State-wise?

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

(b) The fund is utilised to extend housing, health, educational recreational & family welfare facilities to Beedi workers and their families. Statement I showing various schemes, implemented in all regions, is given below.

(c) State-wise details of the amount collected by way of cess on manufactured Beedis under Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act 1976 during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (figures upto January, 1992 only are given in statement II.

(d) State-wise details of amount released for welfare of the Beedi workers is not maintained. Details of expenditure incurred Region-wise under heads Administration, Health, Education, Housing and Recreation for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto January, 1992) (the final accounts have not been compiled yet) are given in Statement III, IV and V.

STATEMENT I

The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been constituted for financing of activities to promote welfare of persons engaged in beedi establishments. Several welfare schemes to extend medical, housing, educational, recreational and family welfare facilities to workers and their families have been evolved.

The Schemes are as follows:

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in TB Hospitals.
2. Scheme for domiciliary treatment of Beedi workers.
3. Scheme for grant of financial assistance to Beedi workers for purchase of spectacles.
4. Scheme for leprosy relief to Beedi workers.
5. Scheme for providing facility for treatment of Beedi workers suffering from mental diseases.
6. Scheme for reimbursement of actual treatment charges to Beedi workers suffering from cancer.
7. Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi workers through Cooperative Societies.
8. Maternity Benefit Scheme for female Beedi workers.
9. Family Welfare Programme-Scheme for payment of extra monetary compensation for sterilisation to Beedi worker.
10. Build Your Own House Scheme.
11. Group Housing Scheme for Beedi workers.
12. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of Beedi workers thron state Government .

13. Scheme for grant of subsidy to Beedi Workers'Co-Operative Societies for construction of Worksheds or Godowns or both.
14. Scheme for award of Scholarship to Beedi workers.
15. Scheme for financial assistance to school going children of Beedi workers for supply of one set of school dress.
16. Scheme for organising sports, games, social & cultural activities for Beedi workers.
17. Scheme for supply of T.V. Sets.
18. Scheme for establishment of Audio-visual sets/Cinema vans/Exhibition of films for recreation of beedi workers.
19. Scheme for provision of Holiday Homes.

STATEMENT II

| Sl. No. | State | (Rs. in thousands) | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 (upto January, 92) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 21071 | 21374 | 18071 | |
| 2. | Bihar | 5713 | 6143 | 5028 | |
| 3. | Gujarat | 202 | 192 | 148 | |
| 4. | Karnataka | 15461 | 15104 | 12768 | |
| 5. | Kerala | 4627 | 4527 | 3772 | |
| 6. | Assam | 107 | 116 | 105 | |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 21612 | 20114 | 16784 | |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 9470 | 9285 | 7667 | |
| 9. | Orissa | 1460 | 1346 | 1178 | |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 1112 | 1093 | 923 | |

(Rs. in thousands)

| Sl. No. | State | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 (upto January, 92) |
|---------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. | Tamilnadu | 18581 | 20825 | 15921 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 6187 | 6796 | 5766 |
| 13. | West Bengal | 12689 | 13869 | 11394 |
| | Total | 118292 | 120796 | 99525 |

STATEMENT-III

Statement showing expenditure incurred under different heads during the year 1989-90 Beed workers Well are Fund

| Sl. No. | Region | States/UTS Covered | Admn. | Health | Education | Recreation | Housing | 3601 GIA | 4250 FA | 6250 Loan | Total |
|---------|-------------|---|-------|--------|-----------|------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Allahabad | U.P., H.P., Punjab Delhi & Chandigarh | 666 | 4002 | 889 | 25 | 23 | - | - | - | 5605 |
| 2. | Bangalore | Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands | 860 | 15962 | 2526 | 29 | 49 | 1 | 448 | 1242 | 21016 |
| 3. | Bhilwara | Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana | 730 | 3785 | 1603 | 253 | - | 1182 | - | 14 | 7577 |
| 4. | Bhubaneswar | Orissa | 425 | 3029 | 452 | 34 | 10 | - | - | - | 3950 |
| 5. | Calcutta | Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura | 655 | 3110 | 1471 | 28 | 90 | - | 66 | 429 | 5949 |

(Rs. in thousands)

| Sl. No | Region | States/UTS Covered | Admn. | Health | Educ- ation | Recre- ation | Hous- ing | 3601 GIA | 4250 FA | 6250 Loan | Total |
|--------|-----------|--|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 6 | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Andman & Nicobar Islands | 546 | 4953 | 2845 | - | 6 | 2800 | - | 23 | 11173 |
| 7 | Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh | 705 | 5094 | 2788 | 13 | 43 | - | - | - | 8643 |
| 9 | Karma | B-har | 503 | 3746 | 903 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 5162 |
| 9 | Nagpur | Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1074 | 3672 | 2131 | 18 | 1 | 7650 | - | 45 | 14591 |
| 10 | New Delhi | | 334 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 334 |
| | | Total | 6498 | 47253 | 15613 | 415 | 222 | 11632 | 514 | 1753 | 83900 |

STATEMENT-IV

Statement showing expenditure incurred under different heads during the year 1990-91 Beedi workers Welfare Fund

(Rs. in thousands)

| Sl. No. | Region | States/UTS Covered | Admr. | Health | Educ- ation | Recre- ation | Hous- ing | 3601 GIA | 4250 FA | 6250 Loan | Total |
|---------|-------------|---|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Allahabad | U.P., H.P., Punjab Delhi & Chandigarh | 711 | 4813 | 852 | 35 | 24 | - | - | - | 6435 |
| 2. | Bangalore | Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands | 996 | 14010 | 2790 | 20 | 194 | 3480 | 180 | 1401 | 23071 |
| 3 | Bhillwara | Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana | 833 | 4006 | 1789 | 268 | 2 | - | - | 33 | 6831 |
| 4. | Bhubaneswar | Orissa | 458 | 3514 | 524 | 22 | 21 | - | - | 448 | 4987 |
| 5. | Calcutta | Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura | 739 | 3340 | 1601 | 29 | - | - | 55 | 390 | 6154 |

| Sl. No. | Region | States/UTS Covered | Admn. | Health | Education | Recreation | Housing | 3601 GIA | 4250 FA | 6250 Loan | Total |
|---------|-----------|---|-------|--------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Hydrabad | Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnau, Pondicherry, Andman & Nicobar Islands | 513 | 5200 | 2950 | 10 | 5 | - | - | 19 | 8697 |
| 7 | Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh | 831 | 4902 | 2269 | 4 | - | 2750 | - | - | 10756 |
| 9. | Karma | Bihar | 852 | 4202 | 1041 | 65 | 6 | - | - | - | 6166 |
| 9. | Nagpur | Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1290 | 4182 | 2415 | 19 | 2 | 5445 | - | 24 | 13377 |
| 10 | New Delhi | | 358 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 358 |
| Total | | | 7581 | 48169 | 16231 | 472 | 254 | 11675 | 235 | 2315 | 86932 |

STATEMENT-V

Statement showing expenditure incurred under different heads during the year 1990-91 (upto 1/92) Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

| Sl No | Region | States/UTs Covered | Admn | Health | Educ- ation | Recre- ation | Hous- ing | 3601 GIA | 4250 FA | 6250 Loan | Total |
|-------|-------------|---|------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Allahabad | U.P., H.P., Punjab Delhi & Chandigarh | 728 | 3553 | - | 15 | 28 | - | - | - | 4324 |
| 2 | Bangalore | Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands | 944 | 8483 | - | - | 82 | - | - | 244 | 9753 |
| 3 | Bhilwara | Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana | 814 | 2964 | - | 151 | - | - | 22 | 27 | 3978 |
| 4 | Bhubaneswar | Orissa | 431 | 2988 | - | 16 | 31 | - | - | 178 | 3644 |
| 5 | Calcutta | Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura | 698 | 3224 | - | 39 | - | - | - | 48 | 4009 |

| (Rs in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--|-------|--------|-----------|------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
| Sl No | Region | States/UTs Covered | Admin | Health | Education | Recreation | Housing | 3601 GIA | 4250 FA | 6250 Loan | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 6 | Hydrabad | Andhra Pradesh Tamilnadu Pondicherry Anomtar & Nicobar Islands | 768 | 5701 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6469 |
| 7 | Jalpaipur | Madhya Pradesh | 725 | 4749 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5474 |
| 9 | Karma | Bihar | 916 | 3305 | - | 69 | - | - | - | - | 4290 |
| 9 | Nagpur | Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 105 | 3639 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | 4752 |
| Total | | | 7129 | 38606 | - | 298 | 141 | - | 22 | 497 | 46893 |

Inter-Ministerial Group on Industrial Restructuring

8423. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an inter-ministerial working group set up to make recommendations on industrial restructuring has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No decision has been taken on the report.

STATEMENT

Summary of Recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Industrial Restructuring

Procedures for Liquidation Proceedings

- (1) With a view to rationalising liquidation proceedings the method of winding up subject to 'supervision of court' should be abolished and the relevant provisions of the Act (Sections 522-527) should be deleted. In other words there should be only two categories of winding up, namely, voluntary winding up and winding up under the orders of

the Court.

- (2) One of the reasons for delay in winding up is disposal of assets of a company scattered all over the country. The Companies Act should be amended to provide for registration of recognised auctioneers and debt realisation agencies in various parts of the country to assist the OLs in this task.
- (3) An enabling provision should be made in the Act to provide for a gradual elimination of the present system of appointment of OLs. Government should draw up a panel of names of qualified auditors for appointment of liquidators by the courts. This would be in tune with the practices successfully followed abroad for instance in U.K., the Secretary of the State authorises Institutes of professionals whose members act as insolvency practitioners. In Singapore and Malaysia, Liquidation proceedings are taken care by the approved liquidators who are qualified as Auditor under the Act. During the intervening period while the Ls are still entrusted with the job of winding up of companies, a similar procedure should be introduced for the expeditious disposal of cases filed by OL filed for realisation of debts. For example, extracts from the books of accounts of company duly certified by a chartered accountant should be regarded as adequate evidence of the debts due to a company.
- (4) In the case of voluntary winding up the present procedure for invoking misfeasance proceedings by Voluntary Liquidatory (Section 545) is cumbersome and involves making

reference to the Registrar of Companies and report to Central Government before Registrar himself files misfeasance proceedings in the court. Since this causes enormous delays the Voluntary Liquidator should have the authority to file misfeasance proceedings without the need to report to the Central Government.

- (5) In the case of voluntary winding up the liquidator appointed by the company in a general meeting distributes the assets of the company or the sale proceeds thereof and also discharges the liabilities of the company. After the assets and liabilities are fully liquidated the company in liquidation should be enabled to apply to the Registrar under Section 560 for striking the name of the company off the register. The provisions of S 560 can be amended for this purpose. Presently, S 560 is being used by the companies which have neither assets nor liabilities. Companies which winding up their affairs voluntarily will also end up in a situation where they will have no assets or liabilities. Such companies should also be treated as or deemed as defunct and their names be written off the register by the Registrar. The report of the OL to the court may be dispensed with in such cases.
- (6) The BIFR is empowered to recommend liquidation. According to the present procedure these cases have to be referred to the High Court. The intention is that such cases should not be referred to High Court. In cases which are before the BIFR the Companies Act may be amended to may be

amended to authorise the BIFR to pass the orders for winding up as if it were a liquidation court.

- (7) In order to ensure that the winding up process is not as long drawn out as it present it may be proposed that modes of winding up other than voluntary winding up be entrusted to a Special Tribunal instead of the High Courts. This will speed up the liquidation proceedings and help in speedy disposal of productive assets which can be employed by buyers. The approximate percentage of compulsory winding up cases pending as on 31.12.1991 in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi are 21, 30 and 10 respectively of the total number of cases pending all over India.
- (8) It is proposed that on the lines of Sec 6 of the company Directors Disqualification Act, 1986, the court may be empowered to make a disqualification order if has, at any time, become insolvent whether while he was a director of subsequently, and that his conduct as a director of that company either taken a loan or taken together that his conduct as a director of any other company or company makes it unfit to be concerned in the management of the company.

For the purposes of this section the court shall mean the court where the company is being wound up. In the case of voluntary winding up court means any court having jurisdiction to wind up the company and in any other case High Court or the Court of Sessions. For this purpose director includes a shadow director and the minimum period of disqualification period of is two years and maximum period is 16 years. The effect of this qualification order will be that ho

shall not, without the leave of the Court, be a director of the company or be a liquidator or administrator of the company or be a receiver or manager of a company's property or in any way, whether directly or indirectly, be concerned or take part in promotion, permission or management of the company for a specified period beginning with date of the order. A disqualification order will be made on the grounds, which are or include matters other than criminal conviction, notwithstanding that the person in respect of whom it is made criminally liable in respect of those matters.

- (9) In order to protect the dues of labour as a result of winding up of companies, it is proposed that the existing provisions of Sections 529, 529 A and 530 of the Companies Act be modified. We should about a uniform definition of workmen. It is also proposed to treat the entire amount due to workmen by way of salary, wages, retirement benefits, provident fund dues etc., as a preferential claim instead of limiting to four months salary or Rs.1000 as at present. In other words no limit or cap should be prescribed.

Procedural Changes

In addition to the above structural changes, the following procedural changes are also suggested to help expedite the winding up:

- (i) The winding up petition can be filed by filed by the company under Section 433(a) by passing a special resolution that company be wound up by court. It is suggested that the petition in such cases should specify the names and addresses of directors/officers who will file the statement of affairs under Section 454 and would be charged

with the responsibility of production of books records, etc.

Where winding up petition is filed by any other person, appropriate provision may be made in the Act that the court before passing winding up order shall direct the company to file the declaration stating the name, designation and address of person/persons who is/are charged with the responsibility of maintaining the books, papers etc. and would hand over the control of papers and documents, inter-alia, indicating the place/places where the books, records and other papers of the company are kept. Order should also specify the name, designation and address of the person who will file the statement of affairs within the period prescribed under Section 454, sub-section 2, and in the event of default in complying with the provisions will be dealt with as persons committing the default.

- (ii) Section 439 should be so amended that a statement of affairs will be filed before the this Court by the Company which is sought to be wound up at the first hearing regardless of the fact whether the petition for winding up is filed by the Company, Creditors, Contributory or any other person so authorised. The Company should also submit the information about the names of the Officers of the Company who are in custody of the Books of Accounts. This statement of affairs will be in addition to the statement of affairs required to be filed under Section 454 of the Companies Act. It is being proposed to have a statement of affairs even before the winding up proceedings take time

and the Officers of the Company, in the meanwhile leave the employment as a result of which even the basic financial information and details about the Assets and Liabilities are not available. However if the statement is prepared when the books of accounts are available it will assist the Court in coming to a rational decision about the winding up of the company. Subsequently when the company is actually ordered to be wound up and the books of accounts are not available, the official liquidator will be in a position to take the possession of the assets.

- (iii) For ensuring quicker realisation of assets and its effective disposal, it is necessary that Section 456 be amended to provide that on passing of the Winding Up order the custody of the property of the company shall vest in the Liquidator/ Liquidator.
- (iv) The Act should also be amended to arm the Official Liquidator/Professional Liquidation with the powers to search and seizure on the pattern of Section 132 of the Income Tax Act, with appropriate modifications.
- (v) The Official Liquidator, in all the proceedings before the court, is required to produce the books of accounts to prove his claim. In the interest of expeditious disposal of the assets, the Act should be amended to provide that provisions similar to section 45F of the Banking Regulation Act should be adopted and a copy of the entries from the books duly certified by the Official Liquidator/Professional Liquidator should be sufficient to

prove the authenticity of the claim of the company in liquidation against parties. This will do away the necessity of production of books by the Official Liquidator/Professional Liquidator every time he wants to recover the assets.

If any amount is found due to the company, the amount may, with the leave of the court, be recovered in the manner as land revenue.

- (vi) The Companies Act should be amended to provide for disposal of undertaking of the company as a whole, with the approval of the court, so that in appropriate cases a better price could be realised for the assets of the company.
- (vii) Wherever, the debts or assets of the company are scattered at more than one place, the Act be amended to permit the Official Liquidator/ Professional Liquidator to appoint approved debt realisation agencies, which may be private parties, for recovering the debts. These companies should be constituted to develop specialisation in:
 - (a) inventoring and evaluating assets and liabilities of companies on the threshold of winding up;
 - (b) quote for assets and liabilities of the concerned companies on a piecemeal basis or for the whole unit as a going concern;
 - (c) take over the assets/liabilities against a consideration paid to the Liquidator; and
 - (d) make profits through further sale/disposal of assets.

- (viii) Section 467 be amended to empower the Official Liquidator/Professional Liquidator to himself settle the list of contributories. Only in the cases of persons who dispute the amount due need be referred to the court.
- (ix) In case of misfeasance proceedings launched by the Official Liquidator/Professional Liquidator Section 542 and 543 of the Act may be amended to empower the Court to pass interim orders prohibiting any dealings by directors before private parties. The Act may, also be amended to provide additional ground that if a director has acted in a reckless manner and with gross negligence misfeasance proceedings can be launched.
- (x) Section 536 be amended to empower the Court to validate any dispossession of property on such terms as may think fit.

During the interim period, the Court should be empowered to authorise Official Liquidator/Professional Liquidator carrying on business of the company and acts incidental thereto so that the deals may be beneficial to the creditors.

- (xi) A new provision should be made empowering the Court to recall or rescind the winding up order within stipulated time.
- (xii) The Act be amended to confer on the Court powers similar to Section 477 to arrest directors/officers who are about to quit India or abscond, or about to remove or conceal any of his property for evading any amount due to company in liquidation

or avoiding examination respecting the affairs of company.

- (xiii) Official Liquidator is required to scrutinise books and papers of company and make a report under Section 497/509 to the court that affairs of the company have not been conducted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of members or to be public interest. This report is an essential pre-requisite for final dissolution of the company. This duty on the Official Liquidator demands professional skill and services which can only be rendered by professional skill and services which can only be rendered by professional Chartered Accountants from incorporation up to date of winding up and with the existing manpower of Official Liquidators, they are not in a position to submit this report. The provisions of Section 497/509 which cast the duty on the Official Liquidator to file the final dissolution report are proposed to be deleted.
- (xiv) The format of the statement of Affairs should be amended on the following lines:-
- (a) Presently only the estimated value of assets expected to be realised is required to be stated in the schedule of assets. It should be required to state in addition, the location of the asset and the market value of the asset. This will help in ensuring that in the course of winding up, no assets are sold at throw away prices to persons having vested interests. Location of the assets will considerably facilitate identification of the property.
- (b) The extent to which each claim/

- liability of the company is contingent, unliquidated or disputed should be required to be stated.
- (c) Names and addresses of the person(s) by whom and the person(s) under whose supervision, the books of accounts and records of the company were kept during the two immediately preceding years should be required to be stated.
- (d) The names and addresses of the persons who are presently in possession of the books of accounts and records of the company should be required to be stated. These persons should be given an affirmative statement that the books of accounts and records are in their possession and they undertake to handover the books to the liquidator as and when required by him.
- (e) Details of the books of records, if any, which are not available should be required to be given alongwith detailed explanation.
- (f) The following details with regard to inventories of assets should be required to be stated:
- (i) when was the last inventory of assets taken.
- (ii) By whom and under whose supervision was this inventory taken.
- (iii) What was the amount in rupees of the inventory (cost price, market value or otherwise).
- (iv) when was the next prior inventory of the property taken.
- (v) By whom and under whose super-

vision was this inventory taken.

- (vi) What was the amount in rupees of the inventory (cost price or market value or otherwise).
- (vii) The names and addresses of the persons in whose possession are the records of the two inventories referred to above.

(g) If the company is holding any property for any other person(s), the names and addresses of each such person(s), the description of the property and the amount and value thereof and the circumstances of holding should be required to be stated.

(h) If any other person is holding anything of value in which the company has an interest, the name and address of the person and the description of the property and the circumstances of the holding should be specified.

(xv) In voluntary liquidation, the voluntary Liquidator should file final accounts only with Registrar of Companies. (The accounts show how the winding up has been conducted and the manner in which the property has been disposed off). The Registrar of Companies should notify this fact. After this the company should be deemed to be dissolved.

Provisions Relating to Defunct Companies

As on 31.12.91, a total of 2.4 lakh companies were registered in the country. As a broad estimate, nearly 30 per cent of these companies are dormant and defunct. It is felt that once these companies are taken out of the purview of the Act, the administration of the provisions of the Act in relation to other companies will become more effective. To this end, the following proposals to amend S. 560 of the Act are made:-

(i) Striking of the name of the company at the request of the company.

(a) The name of the company may be struck off the register at any time if-

the company has not commenced business; and

it has not issued shares or

it has no assets or liabilities and

it has not been carrying on any business during the last one year.

Procedure under S. 560 may be followed with the modification that the Registrar of Companies may in a single notice prohibit the names of all companies whose companies are proposed to be struck off.

(ii) Striking off the name of the company which does not file annual return and balance sheet for five years where the company does not file its annual return/balance sheet for five years, the Registrar may reasonably form an opinion that the company is not carrying on business and, therefore, its name should be strike off in terms of the procedure given below:-

(a) The Registrar should issue a notice to the company and all the directors and where the names of the directors are not known, to the subscribers to the memorandum of association, by registered post, requiring them to file the requisite returns within a specified period say six weeks failing which the name of the company should be struck off by the Registrar of Company.

(c) On receipt of a report from the surveyor that the company is not carrying on business or in operation, the Registrar should publish in the Official Gazette and send to the company and its directors/subscribers, by registered post, a notice that at the expi-

ration of three months from the date of the notice the name of the company will be struck off the Register unless cause is shown to the contrary. The Registrar unless cause to the company, strike off its name from the Register and publish notice thereof in Official Gazette.

(e) Where the report of the surveyor shows or the Registrar believes, on the basis of any information in his possession, that the company is in operation and has assets and liabilities, the Registrar should initiate action for compulsory winding up of the company by the Court under clause (f) of Section 433 read with clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Sec. 439. As per clause (f) of Sec. 433, the Court may order winding up of the company if it is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

Clause (e) of sub-section (1) of S. 439 empowers the Registrar to make petition to the Court for the winding up of the company.

As per proviso to sub-section (5) of S. 560, the liability of every director, manager or other officer who was exercising any power of management and of every member of the company any power of management and of every member of the company continues and can be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved. It is suggested here that a provision may be made making the liability of the directors and where no directors have been named, that of the subscribers unlimited.

INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS AND THE BOARD FOR INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

1. BIFR has been given very wide powers for restructuring industrial sickness. It can empower the operating agency and the company to (i) change management, (ii) amalgamate the unit with any other industrial unit, (iii) overriding other provisions like

that of MRTP, (iv) order winding up of a unit, (v) sell whole or part of assets of a company, (vi) alter the Articles of Association (vii) change the Board of Directors, and (viii) allow the workers to buy the company free of all existing liabilities.

2. M/s. Anant, Gangopadhyay & Goswami in their study on the Industrial Sickness in India have commented on the efforts of the Operating Agencies in rehabilitating sick units. They have pointed out that the assumptions made by the operating agencies to justify funding rehabilitation projects are often over optimistic. In several cases, Specially in case of cotton textile mills, the projections are based on organised mills working for 350 days in a year, huge growth in sales, proportionately much smaller increases in costs, unrealistic weighted interest rate of 14% or lower and a low discount rate of 12%. On the basis of their analysis of O.A. reports, they have commented that "these types of recovery have never occurred on the recent history of the Indian textile industry. If these and other O.A. units actually effect such recovery, India's textile industry will be the fastest growing in the world. Since it is not, nor expected to be, we have to conclude that the projections are optimistic at the very least. Give these projections, buttressed by extremely generous loan schemes, it is not surprising that these projects are viable, that all of them can repay their loans on schedule; that their huge net worth becomes positive and that all of them unviably have debt service coverage ratio that are greater than 1:13. In this way, BIFR exercises would encourage allocating institutional funds to unviable units."

3. It is believed that the existing definition of SICA is too restrictive and has resulted in sick industrial companies registered with the BIFR have virtually mortuary cases. For instance about 1/5th of the companies have accumulated losses amounting

to more than seven times, their net worth and another 1/5th have losses amounting to between 4-7 times of their net worth. It has therefore been proposed that BIFR should be enabled to intervene early. However, the danger is that this may increase the number of cases referred to BIFR and also require large funding requirements of the financial institutions. Therefore, the companies that are not in need of public funds or assistance from Government agencies could be enabled to happy to BIFR at an early state for re-organisation, restructuring, sales, mergers, acquisitions, transfers and winding up even before their net worth has been completely eroded. This would impart greater flexibility to the existing units and limit the exposure of financial institutions.

4. It has also been suggested that the existing limit for reference to BIFR of 7 years after the registration of the company should be reduced to 5 years and the requirement of cash losses in two successive Years be done away with. We agree that the requirement of cash losses in the year that reference is made to the Board as well as in the preceding financial year should be dropped. But, as regards the former, we feel that the date of incorporation is not the correct point of reference for the purpose. When in cases of large projects it takes 4-5 years to start production it would only be proper that BIFR confines its attention to sickness in units that have been under production for some time leaving sickness in the project stage for being handled by the financial institutions and banks through proper project formulation and appraisal as well as monitoring. The definition of sickness, therefore, should be altered to cover industrial companies whose accumulated losses are equal to or exceeding their net worth and which have been in production for not less than 5 years.

5. 631 references have been received by BIFR from potentially sick industrial companies under Section 23 (i) of SICA

between 1987-1991. At present BIFR is not following up these cases. The role of BIFR in monitoring sickness in these companies should be strengthened. For this role they should be provided with adequate personnel and should be required to follow up these cases so that the problems are attended to at an early stage rather than when it is too late. They should also be empowered to intervene in respect of companies which lose their net worth by 50% or more.

6. At present the operating agencies appointed by BIFR under Section 16 and 18 have to be public financial institutions and banks. As a result, the agencies which have appraised and financed the projects become the operating agencies also. As we have seen above, theirs is not an unbiased judgement about the possibility of turning around these units. We, therefore, suggest that the appointment of operating agencies should not be limited to public financial institutions and banks. Other outside agencies in the private sector, consultants and others, institutions that have the capability of taking up such studies should be considered for appointment as OAs.

7. When BIFR decides that a sick company has to be wound up, it sends a recommendation to that effect to the High Court for necessary action for liquidation under the Companies Act. BIFR's operations, especially those provided for u/s 21, leading to the decision on winding up, cover some of the major steps involved in liquidation of companies. It would facilitate speeding up of the liquidation process, if BIFR is empowered to order the liquidation and appoint a liquidator who shall have all the powers of official liquidator under the Companies Act, 1956.

8. Substantial delays, which are detrimental to the revival of sick units, are stated to occur in the release of financial assistance envisaged and agreed to by all concerned in

the rehabilitation package sanctioned by BIFR. It is necessary to ensure that the FI's/Banks/SFCs involved in the package should ensure expeditious implementation of the dues payable by others and becoming a single point for releasing assistance may be considered.

9. Sick units which are taken over by workers cooperatives should be provided special concessions by the Central Government FI's Banks and the State Governments. Besides, writing off of loans, National Renewal Fund can be utilised to provide equity to units managed by Workers Cooperatives.

10. BIFR has drawn up a list of concessions to be provided by the State Government for assisting the revival of sick units. These guidelines, if accepted by all the States would obviate the need for approval by State Governments in every case. Such a step would expedite decision in cases referred to BIFR.

11. Many State Governments have conveyed that they are being asked to give substantial concessions by deferring collection of sales tax and other dues and also exempting products of sick units from sales tax. On the other hand the Central Government does not grant exemption from excise duty. They feel that there should be uniformity in the approach and States should not be expected to bear disproportionate burden specially when the appraisal is done by FI's and Banks and the States had no role in this process.

12. The Central Government has evolved a policy of interest free excise loans repayable over a period of time. The power to sanction such loans is exercised by loans. Government of India should evolve guidelines for such loans and empower BIFR to sanction them.

13. Central Government should also

consider giving excise duty relief to sick units being revived under the aegis of BIFR.

14. Capital gains tax is payable by the Sick units on the sale of their surplus assets. The sale proceeds of assets of sick units, when such sale is part of the revival scheme and proceeds are invested in the rehabilitation of the company on the recommendation of BIFR should be exempted from capital gains tax.

15. State Financial Institutions, sometimes do not agree to lower interest rate to sick units implementing BIFR packages on the ground that such concessions are not refinanced by IDBI. They would be agreeable to lower interest rates if IDBI agrees to correspondingly to reduce interest rates on refinancing.

16. Under Section BIFR has been empowered to sell the assets of the sick industrial company. Such powers are also vested with State FI. However, All India Financial Institutions and Banks Cannot effect sale of the assets industrial companies. It has been contented if action is taken at an early stage by Banks and FI's, then the need to refer many cases to BIFR would be obviated. Action that should be taken by these institutions includes sale of industrial companies as a going concern. Therefore, power to effect sale of the assets of industrial companies should be vested in Central FI's also.

17. An important asset available with many industrial units in need of rehabilitation is land. Many of the textile and jute units can be made viable only if they are enabled to sell the surplus land and utilize the proceeds for paying off surplus labour and modernisation. For this purpose, BIFR can be empowered to order sale of land in case the proceeds are utilized for implementing revival schemes sanctioned by the BIFR.

18. the scope of BIFR should not be enlarged to include small scale industries. As most of the sick units are in the SSI sector any extension of BIFR's coverage to small scale units will imply a very large increase in its work. Also at present as BIFR deals with only large industries, it deals largely with have to deal with a large number of State Financial Corporations. The task of handling rehabilitation of small industries should best be handled in decentralised manner by State Governments rather than by a Central Organisation.

19. According to the provisions of SICA in case a promoter violates any provision of the scheme sanctioned by the Board he can be punished under s 33(i) of the Act. In order to ensure compliance of schemes agreed to by all the parties, it may be desirable to include a provision that empowers the Board to direct the public financial institutions, scheduled banks and state level institutions not to provide financial assistance to such persons or firms in which such persons are partners or any company or corporate body of which such persons are Directors.

20. In the short period that BIFR has been in existence, it has drawn attention to the problems faced by sick industrial units. But its very important contribution will come to nought if the implementation of the schemes sanctioned does not improve. OA's should be required to monitor the post sanction implementation of schemes and report the progress to BIFR. It has been found that there are long delays in the implementation of schemes specially in the release of funds by banks and financial institutions. As funds are not made available in time the units continue to operate at below break even capacity. The success expected due to the implementation of schemes gets diluted. If the approved schemes are to be implemented according to the spirit of the recommendations and decisions of BIFR then,

BIFR should be given mandatory powers in respect of reliefs and concessions.

21. Financial Institutions and Banks should strengthen the monitoring mechanisms in project phase and when units commence production. The mechanism should alert them at the first signals of impending sickness in a company. The monitoring mechanism should also enable them to keep a tap on the health of different industrial companies belonging to the same group. This is necessary since it has been found that even when one of the units of a group is sick other units continue to get financial assistance from FI's and Banks.

22. With recent amendments of SICA the Public Sector undertakings have also been brought within its purview. The BIFR may consider adopting an expeditious procedure for examining the cases of these undertakings and finalising their recommendations. This would be possible because detailed studies and analysis of many public sector undertakings are available with different agencies of the Government. Such an action would help in reducing the uncertainties associated with these undertakings at present.

Industrial Restructuring and Labour Adjustments

1. The Industrial disputes Act may be amended so that the period of notice under section 9A *ibid* is reduced from the existing 21 days or more to seven days. The procedure adopted by Labour Courts and Tribunals should be streamlined. They should also be increased so that they are able to give the awards within the specified time limits.

2. The provision relating to prior permission for layoff in units coming under the purview of Chapter VB of the Industrial Disputes Act should be deleted. At the same time the rate of plus dearness allowance and

the period of entitlement of the compensation from 45 days to 90 days.

3. The provisions relating to prior permission for retrenchment and closure in Chapter VB of I.D. Act should also be deleted in due course. Meanwhile, the power to decide applications on retrenchment and closures be delegated to independent authorities including the BIFR.

4. The threshold for application of the provisions of Chapter VG should be raised from 100 workmen to 300 workmen, as was the case prior to 1982 amendment.

5. The rate of compensation for retrenchment and closures should be raised from 15 days' wage to one month's wage for every completed year of service. In the case of golden handshake, the rate of compensation should be higher as mutually agreed. The Government should also extend concessions in income tax for voluntary separation schemes allowed in the case of public sector to schemes of the private sector as well.

6. The Government should promote tripartite consultation and bring about reforms in the industrial relations system with a view to facilitating structural adjustment.

7. The observance of minimum labour standards should also be encouraged and promoted in order to protect the labour from exploitation and also to bring about improvement in productivity and the quality of goods and service.

Role of State and Local Governments in Industrial Restructuring

1. The State Governments should take measures to provide adequate infrastructural facilities in Growth Centres selected for setting up industrial units.

2. Many State Governments have announced industrial promotion policies. They mainly contain a package of concessions and incentives and subsidise industrial units. Considering the high cost of these concessions, the State Governments should consider discontinuing such subsidies.

3. Loans advanced by State Financial Institutions are rescheduled frequently. Such rescheduling should be done only for genuine reasons on a selective bases where a unit is in temporary difficulty and would be able to repay the loan instalments according to the revised repayment schedule.

4. The procedure for enabling industrial projects to purchase land beyond the ceiling limit prescribed for agricultural holdings should be simplified. Guidelines for this may be evolved and announced.

5. The procedures for change of land from agricultural to industrial use should be simplified and the decision should be communicated to the applicants in the more than eight weeks from the date of application.

Possession of Land by E.C.L.

8424. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. is in possession of land recorded as "Dakhaldar";

(b) if so, the area of such land and whether the possession is legal; and

(c) whether the E.C.L. has moved the State Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translations]

Registration of New Industries in U.P.

8425. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of Uttar Pradesh regarding registration of new industries pending for approval with the Union Government at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the new Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, all schemes of registration of industries have been abolished.

[English]

Uniform International Standard for Patents

8426. PROF. SUSANTA CAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a uniform international standard for patents is likely to encourage more inventions globally and thus improve their overall productivity; and

(b) if so, the efforts the government propose to make in this regard so that country can have access to these patents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Patents Act, 1970 takes into account the country's economic and social needs, level of scientific and technological development and other factors. The legislation provides for grant of patents to encourage inventions and to secure that

inventions are worked in India on a commercial scale.

To make available the technological information contained in patent documents to the industry and R&D institutions, the Government has set up an Office of Patent Information System (PIS) at Nagpur. This Office is receiving patent documents from developed countries and making the information available to Indian Research Organizations and industry

Shortage of raw material in Burn Standard Company Limited

8427 SHRI ANIL BASU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the plant and machineries are being kept idle due to shortage of manpower and production suffered in M/s Burn Standard Company Limited, and

(b) the total tonnage of production suffered due to idle hours resulting from non-supply of raw material during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the last three years production has not suffered due to non-supply of raw material.

Investment in Public Sector Undertaking of Maharashtra

8428 SHRI MANIKRAO HODIYA
GAVIT:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in each public sector undertaking of Maharashtra, till March, 1992;

(b) the annual profit/loss and the number of employees working in these undertakings, and

(c) the details of the Projects in Maharashtra where in Central investment is proposed and when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Total investment in terms of gross block in the Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Maharashtra as on 31.3.1991, upto which period only the information is available, was Rs 22012.36 crores

(b) A statement is enclosed

(c) The details of the central projects located in the State of Maharashtra and in other States costing over Rs 100 crores under implementation, anticipated date of commissioning, approved original/revised cost, anticipated cost etc., are given at pages 44 to 50 of Vol -I of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 placed on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on 5.3.1992

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | PSE | Net Profit (+)/ Loss (-) | Total Employment (Numbers) |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | (Rs in Crores) | |
| A | ENTERPRISES PRODUCING GOODS | | |
| 1. | Bharat Petroleum Corpn Ltd | 127 | 11029 |
| 2 | Hindustan Antibioes Ltd | 0 79 | 2642 |
| 3. | Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd | 39 97 | 2296 |
| 4 | Hindustan Petroleum Corpn Ltd | 120 14 | 13109 |
| 5 | Indian Oil Blending Ltd | 3.61 | 688 |
| 6 | Indian Oil Corpn Ltd | 730 04 | 34508 |
| 7 | Indian Rare Earth Ltd | 0 76 | 3751 |
| 8 | Lubrizol India Ltd | 8 55 | 581 |
| 9 | Maharashtra Antibiotics Ltd | (-) 0.65 | 204 |

| Sl. No. | PSE | Net Profit (+)/ Loss (-) (Rs. in Crores) | Total Employment (Numbers) |
|---------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. | Manganese Ore India Ltd. | 4.71 | 9425 |
| 11. | Mazagon Dock Ltd. | 3.21 | 13049 |
| 12. | Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd. | 2.19 | 1086 |
| 13. | National Bicycles Croprn. Ltd. | (-) 18.20 | 1022 |
| 14. | NTC (MN) Ltd. | (-) 14.36 | 14600 |
| 15. | NTC (SM) Ltd. | (-) 32.99 | 17101 |
| 16. | Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. | 40.76 | 5886 |
| 17. | Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. | (-) 8.64 | 3073 |
| 18. | Western Coalfields Ltd. | (-) 95.40 | 86443 |
| B. | ENTERPRISES RENDERING SERVICES | | |
| 19. | Air India | 81.23 | 18185 |

| Sl. No. | PSE | Net Profit (+)/ Loss (-) | Total Employment (Numbers) |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | (Rs. in Crores) | |
| 20. | Air India Charters Ltd. | 0.01 | 41 |
| 21. | Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd | 62.85 | 1214 |
| 22. | Export Credit Guarantee Corpon | (-)140.73 | 520 |
| 23 | Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd. | (-) 13.74 | 3846 |
| 24. | Indo Hokke Hotels Ltd. | (-) 0.16 | 31 |
| 25. | Minerals Exploration Corpn. Ltd. | (-) 4.56 | 8758 |
| 26. | National Film Development Corpn. | (-) 0.25 | 282 |
| 27. | Shipping Corpn. of India | 95.25 | 10209 |
| 28. | Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. | 78.58 | 2798 |

Blackmarketing of Coal

8429. **SHRI ROSHAN LAL**: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations, factories and individuals who divert their quota of coal for other purposes at premium and are not utilising the coal for which quota of coal is sanctioned to them, state-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken to stop or check the blackmarketing of coal by such quota holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) Coal companies and also the Government keep on receiving complaints about diversion of coal allotted to consumers for specific purpose. Coal supplies to such consumers are stopped/suspended by coal companies after proper enquiry. However, no centralised record of such organisations, factories or individuals who have diverted their quota of coal over a period of time is maintained in Ministry of Coal. The time and effort required to collect and compile this information over a time period is likely to be substantial and may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(b) Coal India Limited are taking following preventive measures to check blackmarketing of coal:-

- (i) Evolving a system so that only actual users received coal quota.
- (ii) Active association with State Governments for finalising the sponsorships of coal quotas for non-core sector consumers, on the basis of appropriate consumption norms for various industries.
- (iii) Stoppage of practice of transferability of delivery orders for coal.

It is also proposed to amend Colliery Control Order to check such malpractices.

[Translations]

Acquisition of Land in Mahipalpur
DDA Village

8430. **SHRI LALIT ORAON**: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of village Mahipalpur was acquired in 1974 by the DDA for the construction of flats in South Delhi;

(b) the total area of land acquired and the names of persons whose land was acquired;

(c) the facilities alongwith compensation to be provided to the land owners;

(d) whether the government propose to allot residential plot to each of them elsewhere in South Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALMA): (a) and (b). 61 Bighas 2 Biswas (12.73 acres) of land in village Mahipalpur was acquired through Award No. 21820 announced on 29.4.72 for the International Airports Authority of India. No land was acquired for construction of flats by the DDA. The total number of affected persons/owners whose land was acquired is 201.

(c) Only compensation is payable since the acquisition of land in this case does not fall within the purview of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of (c).

[English]

Circular Railway in Hyderabad

8431. SHRIDHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of circular railway in Hyderabad;

(b) the total route length and the total estimated cost of the project ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALMA): (a) to (c). According to the techno-economic feasibility study done by RITES in regard to the Light Rail Transit System in Hyderabad the total route length would be around 23 Kms. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 307 crores. The State Government had been asked to finalise the financing package for funding project. There is a possibility of implementing this the project by a separate company with participation by the State Government , Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, financial institutions and other agencies on a built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. However, no final decision in regard to the formation of such a company has yet been taken. In view of the complexities involved it is not possible to indicate at this stage the time shedule for completion of the project.

Target Groups for Distribution of Foodgrains

8432. SHRIBAMNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

Identify target-groups for the distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities so that weaker section of the society get priority;

(b) if so, the findings of the government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government are aware that quality of various items is poor and supplies are irregular; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Public Distribution System (PDS) at present is universal in character and does not distinguish the beneficiaries based on income or occupation etc. However, the interests of the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society is sought to be protected. The Central Government initiated measures to revamp the PDS in about 1700 blocks, in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations, which are covered by various area specific programmes to improve the reach of the PDS and make available the PDS items in rural/interior areas, where a significant percentage of the poorer sections of the population reside.

(c) and (d). Foodgrains are issued by the Food Corporation of India to State Governments/UT Administrations or their nominated agencies, according to the prescribed standards laid down by them. The State Governments/UT Administrations or their agents can reject a lot if it does not conform to the laid down specifications. Sugar and edible oils supplied in PDS are in accordance to the specifications prescribed. All allocations are made in advance and hence they should not be irregular.

Gas Based Fertilizer Unit in Tripura

8433. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up a gas based fertilizer unit in Tripura; and
 (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOAN): (a) and (b). Under the current Industrial Policy, no industrial licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant in the country. However, a Memorandum, in the prescribed form, is required to be filed with the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development (SIA) in terms of Notification No. 477 (E) dated 25th July, 1991.

A copy of the Memorandum filed by M/s. RPG Industries Ltd., Calcutta, on 22nd November, 1991, with the Department of Industrial Development (SIA) for setting up a gas based fertilizer project has been received in the Department of Fertilizer. The project is proposed to be located at Jambal in West Tripura. The proposed annual capacity of the urea plant as indicated in the Memorandum is 3,50,000 tonnes per annum.

Export Based Units

8434. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up more export based units in the country on priority basis;
 (b) if so, the number of export-based units set up in Orissa so far; and
 (c) the number of export-based units proposed to be set up in 1992-93 in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Following liberalisation of industrial and Trade Policies, Government have streamlined the procedure for grant of approval for setting up of units under the 100% Export Oriented Units Scheme vide Press Note No. 13 of 1991. So far, 23 proposals for setting up units in Orissa under the Scheme have been approved.

[Translation]

Coal Mines in Bihar

8435. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of places in Bihar which have coal mines;
 (b) the total quantity of coal being extracted daily from these mines;
 (c) the total profit earned by the coal extracted from these mines during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and
 (d) the names of those new places where extraction work of coal is being started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Dividend by Kendriya Bhandar

8436. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has been paying some dividend to its member;

(b) if so, the amount of dividend paid during the last three years, year-wise;

give higher rate of dividend in future to its members;

(c) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has set up several branches during the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

(d) if so, the chain of new branches which has increased the profit of Kendriya Bhandar manifold;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to

| | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (b) 1988-89 | - | Rs. 4,58,187 (for nine months) |
| 1989-90 | - | Rs. 7,62,140 |
| 1990-91 | - | Rs. 7,63,566 |

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(d) The Kendriya Bhandar has 87 branch stores old and new. Each store does not have a separate accounts branch and it is therefore not possible to arrive at the profits of individual branch store. However, in 1990-91 the Kendriya Bhandar as a whole had earned a profit of 72.01 lakhs.

(c) whether the Government propose to review these measures from time to time;

(d) if so, the details thereof with observations on last review made;

(e) whether these steps tend to yield desired results;

(e) and (g). The Kendriya Bhandar cannot declare, under its byelaws, dividend in excess of 10% of its share capital. Therefore, there is no proposal to declare dividend in excess of 10%.

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

(f) Does not arise.

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

Prices and Availability of Essential Commodities

8438. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) to (g). The rise in prices is a matter of grave concern. Government attaches the highest priority to ensuring the uninterrupted supply of essential commodities at a reasonable price and also to controlling the trend in the price rise. Towards, this, end, a Cabinet Committee on Prices has been appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of

(a) whether the Government have taken special measures to monitor the prices and availability of essential commodities in the country;

the Union Finance Minister. Ministers of other economic Ministries are also members of this Committee. The Committee reviews at regular intervals the prevailing supply and demand position of the essential commodities and initiates appropriate remedial measures wherever necessary. The infrastructure bottlenecks in the supply management are attended to on priority basis. In addition to this, a Special Action Committee of Secretaries on Monitoring of Prices under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary also reviews regularly the supply and prices of essential commodities at senior officers' level. The efficacy of various measures taken by the Government for controlling the price rise is reviewed in these meetings and necessary steps are taken in order to ensure that the prices of essential commodities remain at reasonable levels. In recent months, these commodities have reviewed the demand and supply of essential commodities like edible oils, wheat sugar and vegetables and augmenting the supply of essential commodities, procurement of wheat and rice and transportation issues etc. As a result of these reviews, a sobering effect on the prices of most of the essential commodities has been observed and in certain cases their prices

have shown a declining trend in recent months.

Training of Youths in Kerala Under Trysem

8439. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths trained during 1989-90 and 1990-91 in Kerala under Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) yet to be given self employment.

(b) the reasons for the wide gap between the number of youths trained and that of gainfully employed; and

(c) the measures being contemplated to bridge the gap therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Under TRYSEM, training is imparted to rural youth for development of skills to enable them pursue self or wage employment. The information on training for 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as follows:

| <i>Period</i> | <i>No of Youths trained</i> | <i>Self-employed</i> | <i>Wage employed</i> | <i>Remaining who had not secured employment</i> |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1989-90 | 6146 | 1698 | 2743 | 1705 |
| 1990-91 | 5657 | 1809 | 2651 | 1197 |

One of the reasons for low percentage of self-employed is that trainees prefer wage employment, since Self-employment involves greater risk. Another reason is that of lack of interest shown by some of the trained youths to take up employment after training. There are some bottlenecks in supporting services too.

(c) Commissioner for Rural Development of Kerala State has given directions to all Project Officers of DRDAs to organise meeting of un-employed trained youths and to take all possible steps for their settlement either as self employed OR as wage employed. DRDAs are regularly contacting

youths seeking employment after TRYSEM training.

Import of IL Penicillin

8440. SHRISARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to liberalise import of penicillin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No Sir. Import of Pen G is placed in the Negative list of the Exim Policy 1992-97 and will continue to be permitted through a licence issued for this purpose by the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Palm Demonstration

8441. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Palm Demonstration Projects (OPDPs) being carried out at the instance of the Department of Biotechnology have initiated research and development for various aspects of oil palm cultivation including tissue culture propagation of elite type;

(b) if so, the details of the results obtained so far;

(c) the commercial feasibility of the results towards achieving of self-sufficiency in edible oils; and

(d) the conditions under which oil palm cultivation is possible in our country and the

potential area, Statewise in which cultivation is feasible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Department of Biotechnology had sponsored programmes during 1986-87 on tissue culture propagation of oil palm at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay to standardise the tissue culture techniques for propagation of oil palm. About 60 tissue cultural oil palm plantlets have been transferred to the field in Karnataka and Maharashtra for evaluation of performance.

During March, 1992 another project to study the water relations and photosynthesis, of oil palm has been initiated at Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala.

(c) The commercial feasibility of the results of tissue culture oil palm requires further standardisation of the laboratory technique for mature elite tree and monitoring of field performance of oil palm plantlets for several years.

(d) The conditions under which oil palm cultivation is possible in our country are:-

- Mean monthly minimum temperature range of 22-24°C but not lower than 18°C, and mean maximum temperature range of 20-30°C.

- Uniformly distributed annual rainfall of about 1800-3000 mm per year with a monthly average of about 125 mm. Where rainfall distribution is less uniform, irrigation is required.

- Most deep well drained medium loam soil.

The potential area (in lakh hectares) Statewise in which oil palm cultivation is feasible under irrigated conditions are: Andhra Pradesh (2.50), Assam (0.10), Karnataka (2.50), Kerala (0.05), Maharashtra (0.10), Orissa (0.10), Tamil Nadu (0.25), Tripura (0.25), West Bengal (0.10).

[*Translation*]

Division in South Eastern Coal Fields

8442. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divide South -Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details of the mines in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa affected by such division; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) to (c). South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) has been bifurcated and a new subsidiary company under Coal India Limited, namely Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCI) with headquarters at Sambalpur has been formed w.e.f.3.4.1992. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has been given jurisdic-

tion over the coalfields in the State of Orissa while the remaining collieries continue to be under the jurisdiction of South Eastern Coalfields Limited.

[*English*]

Rehabilitation of Bengal Potteries

8443. SHRI BASU DEVACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rehabilitation package was prepared in 1986 by the Tata Consultants involving injection of Rs. 10 crores towards modernisation and Rs. 5 crores towards working capital along with a Voluntary Retirement scheme for Bengal Potteries Ltd. Calcutta, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scheme was rejected by the Union Government in 1987 followed by denotification in September, 1987;

(c) whether the above denotification was made to help some private sectors to capture the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The financial projections contained in the viability study of Bengal Potteries Limited conducted by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS) in 1986, were as follows:

| | | (Rs. in crores) |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| Working capital | : | Rs. 5.94 crores |
| Salary for employees during the gestation period | : | Rs. 2.30 crores |
| Compensation for workers on voluntary retirement | : | Rs. 2.44 crores |
| Total: | | Rs. 10.68 crores |

(b) The TECS report was carefully examined by the Government and was not found feasible since it did not provide for servicing of past liabilities. Besides, it pegged the salaries and wages at existing levels which was not acceptable to the workers' unions. The report did not establish the viability of the project even after a heavy additional investment of over Rs. 10 crores. Hence, it was decided to denotify the unit.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Funds for Construction of Houses on/
Allotted Plots**

8444. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent of amount provided by the housing organisations like HUDCO to the people for the construction of houses on plots allotted to them in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALMA): HUDCO does not give loans directly to individuals for construction of houses on plots allotted to them by State housing agencies. However, HUDCO, provides loan assistance to these agencies and housing cooperative societies for construction of houses on the developed plots. In Madhya Pradesh, HUDCO, since

inception till 29.2.92, has sanctioned 584 projects to different borrowing agencies for construction of 350354 residential units, 7328 non-residential units and development of 116361 plots, with HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 303.50 crores.

[*English*]

**Seventh and Eighth Plan Allocations to
Andhra Pradesh**

8445. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan allocation to Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of utilisation of the plan allocation; and

(c) the proposed plan allocation to Andhra Pradesh during Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The aggregate of outlays approved year to year for Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 5560 crores.

(b) The State Government have actually spent Rs. 5977.15 crores. The sector-wise detail is as follows:

(*Rs. crores*)

Seventh Plan Expenditure

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Agriculture & Allied Activities | 271.62 |
| 2. | Rural Development | 504.86 |
| 3. | Special Area Programmes | 0.12 |

(Rs. crores)

| <i>Seventh Plan Expenditure</i> | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 4. | Irrigation & Flood Control | 1434.70 |
| 5. | Energy | 1044.35 |
| 6. | Industry and Minerals | 299.20 |
| 7. | Transport | 605.48 |
| 8. | Communication | |
| 9. | Science, Technology & Environment | 7.87 |
| 10. | General Economic Services | 16.12 |
| 11. | Social Services | 1718.47 |
| 12. | General Services | 74.36 |
| Grand Total: | | 5977.15 |

(c) The Eighth Plan Outlay for Andhra Pradesh has been fixed at Rs. 10500 crores.

[English]

[Translation]

New Units for Pesticide Production

8446. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some more units for production of pesticides; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Tyre Factory in Managagiri Andhra Pradesh

8447. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any site was acquired for construction of Tyres Factory in Managagiri in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the construction of the said factory has commenced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir. A site for construction of tyre factory in Mangalagiri, District

Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, has been acquired and possession given to M/s. Andhra Pradesh Automobile Tyre & Tubes Ltd.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Selection of co-promoter has not been finalised as yet.

[*Translation*]

Development of Plots

8448. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority developed the plots fully in various sectors of Rohini particularly sector 22 before handing over the possession to the allottees,

(b) if not, the justification thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to change the policy and give possession of plots after developing them fully; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALMA): (a) and (b). DDA has reported that infrastructure facilities were not totally developed at the time of handing over possession of plots in Sector 22 Rohini. However, the possession of plots is handed over after the road network in the area is completed. There is a provision in the lease agreement in respect of Rohini Residential Scheme which requires the allottees to construct dwelling units within a specified period from the date of taking possession of the plot. Thus DDA is able to release building activities in anticipation of completion of

physical infrastructure work so that construction activity is carried simultaneously with the development of services which avoids unnecessary delay and enables the allottees of plots to complete construction without waiting for full development of infrastructure facilities. The simultaneous construction and development of facilities results in avoidance of cost escalation due to delays.

(c) and (d). As this is essentially an administrative matter there is no need to amend regulations for this purpose. There fore no change in policy is envisaged.

[*English*]

Reserved Posts of Scientists

8449. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scientists working in various departments of Science and Technology and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe scientists out of them category-wise;

(b) whether any provision has been made under special drive to fill up the posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each of the category;

(c) if so, the number of posts filled up by direct recruitment and by promotion, separately during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]**Profit/Loss by Scooters India Ltd.**

8450. SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profit earned/loss suffered by the Scooters India Limited

(Lucknow) during each of the last three years; and

(b) the number of General Managers working at present in the Scooters India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The details of the Losses suffered by Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, during the last 3 years are as under:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Cash Loss (Rupees in lakhs)</i> | <i>Net Loss</i> |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1989-90 | 1837 | 4289 |
| 1990-91 | 1764 | 4825 |
| 1991-92 (Provtional) | 1515 | 5280 |

(b) Only one General Manager is at present working in Scooters India Limited.

with Agriculture Ministry, Ministry for Non-Conventional Energy sources and Water Resources; and

[*English*]**Break Water Wave Power Project**

8451. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technology for construction of integrated break water wave power generating system has been fully developed;

(b) whether any such project is being undertaken in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) wheter the Government propose to evolve an integrated plan in consultation

(e) if so, te details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A 150 KW stand-alone Wave Energy plant was set up at Vizhinjam near Trivandrum and the technology for generation of electricity from sea waves was successfully demonstrated in October, 1991. The technology for breakwater integrated wave energy systems is under development at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A project proposal for constructing a breakwater integrated wave energy system in the fishing harbour at Thangassery in Kerala has been taken up in consultation with the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation. After successful completion of this project, the transfer of technology on breakwater integrated wave energy systems to the other users will be considered.

[Translation]

Petro-Chemical Factory by Multinational Company in Haldia, West Bengal

8452. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up petro-chemical factory of a multinational company in Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) whether the opinion of the West Bengal Government has been sought in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Bogus Payment made by DDA

8453. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 11, 1991 to the Unstarred Question No. 78 regarding bogus payments made by Delhi Development Authority and state:

(a) whether the information regarding bogus payments made by Delhi Development Authority has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALMA): (a) and (b). Information in this matter is being collected, and it would be premature to comment upon the till all records have been examined.

(c) The investigation involves scrutiny of a very large number of technical records and the procedure of investigation is time consuming.

[English]

Consumption of Coal

8454. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of coal by different coal consuming sectors during the last three years, year and sector-wise;

(b) the total production of coal by various collieries during the last three years;

(c) whether production target has been achieved during these years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and remedial steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) The information is given below:-

(million tonnes)

| <i>Sector</i> | <i>Offtake of coal</i> | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>1989-90</i> | <i>1990-91</i> | <i>1991-92 (Prov.)</i> |
| <i>Steel Power</i> | 28.37 | 30.05 | *25.57 |
| (a) <i>Raw Coal</i> | 113.00 | 116.72 | 134.60 |
| (b) <i>Middlings</i> | 2.12 | 2.07 | 2.30 |
| <i>Railway</i> | 5.73 | 5.17 | 4.42 |
| <i>Cement</i> | 8.74 | 9.74 | 9.97 |
| <i>Fertilizers</i> | 3.97 | 3.90 | 4.23 |
| <i>Others (including Colliery Consumption)</i> | 39.98 | 44.49 | 44.06 |
| <i>Total:</i> | | | |
| (a) <i>Raw Coal</i> | 199.79 | 210.07 | 222.85 |
| (b) <i>Middlings</i> | 2.12 | 2.07 | 2.30 |

*Excluding imported coal.

(b) The company-wise production of coal during the last 3 years was as under:-

(million tonnes)

| <i>Company</i> | <i>1989-90</i> | <i>1990-91</i> | <i>1991-92 (Prov.)</i> |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| <i>ECL^c</i> | 24.49 | 23.47 | 24.52 |
| <i>BCCL</i> | 26.61 | 26.70 | 27.00 |
| <i>CCL</i> | 28.61 | 30.05 | 31.20 |
| <i>NCL</i> | 23.28 | 27.88 | 30.88 |
| <i>WCL</i> | 23.01 | 22.78 | 24.74 |

(million tonnes)

| <i>Compancy</i> | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 <i>(Prov.)</i> |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| SECL | 51.78 | 58.08 | 64.85 |
| NEC | 0.84 | 0.68 | 0.95 |
| TOTAL CIL | 178.62 | 189.64 | 204.14 |
| SCCL | 17.80 | 17.71 | 20.58 |
| TISCO/ISCO & DVC | 4.47 | 4.38 | 4.56 |
| Grand Total: | 200.89 | 211.73 | 229.28 |

(c) and (d). The production of coal during 1989-90 and 1990-91 was short of targets. The significant shortfall being in ECL, BCCL and CCL. The reasons were reported to be flooding of underground mines, power failure, absenteeism, industrial relation problems etc. As a result of efforts made during 1991-92 the coal production in the country exceeded the target of 228 million tonnes fixed for the year.

Public Sector Undertaking
245/46
Performance of Two Wheeler Companies

8455. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether survival of two wheeler companies under public sector is bleak;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such companies;

(d) whether some of these companies are likely to be closed down; and

(e) if so, the numbers of companies that are likely to be closed down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). There are three Central PSEs which are engaged in the manufacturing of bicycles and scooters. None has been closed down. However, all the three PSEs have been identified as Sick under SICA and are required to be referred to BIFR for formulating suitable revival/rehabilitation schemes.

Institute for Training in Panchayat Raj
in Kerala

8456. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have assisted the Government of Kerala in the setting up of an Institute, in addition to S.I.R.D., for training of Panchayat Raj and Local Administration Functionaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the scheme under which this assistance has been provided;

(c) whether there is any proposal to

introduce similar schemes in other States also; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPEMENT (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). So far, grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 61.25 lakhs has been released to the Kerala Institute of Local Administration, Thrissur, under the scheme "Panchayat Development and Training".

(c) No such proposed has been received from any other State.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Public Sector Undertakings in Gujarat

8457. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector

Undertakings in Gujarat;

(b) the details of the loss and profit in regard to each of these undertakings during the last three years and the number of such public sector undertakings which have been closed due to their running in loss;

(c) the main reasons for their sickness and the steps taken to revive them and whether the interest of the workers/employees working there is likely to be protected; and

(d) the details of the proposal for setting up of new undertakings in the public sector in Gujarat.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) As on 31.3.1991 there were two Central Public Sector Enterprises having their registered offices in the State of Gujarat. Details of their profit & losses during the last three years are given below:

| | | <i>Net Profit/Loss</i> | | |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | <i>(Rs. in Crores)</i> | | |
| | | <i>1990-91</i> | <i>1989-90</i> | <i>1988-89</i> |
| 1. | Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd. | 57.25 | 81.24 | 89.56 |
| 2. | NTC (Gujarat Limited) | -21.95 | -27.88 | -39.50 |

None of the Central PSE has been closed down.

(c) The reasons for sickness are outdated technology, surplus manpower, etc. Out of the two enterprises mentioned above, only NTC (Gujarat) Limited has been identified as sick public sector enterprise under the Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA) and is referable to BIFR for formulating revival/rehabilitation schemes. While formulating such revival schemes, the BIFR may take suggestions to protect the interest of the

workers. However, National Renewal Fund has also been set up to protect the interest of workers likely to be affected due to such rehabilitation packages.

(d) Setting up of new undertakings in the Public sector are decided keeping in view the techno-economic feasibility of the project and balanced regional development of the country.

**National Awards for Research and
Development**

8458. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for giving national awards for making research and development efforts in industry, and

(b) the number of firms of Madhya Pradesh received the said awards from 1987 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The criteria adopted for awarding DSIR National Awards for in-house R & D achievements in industry include: Industries applying for the DSIR National Awards should have an in-house R & D Unit recognised by DSIR; the research programmes completed by the in-house R & D should have good economic potential such as in terms of : resource utilisation, import substitution, export, energy conservation, cost reduction, commercialisation prospects, societal impact and contributions to scientific and technological advancement. Firms securing highest aggregate points based on the weights assigned to factors such as those mentioned above are considered by a Jury to decide on the award winners each year.

(b) One firm in Madhya Pradesh (Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal) received the DSIR National Award for in-house R & D achievements in 1989 in the area of Electrical Industries Sector.

**Investment for Setting up of Industries
in Orissa**

8459. SHRISRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be invested in Orissa during the current year and the Eighth Five Year Plan for setting up medium and large scale industries; and

(b) the amount of money proposed to be allocated for setting up small scale industries in the state during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government and Planning Commission, under large and medium industries Eighth Plan (1992-97) outlay is proposed to be Rs. 210.10 crores. Similarly, under village and small industries the Eighth Plan (1992-97) outlay is proposed to be Rs. 81.93 crores. However, the Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. The outlay for the year 1991-92 in the State Plan sector under large and medium industries is Rs. 2872 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1991-92 in the State Plan sector under village and small industries is Rs. 1853 lakhs.

[English]

**Expansion of Hindustan News Print
Project at Velloor, Kerala**

**8460. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the Hindustan News Print Project of Velloor, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and funds allotted for the expansion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI . P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). 8th Plan proposals of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. Inter-alia envisage doubling of the capacity of

Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. in two phases. The plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

Pending Applications of Foreign Investors

8461. SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of entrepreneurs who have approached the Union Government upto January 31, 1992 to set up new ventures in India;

(b) the number of applications of foreign investors pending with the Government prior to the announcement of the new Industrial Policy and cleared till February 15, 1992; and

(c) the details of the current response by NRI's to the Government's new economic and industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991, 3550 Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda have been filed by Entrepreneurs with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals till 31st Jan., 1991, for the setting up of industrial units in India.

(b) Since the announcement of the new Industrial Policy and upto 31 March, 1992 approvals have been given by Government as well as RBI for a total of 1062 foreign collaboration proposals including 364 approvals for foreign investment proposals involving foreign equity of Rs. 1258.89 crores.

(c) Since the announcement of the new Industrial Policy in July, 1991, the Special Approval Committee (NRI) has approved 49 proposals till the end of Jan. 1992 for setting

up of projects for a total estimated cost of Rs. 300 crores.

Hostel Accommodation to Female Government Employees

8462. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether hostel accommodation for female Government employees is available under 'Special Pool' category;

(b) if so, the offices having their quota of hostel accommodation under Special Pool; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give hostel accommodation to those working in offices which do not have hostel accommodation in their respective Special Pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAMA): (a) to (c). The 'Special Pools' are controlled by the respective Administrative Dept./Ministry. They are required to provide all categories of accommodation including Hostel to the employees eligible from that pool. The female employees working in such offices can be allotted Hostel accommodation from these pools only. Since the G.P. residential accommodation is meant for eligible Government employees, female employees of offices having separate pools can not be allotted Hostel accommodation from the General Pool.

SC/STs In Maruti Udyog Limited

8463: SHRI RAM NIHOORAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in the Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) the number of SC/ST employees among them;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant, reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The number of employees working in Maruti Udyog Limited as on 31.3.92 was 3993 out of which number of SC/ST employees was 516.

(c) The number of carry-over vacancies for SC/ST as on 31.3.92 is as follows:-

| | SC | ST |
|---------|------------------|----|
| Group A | 20 | 16 |
| Group B | Not Applicable * | |
| Group C | (7)** | 2 |

** Recruitment in Group B has been stopped since April 1990

** Surplus intake of SC

(d) The following steps have been taken to fill up these SC/ST carry-over vacancies:-

- (i) In Group A, for every recruitment Maruti Udyog Limited are trying to recruit more number of SC/ST employees than the stipulated quota.
- (ii) In Group C, there is no vacancy for SC/ST candidates are by and large not available.

Tripartite Committee for Loss Making Public Sector Undertakings

8464. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared some status paper on each loss making public sector undertaking;

(b) if so, whether various trade unions have also been consulted in this regard;

(c) whether some Special Tripartite Committee as also been constituted in this regard;

(d) if so, whether some meeting of the Committee has been held in the recent past;

(e) if so, the details of the meeting;

(f) whether some Members of Parliament have been included in the Committee; and

(g) the constitution of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Government have prepared a Monograph on the Performance Status of Central Public Enterprises (Vol. I & II) based on their performance upto the year 1990-91. As the Monograph contains details about actual performance, Trade Unions have not been consulted in the preparation of the Monograph.

(c) to (e). A Special Tripartite Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Labour to consider the impact of the new Industrial Policy on the problems affecting labour and other related matters and to make appropriate recommendations. This Committee met twice so far (December, 1991 & January '92). Various issues involved in reviving sick public sector undertakings were discussed at these

meetings alongwith revival/constitution of Tripartite Industrial Committee in respect of those Industries where the number of sick units are large, such as State Road Transport Corporations, State Electricity Boards, Engineering Industry, Textile, Jute etc.

(f) and (g). The Special Tripartite Committee consists of representatives of (a) Central Government; (b) Employers and (c) workers. Members of Parliament have not been included in the Special Tripartite Committee.

[Translation]

Alleged Discontinuation of J.R.Y. in States

8465. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States where decision to discontinue the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has since been taken and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the projects which are lying incomplete State-wise; and

(c) the manner in which the said incomplete works are proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented in all the States/Union Territories (UTs) except Delhi and Chandigarh. The implementation of JRY was discontinued in UTs of Delhi and Chandigarh during 1991-92 keeping in view the fact that in the villages around Delhi and Chandigarh there are enough employment opportunities because of the various development works taken up in the urban areas.

(b) and (c). There are about 2.20 lakh panchayats with villages ranging from one to

ten under them. Works, big and small, are taken up practically in all the panchayats. In addition, works are also taken up by about 460 DRDAs/ZPs. Therefore, it is not feasible for Government of India to have the details of the projects lying incomplete under the Yojana. Under the guidelines issued for the Yojana, priority should be given for completion of incomplete works over the taking up of new works and no work should be taken up which cannot be completed within two year.

[English]

Hightech Forum of BASEL, Switzerland

8466. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. RHONSLE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hightech forum of BASEL, Switzerland has visited India in the recent past;

(b) whether the confederation of Indian Industry organised some meeting with the Swiss delegation;

(c) if so, the details of the discussions held;

(d) whether Switzerland has offered ties in hightech areas during these discussions;

(e) whether the Government propose to take some steps to follow up these discussions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The High-tech Forum of BASEL Switzerland had visited India from 4th to 14th March, 1992.

(b) Yes, Sir. CII had organised a meeting with the Forum on 5th March, 1992.

(c) and (d). CII has reported that during the meeting with the Forum, opportunities for enhancing cooperation in Trade and Industry between the two countries were discussed. India's capability in electronic sector and her capability to export test & measuring instruments, medical, electronic equipment, control systems, computer & consumer goods & equipment were highlighted. Indian Industry also evinced their interest in Swiss technology in the areas of control engineering. New materials including industrial ceramics, plastic and powder metallurgy, Robotics etc. Swiss medium and small scale industry were also offered participation in the forthcoming Indian Engineering Trade Fair to be held in February next year. CII has further reported that the delegation offered cooperation in Hightech areas such as Machine Tools, Computer Software, Food Processing, Electronics, etc.

(e) and (f). Negotiations for transfer of technology are carried on by the concerned enterprises of the two countries and it is an ongoing process.

[*Translation*]

Consumption of Soft Coke

8467. **SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:**
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the annual consumption of soft coke which is used for domestic purposes in the country. State-wise;

(b) whether the constant increase in the price of this coal has adversely affected its demand and if so, the measures taken by the Government to check it;

(c) the minimum requirement of soft coke to Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the reasons for decreasing the supply thereof during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):
(a) Despatches of soft coke to various States/
Union Territories etc. during the year 90-91
were as follows:

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>State/U. T.</i> | <i>(Figs. in '000 tonnes)</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Bihar | 436.4 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 244.4 |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh | 26.0 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 3.8 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1.7 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 0.4 |
| 7. | Delhi | 40.6 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.2 |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>State/U.T.</i> | <i>(Figs. in '000 tonnes)</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 9. | Karnataka | 0.8 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 0.3 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.2 |
| 12. | Assam | 9.5 |
| 13. | Sikkim | 9.2 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 5.7 |
| 15. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.5 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 3.3 |
| 17. | Others | 29.3 |
| TOTAL: | | 612.5 |

(b) The ex-colliery price of soft coke for domestic use has been fixed by Government at Rs. 175/- per tonne. This price has not been revised since 27.5.82.

(c) and (d). The allocation of soft coke for the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1991-92 was 2,40,000 tonnes. However, the actual supply was much less. Soft coke production has been declining over the years mainly due to problems related to pollution. Pollution Control Boards of concerned State Governments have been restraining coal companies from soft coke production because of the polluting effect of the manufacturing process.

[English]

Revision of Rent Policy

8488. SHRI RAM PRAKASH

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

(a) whether the Government propose to revise its rent policy; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government propose to declare its revised policy and the date from which it is to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Rent is a State subject and various State Govts. are having their own Rent Control Legislation. However, with a view to removing the inhibiting features of rent control laws and stimulating the construction of rental housing, the Central Govt. have proposed to bring forward a Model Rent Bill for guidance of the various State Govts.

The Model Bill has not been finalised.

the cost of production thereof?

Cost of Production of Coal

8469. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be
pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production per tonne of coal in the country vis-a-vis the advanced countries; and

(b) the specific steps taken to reduce

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The cost of production of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) coal for 1990-91 was Rs. 277.18 and Rs. 401.05 per tonne respectively.

The cost of coal production of a few countries available for the year 1986-87 as compared to Coal India Limited is given below:-

| Country | Cost of production | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | US \$ per tonne | Rs./tonne |
| U.K. | 68.80 | 873.10 |
| Belgium | 71.00 | 901.02 |
| F.R. Germany | 114.20 | 1449.24 |
| Poland | 29.00 | 368.02 |
| India (CIL) | — | 221.54 |

(b) Some of the major steps taken to bring down the cost of production of coal in Coal India limited are as follows:-

1. Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.
2. Control on increase in manpower through voluntary retirement schemes.
3. The concept of 'all men-all jobs' is being tried on an experimental basis.
4. Increase in production and productivity with special emphasis is on underground mines.
5. Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipments.
6. A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

[*Translation*],

Units of Scooters India Ltd. in Delhi

8470. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of the Scooter India Ltd. functioning at present in Delhi/ New Delhi, area-wise;

(b) whether some incident of bungling/ corrupton occurred in these units and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken against the employees found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Scooters India Limited is maintaining a Unit in New Delhi on lease from Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation. This unit is presently engaged in manufacture and marketing of Fans.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Installation of Hand Pumps in Madhya Pradesh

8471. SHRI MANKURAM SODHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds provided in the Budget of 1991-92 for installing hand pumps in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether instructions were issued for installation of 200 handpumps in the gastro-entrieties disease prone areas of the state; and

(c) if so, the number of handpumps out of them installed there till 31 March, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Central assistance for drinking water supply in rural areas is provided to States/Union Territories on the basis of rural population, rural area, incidence of poverty, etc. Allocation of funds released under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme on scheme wise basis and for installing handpumps is decided by the State Government/Union Territories. However, a sum of Rs. 44.04 crore was released in 1991-92 for rural water supply to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Import of Palm Oil from Malaysia

8472. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are importing 300,000 tonnes of Palm oil from Malaysia per year;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit facility, which is also offered to other major buyers of Malaysian Palm oil;

(c) when the oil is likely to arrive in India;

(d) whether this oil is proposed to be allocated to the State Governments for onward issue through the Public Distribution system; and

(e) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to be apportioned between the various deficient States like West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Government has not entered into any agreement with Malaysia for import of Palm oil. However, the possibility of import of Palmolein from Malaysia on long term basis is being explored.

(b) to (e). Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the Question.

Allotment of one Type Higher Government Accommodation

8473. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 4, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3453 and state:

(a) the details of the criteria for allotment of Government accommodation one type higher than the entitled type;

(b) the number of persons sanctioned one type higher accommodation during each of the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the existing rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is no specific rule for allotment of higher than the entitled type of accommodation. However, in exceptional cases such allotments are made by the competent authority in relaxation of the rules. The allottees in such cases are charged 3 times the normal licence fee.

(b) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Conversion of Leasehold Into Freehold

8474. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agencies currently administering the conversion of leasehold properties in Delhi into freehold;

(b) whether they have issued notification to this effect;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the nature of legal/economical/social objections received by the Government and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Delhi Development Authority and Land & Development Office are the agencies administering the conversion of leasehold properties in Delhi into freehold.

(b) and (c). Detailed public notices have been issued by these agencies on 13th & 15th April, 1992 giving details of the procedure for conversion. The application forms and brochures are on sale through designated branches of the Banks in various localities.

(d) Representations were received for non-linkage between the rate of conversion fee and notified land rate, conversion fee not to exceed 10 times the annual ground rent, non-levy of interest for accepting conversion fee in installments, no stamp duty on conversion fee and no further registration formalities including free conversion in the case of flats if the total land divided by number of flats built on it is less than 50 Sq. mtrs. per flat and acceptance of Form 'D' instead of

completion certificate and against compulsory nature of the scheme. The various options available in this regard have been considered and modifications wherever possible have been incorporated in the brochure.

New Industries in Tamil Nadu

8475. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of new industries registered in Tamil Nadu after the announcement of the new industrial policy; and

(b) the number of industries registered for foreign collaboration in Tamil Nadu during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) All schemes of registration of industries have been abolished under the new Industrial Policy.

(b) Approvals for foreign collaboration generally do not indicate the location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration and accordingly details of foreign collaboration approvals specific to a location are not centrally maintained.

[*Translation*]

Proposals for New Industries in Rajasthan

8476. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of Government of Rajasthan for the registration of new industries pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) the number of industries to which approval has been accorded during the last six months; and

(c) the time by which decision is likely to be taken on the proposals which are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Under the new Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, all schemes of registration of industries have been abolished.

[*English*]

Desalination of Sea Water

8477. SHRIBAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific techniques have been developed for desalination of sea water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn up to utilize those techniques for commercial purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) One of the membrane processes namely electrodiagnosis technique which has been established for brackish water desalination has also been further developed and extended to sea water desalination in two-stage process.

(b) After successful laboratory testing, proto-type two-stage sea water desalination plants by electrodiagnosis of capacity 5 cubic meter per day were installed by Central Salt

& Marine Chemicals Research Institute, (CSMCRI) Bhavnagar and operated in Kavarratti Islands in January 1989, and Minicoy Islands in April, 1990 in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The third unit has been provided to Andaman Island for installation. A fourth proto-type unit was installed at Vivekananda Rock, Kanyakumari during November, 1991.

(c) and (d). Brackish water desalination by electro dialysis bechniques knowhow has been released to two commercial parties by National Reseach Development Corporation. The parties are M/s. Thermx Ltd., Poona and M/s. Nuchem Plastics Ltd., Faridabad.

Foreign Collaboration In Consumer Industries

8478. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which fall in the category of consumer industries;

(b) the number of foreign collaboration agreements approved for consumer industries after the announcement of new industrial policy; and

(c) the number of cases where foreign participation in equity has also been permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) 'Consumer Industries' cover wide range of unspecified products. The Advisory Group on Consumer Industry set up by the Planning Commission has, however, identified processed foods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, soaps, detergents and toiletries, bicycles, motorised two wheelers and automobiles, leather goods, consumer durables, sports goods and toys, footwear and electronic items as consumer products.

(b) While data on foreign collaboration approvals granted in the above category of industries is not being maintained separately, about 350 approvals have been issued from 1st August, 1991 to 31st March, 1992 for manufacture of various products, including the above consumer items, covered by the Scheduled Industries viz. electrical Equipment, Telecommunications, Transportation, Commercial, Office and Household Equipments, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Industries, Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet preparations, Rubber goods, Leather, Leather goods and Pickers and Timber products.

One FC approval has also been issued for manufacture of 'Toys and Educational Aids', which is a non-Scheduled Industry.

(c) Of the 351 approvals referred to above, about 120 proposals involve foreign equity participation.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi

8479. DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1236 dated 4.3.1992 and state:

(a) the name of the town/places to which 37 offices are scheduled to be shifted;

(b) the name of the Public Sector Undertakings that have their headquarters located in Delhi, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad areas; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to shift offices of these undertakings to places of their actual work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) As per details given in the Statement.

(c) Many of these public Sector Under-

takings have their work site spread all over India and the selection of sites for shifting has been left to Administrative Ministry/Public Sector Undertaking

STATEMENT

List of office of Central Government and Public Sector Undertaking to be shifted out of Delhi:-

| (a) Central Government Offices: | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Office | Where to shift |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Coast Guard Headquarters. | NOIDA |
| 2. | Research and Development Centre, Postal Department. | Ghaziabad |
| 3. | Dte, of Inspection, Northern Inspection Circle, Dept of Supply. | Ghaziabad |
| 4. | Publication Division, Films Division Song and Drama Division, and the Dte of field Publicity under the Ministry of I & B. | Ghaziabad |
| 5. | National Crime Records Bureau, under Ministry of Home Affairs | Any D.M.A. Town |
| 6. | Deptt. of Light Houses and Light Ships. | NOIDA. |
| 7. | Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service, Ministry of Labour. | NOIDA. |

| Sl No | Name of the Office | Where to shift |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 8 | Commissioner of Payments, Deptt of Industrial Development | Any suitable location like Gurgaon |
| 9 | Deptt of Publication | Faridabad |
| 10 | CPWD Training Institute | Fridabad |
| 11 | National Academy of Customs Excise and Narcotics | Farbad |
| 12 | All India Soil and Land Use Survey Deptt of Agriculuture & Cooperation | NOIDA |
| 13 | Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, M/o Finance | NOIDA |

(B) PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

| Sl. | Name of the Office | Where Hd. Qrs. is located | Where to shift. |
|-----|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | National Seed Corporation Ltd. | Delhi. | Concerned Administrative Ministry |
| 2. | State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. | Delhi. | is expected to select appropriate site. |
| 3. | Central Warehousing Corpn. | Delhi | |
| 4. | Food Corporation of India | Delhi. | |
| 5. | Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation of India Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 6. | Helicopter Corporation of India | Delhi. | |
| 7. | Airlines Allied Services Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 8. | National Airport Authority of India | Delhi. | |
| 9. | National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 10. | National Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd. | Delhi | |
| 11. | Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 12. | Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. | Delhi. | |

| Sl. | Name of the Office | Where Hd. Qrs. is located | Where to shift. |
|-----|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 13. | Pyritis phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. | Delhi | |
| 14. | Paradeep Phosphates Ltd | Delhi | |
| 15. | Indo-Burma Petroleum Co Ltd (Chemical Division) | Delhi | |
| 16. | National Hydro-Electric Power Corpn. | Delhi. | |
| 17. | National Textiles Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 18. | Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. | Delhi | |
| 19. | State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 20. | National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 21. | Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 22. | National Project Construction Corporation Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 23. | Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. | Delhi. | |
| 24. | Cement Corporation of India. | Delhi. | |

[Translation]

[English]

Engine Contract by BHEL

8480. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (Jhansi Unit) has bagged any contract for electric engines from Asea Brown Boveri (ABB), a Switzerland based company; and

(b) if not, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No Sir.

(b) Asea Brown Boveri has neither asked BHEL nor BHEL has submitted any offer for electric engines to ABB.

Large/Medium/Small Units in Kerala

8481. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium, small and tiny industries set up in Kerala during the last three years in private and joint sector separately; and

(b) the number of proposals for letters of intent of Kerala pending with the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The following number of letters of intent and registrations were granted during 1989 to 1991 for setting up of large, medium and small scale industries in Kerala:-

| | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Letters of Intent (January, 1989 to December, 1991) | 33 |
| 2. | Schemes registered with DGTD. (January, 1989 to June, 1991) | 12 |
| 3. | Small Scale Units registered with Small Industries Development Organisation as at the end of December, 1990 | 57738 |

Data in respect of tiny industries is not centrally maintained in the Department of Industrial Development.

(b) 20 applications for grant of letters of intent for setting up industries in Kerala State were pending considerations as on 15.4.92.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

8482. SHRI BHUWAN CHANRA

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is resentment among the senior employees of Union Government in the matter of allotment and change of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) if not, the position of residential

accommodation allotted on Next Available Vacancy/First Available Vacancy and special basis, since July 1991; and

(d) the action being taken to redress such grievances/resentment of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAMA): (a) and (b). Since the demand for Government accommodation far exceeds the availability, senior employees often have to wait for many years before Government accommodations is allotted to them.

| | | | |
|-----|----------|---|-----|
| (c) | Type I | — | 192 |
| | Type II | — | 511 |
| | Type III | — | 218 |
| | Type IV | — | 74 |
| | Type VA | — | 15 |
| | Type V B | — | 30 |
| | Type CII | — | 22 |
| | Hostel | — | 7 |

(d) The ad-hoc allotments/change have been restricted to one out of every 5 houses available for allotment. This ration of 1.4 ensures that the interest of those waiting for 'In turn' allotments is not overlooked.

Coal Exploration

8483. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to intensify coal exploration during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by different coal companies in this direction;

(c) the specific programme drawn up by Coal India Limited in the matter; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited is the nodal agency for detailed exploration in the coalfield areas of Coa India Limited. In the Godavari Coalfield exploration work is carried out by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. CMPDIL & SCCL have been continuing its detailed exploration during the 8th Five Year Plan for providing support in view of the increasing demand for coal. For this purpose, CMPDIL has deployed besides its own drilling resources, the resources of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., the State Governments and other agencies. Planning Commission has indicated a drilling programme of 15.065 lakhs metres for CIL for 8th Plan period as a whole. The details of the programme is given below:-

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | <i>(lakh metres)</i> |
| Departmental | 7.690 |
| MECL | 6.300 |
| Others (M.P.Govt. Orissa Govt. and Private agencies) | 1.075 |
| | 15.065 |
| <u>Turn over of public sector undertakings</u> | |

8484. DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the turn over of top fifteen public Sector undertakings during the year 1991-92; and

(b) the profits made by each of them during the above period after paying taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A Statement showing turnover of top 15 Central PSUs during 1990-91 upto which period only the information is available, is enclosed alongwith Net Profit/Loss for this period.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of PSU | Turnover | Net profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs) |
|------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. | 1955394 | 73004 |
| 2. | Oil & Natural Gas Commission | 959438 | 104830 |
| 3. | Steel Authority of India Ltd. | 8335919 | 24469 |
| 4. | Food Corporation of India | 833021 | -931 |
| 5. | Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. | 628325 | 12014 |
| 6. | Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. of India Ltd. | 582298 | 7728 |
| 7. | Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. | 528306 | 12781 |
| 8. | Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. | 323716 | 3694 |
| 9. | National Thermal Power Corpn. Limited | 240059 | 70095 |
| 10. | State Trading Corpn. of India Limited | 181997 | 2313 |
| 11. ³ | Madras Refineries Ltd. | 164796 | 5055 |

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of PSU | Turnover | Net profit/Loss |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12. | Air India | 162688 | 8123 |
| 13. | Maruti Udyog Ltd. | 149761 | 4833 |
| 14. | Cochin Refineries Ltd. | 148878 | 6084 |
| 15. | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. | 148634 | -9627 |

[*Translization*]

Development of Greater Noida as Industrial City

8485. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 540 plots were allotted to develop Greater Noida as an ideal industrial city;

(b) if so, the number of plots out of them allotted to the Scheduled Castes and people belonging to general category;

(c) whether any facility has been provided to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in order to encourage them for setting up industrial units in Greater Noida and other industrial areas of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Govt. of India do not make such allotments in Greater Noida.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Special facilities provided to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in Delhi include reservation of sites and differential rate of interest.

[*English*]

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

8486. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has out-lived its life and it never

functioned in its full capacity;

(b) whether a huge quantity of spare parts worth Rs. 1.43 crores were imported during the year 1981-84, are still lying unused; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any responsibility on the officers, who were responsible for such lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station presently in operation comprises two units of pressurized Heavy Water Reactors. The second Unit has been operating satisfactorily ever since it commenced commercial operation and has achieved a lifetime capacity factor of 60 per cent. This unit's original installed capacity of 220 MWe has been derated to 200 MWe with effect from April 1, 1991 based on the operational experience.

The first unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, suffered a problem of light water leak from one of its end shields in 1981. With considerable innovative solutions, the repair was carried out by mechanical sealing of the leak. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board have stipulated operational power limit upto 100 MWe for this unit since 1987 consequent on this repair of the end shield. This unit was derated to 100 MWe capacity with effect from January 1, 1992.

(b) and (c). The spare parts referred to and worth Rs. 1.43 crores are mainly for turbine generator governing systems of unit I and II of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. These spares cover the requirement for a full life time and are to be kept in stock as insurance spares for replacement, whenever necessary. These will not become obsolete at any stage. Bulk purchase was done to ensure availability of these spares

for lifetime to take care of contingency of supplier discontinuing the manufacture of these spare parts.

Property Dealers in Delhi

8487. SHR VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of property dealers are operating in Delhi without any licence;

(b) whether the customers are being cheated or charged heavily by these property dealers; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to streamline this profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Charges recoverable by property dealers have not been laid down by the Government. Remedy for cheating or other misbehaviour already lies in the Indian Penal Code.

New Strategies by BHEL

8488. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has chalked out any strategy to meet the situation arising out of changes in industrial and economic policy of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) and (b). BHEL has reviewed its strategies in the context of changes in the industrial trade and fiscal policies. It is adopting the following approach to meet the situation:

1. Mopping up business from existing power stations through life extension, renovation/modernisation of old equipment.
2. Diversification into new synergistic growth areas where BHEL's existing infrastructure, skills and capabilities could be gainfully utilised.
3. Greater thrust on exports (both physical and demand) by focussing on specific potential areas. A company wide programme to obtain ISO-9000 quality certification is being pursued.
4. Joint working with reputed companies by formulating bids with consortium arrangements.
5. Retaining market leadership in existing areas by selective modernisation/upgradation of facilities and technologies.
6. Marketing drive to obtain balance orders of VIII Plan and IX Plan for power generating equipment.

Purchase Bills of Praga Tools Limited

8489. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of material purchase bills were passed in Praga Tools Ltd. without actually purchase of material during 1990-91 and 1991-92 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof and loss

incurred by the Company as a result thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action, taken to stop recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shipment Contract for Import of Fertilizers

8490. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding irregularities in finalising shipment contract for importing of DAP and other fertilizers in Godavari Fertilizer and Chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of those shipping Agencies which have filed the tenders for import of

fertilizer for Godavari Fertilizer and Chemicals and the amount quoted by them for shipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) is the canalising agency for the import of DAP on behalf of Govt. of India. Godavari Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd was appointed as the handling agent for handling the cargo at Kakinada Port. Govt. of India has not received any complaint regarding irregularities in the finalisation of contract for importing DAP. A complaint, however, has recently been received against Godavari Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd which, inter-alia, refers to irregularity in the bagging of materials.

(c) According to the report received from the State Government, Godavan Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd had received rates from three short listed companies namely East Coast Shipping Agency, Orissa Stevedores Pvt. Ltd and E.C. Bose & Co., for carrying out operations regarding the discharge and despatch of the imported materials. The rates of the three agencies as reported by the State Government, are mentioned in the Statement enclosed.



STATEMENT

| | <i>(Rate in Rupees per tonne)</i> | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>East Coast Shipping Agency</i> | | <i>Orissa Stevedores</i> | | <i>E.C. Bose & Company</i> | | | |
| | <i>50 KG</i> | <i>40 KG</i> | <i>50 KG</i> | <i>40 KG</i> | <i>50 KG</i> | <i>40 KG</i> | <i>50 KG</i> | <i>40 KG</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Use of HDPE sacks for on Board Bagging and Despatch by: | | | | | | | | |
| (A) | ROAD FROM PORT GODOWN | | | | | | | |
| I. | Rates quoted in the tender | 89.40 | 95.20 | 90.75 | 93.25 | 105.30 | 112.50 | 112.50 |
| II. | Negotiated Rates | 88.40 | 88.40 | 90.75 | 83.25 | 105.30 | 112.50 | 112.50 |
| (B) | RAIL FROM PORT GODOWN: | | | | | | | |
| I. | Rates quoted in the tender | 105.55 | 112.15 | 108.75 | 111.75 | 125.80 | 133.90 | 133.90 |
| II. | Negotiated Rates | 104.55 | 104.55 | 108.75 | 111.75 | 125.80 | 133.90 | 133.90 |

Regarding Production of Polymers

8492. **SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT**: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of polymers in the country for the past three years;

(b) the details of proposals under consideration for the development of polymers for multiple use;

(c) the steps taken to identify new areas in public/private sectors a vital role;

(d) the details of Research and Development proposals cleared for development of polymers during the last three years, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The total production of 5 major polymers namely, LDPE, HDPE, PP PS & PVC for past 3 years is as follows:—

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1990-91 | 362867 MT |
| 1989-90 | 324885 MT |
| 1988-90 | 322523 MT |

(b) to (d). Activity relating to the usage of polymers and Research and Development is carried out by the individual manufacturers as per the requirement of markets.

[Translation]

Requirement of Fertilizer during Eighth Plan

8493. **SHR RAJESH KUMAR**: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the requirement of chemical fertilizers for each year of Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment have also been made regarding the requirement to be met within the country and the quantity to be imported;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of foreign exchange to be incurred annually on import of chemical fertilizers during the same period; and

(f) the time by which the country is likely to become self-reliant in the production of chemical fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (f). The estimates of the consumption and production of chemical fertilisers and the gap between th two projected durig the 8th Five Year Plan are as under:-

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The estimates of the consumption and production of chemical fertilisers and the gap between the two projected during the 8th Five Year Plan are as under :-

(Figure in lakh tonnes in nutrients)

| Year | Estimated Consumption | | | Estimated Production | | | Gap | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----|----------------|----------------|-------|
| | N | P | K | N | P | K | N | P | K |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1992-93 | 91.66 to 92.45 | 39.97 to 40.30 | 15.58 | 77.90 | 27.50 | - | 14.66 to 15.45 | 12.47 to 12.80 | 15.58 |
| 1993-94 | 97.63 to 98.83 | 432.51 to 44.00 | 16.76 | 78.50 | 27.60 | -- | 19.13 to 20.33 | 15.91 to 16.40 | 16.76 |
| 1994-95 | 103.61 to 105.20 | 47.05 to 47.71 | 17.95 | 83.60 | 27.70 | . | 20.01 to 21.60 | 19.35 to 20.01 | 17.95 |
| 1995-96 | 109.59 to 111.58 | 50.58 to 51.41 | 19.15 | 94.28 | 27.84 | . | 15.31 to 17.30 | 22.74 to 23.57 | 19.15 |
| 1996-97 | 115.57 to 117.96 | 53.96 to 55.10 | 2.033 | 95.35 | 27.84 | . | 90.22 to 22.61 | 26.12 to 27.26 | 20.33 |

The estimates of production include the benefits available from the projects under implementation and the projects for which gas has been allocated.

The gap between the estimated consumption and estimated production of fertilizers during the year is required to be met by imports. The exact amount of foreign exchange required to meet the gap envisaged during the 8th Plan cannot be given as this is subject to variety of variables like exchange rate, prevailing international prices in different years, global demand supply gap etc., which cannot be foreseen. The foreign exchange requirement for the fertiliser sector for the year 1992-93 was at the level of US \$2439 millions as projected in January 1992.

At present the entire requirement of potash and the bulk of the requirement of phosphate is met by import in different forms. In nitrogen, however, the country is self sufficient today to the extent of 86% of its projected requirement.

Export of Maruti Cars

8494. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received orders for export of Maruti cars from abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the orders received after January 1992;

(c) the number of cars exported after January 1992 and the names of the countries to which these cars have been exported; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) and (b). After January 1992, Maruti Udyog Limited received confirmed orders for export of 7953 vehicles. Orders are placed by the dealers on a monthly basis. However, on the basis of existing and expected contracts, Maruti Udyog Limited expects to export around 25,000 vehicles during 1992-93.

(c) Maruti Udyog Limited has exported 6881 vehicles (including deemed exports) after January 1992 to the following countries:-

Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, South Pacific Islands, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

(d) The foreign exchange earned therefrom is approximately US\$ 23 million.

[English]

Disinvestment of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings

8495. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected from disinvestment of shares of public sector undertakings during the last financial year;

(b) the manner in which the amount was spent;

(c) whether the Government propose to place any status paper in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The total amount from disinvestment of shares of public sector

enterprises during the last financial year is Rs. 3038 crores. The amount was meant for raising resources.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Scheme of Public Engineering In
Uttar Pradesh**

8496. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of Public Health Engineering Department of Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far by the Government on the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

**Utilisation of Bagasse of Paper
Production**

8497. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies were made regarding utilisation of bagasse to produce bio-gas which can be utilised as feed stock into the boilers in sugar factories, after which the fibre inslude can be further utilised for production of paper;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to encourage utilisation of bagasse in paper manufacturing to reduce cutting of trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Government is not aware whether any studies have been made in this respect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have taken following steps to encourage the use of bagasse in paper making:—

- (i) manufacture of writing and printing paper and uncoated kraft paper containing not less than 75% by weight up pulp made from bagasse is exempted from excise duty.
- (ii) paper units, based on use of minimum 75% pulp from bagasse have been exempted from Industrial Licensing provisions.

[*Translation*]

Land Acquired by Coal Companies

8498. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired in Bihar, particularly in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana, by the Central Coalfields Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Eastern Coalfields Ltd. for their projects during the last three years:

(b) the total number of persons displaced by these units during the above period;

(c) the total amount of compensation paid to these displaced persons so far and the guidelines laid down for providing employment to these displaced families;

(d) the details of the implementation report during each the last three years; and

(e) the time by which the remaining displaced persons are likely to be paid compensation and provided with employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Demolition of Flats in Pocket A-11, Kalkaji, Delhi

8499. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 40 flats declared dangerous in pocket A-11, Kalkaji, New Delhi, only 16 flats have been demolished so far;

(b) the time by which the remaining flats are likely to be demolished; and

(c) the arrangement made/being made by the authorities to provide similar alternative accommodation to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remaining 24 flats were found to be repairable and therefore the question of their demolition does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise in view of

the reply to part (b) above.

[Translation]

Electronic Watches

8500. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAITAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture low priced electronic watches on a large scale; and

(b) if so, the likely price of such electronic watches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) HMT is proposing to introduce low priced digital electronic watches during 1992-93.

(b) The price of such electronic watches may be around Rs. 100 to 200.

Amount Outstanding Against CIL

8501. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is to be paid by the Coal India Ltd. as liability to the Government of Bihar upto the end of March 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has demanded the payment several times;

(d) if so, the reasons for not making the

payment so far; and

(e) the time by which the said amount is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):
(a) Coal India Limited (CIL) have informed that they owed some amount to Government of Bihar on account of cesses on coal.

(b) The exact amount of liability on account of cess is being ascertained by reconciliation of accounts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Pending reconciliation of accounts and ascertainment of exact amount of liability a sum of Rs. 101.31 crores has been paid by Coal India Limited to Government of Bihar towards cess in 1991-92. If Coal India Limited is found liable to pay some more amount as a result of reconciliation, the same will also be paid.

(i) *Production*

| Year | | Coal | Overburden removal (OBR) |
|---------|--------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | (million tonnes) | (mm ³) |
| 1991-92 | Target | 0.20 | 0.50 |
| | Actual | 0.65 | 0.88 |

(ii) *Land acquisition and rehabilitation:*

Actual requirement of land till 1991-92 was 480.68 ha. and the physical possession till March, 1992 was 468.03 ha. The rehabilitation of the Negepalli village is almost complete.

[English]

Ramagundam Phase-II Coal Project

8502. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-
ATHALA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the revised cost of Ramagundam Phase-II Coal Project;

(b) the revised completion date; and

(c) the details of physical targets fixed and the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) The revised sanctioned cost of Ramagundam Open Cast-II Project is Rs. 554.22 crores.

(b) The revised completion date is by March, 1995.

(c) Some of the major physical targets set and progress made are:

(iii) *Mine development:*

Scheduled removal of overburden in the Box-cut till March, 1992 was 3.74 mm³ and the actual removal was 3.45 mm³.

[Translation]

Complaints regarding Public Grievances and Pension.

8503. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO

GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government from Maharashtra regarding public grievances and pension during each of the last two years;

(b) the number of complaints disposed of so far; and

(c) the steps taken to dispose of the remaining complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). There is no system of tabulation in territorial terms of the public grievances/complaints including those relating to pension received by the Government. Grievances pertain to a wide variety of work of Government being performed by a large number of units in different parts of the country. These are sent to Ministries/Departments and other authorities concerned for taking expeditious action thereon as well as informing the complainants about the action taken. Instructions are issued from time to time for streamlining and strengthening the machinery for effective and prompt disposal of grievances.

[English]

Computers in Hindi

8504. SHR PARAS RAMBHARDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether computers imported for computer education are in English and other cyber 810 and 830 which are in actual use are also in English only;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any survey to find out the number of

computers required in Hindi; and

(c) if so, the time by which these are likely to be provided for use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Computers imported for computer education and other uses are in English. The necessary hardware and software for using these computer systems including cyber 810 and 830 in Hindi and other Indian languages are already available in the country.

(b) No, Sir. Personal Computers have the facility to use Hindi or other Indian languages by add-on hardware and software available indigenously.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of DDA Flats in Kondali

8505. SHIR PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have completed the construction of flats at Kondali in the year 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction of a number of flats are yet to be completed; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The DDA has reported that there has been delay in the execution of Self Financing Scheme houses at Kondali Gharoli. The execution of the project was delayed on account of the

time taken in sorting out design problems. These problems have now been sorted out and maximum efforts are being made to speed up the work and to make up for the delay to the minimum extent possible.

The project is likely to be completed by December, 1993.

Hinderances In NCR Project

8506 SHIR M. V. CHAN
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY
SHIR V SREENIVASA
PRASAD
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN
DAL

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press news item captioned "Delhi Master Plan hinders NCR Project" as reported in the Economic Times dated the 4th April, 1992,

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

(c) whether the migration to Delhi and growth of slums has created hinderances in the NCR project, and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The (National Capital Region) Planning Board is preparing 2 sub-regional Plans for Delhi, to synchronise with the Master Plan for Delhi - 2001

(c) and (d) While recognising the fact of

migration to Delhi, and the growth of slums, the National Capital Region Planning Board has planned for the development of 11 priority towns in the Region, so as to promote additional employment generation and slow down the process of migration into Delhi.

Violation of Labour Laws by Textile Industries

8507. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is blatant violation of labour laws by the jute and textile industries,

(b) if so, the number of labour laws violated during the last two years State-wise, and

(c) the action taken by the Government against jute and textile industrialists who violated the labour laws?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[Translation]

Shortage of Drinking Water In Uttar Pradesh

8508. DR. P. B. GANGWAR Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of towns in Uttar Pradesh where there had been shortage of drinking water in 1990-91

(b) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the State Government by the Union Government to overcome the crisis of drinking water during this period, and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 613 towns out of the 689 towns in Uttar Pradesh had piped water supply only and almost all the towns had been facing shortage of drinking water in 1990-91.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance of Rs. 190.2 lakhs had been provided to the State Government for installation of hand-pumps and sinking of tube-wells in the drought effected urban areas.

[English]

Industrial Dispute Cases in Central Labour Courts

8509. SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHIR BRAJA KISHORE TRI-
PATHY:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
QUDHARY:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Labour Courts and Tribunals in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of industrial dispute cases pending before these courts, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal for setting the cases pending for more than ten years within three months;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early disposal of these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) There are eleven Control Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour courts in the country two each in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal and one each in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. Sanction for setting up of one Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Jaipur in Rajasthan has been issued.

(b) A statement indicating the number of industrial disputes and applications pending with various Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts as on 31.12.1991 is annexed.

(c) to (e). 14 industrial disputes are pending for disposal for over ten years, of which 11 have been remanded for fresh hearing by the Calcutta High Court and the proceedings with regard to the others have been stayed by either the Supreme Court or the High Court of Patna. The Presiding Officer has been requested to expedite disposal of the aforesaid 11 industrial disputes remanded for fresh hearing.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal - cum - Labour Court | Number of Industrial disputes pending as on 31.12.1991 | Applications pending as on 31.12.1991 |
|---------|--|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | No. 1 Dhanbad (Bihar) | 521 | 117 |
| 2. | No. 2 Dhanbad (Bihar) | 530 | 40 |
| 3. | No. 1 Bombay (Maharashtra) | 208 | 660 |
| 4. | No. 2 Bombay (Maharashtra) | 173 | 2202 |
| 5. | Asansol (West Bengal) | 51 | 11 |
| 6. | Calcutta (West Bengal) | 275 | 233 |
| 7. | Bangalore (Karnataka) | 255 | 6 |
| 8. | Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) | 762 | 1133 |
| 9. | Kanpu (Uttar Pradesh) | 771 | 1171 |
| 10. | Chandigarh. | 663 | 878 |
| 11. | New Delhi | 492 | 172 |
| Total | | 4701 | 8123 |

[*Translation*]**Promotion of SC/ST Officers in Higher Grades and Provision of Reservation**

8510. **SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of reservation for the promotion of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the lowest rank of Class 'A' to higher posts in the Central Government Services;

(b) if so, whether the Ministries and departments of the Union Government are promoting the persons belonging to these categories on higher posts on the basis of reservation; and

(c) if not, the details of the grades in which there is no reservation on available or filling up the posts by promotion and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). In promotion made on the basis of seniority cum fitness within Group 'A', there is reservation for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but no such reservation is available in promotion made by selection. Each Ministry/Department is responsible for implementing these orders and promoting the persons belonging to these categories on higher posts. Consolidated information about persons promoted to higher posts on the basis of reservation is not maintained centrally by this Department.

[*English*]**Rural Development schemes**

8511. **SHRI B.N. REF. JY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development programmes carried out in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved in the State during the above period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). Rural Development is a State subject. Allocations for the Minimum Needs Programmes are made in the State Plan Budget. In addition to that during the last three years Government of India has provided Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh for the following rural development programmes:

- (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
- (ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
- (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).
- (iv) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

Financial targets have generally been achieved. A Statement giving details is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Details of major Rural Development Programme of the Central Government carried out in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90 to 1991-92.

| 1 Title of the Programme | Total Allocation and Releases (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| | 1989-90 | | 1990-91 | | 1991-92 | | |
| | 2 Allocation | 3 Release | 4 Allocation | 5 Release | 6 Allocation | 7 Release | |
| I. JRY | 18,374.26 | 18,415* | 19,163.24 | 19,317.09* | 19,593.43 | 13,290.21* | |
| II. IRDP | 2,751.45 | 2,661.54 | 2,751.45 | 3,092.98 | 2,586.76 | 2,524.01 | |
| III. ARWSP | 2,301.30 | 2,400.00 | 2,301.00 | 2,311.00 | 2,547.00 | 2,847.00 | |
| IV. DPAP | 1,303.00 | 1,234.46 | 1,203.00 | 1,244.66 | 1,203.00 | 966.08 | |

*Figures relate to expenditure.

Projects for Integrated Infrastructural Schemes

8512. SHIRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop a project for integrated infrastructural schemes in the backward districts in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether any such districts have been identified in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). In pursuance of Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991, a draft scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological Back-up Services) for Small Scale Industries in rural/backward areas has been prepared and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals. Details of the Scheme are being worked out in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State/UT Governments.

[Translation]

Power from Tidal Waves

8514. SHRISURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of power generation from the tidal waves had been started at Vizhinjam in Kerala;

(b) whether the power generation has

since been started therein;

(c) if so, the annual production capacity thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to start such projects in other places also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A 150 KW Wave Energy Plant was set up at Vizhinjam near Trivandrum and the technology for generation of electricity from sea waves was successfully demonstrated in October, 1991. It is a pilot plant and the experiments for further refinement are continuing. The plant has a capacity to generate 4.45 lakhs of units of electricity per year at the site.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A project for constructing a breakwater integrated wave energy system at Thangassery in Kerala has been taken up.

[English]

Small/Heavy Industries in Maharashtra

8515. SHR ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and heavy industries set up in the public sector in Maharashtra during each of the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more small and heavy industries in public sector in the state; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No new Central public sector enterprise having its registered office in the State of Maharashtra has been set up during the last two years.

(b) and (c). Central public sector enterprises/industries in the States are set up on techno-economic considerations keeping in view the balanced regional development.

[Translation]

District Industries Centres in Haryana and Gujarat

8516. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the District Industries Centres set up in Haryana and Gujarat so far;

(b) whether the working of these centres is reviewed annually; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The details of District Industries Centres set up in Haryana and Gujarat so far are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). The day to day working of the DICs is supervised by the State Governments.

STATEMENT

District Industries Centres functioning in the State of Haryana and Gujarat

Haryana

1. Ambala

2. Bhiwani

3. Gurgaon

4. Hissar

5. Jind

6. Karnal

7. Kurukshetra

7
8. Mohindergarh

9. Rohtak

10. Sirsa

11. Sonapat

12. Faridabad

Gujarat

1. Amreli

2. Banskantha

3. Bharoach

4. Bhavnagar

5. Junagarh

6. Kutch

7. Mehsana

8. Panchmahal

9. Sabarkantha

10. Surendernagar

11. Ahmedabad

12. Rajkot

13. Jamnagar
14. Kheda
15. Vadodara
16. Surat
17. Valsad (covers Dang District also)
18. Gandhinagar

[English]

Child Labour in Match Factories

8517. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court directive on the Sivakasi Child Labour is being violated by the manufacturers of fire-works and safety matches;

(b) whether the child labour is being exploited by not paying monthly rates but are paid on piece-rate system and work for more than 8 hours is taken from them;

(c) if so, the action taken against the manufacturers for violating the court's directive/orders; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the child labour is paid on monthly rates basis and no work for more than 8 hours is taken from them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The State Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated action to comply with the Supreme Court directive on the Sivakasi Child Labour. As regards minimum wages in the Match and Fire-works industry, the Government of Tamil Nadu have informed that uniform time-rated wages have been fixed for certain activities

while piece-rated wages have been fixed for certain other activities. Since the employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in the processes of manufacture of matches, explosives and fire works, no monthly wage rates can be fixed for child workers. Action for prosecution is initiated by the appropriate authority when cases of violations of the provisions of the Act are noticed.

CBI Investigation Into Maruti Udyog Limited

8518. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4618 on the March 25, 1992 and state:

(b) the dates on which the Central Bureau of Investigation made references to the Ministry of Industry for permission to register cases against the Chairman of the Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) the reasons for which the permission is not being given to the C.B.I. to register cases against him and the persons responsible for the delay in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Different rates of Soft Coke

8519. SHRI RAM TAHAR CH-
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether soft coke is sold at different

rates to the different consumers/users;

(b) if so, the rates thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Coal allocates soft coke to States/Union Territories on half yearly basis for further distribution. The subsidiaries of Coal India Limited supply soft coke as per sponsorship issued by the State Governments/Union Territories at the rates fixed by the Government. The ex-colligency price of soft coke sold for domestic consumption is Rs. 175/- per tonne and for industrial consumption Rs. 300/- per tonne. The retail selling prices of soft coke to consumers would depend upon the additional costs of transportation, handling etc.

(c) and (d). Ministry of Coal is not aware of any complaints regarding higher prices being charged by retailers over and above the prices fixed by the State Governments/Union Territories. Such complaints have to be looked into by respective State Governments/Union Territories.

NRI based Units in U.P.

8520. SHRI BABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some NRIs are setting up industrial units in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) and (b). Since the inception of Special Approval Committee (Non-Resident Indians), in November, 1983, 82 approvals have been accorded (upto 31.3.1992) for issue of Letters of Intent, Foreign Collaboration and Capital Goods import in the State of U.P. The proposals cover setting up of Printing Press, manufacture of Beer, Computer etc. from NRIs from various countries like USA, UK, Germany etc.

[English]

Bursting of Ammonia Gas Pipe

8521. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident involving an ammonia gas pipe burst at a cold storage in Azadpur Subzmandi at Delhi on April 5, 1992 left over a dozen persons including children working in the factory seriously injured;

(b) whether the incident revealed serious lapses on the part of the factory owners in maintenance and running of the factories and blatant violation of the safety norms;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, there was an incident of leakage of ammonia gas from the Ammonia Receiver of M/s. Bulaki Cold Storage, New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi on 5.4.1992. The leakage was caused due to rupture of the Air Purger Valve and Gauge Glass of the Ammonia Receiver. Out of 12 persons who were affected, two adult persons were employees of

M/s. Bulaki Cold Storage. One of the affected persons who was not an employee of M/s. Bulaki Cold Storage, died on 6.4.1992.

M/s. Bulaki Cold Storage are not covered under the provisions of the factories Act, 1948. An F.I.R. concerning the incident has been filed with the Police Station, Adarsh Nagar, Delhi on 5.4.1992 by one of the affected persons.

Lease Agreement by E.C.L.

8522. **SHRI HARADHAN ROY:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.C.L. has entered into any lease agreement with the Government of West Bengal before undertaking operation of Open Cast Projects;

(b) if so, the number and names of such Open Cast Projects;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether it is permissible to carry on Open Cast Project without entering into any lease agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pedestrianise the India Gate area

8523. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to pedestrianise the area around India Gate in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NDMC has reported that the area around India Gate attracts large number of tourists and visitors. This has given rise to parking problem within that area. According, a study has been organised by the NDMC to evolve a traffic management scheme for this area. Pedestrianisation has been introduced on an experimental basis in this area and the traffic arrangements in this regard are still to be finalised.

Plantation on Road Sides/Crossings

8524. **SHRISURYANABAYAN YADAV:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether important roads and circular parks on road crossings in Delhi have been handed over to private sector for maintenance and plantation of trees;

(b) if so, the number of parks and roads presently handed over to private sector;

(c) whether such a scheme is beneficial to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). As per the information given by NDMC, 5 roads in their areas have been given to private parties on trial basis initially for a period of 1 year for the plantation of trees and their maintenance. Cost of maintenance of 16 roundabouts is also being sponsored by private agencies. They are allowed to put up signboards as per the pattern approved by the NDMC.

The MCD has reported that 3 roads, 6 traffic crossings and 1 park have been given

to private agencies for developments and maintenance as per approved guidelines.

Both MCD and NDMC have stated that the arrangement would mean savings in respect of upkeep and maintenance of horticulture services in the park, roads, roundabouts etc. On account of this procedure there is reasonable financial saving for these local bodies.

Committee on Exit Policy

8525. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high power committee on the exit policy has been set up by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Seizure of Rice in Delhi

8526. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of quintals of basmati super fine rice worth crores of rupees has been unearthed/seized from illegal godowns in Delhi by the Food and Supplies Depart-

ment of Delhi Administration in February, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the persons to whom the godowns belong and the action taken against them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that 52,441.43 Qtls of Basmati rice and 51,845.85 Qtls. of non-Basmati rice was seized by the Food Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department in February, 1992.

(c) A Statement in this regard is given below.

STATEMENT

1. M/s. Unigrain Pvt. Ltd., 2637, Naya Bazar, Delhi
2. M/s. Sachdeva & Sons, 78, Rithala Road, Delhi.
3. M/s. Sachdeva & Sons Rice Mills Pvt. Ltd., 78, Rithala Road, Delhi.
4. M/s. Pepsi Food Pvt. Ltd.
5. M/s. Pariwala, 4115, Naya Bazar, Delhi.
6. M/s. Satish Kumar & Bros, Pvt. Ltd., 4103-B, Naya Bazar, Delhi.
7. Raj Kumar Ashok Kumar, 4138-39, Naya Bazar, Delhi.

All the aforesaid dealers were found by Delhi Administration to be doing business without licence as required under the Delhi

Foodgrains and Oilseeds Dealers Licensing Order, 1988. However, Delhi Administration, after warning these traders against failure to ensure strict compliance with the requirements of the Control Order in future, decided not to prosecute the traders merely for technical offence of functioning without a licence.

Individual cases were also examined by the U.T. Administration. After investigation and scrutiny of documents/records, the stocks of the above dealers were released on considerations, variously, of:-

- (i) export contracts as supported by valid documents since stocks of basmati rice held for export are exempted under the aforesaid Order on fulfilment of certain conditions;
- (ii) permission given by Government of India to export non-basmati rice;
- (iii) quantity of stocks found to be within permissible limits in some cases; and
- (iv) in the remaining few cases the stocks with traders functioning as Commission Agents not retaining any consignment for more than 15 days.

Sewage-Sludge Plant through Gamma Irradiation

8527. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have commissioned any project for treatment of sewage-sludge through Gamma irradiation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the estimated cost

and the places where it is commissioned and the capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has recently commissioned a Sludge Hygienisation Research Irradiator (SHRI) facility at Vadodara to sterilise the sewage sludge of the city.

(b) The total expenditure involved is about Rs. 150 lakhs of which the cost of civil construction and other installations is Rs. 100 lakhs and the cost of irradiation source is Rs. 50 lakhs. The plant is located at Gajerawadi, Vadodra. The plant has the capacity to treat approximately 110 cubic meters of sewage sludge per day.

Low Cost Housing Projects

8528. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the low cost housing projects undertaken by the Government during 1990 and 1991; and

(b) the locations and the results achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Housing being a State Subject formulation and implementation of housing projects is mainly done by State Governments out their

Plan allocations and institutional finance. However, HUDCO is assisting various State Governments and Housing agencies in taking up low cost housing projects with emphasis on housing for EWS and LIG.

Foreign Equity in Pharmaceuticals Sector

8529. SHRIPARAS RAMBHARDWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit 51 per cent equity to foreign pharmaceutical companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Drug Policy does not prescribe any limits on the equity permissible to foreign pharmaceutical companies. However, as per existing Drug Policy, which is under review, manufacturing activities of companies with foreign equity above 40% are limited to 66 bulk drugs listed in Statement and formulations based thereon.

STATEMENT

1. Rifampicin
2. Verapamil
3. Cephalexin
4. Pantothenate
5. Bacitracin
6. Neomycin
7. Cephaloridine

8. Alkaloids of Ergot
9. Thiopentone
10. Propoxyphenazone
11. ⁴⁰Pyrantal Pamoate
12. Norethisterone
13. Oxethazine
14. Pentazocine
15. Norgestral
16. Dipyridemol
17. Tolnaftate
18. Triprolidine
19. Naproxen
20. Nalidixic Acid
21. Chlorpromazine
22. Chlorpheniramine
23. Betamethazone
24. Dexamethazone
25. Chloramphenicol
26. Vitamin A
27. Digoxin
28. Dapsone
29. Allopurinol
30. Vitamin B 12
31. Prednisolone

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>32. Baralgin Ketone</p> <p>33. Insulin</p> <p>34. Primaquine</p> <p>35. Amodiaquine</p> <p>36. Succinyl Cholinechloride</p> <p>37. Clofazamine</p> <p>38. Thiabendazole</p> <p>39. Tetramisole</p> <p>40. Framycetin</p> <p>41. Cyclophosphamide</p> <p>42. Mepacrine</p> <p>43. Triamcinolone</p> <p>44. Phenylephrine</p> <p>45. Oxytecín</p> <p>46. Vitamin P (Rutin)</p> <p>47. Prenylamine Lacate</p> <p>48. Thioridazine</p> <p>49. Phenothiazine</p> <p>50. Penicillins</p> <p>51. Mianserin Hydrochloride</p> <p>52. Aminoglutethimid</p> <p>53. Cinnarizine</p> <p>54. Becampicillin</p> <p>55. Captopril</p> | <p>56. Prazinuantel</p> <p>57. Tobramycin</p> <p>58. Timliol</p> <p>59. Cafazoline Sodium</p> <p>60. Atenolol</p> <p>61. Nimustine</p> <p>62. Prithydone</p> <p>63. Isosorbide monoitrate</p> <p>64. Any new drug for which the company conducted clinical trials and obtained Drug Controller's approval.</p> <p>65. Polio Vaccine</p> <p>66. Measles Vaccine</p> |
|---|--|
- [Translation]
- Effects of Jharkhand Bandh**
8530. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI DHARMANNA MON-DAYYA SADUL:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
- Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the 'Jharkhand Bandh' agitation in Bihar has affected badly on the production and despatch of coal;
- (b) if so, the amount of loss to the coal mines located in and linked with Bihar as a result thereof;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken by the Government to make up this heavy loss; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for regular supply of coal in such circumstances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). As per the provisional information provided by Coal India Limited, Central Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, and Eastern Coalfields Limited inter-alia, suffered a production loss of 2.68 lakh tonnes of raw coal due to the agitation by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha during last week of March '92. Production of soft coke, hard coke and washed coal also suffered. Despatches of coal and coal products were badly affected.

(c) and (d). Coal companies propose to make up this loss by stepping up their production and despatches. In such circumstances, coal companies and railways resort to contingency plans for maintaining supplies of coal to the consumers to the extent possible.

Fall in Production of Khadi and Village Industries in U.P.

8531 DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the production by Khadi and Cottage industries in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92 as compared to production in 1990-91;

(b) whether any new scheme has been chalked out by the Government to promote Khadi and Cottage industries in Uttar Pradesh and particularly in Aligarh district;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which assistance is being provided to set-up more small scale industries in rural areas and the schemes for which this assistance is being given; and

(d) the amount given to rural areas of Uttar Pradesh for promotion of this industry during the last three years and the amount proposed to be given during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) During 1990-91 the production in respect of khadi and village industries was Rs. 60.30 crores and Rs. 309.97 crores respectively. The production figures for 1991-92 have not so far been compiled by KVIC.

(b) and (c). The main thrust of KVIC is to develop the khadi and village industries in rural areas only. In Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh the number of directly aided institutions has been raised to 8. These institutions have been provided financial assistance by KVIC for the programmes under the existing pattern of financial assistance.

(d) During the last three years KVIC had disbursed funds to the extent indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | Khadi | | Village Industries | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| | Grant | Loan | Grant | Loan |
| 1989-90 | 1472.88 | 472.09 | 154.93 | 1491.76 |

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | <i>Khadi</i> | | <i>Village Industries</i> | |
|---------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Grant | Loan | Grant | Loan |
| 1990-91 | 1731.88 | 417.92 | 47.92 | 1611.52 |
| 1991-92 | 449.62 | 1162.23 | 112.19 | 1221.78 |

(Provisional)

The KVIC have not finalised the allocations for 1992-93 to State KVI Boards.

[English]

Diversification of Fertiliser Cooperatives

8532. **SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**
SHR ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow giant, cash-rich fertiliser cooperatives to diversify into sugar mills, oil extraction units and other related agro industries.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar proposals were made in the past also; if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether the Government are considering to give financial assistance to the diversifying units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Investment in Industrial sector in Tamil Nadu

8533. **DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made in industrial sector in Tamil Nadu during 1990-91 and 1991-92 vis-a-vis investment made in other States; and

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the investment in industrial sector in Tamil Nadu during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) The Planning Commission provides central assistance to the States in the form of block loans and grants to finance their Annual Plans, which also includes allocation for industries.

The approved outlays pertaining to

Industrial sector in Tamil Nadu as well as other States and Union Territories are given statements – I & II.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992–97) has not been finalised.

STATEMENT I

Industries (Village & Small Industries)

| S. No | State/Union Territories | <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i> | |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | <i>Plan outlay 1990-91 (Approved)</i> | <i>Plan outlay 1991-92 (Approved)</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2753.00 | 2011.00 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 222.00 | 265.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 1700.00 | 2040.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2398.00 | 3000.00 |
| 5. | Goa | 220.60 | 400.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 5087.00 | 8021.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1206.00 | 1191.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 420.00 | 709.00 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2052.00 | 2073.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4840.00 | 5671.00 |

| S. No | State/Union Territories | (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | Plan outlay 1990-91 (Approved) | | Plan outlay 1991-92 (Approved) | |
| 11. | Kerala | | 3485 00 | | 3315.00 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | | 4525 00 | | 5322.00 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | | 2830 00 | | 3850.00 |
| 14 | Manpur | | 410 00 | | 512.00 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | | 227 00 | | 236.00 |
| 16 | Mizoram | | 700 00 | | 740.00 |
| 17. | Nagaland | | 300 00 | | 1058.00 |
| 18. | Orissa | | 1677 00 | | 1853 00 |
| 19 | Punjab | | 1039 00 | | 3424.00 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | | 2155.00 | | 2460.00 |
| 21 | Sikkim | | 150.00 | | 175.00 |

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S. No | State/Union Territories | Plan outlay 1990-91 (Approved) | Plan outlay 1991-92 (Approved) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 4243.00 | 4714.00 |
| 23 | Tripura | 520.00 | 700.00 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 4059.00 | 4436.00 |
| 25 | West Bengal | 2961.00 | 3255.00 |
| 26 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 93.00 | 138.00 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 65.00 | 67.00 |
| 28 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 41.00 | 41.00 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 2.15 | 9.00 |
| 30. | Delhi | 770.00 | 890.00 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 33.00 | 48.00 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 500.00 | 458.00 |

Industries (Other than Village & Small Industries)

| S. No | State/Union Territories | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Plan outlay 1990-91 (Approved) | Plan outlay 1991-92 (Approved) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2523.00 | 1843.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 187.00 | 220.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 3932.00 | 4295.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5400.00 | 6415.00 |
| 5. | Goa | 620.00 | 500.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 2500.00 | 2716.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 774.00 | 778.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 650.00 | 450.00 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1250.00 | 1278.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2800.00 | 3926.00 |

| <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i> | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S. No | State/Union Territories | Plan outlay 1990-91 (Approved) | Plan outlay 1991-92 (Approved) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. | Kerala | 4091.00 | 5100.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 3306.00 | 3630.00 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 5070.00 | 5089.00 |
| 14. | Manipur | 420.00 | 374.00 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 550.00 | 407.00 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 65.00 | 85.00 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 395.00 | 400.00 |
| 18. | Orissa | 7800.00 | 2872.00 |
| 19. | Punjab | 3661.00 | 2976.00 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 288.00 | 3150.00 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 340.00 | 225.00 |

| | | (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| S. No | State/Union Territories | Plan outlay 1990-91 (Approved) | | Plan outlay 1991-92 (Approved) | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | | 4964.00 | | 5832.00 |
| 23. | Tripura | | 901.00 | | 743.00 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | | 7200.00 | | 6450.00 |
| 25. | West Bengal | | 11169.00 | | 16260.00 |
| 26. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | | 60.00 | | 00.00 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | | 3.00 | | 4.00 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 00.00 | | 100.00 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | | 160.00 | | 126.00 |
| 30. | Delhi | | 100.66 | | 110.00 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | | 200.00 | | 00.00 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | | 357.00 | | 595.00 |

**Institutional Arrangement for
Sick Units**

8534. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish any institutional arrangement for nursing sick units by involving trade unions, industry and non-Government Organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEY): (a) to (c). The existing policy towards revival of sick industrial units envisages an integrated approach on the part of all parties concerned, viz., promoters, labour, state/central Government, banks and financial institutions to provide reliefs/concessions and need based working capital as also fresh term loans for revival of potentially viable units.

HUDCO Projects In Delhi

8535. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of HUDCO projects under construction in Delhi;

(b) whether all of these projects have been approved by the Board of Directors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The following projects entrusted by Government are

under construction by HUDCO in Delhi:-

(i) Community Centre and general pool residential quarters at Pinjrapole near Andrews Ganj.

(ii) Office and Commercial buildings at Plot Nos. 14, 25 & 26 at Bhikaji Gama Place.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Inclusion of MTNL in General Pool

8536. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI SHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to place the employes of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. in the General pool of Directorate of Estates as these employes are also covered under the rules of Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). There is no proposal with Government to place the employees of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited in the general pool for allotment of accommodation. Under the Government policy, only such Government officers are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation who are part and parcel of the Secretariat of a Ministry or an attached/sub-ordinate office and whose employees are paid from the Consolidated Fund of India. As such the employees of public Sector Under-takings like MTNL are not eligible from general pool accommodation. More-

over, the officers having separate departmental pool are not eligible for allotment from general pool. The employees of MTNL even before its incorporation as a public sector undertaking were securing accommodation from the P&T pool and as such were not eligible for general pool residential accommodation.

[English]

Semi-Conductor Complex

8538. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the semi-conductor facility, semi-conductor complex is not yet started;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government propose to allow private partnership in the complex; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics suffered a major fire accident on 7-8 February, 1989 due to which the device manufacturing and process R&D facilities were destroyed. However, an interim plan was drawn up to maintain continuity of supplies to end users. This consisted of manufacture of modules and sub-systems, stock and sale of standard devices followed by packaging of these devices at local assembly houses using imported chips, and thereafter, sub-contracting foundry operations at M/s Austrian Mikro Systems (AMS), Austria to fabricate the SCL devices and their subsequent packaging and testing in India. Thus, there has been no

discontinuity in the supply of SCL products to the users.

(c) and (d). The additional sources of finance for rebuilding the facilities at SCL, including private partnership, are under consideration of the Government.

Outlay for Khadi and Village Sector

8539. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether major portion of the outlay made available to Khadi and Village Industries sector has been spent by the units mostly located in cities and towns; and
- (b) if so, the allocations made in Khadi and Village Industries sector in Urban and Rural areas during each of the last three Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No, Sir. The main objective of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is to develop the Village Industries in the Rural Areas and thereby create more employment opportunities for the rural artisans either educated or uneducated and skilled or unskilled. Consequent upon amendment of KVIC Act, Village Industries has been redefined as an Industry located in a Rural Area, the population of which does not exceed ten thousand or such other figure as the Central Government may specify from time to time which produces any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power having a capital investment of Rs. 15,000/- per head of employment. Ever since the said amendment, KVIC is agreeing to programmes in villages of the above definition. The implementing agencies of KVIC/KVIB even though located in urban areas and are having their sales centres outside

Rural areas, are having their production units mostly in Rural areas. Hence almost all the amount except on the units established prior to 1987 financed by KVIC is for Rural Areas only.

(b) The total disbursement of funds for rural as well as urban areas by KVIC to the implementing agencies during the last three Five Years Plans are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

| | Grant | Loan | Total |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5th Plan | 39.54 | 66.14 | 105.68 |
| 6th Plan | 154.55 | 248.85 | 403.40 |
| 7th Plan | 311.17 | 391.44 | 702.61 |

Compulsory Standard Marking

8540. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the system of compulsory standard marking for certain agri-products of non-processed category;

(b) if so, how far this system will be different from the present exercise of marking applicable to products country-wide;

(c) the details of the farm products likely to be covered to start with; and

(d) the agency being charged for the administration of the proposed standard marking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) under the Ministry of Rural Development, is carrying out grading and marking of agricultural and allied commodities under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, as

amended from time to time, and the rules framed thereunder. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has formulated and notified grade standards for about 140 agricultural and allied commodities. The insignia, used for the purpose is 'Agmark', which is the hallmark of quality and purity.

The activity is voluntary. With the increased consumer consciousness about quality, the importance of quality control has increased considerably, especially in adulteration - prone commodities. The State Governments, consumers organisations and women's organisations/cooperatives are being involved in the programme to improve its reach and coverage.

Recently, the Central Government has made Agmark certification compulsory in respect of blended edible vegetable oils in conformity with the amendment in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. There is no proposal to make it compulsory for other commodities for the present.

Allocation of Funds for Urban Development in Orissa

8541. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PRO-

GRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to Orissa for the urban development during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa have demanded for the additional funds;

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

(d) whether the Planning Commission propose to increase it during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) For the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 6.50 crores was agreed for the urban development sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Detailed sector-wise break of the outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Projects of Kerala pending Clearance

8542. **PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any projects of Kerala pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As on April 15, 1992, final decision on 20 proposal for grant of Letter of Intent for the setting up of industries in the State of Kerala was yet to be taken.

(b) The details of the projects are not divulged till such time they are finally disposed of.

(c) There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame.

Allocation for Voluntary Retirement Scheme

8543. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Budget provides Rs. 450 crores for voluntary retirement scheme" appearing in the Economic Times of March 11, 1992 wherein it has been stated that the Government has provided for Rs. 450 crore in the 1992-93 Union Budget to finance the proposed Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for its employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No provision has been made in the 1992-93 Union Budget for any Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Turnover of I.D.P.L.

8544. **SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI**: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover of various units of IDPL indicating therewith the profit/loss during last three years, year-wise and unit-wise;

(b) the main reasons for the losses being incurred by IDPL;

(c) whether Government propose to privatise the IDPL;

(d) whether non-release of payments by the State Governments to IDPL is adding continuous losses;

(e) if so, the remedial steps the Government propose to take in this regard; and

(f) the manner in which motivational aspect for more productivity is likely to be strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has five units. The unit-wise production, profit/loss during the last three years are given in the Statement.

(b) The major reasons for losses of IDPL are high wage component, low capacity utilisation, obsolescence in technology, high interest burden and fixed cost, non-availability of raw materials and the constraints of working capital.

(c) There is no proposal at present to privatise IDPL.

(d) to (f). Non-release or delayed release of payments by State Governments and others result in shrinkage of the working capital. The Department has from time to time been taking up with the State Governments concerned to expedite settlement of the dues. The production incentive scheme, training and redeployment of manpower are some of the motivational techniques employed by the company.

STATEMENT

During the last three years

| Name of the Unit | Figures: Rs./ Crores | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | Production | | | Profit/(Loss) | | | |
| | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 (Estimated) | 1989-90 | 1990-91, | 1991-92 (Estimated) | |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Madras | 15.69 | 14.95 | 8.88 | (-) 5.61 | (-) 8.82 | (-) 11.03 | |
| Hyderabad | 79.13 | 63.51 | 62.01 | (-) 19.68 | (-) 36.09 | (-) 46.61 | |
| Rishikesh | 92.95 | 65.50 | 66.57 | (-) 10.24 | (-) 33.85 | (-) 36.69 | |
| Gurgaon | 11.49 | 10.14 | 8.53 | (-) 1.96 | (-) 2.95 | (-) 3.86 | |
| Muzaffarpur | 3.75 | 3.14 | 6.77 | (-) 5.86 | (-) 6.46 | (-) 4.91 | |

[*Translation*]**Manufacture of Smokeless Maruti Cars**

8545. SHRIL L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture smokeless Maruti cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity of the engine thereof;

(d) the time by which this car is expected to be made available in the market and whether the production of other cars of the same capacity will be stopped; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Maruti cars meet the prescribed emission standards. The term 'Smokeless' cars is not known.

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

[*English*]**Manuguru Open Cast Project**

8546. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI A. PRATHAP SAL
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-
ATHALA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manuguru open cast phase II project is facing cost and time overruns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to expedite the progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) and (b). The Manuguru-OC-II was sanctioned in March, 1985 at an investment of Rs. 132.0 crores for completion by March, 1990. The Revised Cost Estimate was sanctioned in September, 1991 for an investment of Rs. 199.94 crores and completion by March, 1992.

(c) The project construction has since been completed in March, 1992

[*Translation*]**Pending Industrial Projects of Maharashtra**

8547. SHRI VILASRAONAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial projects of Maharashtra pending with the Government for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As on April 15, 1992, final decision on 494 proposals for the Grant of Letters of Intent for the setting up of Industries in the State of Maharashtra was yet to be taken.

(b) There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame.

Water Supply Schemes for Dwarkadhham

8548. **DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some drinking water supply schemes for Dwarkadhham are under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

50% Resources for Rural Areas

8549. **SHRI B.N. REDDY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of allocating 50% resources for the development of rural areas is being implemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir, the share of rural sector in the budgetary support to the central plan is being kept above 50 percent.

(b) Priority in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) as well as in Annual Plans is being given to programmes for agriculture and irrigation, village industries, rural schools, health and family planning and rural roads and also to such programmes which gener-

ate direct employment and incomes in rural areas.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Computer in Villages

8550. **SHRI N.J. RATHWA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme wherein there is a provision for providing computers in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Drinking Water to Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh

8551. **DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any scheme to provide safe drinking water to the people of Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh where scanty rain and drought is perennial problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Schemes to provide drinking water in rural areas are planned formulated and implemented by the States under the normal plan programmes i.e. Minimum Needs Programme and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Scheme/district-wise allocation of funds is not decided by the Central Government.

Voluntary Retirement from F.C.I.,
Orissa

8553. DR. KARTIKESWAR PARTHA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of exertion of pressure on 28 employees comprising both officers and workers to opt for voluntary retirement in the Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken for the continuation of the said Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Division, Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) do not have any Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Division in Orissa.

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

Restructuring of BHEL

8554. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI LOKANATH GH-
ODHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited on the basis of equity participation of some Multi National Companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) and (b). At present, Government is not considering any proposal to restructure BHEL.

Disinvestment In Public Sector Under-
takings of Kerala

8555. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSH-
MANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings in Kerala which have been disinvested and are likely to be disinvested;

(b) whether this disinvestment is improving the efficiency and profitability of these undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) to (c). Disinvestment of shares have so far been made in respect of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (1) Cochin Refineries Limited and (2) Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Limited, the registered offices of which are in the State of

Kerala. Further disinvestment to be made during 1992-93 is not yet decided. Disinvestment is interallameant to improve management of the public enterprises and the results of which will be see over a period time.

Leakage of Paper of Civil Services Examination

8556. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigations has chargesheeted eight people in the sensational Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991 paper leakage cases as reported in the Statesman dated March 4, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Particulars of the 8 persons have been given in the Statement. All of the accused have been chargesheeted in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.

STATEMENT

1. Kishore Sahu S/o Late Ganesh Sahu Sub-Post Master, Pathal Kuduwa PO Purulia Road, Ranchi R/o Road No. 5 (NGO Class-III).
2. Bijay Chandra S/o Kishore Sahu r/o Road No. 5, Kishore Ganj, Ranchi (Private).
3. Shambhu Sanjay Kumar Chhotey s/o Kishor Sahu r/o Road No. 5. (Private).

4. Abhey Kumar Montu s/o Kishore Sahu r/o Road No. 5, Kishore Ganj, Ranchi, (Private)
5. Dina Nath Singh s/o Dr. S.P. Singh, r/o Dangra Toll Chowk, Purulia Road, Ranchi (Private).
6. Pradeep Minz s/o Philomen Minz r/o Pathal Kuduwa albert Compound, Purulia Road, Ranchi (Private).
7. Ranjeet Prem Das Harra s/o Locus Das r/o Lappur Pisc Road, Bylane, Ranchi, (Private).
8. Benhur Bege Rex s/o John Bage r/o Chunwa Toll Chainpur, Old Hazaribagh Road, Ranchi, (Private).

Printing of Cost of Products on Packages

8557. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers, producers, multi-national companies, are charging exorbitant prices of their products from the consumers;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make amendment in the relevant Act, rules and regulations to make it incumbent on the producers, manufacturers, multi-national companies, etc. to print the cost of product on their packages and also to fix the margin of profits of all concerned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Monitoring of the price of packaged commodities, declaration of cost of product on the packages and also fixation of the margin of profits are outside the scope of the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 and of the Act under which the Rules have been framed.

(c) Does not arise.

Two Seater Aircraft by BHEL

8558. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is introducing two seater aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which the aircraft would be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). The aircraft name "Swati" weighs about 500 kg and is powered by a single 116 HP engine. It can carry two persons side by side in an enclosed cockpit and can cruise at a speed of 185 kms/hr at an altitude of 6000 feet. The price of one aircraft is around Rupees thirty lakhs. The aircraft is suitable for a wide range of applications like training, sports, surveillance, photography, courier service and personal use.

Child Labour, Law and Practice

59. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the study titled "Child Labour, Law and Practice" by a senior official of the International Labour Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the necessity of some basic structural changes to tackle the problem in the light of the above study; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The digest inter-alia recognises that the problems of child labour cannot be immediately eliminated but at the same-time it emphasizes the need to prohibit their employment atleast in hazardous employments. It also emphasizes strict enforcement of laws, relating to child labour.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Keeping in view the socio-economic compulsions, the policy of the Government is to ban employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and other hazardous employment and to regulate the working conditions of children in some other employments. Various laws have been enacted from time to time in this regard. The National Policy on Child Labour 1987 also aims at minimising the exploitation of child labour through a number of welfare measures for them. There is also a centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of enforcement machinery.

Difference between minimum and maximum income

8560. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between the average minimum income and maximum income in the urban and rural areas at present; and

(b) the increase in it during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R.

BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No information on average minimum and maximum income in the urban and rural areas is available. On the basis of data available for the two recent years only i.e., 1987-88 and 1988-89 from household consumption expenditure survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation the monthly average per capita expenditure for the lowest and the highest decile in the rural and urban areas are shown below:

Monthly Average Per Capita expenditure (At Current Prices)

(In rupees)

| | 1987-88* | | 1988-89* | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| Lowest (1st) Decile | 63.28 | 85.04 | 71.58 | 91.90 |
| Highest (10th) Decile | 400.06 | 720.01 | 434.60 | 723.15 |

* While the information for 1987-88 is based on the quinquennial sample survey, that for 1988-89 is based on this sample survey of household consumption expenditure by the NSSO.

Investment in Rajasthan

8582. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made in the public sector in Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the investment made in other States during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Seventh Plan expenditure under the State sector in Rajasthan was Rs. 3106.18 crores. As far as Central sector investments are concerned, these are made for the country as a whole keeping

national objectives and priorities in view. In many cases, Central Investments transcend the limits of State boundaries.

(b) The total Seventh Plan expenditure - Centre, States (including Rajasthan) and U.Ts - is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 218729.62 crores.

Public Sector Undertakings

8563. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings, State-wise;

(b) the total amount invested in each of these public sector undertakings; and

(c) the details of net profit/loss by each

public sector undertaking during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A statement is enclosed. (b) and (c). Investment as on 31.3.1991

in each of the PSE is given in Statement 16 (page S-86 to S-94) and Net Profit/Loss earned by profit making and loss making PSEs is given in Statement 7-A and 7-B (page S-43 to S-50) of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey placed before the Parliament on 5.3.1992.

STATEMENT

| <i>S No.</i> | <i>Name of the State</i> | <i>No. of PSUs</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 12 |
| 2. | Assam | 4 |
| 3. | Bihar | 15 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 2 |
| 5. | Haryana | 1 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 16 |
| 9. | Kerala | 5 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 28 |
| 12. | Manipur | 1 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 2 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 1 |
| 15. | Orissa | 5 |
| 16. | Punjab | 1 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 6 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 8 |

| S. No. | Name of the State | No. of PSUs |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 17 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 42 |
| 21. | Andaman & Nicobar | 1 |
| 22. | Delhi | 68 |
| 23. | Goa | 1 |
| 24. | Pondicherry | 1 |
| 25. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 26. | Others | 1 |

Note: The State is decided on the basis of registered Office of the PSUs.

Waste and Fallow Land

8564. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEEDIN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the land in hectares categorised as waste and fallow land in the country so far;

(b) whether the Government propose to develop such land and distribute the same among the landless farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the area of permanent pasture and barren land in the country as in 1970-71 and 1990-91;

(e) whether the area of fallow land has increased during the same period; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(**SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY**): (a) The extent of waste lands in the country, including cultivable waste lands, fallows and pastures, according to one estimate, is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c). Land and agriculture being the State subjects, the State Governments are responsible for formulation and execution of suitable land-based development programmes. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, financial, research and technological support are extended to the States by the Central Government. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 2500/- per hectare is provided to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe allottees of Government waste lands. So far, about 124.61 lakh acres of Government waste lands in the country have been distributed to the land less rural poor, weaker sections of the society and ex-servicemen. The details of State-wise distribution of Government waste lands is given in Statement-II.

(d) The areas of permanent pasture and barren land in the country as in 1970–71 are 132.62 lakh hectares and 281.61 lakh hectares respectively. The latest figure available relates to the year 1987–88, according to which the area for permanent pastures is 118.5 lakh hectares and the area of barren land is 203.9 lakh hectares.

(e) The area of fallow land in the country as in 1970–71 was 198.75 lakh hectares and

according to the figures available for the year 1987–88, the area under fallow land had increased to 296.0 lakh hectares.

(f) The reason for increase in fallow lands is land degradation due to salinity, water logging, extensive soil losses due to soil and water erosion and shifting cultivation, climatic variation such as delayed monsoon.

STATEMENT
Estimates of Wastelands in India

| Sl. No. | States/UT | (Lakhs Hectares) | | | Total |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------|
| | | Non-Forest Degraded Area * | Forest Degraded Area ** | 5 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 76.82 | 27.34 | | 114.16 |
| 2. | Assam | 9.35 | 7.95 | | 17.30 |
| 3. | Bihar | 38.96 | 15.62 | | 54.58 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 71.53 | 6.83 | | 78.36 |
| 5. | Haryana | 24.04 | 0.74 | | 24.78 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 14.24 | 5.34 | | 15.65 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5.31 | 10.34 | | 15.65 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 71.22 | 20.43 | | 91.65 |
| 9. | Kerala | 10.53 | 2.26 | | 12.79 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 129.47 | 71.95 | | 201.95 |

| Sl. No. | States/UT | (Lakhs Hectars) | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|-------|
| | | Non-Forest Degraded Area * | Forest Degraded Area ** | | | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 115.60 | 28.41 | 144.01 | | |
| 12. | Manipur | 0.14 | 14.24 | 14.38 | | |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 8.14 | 11.03 | 19.18 | | |
| 14. | Nagaland | 5.08 | 8.78 | 13.86 | | |
| 15. | Orissa | 31.57 | 32.27 | 263.84 | | |
| 16. | Punjab | 11.51 | 0.79 | 12.30 | | |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 180.01 | 19.33 | 199.34 | | |
| 18. | Sikkim | 1.31 | 1.50 | 2.81 | | |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 33.92 | 10.09 | 44.01 | | |
| 20. | Tripura | 1.08 | 8.65 | 9.73 | | |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 66.35 | 3.59 | 25.36 | | |

| (Lakhs Hectars) | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|
| Sl. No. | States/UT | Non-Forest Degraded Area * | Forest Degraded Area ** | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 22. | West Bengal | 21.77 | 3.59 | 25.36 | |
| 23. | UTs | 8.89 | 27.15 | 36.04 | |
| | TOTAL | 936.91 | 358.89 | 1295.80 | |

* - Source: Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi - 1984.

** - Barren area notified as forests not included in the above figures.

STATEMENT-II*Distribution of Government Waste Lands*

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>State/UTs</i> | <i>Area distributed in Lakh Acres</i> |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 30.40 |
| 2. | Assam | 3.75 |
| 3. | Bihar | 9.75 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 13.73 |
| 5. | Haryana | 0.03 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.17 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 13.22 |
| 8. | Kerala | 2.73 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.79 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 10.23 |
| 11. | Manipur | 0.32 |
| 12. | Punjab | 1.10 |
| 13. | Orissa | 6.64 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 2.07 |
| 15. | Tripura | 1.32 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 22.28 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 4.32 |
| 18. | Goa Daman & Diu | 0.09 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 0.74 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 0.93 |
| Total | | 124.61 |

[*Translation*]Implementation of Science and Technology Programmes

8565. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement new science and technology programmes in all departments and offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the arrangements made for providing training of new science and technology to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The various science and technology departments have finalised their plans for implementing various science and technology programmes during 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97). These have been submitted to the Planning Commission for final approval of the Government. The various schemes included in this plan provide for opportunities for training programmes, demonstration workshops, seminars, etc., as required for successful implementation of the schemes. As appropriate, various sections of the society including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be involved in such programmes. The details of each of these programmes are to be finalised after resource allocation for the 8th Five Year Plan is made available to the various departments.

[*English*]Emigrant Labour

8566. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN

PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian labourers who migrated to foreign countries in search of jobs during 1990 and 1991; and

(b) the names of such foreign countries and the types of jobs procured by these labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) During the years 1990 and 1991, 1.44 lakh and 2.02 lakh Indian workers respectively were given clearance by Protector of Emigrants for contractual employment abroad.

(b) The bulk of Indian workers go for employment to countries in the Gulf region, namely Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen. The Indian workers are mainly recruited in these countries for various jobs in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled categories like Carpenter, Driver, Electrician, Mason, Mechanic, Plumber, Welder, Helper, etc. Some Indian workers also go to other countries as well for various jobs referred to above.

Agricultural Business Consortium

8567. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Agricultural Business Consortium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Government

has made announcement in the Budget 1992-93 to constitute a Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium as an autonomous corporate entity with funding from Reserve bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development. The consortium will include representation from various boards dealing with individual crops and public sector corporations dealing with agriculture and agro-industries, private sector companies, banks, scientific organisations and farmers' association. Twelve major projects are proposed to be taken up during 1992-93. The International Commission on Peace and Food headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan is engaged in working out the details.

Manpower Export

8568. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to explore the possibility of man-power export to different countries as a measure for curbing mounting unemployment prevailing in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The Emigration Act, 1983 regulates the emigration of Indian workers for overseas employment and seeks to ensure welfare and safeguard their interest. The manpower export is mostly done by Recruiting Agents and the Manpower Export Corporations set up by some of the State Governments/U.T. Administration, registered with the Ministry of Labour under the Emigration Act. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government which envisages exploring the possibility of manpower export to different coun-

tries as a measure for curbing unemployment.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): My friend Shri George Fernandes referred to the strike observed in the share market yesterday and had urged the Government to make a statement in this regard. But the situation from yesterday till today has deteriorated very much. The share market has a heavy slump. Index of Bombay share market has shown a fall of 570 points. Similarly the Index of Delhi share market has also fallen by 100 points. One point of view may be that the prices of shares were increasing indiscriminately, it is good that the rates have come down. But there is another point of view also. Now, the people of lower income groups have also started purchasing shares. The Government have adopted a policy which encourages even the people of lower sections to purchase shares. If the rates come down due to the economic policy adopted by the Government - I can understand the reasoning, but if it is just due to the speculation game being played on a large scale throughout the country, then the Government will have to take concrete measures in this regard.

Did the increase in the rates of shares indicate prosperity? Earlier it was being said that so far tiger was in chains and the tiger was now out of the cage and was about to take a long jump. Now it is being said that it is good that the rates have come down. Is the tiger trying to enter the cage again?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is most distressing that the rates in Delhi share market came down only on the basis of a rumour that a particular person was apprehended in Bombay in this connection. (*Interruptions*) No, that is a wrong news, but it was spread

in the market. I do not want to mention the name of that person but he delivered a speech in Bombay yesterday that people of lower sections should not buy shares, it is job of big speculators. Where from have these small people come? Strike continued for 18 days and the big slump that took place in the share market yesterday, has caused the loss of crores of rupees. What role has the State Bank played in it? It is being said that about Rs. 600 crores are involved in this scandal. Why did the officers of State Bank not perform their duties sincerely?

We want that the hon. Finance Minister should make a statement in this regard and take the House into confidence. Yesterday the matter was raised, if the Government had taken an initiative yesterday itself. (*Interruptions*).

Not yesterday, the matter was raised day before yesterday. Parliament had passed a law according to which stock brokers will have to get themselves registered, but the stock brokers have been refusing to do this - how can this be tolerated? Under the liberalisation of policy, which the Government has been adopting, share market is just an instrument to keep the market stable and to encourage people to invest their capital in the industries. But if it is left to the speculators, I feel that even the policy of liberalisation adopted by the Government will be disreputed. Therefore my submission is that the hon. Minister of Finance may kindly be directed to make statement in this regard in the House immediately.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I come to the Privilege Motion I would like to make submission in regard to the matter raised by Shri Atgal Bihari Vajpayee. But before that I would also like to make a complaint to you that whenever we raise such matters in the House, the Government do not take them seriously, and this has been our daily experience. There-

fore, I would request you to force the Government to give an immediate reply in the House after any political, economic or social matters related to the problems of common man is raised here. Otherwise there is no use of raising any matter if the Government takes it casually and a final decision for solving the problem is not taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, day before yesterday we had raised the same issue but Government thought that as usual there was noise and shouting in the House and therefore the Government did not show any response.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee pointed out that index of the Bombay share market came down by 570 points and in Delhi share market by more than 100 points. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the rates of shares lumped even by ten per cent, it means that there was loss of about Rs. 32000 crores. According to the current valuation of the share market, total money involved in the stock market is Rs. three and a half lakh crores and if we calculate the loss suffered by people due to the slump in the market on this amount, we find that innumerable people have lost huge amount of their money; a large number of investors would have reached the stage of committing suicide, if at all any person belonging to the investors class sitting here, he must be aware of this knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the statement made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that people of lower classes would invest their money in the share market, they are by no means investing their money in the stock market. We had raised the matter day before yesterday - that employees getting just Rs. 2000 to 3000 per month have taken loans from their provident fund during the last six months to invest it in shares not because they know as to what share market is, but because they think that money invested in this manner increase very quickly. They feel that banks or Provident Fund Commissioner

would give them just 10 or 12 per cent interest per annum, but in the share market they get 10 per cent increase per day. In this manner people of middle class and lower middle class invested their money in shares and have lost about Rs. 32000 crores in all yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another aspect too, and that concerns State Bank as well as other banks. About Rs. 600 crores of State Bank alone and if all other banks are included, then about Rs. 1000 crores could not be reconciled. For three weeks we observed the things raised in the House and discussed the matter. Day before yesterday we again raised it in the House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, State Bank gives loans to people for speculation purpose. I know this but this is not my personal information; those who have studied and analysed the case minutely, must be knowing that a middle lower class employees of State Bank manipulated the figures in computer and provided about Rs. 600 crores to Harshad Mehta. Thus the man committed the crime of manipulating the things in computer to swindle crores of rupees and keeping the secret account of it. When a higher official was forced to go on leave, the facts came into light.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We have admitted a Calling Attention Motion tomorrow. The Calling Attention Motion on this subject is admitted.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When appropriation Bill is taken up for discussion in the evening, this matter should also be discussed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised this

specific issue. We have admitted it. The statement will be made by the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All right, we are glad.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now, I seek your permission to move my Privilege Motion. I have already given a notice for it today in the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: When at 10.00 hrs. you give notice of a Privilege Motion running into 5 pages and containing several references, some time should be given to go through it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is enough space in between the lines. While typing sufficient space has been left in between the lines so that it is easy to read.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given a Privilege Motion and referred to a number of debates. I should be given some time to go through it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever documents I place before you or the House will not contain any reference not based on facts.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right but before I give permission, I should also go through it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have got all the three Debates with me.

MR. SPEAKER: You must be having but I want to see them...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me time to apply my mind. When? enquired about your notice, it was passed on to me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In that case, you permit us to raise this matter tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

[*English*]

I will apply my mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I was constrained to give this privilege motion because the Prime Minister in a sarcastic tone said this thing, not once but several times that...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are going into the details.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir, I am only making the points.

[*Translation*]

He said several times I will give further clarification if you need on the pointed questions that I had sent to you and the Prime Minister. There is nothing objectionable in it for which it should be kept pending for five days.

MR. SPEAKER: You talk to him about this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This matter concerns the House...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Reasonable time should be given.

[*Translation*]

If you expect it without giving reasonable time it is unfair.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: You ask the Prime Minister to give reply to our questions.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not do that because the Prime Minister himself understands what he has said. I need not ask him and you too should not.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is an assurance given in the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is a very seasoned parliamentarian and a apolitical. He understand the importance. It is not necessary for you to ask and it is not necessary for me to direct.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Tomorrow morning, I will make will my point before you.

[*English*]

MR. SPEKER: Give a reasonable time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going into the matter of privilege. On Friday, when the Prime Minister was replying to the Bofors investigation matter, he assured this House that whatever pointed questions had been raised in this House, he would answer all those questions very soon. Already five days have passed. Why has the Prime Minister not come to this House and given the answers?

We demand that the Prime Minister should come to this House immediately and answer all those questions that were raised on that day.

Today it is again revealed that the Prime Minister's name has been involved in the note which has been handed over by Mr. Solanki. So, I demand that the Prime Minister should come to this House immediately and he should reply to all those questions which were raised on that day. An assurance was given by the Prime Minister that he will come to the House after consulting the files... *(Interruptions)*. So, we demand that the Prime Minister should come to this House and answer those questions immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Lodhaji...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that you can make a demand. You are well within your right to do that. But let there be a reasonable time given. You can make a demand and that is all. The same demand has not to be made by ten persons here. If it is made by one person, it is more than sufficient. Why is it necessary for every Member to get up and say the same thing again and again? It is not necessary...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, you have rightly pointed out that sufficient time is required for the questions that have been raised. The Prime Minister was kind enough to say that one has to go through the files. I would like to assure the House that within one week we will be replying to all the questions made by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: So, the time is given now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the time is also given by the Government. Now I am calling Lodhaji...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, we have given notices for specific point... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What notices have you given? On what specific points?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, let me mention that. That specific point is that the other day when the question was raised that what is the source of information of Mr. Bonnant that the rumour is afloat that the Prime Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are discussing it again.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In a minute I will make the statement, Sir... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: When I am standing you have to sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not that this discussion was not allowed on the floor of the House. This was allowed more than once. This was discussed for about 6 to 7 hours. Supposing every day you are raising this issue, do you think that you are not discussing the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry or do you think that you do not want to discuss Demands of the Commerce Ministry? Do you think that there are no other points on which you would not like to discuss

anything at all? Do you think that the broad policy matters should not be discussed? What is this? Can it go on like this? If the discussion on this point of view was not allowed, you could have said that the discussion is being shut out. But we discussed it. You asked for the time. The was given. You discussed it. Do you think that everyday Parliament should transact only this business and nothing else? What is the intention? Please let me know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTICATTERJEE: I agree with you. I am on a different point. *(Interruptions)* I only want to make one point. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosaera): Mr. Speaker Sir, I may pleased be allowed to speak for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you time to speak on some other point.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will want to speak to speak on this point only. I want to submit that there is a conspiracy to suppress the Borors issue. Which is the force that wants to suppress the Before issue. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am very respectfully submitting for the consideration of this House the procedure which has to followed by all of

us. This is not the procedure which is laid on the floor of the House on the basis of the whims and fancies of me sitting here as a presiding officer. This is something which is to be considered. For your benefit, I would like to jsut go a little in detail so that you can help me to conduct the business and you can help the House to conduct the other business also.

What kind of discussion are you asking for? Here, you are making allegations against certain persons. You are making allegations against the Prime Minister. You very well know that we are not allowing allegations to be made against any of the Members in the House. The respect and the honour of all the Members in as important as of the leader. I will read out for your benefit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What about the honour of the country? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will seek your indulgence. Let us, once for all, understand in what fashion such kinds of issues can be discussed. I quote from 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament':

"As a rule, no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature can be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and taken his permission and has also informed the Minister concerned, so that the Minister could make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply.

It was against the rules of parliamentary debate and decorum to make defamatory statements or allegations of incriminatory nature against any person and the position was rather worse if such allegations were made against persons who were not in a

position to defend themselves..."

...and this is not applicable here.

I quote:

"The House should not be made a forum where the conduct and character of persons should be brought into disrepute, as the person against whom allegations were made had no remedy against a speech made on the floor of the House which was privileged. In order to safeguard the honour of the people generally, it was imperative that the members applied voluntary restraint and resorted to making allegations in cases of extreme necessity where there was an element of public interest. Even in such cases, it was necessary that reasonable opportunity should be given to the Minister concerned to investigate into the matter and to produce, if necessary, defence on behalf of the person concerned".

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Issue to which it is related? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am expressing my opinion.

Further, it says:

"A notice relating to an allegation based on newspaper reports is not allowed unless the Member tabling it gives the Speaker substantial proof that the allegation has some factual basis. When allegations are made by a Member against another Member or a Minister and the latter denies those allegations, the denial should

normally be accepted by the Member who made the allegations unless he is sure about the correctness of the charges made and is prepared to take full responsibility for the same..."

Now, it is not enough for a Member mainly to give notice to the Speaker in general.

"Before making the allegation in the House, for this purpose, it is necessary that the Member gives adequate advance notice to the Speaker and the Minister concerned, the details to the charges..."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You shall have to understand this.

"If the details of the charges sought to be levelled are spelt out in precise terms and duly supported by requisite documents which are to be authenticated by the Member, the Member before making the allegations in the House satisfies himself after making inquiries that there is a basis for allegations, the Member is prepared to accept the responsibility for the allegations and the Member is prepared to substantiate the allegations..."

I am not taxing your patience any more; only four lines I will read for your benefit.

"The Chair has on occasions impressed upon the Members that a Member who makes an allegation against any person should ensure about the correctness of the facts

beforehand and should realise his responsibility as a Member of Parliament. Where a Member is alleged to have acted in a manner which is inconsistent with the dignity of the House or the standard expected of him as a Member of Parliament, a motion on his conduct may be allowed to be discussed in the House."

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRIRAM VILAS PASWAN: In a statement the hon. Prime Minister has said that his name has been dragged into this matter... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The Prime Minister said in his statement that his name was mentioned. We are not making any allegation. We want clarification... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

This Bofors issue is a suppressed matter. What do they want to do in the Bofors case... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Prime Minister said in his statement that his name has been dragged into the matter. I want to know from you whether it is the duty of the House (*Interruptions*)... It has appeared in the Jansatta and the Indian Express today. It seems that some force has its hand in this case

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow other Members also to make their points. It is not that you were not allowed to discuss this issue, you were allowed to discuss this issue and if you have paid attention to what I have

read, it is your duty first to satisfy that it is correct. You have to substantiate the allegation and then you have to do it.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pall): Mr. Speaker, Sir, representatives of more than one crore Jains of India are staging a sharna at Rajghat against firing in Hyderabad. A wave of discontent is spreading against this firing not only in Andhra Pradesh but also all over the country. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had stated two days earlier that the information in this regard would be collected and the House would be informed accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an agitation is going on throughout the country against this firing incident. The guilty officers should be punished and the cases against those people, who did not fire, should be withdrawn. This incident is being investigated by a retired District Judge and the disturbances created on the day of the procession of the Jain Samaj is also being investigated. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is like adding insult to injury. Firing was resorted to on the procession of Jain Samaj there who were raising slogans of 'Bhagwan Mahaveer Ki Jai, and that slaughtering of animals should be stopped. It is also being investigated as to what sort of disturbance and viakebce was created by the people of Jain Samaj. The deputation had met the hon. Home Minister in this connection. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad had said that the informations would be collected but no information has so far been collected. This incident took place in Andhra Pradesh where from our hon. Prime Minister hails. That is why there is discontent all over the country. Tomorrow five hundred people are going to held a demonstration outside the Parliament in which representatives of Jain Samaj from all over the country will join. It is

not proper to attack the worshippers of Ahimsa (non violence) in an inhuman and illegal manner. I want to know as to why the statement has not been made even though it was assured by the Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Besides, this matter should be enquired into by a sitting judge. The cases, which have been framed should be withdrawn. They created trouble in the few hours of the night in the Jain Temple, wearing shoes and holding bails in hand. Those who have done so should be suspended and stern action should be taken against them...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we could not hear what Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said. When will he give a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he would give a reply within a week.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is already a week. Five days have since elapsed.
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We have given notices. Kindly allow us to say.

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me under what rule you have given the notice.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is under Zero Hour rule. Kindly bear with me.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balayogi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only what Mr. Balayogi says will go on record.

SHRI G. M. C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Thank you, Sir, for the last several days, I have given the notice for raising this matter and at least, I got the chance now.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot impose your interest on the House.

SHRI G. M. C. BALAYOGI: Sir, NTPC authorities acquired about 600 acres of land from small farmers for setting up of a gas based power project in Kakinada town. They had already spent about Rs. 6 crores in developing the land and on other infrastructural activities. There already exists NTPC's office with staff working in it. Now I understand that NTPC is thinking of changing the location of this project from Kakinada to elsewhere on some trivial grounds. One of the reasons is that at Coringa village, about 25 kms. away from the site, there was a crocodile sanctuary set up about 15 years back where either the crocodiles or the sanctuary exists at present. The NTPC authorities feel that by setting up the project at Kakinada they will be destroying the crocodile sanctuary at Coringa village.

The second reason being environmental hazards. Here too NTPC authorities are forgetting one thing namely the Central Government has cleared two giant fertilizer plants at Kakinada in the vicinity of this NTPC project and out of these two, one plant has already been commissioned and the other is expected to be commissioned in June, 1992. Hence, NTPC's plea on this ground too has no validity.

Recently, the Secretary, Power from the Government of India has visited the project site in Kakinada and the local representatives have represented the matter not to shift the NTPC gas-based power project from Kakinada to elsewhere. He is satisfied with the location of the Project and the facilities available for the construction of the

above Project and the people also represented to him that the proposed project will not have any environmental effect on the crocodile sanctuary at Coringa village.

The ONGC also agreed to supply gas to the above project.

In view of the above facts, I urge through you, the Hon. Prime Minister, the Power Minister and the environment Minister of the Government of India not to shift the gas based project from Kakinada to any other place at this stage and also to allocate funds for the speedy construction and completion of the above Project. Otherwise, some voluntary available and the people of East Godavari district will start agitating.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for last five days Bhilai and Durg towns were a look of cities ravaged by war. About 5000 jhuggis have been set on fire. No one is allowed even a minute to take out his belongings. A twenty year youth, Manoj was crushed to death under the wheels of a bulldozer pressed into service to clear the jhuggis. The Minister incharge of Durg district in Madhya Pradesh has issued strict orders to officials not to show him their faces before accomplishing the task of burning the jhuggis. That is why the officials are not listening to anybody. Fort-seven people courted arrest yesterday. Today a larger number of farmers and labourers are going in groups to court arrest. They have gheraoed the office of the Collector. It seems, there is nobody to listen to the take of woes of the poor in Bhilai. Even the houses for which lease deeds have been issued are being demolished... (*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): The hon. Member is raising the

matter time and again even though it has since been closed.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: All the jhuggis are being bulldozed at the behest of the Collector. People cannot sleep either in the day or at night there. I request that a delegation be sent there to investigate the whole matter... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Since the incident occurred in my constituency, I should be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Pleased take your seat, I will give time to you also.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Gazipur district of Uttar Pradesh is very backward industrially. The entire population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. In terms of population, per capital availability of cultivable land is very less. Consequently, people have to move far and wide in search of employment.

Following constant struggles and demands from people, the Government had constituted the Petal Commission so as to remove poverty in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, but the recommendations of the commission have not been fully implemented. As a result of that economic condition of the district went on worsening fast.

Therefore, I make a demand from the Government to set up a railway coach factory in the public sector or private sector in view of the worst economic condition in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, especially in Gazipur. For this, sufficient Government land along the rail way line is available in Gazipur.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the Government Resolution dated 18 January 1968, as adopted by both the Houses of Parliament,

which provides that all the languages included in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and Higher Central Service Examinations after ascertaining the views of the U. P. S. C. etc. An expert committee headed by Prof. Satish Chandra was constituted on 26.5.1989 to suggest the ways means of adopting the said Resolution on language policy. The report of the Committee presented on language policy. The report of the Committee presented on 11 May 1990 was placed in the House on 16 August 1990 with the Government taking a decision in favour of the Indian languages and making an announcement that the recommendations of the committee would be implemented soon. But before the report could be placed on the Table of the House, some English newspapers published reports on 3 June 1990 strongly in favour of use of English. This gave rise to an apprehension whether the report was in tune with the Parliamentary Resolution or not. In the circumstances the report should be placed before the Parliament and seen whether the report is in conformity with the Parliamentary Resolution. The reafter it should be brought to public notice. If the report is in tune with the Resolution, the U. P. S. C. should be directed to implement it. If the report if not in tune with the Parliamentary Resolution, a legislation should be brought forward in the House and passed by the House for the implementation of the Parliamentary Resolution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to take immediate action in this regard so that talented youths educated through Indian languages could get their justified demands, conceded by Parliament, fulfilled. In the Ninth Lok Sabha people sitting in visitors gallery had should in support of these demand. For last fourteen hundred days some youth are sitting on a dharna in front of the Union Public Service Commission. When would the Indian languages get their due respect? Forty-five years have passed after attainment of

independence of India. Still we do not respect our own languages. Though we have achieved independence from English people yet we still continue to be the slaves of English mentally, today. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is necessary to consider this important issue. You should give your decision in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENE (Cuttack): Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry said that within seven days it will be done. Seven days means, is it from today or from 24th?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Seven days from today. When In say within seven days, it can be done in two days or three within seven days, it can be done in two days or three days. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What is this? Is it seven days from today? They are only deepening the suspicion.

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA: (Bankura): Why seven days are required? Why not it be done tomorrow? I think the Prime Minister will come tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance and a question of privilege. There is a multi-purpose project in my constituency, which I visited on the 26th instant. I have been continuously apprising the Bihar Government and the Central Government of the problems of the displaced people in that

Dame site. Still neither the Government of Bihar nor the Central Government has paid any attention towards them. Thousand in reply to my letter, I was assured by both the Government yet as many as 120 villages are facing the problem of displacement. Neither arrangement has been done for their rehabilitation nor any compensation paid to them. Similarly, many villages had been submerged under water last year since people could not be shifted to safer place. That is why I wrote to the administrator of Adityapur residing in Vikas Bhawan that I wanted to meet him in connection with problems of displaced people. He gave his consent to my proposal. When I went to meet him on 27th. I was detained at the gate for 15 minutes I told his men that I am an M. P. and wanted to talk to him. About 10 people from among the displaced people were with me. I was not allowed to go in. They said they would not allow me to enter without permission. We were insulted in such manner. About four hundred people of the displaced families were standing outside and shouting slogans. The police guards and officers passed remarks that we were beggars and we won't get aims by begging in a loud voice. I am anguished to say that when those people whose houses have been destroyed and whose land has been acquired by Government come for getting their rightful dues, they are being called beggars and are insulted. There can be no more shameful act than this. The Government is not able to do anything in this regard. What treatment is being meted out to these families? Neither they are provided any employment, not paid any compensation. No communication facilities are provided to them, nor do they get drinking water facilities. Government officers point to a place to be the rehabilitation sit. V. I Ps and Minister pay a visit there claim that they are doing this and that for the displaced persons. I would like to submit that a Parliamentary committee should be constituted to go into the treatment being meted out to these displaced persons and stringent ac-

tions should be taken against the officials policemen who called them beggars, otherwise people would be forced to launch an agitation, come what may. I would like that the matter should be referred to a Privilege Committee. This is all I wanted to say. Thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter raised by Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary is very serious. The Administrators behave with an M. P. in such a manner. The hon. Member was made to stand outside was for fifteen minutes and the displaced persons who were staging a demonstration were called beggars. The administrator did not permit these people to meet him. I condemn this incident and fully support the issue raised by Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary about awarding compensation immediately to the displaced families... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention toward an important issue. A team of the standing Committee of N. I. C. under the chairmanship of Shri Bommil had been to Ayodya in connection with the Ayodya dispute and the said team has returned from there and has submitted its report to the hon. Home Minister, but we have no knowledge of the contents of that report. I would request the hon. Home Minister to place on the Table of the House the report submitted by the Committee so that House knows about the contents.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You please meet Shri Bommil.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He cannot divulge it. The Committee has its limitation. That is why, we would like to request that direction be given to the Government in this regard. The hon. Minister of Parliament Affairs is also sitting here. Hon. Members of Parliament of all parties would like to know

about it because, members of not one party but all parties were in it. All would, therefore, desire to know as to what is their are in the report so that our information on the issue is updated. I would like to make this request to your... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I demand that the report should be placed on the Table of the House for the benefit of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It was announced on the floor of the House by the Home Minister. We want that the report should be placed on the Table of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood what Shri Paswan has said. You need not advocate for that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We know that this committee has submitted its report three days back... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why is it necessary for you?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Three days back, the committee has submitted its report to the Home Minister. The report should be made available to the Members of Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, it is a very strange procedure. As far as we recollect, it was the hon. Home Minister who initiated this move for the delegation to be formed consisting of NIC member as well as some Members of Parliament to go. He

approved that, he initiated that. Some friends here objected to it. But it was initiated. Now they have gone, come back and given their report. But the Members of this House are not entitled to know the contents of the report. At least some method should be found out for this. I believe, the Home Minister has said, resorting to some technicalities if I may say so, that it cannot be laid on the Table of the House because it is not a Government report. That is not the point at all. The Members of this House must know what are the contents of that. How are we to know that? It should be told. What procedure is to be followed for that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Achariaji, when I stand up, you please sit down. Yesterday only in the Business Advisory Committee, this matter was taken up and it was decided that this matter should be discussed on the floor of this House also. About the report - if there are technicalities what is to be done - we will give some time to the Home Minister to decide about it and let us know. But then we have decided to discuss about the visit of the NIC members and things like that. But let this not be raised now. Everybody had agreed on that point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: A Member has got every right to know what it in the report. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me put forward my point ... (*Interruptions*) ... you allow everyone to speak... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, that I will have to allow other also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
The Committee had recommended to place
the report on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice under rule
369.

MR. SPEAKER: Look, after you have
spoken over one issue.

[*English*]

You have very clearly, without any
ambiguity, put that issue before us and we
have clinched it. We have not left any doubt
as to the discussion and all those things.
There are other Members who want to speak.
They have given the notices to me.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, please listen to my submission
first. I have given a notice under rule 369. My
submission is that a delegation of the B. J. P.
also had been there, a delegation of 15
members. I have submitted the report of that
delegation to your secretariat under rule
369. I do not have any objection if a discus-
sion, is held on the issue as you have said,
but my submission is that the report of the
delegation of the B. J. P. that had gone there,
be also discussed here.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If on one point, if seven
or eight Members want to speak, how do we
do justice to other Members? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing all others

also to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: I think the
House cannot take cognizance of the report
of a particular party.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly my
point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why did you
go separately. Why did you not join the NIC
delegation. Now you say that opportunity be
given to discuss your report also. How is it
possible? Why did you go separately?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
15 members had gone in our delegation.
That report is also important. That should
also be discussed.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Let your
team also go, we do not have any objec-
tion... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT
(Agra): The report of the BJP delegation that
had gone, be placed on the Table of the
House. They were also hon'ble members. I
think the facts are being distorted. It is es-
sential that the report of BJP delegation
should be also be discussed simultane-
ously... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan-
ganj): I would like to submit that we have
already submitted the report to the Hon'ble
Home Minister. I do not say that ours was a
Parliamentary team but that was certainly an
officially sponsored team. You had given
permission and also said at that time that
there would be discussion over this matter
here ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Before

placing your report, our report should also be laid in the House and there should be discussion over it as well.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Home Minister had announced and the Committee has recommended to lay the report on the Table of the House. Why is it not being laid on the Table of the House? Unless the report is made available to the Members, how can there be a fruitful discussion?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We are ready for the discussion. There should be discussion on our report as well.

SHRI SAYED SHAHABUDDIN: There can be no competition between the two teams nor can the two reports be compared to each other. Their was a private team, but ours was officially sponsored team.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Since when have you gone to the Government side. Ours was a people's team so it is important (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That was your party's team, where as our team was sent by the Government. Why did you not join the official team. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the basis of certain discussions that were held in the House to which contribution was also made by the Home Minister by his observations and interventions, a decision was taken on the floor of the House to send a Committee. Mr. Vajpayee will take exception if I call it a Parliamentary Delegation. It was a delegation of Members of Parliament. All parties were invited to

participate. BJP Members, I am sure, would have been very much welcome to join that. That invitation was also made. They did not accept that. All parties were represented except BJP, out of their own choice. This is not a matter which will be treated as a routine matter. This is an important matter which ordinarily would have pertained to the State Subject, but in view of the situation, in view of the questions involved, in view of the sensitivity of the matter, the Member, of Parliament, decided to go and the Government participated in that. Now the Home Minister said that not only Members of Parliament, but also NIC as per their decision should participate in that. They did go. Therefore the Government cannot treat it as a mere routine or a private endeavour by some Members of Parliament who have decided to go there.

A report has been submitted as we find from the Press. We do not know the contents. In a matter like this there would be greater speculation among the people as to what are the contents of the report, unless that report is made available to the Members of Parliament. Therefore the Members of Parliament will be really taken for a ride if we do not know what is the report, although the Members had gone there as per the decision taken on the floor of this House.

So, far as the BJP delegation is concerned, any party could have sent its team. They have their own Government; they were very welcome there I am sure. They had gone there. Therefore any party can send its own delegations. How can that be compared with the delegation that had gone there along with the NIC and the Members of Parliament?

Therefore for an effective discussion on the subject and for a proper appreciation of the situation that is prevailing there, the doubts that are there in the Members' mind as to what is really happening, I request the

Government should forthwith lay that report on the Table of the House. This is not a question of technicality. An issue of this nature should not be treated as a mere technical matter. That is my request.

[*Translation?*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I met the Home Minister today morning. I know that it had already been decided in the Business Advisory Committee under your chairmanship that we would discuss every thing in this House in this regard. But it is necessary for the discussion to have the report of the delegation before us that had gone there, whatever its status might have been. Those were members of Parliament, of different parties and there were representatives of NIC, we do not have any objection to it. We are prepared for a discussion on it.

The Home Minister had pointed out that he was technically examining it because there could be objection to it. The question is not of this report only. The Home Minister is examining as to whether a report of a delegation should be discussed in the House in future for a probe of this kind. I have no objection because I am a political creature. He has to run the Government and what I am saying today being in the opposition, whatever he may decide shall be applicable on us as well, if we come to power. We should keep it mind (*Interruptions*)

I am speaking for you all. I do not have any hope.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister has also indicated that he is getting a Hindi version of the report prepared and that it would take sometime for the Hindi translation. If somebody is keen to see the report urgently, he can have it from Mr. Bommal... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI. RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why should we take it from Mr. Bommal, we will take it from the Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAYEE: I have no objection. You may take it from the Government. But I would certainly want the report of the BJP delegation that had gone, there to be taken up for discussion. It is essential...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We would give a copy of report to all.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): It is very surprising to see that a demand is being made to discuss the report of a delegation sent by a particular party. That report can be discussed in their party meeting and not in the House. Can any party send any delegation? Is it the responsibility of the House to discuss it? Under what rule can the report of the party be discussed in the Parliament? Sir, there is a distinction. I plead with them, through you Sir, that let them understand the sense of what they say. This Committee has gone there, as decided by the Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Pleased allow other Member to make their points. This issue should be concluded here only. What Shri Bajpayee has said was exactly the information I had received from the Home Minister. I just wanted to give a little leeway. When we come to the bridge, we will see as to how to cross it. Now, let us not take it up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How will we come to know.

MR. SPEAKER: When the time comes you will also come to know. No body said 'yes' or 'no'. Why are you pressing them? We will see when time comes.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir we have just received information that a bomb has exploded in Chandni Chowk. About 30 people are under debris and one dead body has been taken out. This bomb blast occurred at half past ten. The hon. Minister has assured to give a statement on these bomb blasts in Delhi. He has not made any statement upto now. This is the fifth case of Bomb blast. It is very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have stood up four times in this Zero Hour. You please be seated, I have listened you... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Khandelwal, you please sit down, I will call you. Mr. Nitish Kumar you has stood up 4 or 5 times in Zero Hour as if Zero Hour is for you only. It is not right.

SHRINITISH KUMAR: To save the time of the House, my suggestion is that elections in Delhi should be held soon so that Mr. Khurana will feel no need to stand up again and again... (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I do not know whether this information is correct or not. Mr. Khurana says that a bomb has exploded and 30 people are under the debris and one body has been extricated from the debris. Let us find out as to what is the position and clear let us know what has happened.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will find out, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL

(Chandni Chowck): Between 23rd and 26th of this month four bomb have exploded in my constituency which is densely populated. The first bomb blast was in Paharganj, second was in front of Red Fort, third near Jama Masjid. These issues have been raised here several times. It seems that the Government is not worried about it. I have already said that no purpose has been served by declaring red alert. Today's bomb blast was so powerful that it demolished three building near the Pili Kothi in Naya Bazar area. Mr. Khurana has just informed the House. According to the information received by me on telephone after coming to Parliament more than 50 people have died. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please listen to me. In this case it is better if Government provide the information.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: The terrorists of Punjab are camping in Delhi. People of my constituency are feeling insecure. If the hon. Home Minister can not control the situation, it is his moral duty to resign from his post.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, specially of the Ministers of Textiles and Labour, regarding the serious situation after the 50-day long strike of jute mill workers in West Bengal.

As you know, there was an agreement. After the agreement, most of the management people are going back from their agreement. They are not implementing the various clauses of the agreement. They are not paying the increased wages properly. They are pressurising the workers for extra work. They are taking so many decisions against

the agreement and the workers. There is a wide range of resentment among the workers after the 50-day long strike. Today, they are observing one-hour strike. Then they are going for strike again. It will be a serious situation. Heavy losses have already been incurred by the workers and the nation.

I request the concerned Minister to take up the matter with the Indian Jute Mills Association. The National Jute Manufacturing Companies are not implementing the agreement at all. So, the Minister should take up the matter with the management of the NJMC also so that they also enter into an agreement with the workers.

I demand from the Government that the Labour Minister and the Textiles Minister to take up the matter with the IJMA so that the agreement is implemented in letter and spirit by the jute mills in West Bengal.

I also demand that the Labour Minister and the Textiles Minister to make a statement on this subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the districts of Gujarat State are also badly affected by the drought like many other districts of the country. As a result the farmers in the villages are facing acute problem of fodder for their livestock. The situation in Kutch has worsened so much that people are compelled to bring their cattles to Ahmedabad. Fodder is not available there. Only some kilogram fodder is being given to the animals which is not enough for them. Animals are dying due to this. Drinking water is not available either for farmers or for animals. When this demand was put before the Government, it replied

that it was beyond its capability to provide drinking water for the animals. Consequently the people leave the animals free on their fate after putting a tilak on their forehead. Earlier the relief camps were used to organised at some places at the time of drought. But this time they have not been organised yet. The farmers labourers and the poor of Gujarat are migrating from villages to the cities to earn their livelihood. I demand from the Government that the Viramgaon, Dhandhuka, Mandal and Ghaghada etc. villages of Ahmedabad district in Gujarat should be provided special relief so that livestock can be saved and the farmers could get some relief.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government, especially the Agriculture Minister, about the drought condition prevailing in south district of Sikkim. The situation prevailing there is such that a situation may arise in these areas that people may have to face starvation deaths due to this drought in south Sikkim. In the north, east and west Sikkim, a different type of natural calamity has happened, that is, the hailstorm has destroyed all the crop, including foodgrains and cash crops. In Sikkim, now for oranges and cardamom, this is the flowering and fruiting season. Everything has been destroyed.

Normally, the economy of Sikkimese people belonging to these areas depends mainly on oranges and cardamom. So, these have been totally ruined. I earnestly request the Central Government, especially the Minister of Agriculture, to assist the State Government in providing relief to the people of Sikkim who are subjected to the vagaries

of nature and to save them from a situation which can lead to starvation deaths.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very serious issue. It is good that Prof. P. J. Kurien is present here. During the audit done under companies Act, 10 companies were found to have indulged in profiteering and these companies were found to have indulged in mal practices in regard to import licences. I would like to say before you and the House that consumers and the citizens of the country become the victim of this profiteering. I am surprised to know that in 1991 the Ministry of Industry had been informed through the Companies Affairs Department about these ten companies which are indulging such profiteering and other abuses but even after being informed the Ministry of Industry has taken no action so far.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a basic that the responsibility of the Company Affairs Department is to forward to the Government for taking action the cases of companies which violate the laws. But the Government keeps mum and takes no action. So I would like to request you that the Government should immediately take action on such findings and recommendation by the Company Affairs Department after audit under the Companies Act. Out of these ten companies most of the companies, are related to cement, petro-chemicals and synthetic fibre industries and the other three companies...

[*English*]

They have been found misusing im-

ported raw materials for making a quick buck belong to the pharmaceuticals industry.

[*Translation*]

I would like to mention the names of the 6 cement factories. These are A. C. C. Cement of Tata's second is Jalprakash Industries, third is Madras Cement, fourth is Saurashtra Cement, Fifth is Shri Cement and Sixth is Sagar Cement. All these six companies have been found guilty of making profit by violating the laws and the Company Affairs Department has provided all the details in writing to the Industries Department. But no action has been taken so far by the Industries Department.

I would like to explain what I mean by this profiteering. These companies are making profit at the cost of consumers. But the Government is keeping mum.

[*English*]

In the same way Indian Oil Corporation has been accused of making excessive profits.

[*Translation*]

The items on which profit has been made, have been named and the Ministry knows it very well, so I would like to say that the pharmaceuticals industries, which have been found guilty are Lupin Laboratories, Sandoz India

[*English*]

has been found misusing inputs for thiamulin, etc.

[*Translation*]

The details have been provided about the misuse of inputs. The third company is E. mark (India)...

[*English*]

has been missing inputs for Vitamin E.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Department, Commerce Department and Chemical Ministry, all say that these are using unfair practices. So, through you, I would like to know from the Industry Minister as to why any action has not been taken against these companies when he is aware that these companies have been making profit since 1991? And they are also selling raw material. Through you, I request Prof. P. J. Kurien to make a statement about it.

[*English*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): The employees of the Engineering Projects India Limited in different sites are on strike from 27.3.92. They demand a formal and purposeful negotiation with the EPI Management on the promised demands of the EPI employees. Even after so many day's strike, the management is denying it and is contemplating retrenchment, termination and transfer of the striking workers in Durgapur. If the strike is not immediately settled, it will seriously affect the modernisation and diversification programme of Durgapur and Rourkela steel industries.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Labour Minister and the hon. Industry Minis-

ter to intervene in the matter and settle the dispute and see to it that no modernisation and diversification programme of the Durgap Steel Plant and the Rourkela Steel Plant is hampered. (*Interruptions*)

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Sir, I have given the notice. Please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Suryanarayan Yadav is agitated so much since yesterday. He is so angry. To pacify him, let us hear him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on Wednesday, April, 14, 1992 the houses of 50 to 60 persons were set on fire near old Shiv temple at Laxminagar Pusta. They informed everyone about it but no arrangement has been made by Government by now. No relief work has been launched nor probe is made into this matter. No belonging of them is left. All the houses have been burnt to ashes. These persons have suffered the loss of lives and property and of all other things. They wrote letters to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs also but the matter has not been looked into so far. They have not been provided relief materials. I demand from the Government to provide them relief immediately and the people whose houses have been burnt should be given compensation.

13.12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1991- Union Government (Commercial)-Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1991 (No. 6 of 1991) - Union Government (Commercial) - Hindustan Prefab Limited under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in library. See No. L.T-1864/92]

Notifications under Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, Annual Report and Review on the working of the central electronics for New Delhi for 1990-91 and Statement for delay in laying these papers; Detailed Demands for grants of the Department of Electronics for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985

(i) The Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71(E) in Gazette of India Dated the 30th January, 1992.

(ii) The Central Administrative Tribu-

nal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 72 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See no L.T. 1865/92]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1966

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the Year 1990-91 along with Auditor General's thereon.

- (3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1867/92]

- (4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for the Year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1867/92]

- (5) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Research and Development Centre, Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English Versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Research and Devel-

opment Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1990-91.

- (6) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1868/92]

Notifications Under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and half-yearly Report of the Coir Board, Kochi for the Period from 1st April, 1991 to 30th September, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 249 (E)/18 A/IDRA/92 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1992 regarding extension of period of take over of the management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited, and Messrs Lily Baryl Mills (private) Limited, Calcutta, up to the 31st March, 1993 under sub-section (2) of section 18 A of the Industries (Development and regulation Act, 1951.
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 250 (E)/18 AAOIDRA/ 92 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1992 regarding Extension of take over of management of Messrs Appall Zipper Company private Limited, Calcutta, up to 31st March, 1993 under sub-section (2) of Section 18 AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation Act 1951.

[Placed in library. See No Lt.-1869/92]

- (3) A copy of the Half-yearly- Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the Period from the 1st April, 1991 to the 30th September, 1991 under section 19 of Industry Act, 1953.

[Placed in library see No L. T. 1870/192]

Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1992-93

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library: See No L. T. 1871/92]

Detailed Demands for grants of the Parliament secretariats of the President and Vice President and Union Public Service Commission for 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in library. See No . L.T. 1872/92]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Photo Films manufacturing company Ltd and the Department of Heavy Industry for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): ON BEHALF OF SHRI P.K. THUNGON. I beg lay on the Table a copy

of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan photo films Manufacturing Company Limited and the 4 Department of Heavy Industry for the year 1991-92 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in library See No L. T. 18731 92]

Notification vnder Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 64 in gazette of India dated the 15 th February 1992 under sub - section (3) of section 28 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. [placed in library See No. L. T. 1874/91]

13.15 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

Tenth Report

[English]

SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore) I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.151/2 hrs,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE NINETEENTH TWENTY FIRST, TWENTY- THIRD AND TWENTY FOURTH REPORTS

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE

(Lucknow): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(i) Nine teenth Report Excesse sover voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1988-89) and action taken on 11th Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1987-88).

(ii) Twenty-first Report on action taken on 156th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Imp ct of the Central Excise Duty conce ssions in respect of man-made fibres and yarn in the Budget 1988 on prices.

(iii) Twenty- third Report on Project Imports.

(iv) Twenty-fourth Report on Union Excise Duties- Short levy of duty due to misclassification- Prickly Heat powder- A cosmetic.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Statement

13.16 hrs.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I beg to lay the Table a a Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter 1 and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Ninth Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on action taken by Governm ent on the recommendations contained in the Sixty —Sixth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) - University Grants Commission.

13.16 1/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Third Report

[English]

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichetti-

palayam) : I beg to present the Third Report(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

13.17 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Report

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYEN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur) : I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th April, 1992."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this Houses do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th April, 1992,"

The Motion was adopted

13.17 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for unmediate Introduction of new eletronic telephone exchange of 2000 lines at Jalna**

[English]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna) : In jalna City six months back the old system of cross Bar Telephone Exchange was introduced but now the system is not working at all. All the

phones are either dead or every phone required 4-5 minutes for the dial tone. In this Wway the whole telephone system in jalna has collapsed. Jalna being the commercial center of Maharashtra and as the Phones are not working properly the people are very much unhappy and angry. I being the M. P. of Jalna requested many times the Minister for replacement of the system by New Electronic Telephone Exchange of minimum 2000 lines. So, unless and until the old system of Cross bar telephone exchange is replaced by the Electronic Telephone Exchange, the system will not work. so, it is my earnest request to the Government to sanction and introduce immediately the new Electronic Telephone Exchange of 2000 lines at Jalna.

- (ii) **Need to Ensure Timely Distribution of Loans under Integrated Rural development Programme to Farmers and Youths of Sriganga Nagar district, Rajasthan.**

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Sir Ganganagar is a major agricultural district of Rajasthan where there is the majority of Scheduled Castes. Most of the Harijan farmers of this district came under the definition of identified families. The Punjab National Bank is the lead Bank of other this area and several branches of many/ other banks are also there in this area but since loane are not provided in time by these banks for the implemenation of the Integrated Rural Development Programmes, the farmers do not get any benefit from it . Failing in giving loans to farmers in time causes not only loss to the agricultural products but to the gross national product as well not withstanding the fact that the Central and the State Governments favour farmers in this regard and they are committed to the development of rural agriculture.

In comparison to the loans sanctioned for trades and industries, less loans are

[Sh. Birbal]

sanctioned for agricultural production and development.

Therefore due to meagre amount of loans sanctioned under the D. I. R. , the farmer Community cannot reap benefit properly.

Compound interest is realised on principal amount. Distributing banks do not follow policies and rules of the Central Government properly in sanctioning loans to educated me employed. The Condition of unemployed persons belonging to scheduled casts is grave in my district.

(iii) **Need to give more cooking gas outlets in Rampet Parliamentary constituency Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI A. PRATAP SAI (Rajampet) : Rajampet town with a population of 40,000 has not been given any cooking gas outlet. For the entire Rajampet Parliamentary Constituency there are gas agencies only in two towns namely, Madanapalle and Rayachoty. The agency in Rayachoty was given only recently. It is not just that only two towns will use the cooking gas in the entire Rajampet Parliamentary Constituency with a population of about 11 lakhs.

People are at present using the electrical appliances for cooking and there are frequent powercuts. The power supply is at a very low voltage and for limited hours. The voltage supplied is not sufficient to generate the required heat for cooking. The supply of kerosene is also inadequate even for a small family. In these circumstances people are forced to use sandalwood as firewood. Denudation of forests will also lead to the ecological imbalance and ultimate hazards associated with it.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to ensure that more cooking gas

outlets are given in Rajampet Parliamentary Constituency.

(iv) **Need to Extend certain Trains up to Porbandar and Okha in Gujarat**

[Translisation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Jamnagar city is located on the western border of India and due to this, only one long distance train, Hap-Jammu- Tawi is available once a week for Jamnagar city and Jamnagar district. No other long-distance trains coming from other parts of the Country are available for Jamnagar.

Jam nagar is an industrial city. There are forty-five small-scale brass factories in Jamnagar. The city is a market place of brass-items. Thousands of business-men have to travel throughout the country in connection with the business.

There is a railway line from Jamnagar to Porbandar which is the birth- place of Mahatma Gandhi. As such it attracts tourists to visit Porbandar and all the three wings of the military i.e. the Navy, army and air force are there in Jamnagar. The total number of military personnel and their families comes to nearly 1 lakh 25 thousand. More than 80% of these military personnel are from outside Gujarat and one lakh persons travel to the other States of the country once a year. The biggest pilgrimage of the country is Dwarika. Every year about two to three lakh people visit Dwariks once to have a sight of the Lord Dwarikadheesh.

In Jamnagar district there are ports in maximum number where lakhs of tonnes of goods is loaded and unloaded and lakhs of tonnes of crude oil is imported at Vadinar, dock of the Kandla Port Trust. The refore, it is my submission to the Central Government to extend the Bhopal train to Porbandar and the Trivandram train to Okha. Both these trains are up to Rajkot.

(v) Need to Allocate More Funds for sports

SHRI BRIJBHSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Gonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sports are being encouraged all over the world. But in India a reduction of 23 per cent has been effected in Budget allocation for sports this year. A provision of allocation of Rs. 41 crore 36 lakh has been made in the Budget for sports in the year 1992- 93. Therefore, this year it will be merely a dream to win a medal in the international sports events. The Government's sports-policy is also ambiguous in the Olympic Year. The Government has no far-reaching sports policy. If the Government has no adequate funds to promote sports, it should promote pervade sectors in the field of sports. Due to lack of assistance both by the Government and the sector sports are suffering. If the Government is to win a medal in Olympics this year, it will have to allocate more funds to encourage sports.

(vi) Need to clear proposed Thermal Power Project to be set up at Ballia, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur) : Mr. Deputy, Sir, due to less power I generation, the development all over the country has virtually come to a Standstill. Due to apathy on the part of the Central Government the condition of the most backward and poor States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has become pitiable. In Uttar Pradesh the speed of electrification of village is slowing down year by year as a result of which not only the villages are without light but the industries also being affected. The consumers are in great hardship due to frequent power-cut. The proposed Thermal power project to be set up at Vilpara Road in district Ballia situated in the eastern part of the most backward and densely populated state Uttar Pradesh has been lying pending for consideration since 1988. During this very session I have been informed through a reply to my question as also through a letter from the Minister of Energy that the project will be included in

the next plan as soon as a revised project from Uttar Pradesh is received. But the common people are worried because no action has been taken on it by now.

So, I demand from the Central Government to set up the proposed Thermal Power Project immediately pending for consideration since 1988 at Vilpara Road in district Ballia in public interest and the unelectrified villages of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are electrified.

(vii) Need to open more purchase centres of C. E. I. in Adilabad district Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI INDRAKARAN REDDY (Adilabad) : Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh is known for cotton growing area and Majority of the farmers who are tribals and Scheduled Castes depends on cotton cultivation. The cotton seed being provided to the farmers are of defective quality with the result that the growers are put to loss. The purchase centres run by Cotton Corporation of India for purchase of cotton from the growers are very less as compared to the area of cotton production. Because of this, the middleman and the traders are exploiting the cotton growers who are pressurised to make distress sale to the middlemen.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to pay special attention in the matter for opening more purchase centres in Adilabad district for cotton and to ensure supply of quality cotton seeds to the growers.

(viii) Need to create Employment Opportunities for graduates passing out in Forestry.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTTA SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the forestry university in District Solan of

[Sh. Krishan Dutta Sutanpuri]

Himachal Pradesh had been set up long back and students, from other States, apart from Himachal Pradesh are receiving education here. There are various students; among these students who have been awarded doctorate degrees by the President and the Agriculture Minister of the Government of India and the functions for distributing degrees are organised there. The students were very happy that after getting these degrees, they will be able to get higher posts in forestry. But there are many students, who have not got job till now. The future of some students is becoming dark, due to which discontentment is developing among them. My submission to the Central Government is that they must be provided official posts in the Union Territories of in the Central Government so that their parents who have incurred heavy expenditure on their education may benefit from it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Houses stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.30 P. M.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha Re-assemble After lunch at Thirty-six Past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS GENERAL,
1992-93 -CONTD.

(I) **Ministry of Labour—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of

Labour. Now the hon. Minister for Labour will reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,—I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and given many valuable suggestions.

At the outset I must mention that it will not be possible on my part to answer each and every point which has been made by the hon. Members because the subject is so vast and if I have to reply to all the points raised, I think, I will require at least two to three hours. I will try to be very brief. I will try to touch upon the main issues which concerns the working class in our country.

Sir, today according to 1991 Census we have got 316 million workers in our country. Out of that, 66 Million are in the urban areas and 250 million are in the rural areas. Many hon. Members including Prof. Kapshad very rightly mentioned that we are not paying adequate attention to labour who are in the unorganised sector. It has been pointed out that 90 per cent of our workforce are in the rural areas and only 10 per cent workforce are in the organised sector. In the organised sector we have got 31.6 million workers. And in the unorganised sector we have got 285 million workers. These 285 million workers include agricultural labour, construction labour, women labour, child labour, handloom workers, Powerloom workers, beedi workers, etc. Out of 31.6 Million organised labour, about 25 million are members of the recognised central trade union organisations. And we have over 70,000 Unions in the country trying to advocate the cause of 25 million workers. Since 285 million workers are unorganised, their voices are not heard very much. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Members that we need to pay much more attention to the unorganised section of our working class.

I will deal with the unorganised labour a little later. I will start with the organised labour.

As far as the organised labour is concerned, I must say that industrial relations situation in our country has shown a steady progress in the sense that the number of man-days lost has been steadily coming down. I will not quote many figures. In 1987, the number of Mandays lost was 35.36 million man-days; in 1988 it came down to 33.94 million man days; in 1989 it further came down to 32.66 million man-day; in 1990 it came down to 24.09 million man-days and in 1991- which is a provisional figure- the figure has come down to 15.73 million man-days. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating our workers, who have substantially contributed to this good industrial relations situation.

Having said so, I must not lose sight of what the hon. Members have cautioned. It is not only inside the House but also outside the House there has been a lot of apprehension that though the industrial relations situation, at the moment, is very good but because of the new Industrial Policy there is an apprehension that industrial relations situation may deteriorate. I personally do not subscribe to this view. The Government of India at various forums, the Finance Minister, the Prime Minister himself has made it very clear that the new Industrial Policy is not going to affect the interests of the working class and Government is prepared to protect the interests of the working class.

Now, on 28.8.1991 while replying to the Debate on the Ministry of Industry, which discussed the new Industrial Policy, the Prime Minister made on the floor of this House a very very categorical assurance which reads as follows:-

"I would like to make a very categorical statement that whether it is the Exit Policy or any other Policy, we would not allow the interests of the Workers to suffer in any way. On this there will be no compromise."

I do not think the Prime Minister could have made much more categorical statement than what he had said.

I will come to Finance Minister's Budget speech made on 24 July, 1991, a little later. If we go to the Industrial Policy document itself we find that the Policy of the Government towards the working class has been very very categorically spelt out. I will read the relevant portion. I quote:

"Government will fully protect the interests of labour and hence their welfare and equip them in all respects to deal with the unavailability of technological change. Government believes that no small section of society can corner the gains of the growth leaving workers to bear its pains. Labour will be made an equal partners in the progress and prosperity."

Therefore; it will not be correct to say that the new Industrial Policy aims at harming the working class. I once again want to categorically assure this House and through this House to our working class that we are for the protection and the welfare of the working class.

Because some apprehensions had been expressed in many quarters, The Government decided to constitute a Special Tripartite Committee to go into the effect of the New Industrial Policy on the working class. I met the representatives of the workers on 17.11.1991 and on that day the trade union leaders committed themselves that their approach to the economic problem of this country is going to be very very positive and it is going to be very very constructive. On that day we had decided that the first meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee should be held some time in November and accordingly we are at Bombay on the 17th of November, 1991. This meeting off Bombay is very important meeting because in that particular meeting we had come to some conclusions which

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pertain to the strength of the working class toward the New Industrial Policy. I shall not read all the minutes and the conclusions of that Special Tripartite Committee meeting; I shall only quote one or two relevant portions. It says, and I quote:

"The Special Tripartite Committee has unanimously agreed that the country is facing a deep economic crisis. The major problems before the country are unemployment, Power and high prices. It would require the concerted efforts of all sections of people, including management, trade unions and workers to pull the nation out of the crisis. The Committee recognises that modernisation of industry is a continuous process. The labour side is agreeable to labour being retrained, their technical skills upgraded and labour being redeployed. The labour should not, however, be thrown out of employment in the name of modernisation."

It is a very very significant decision of the Special Tripartite Committee. Further it says:

"This Committee recognises that something new has to be done to overcome the economic crisis in this country and it calls for the cooperation and active participation of all sections of the people, including the working class and the trade union leaders, and it also recognises that if the country's economy has to grow, modernisation is a must."

Trade union leaders have said that they are not opposed to modernisation. On the other hand, modernisation must be a continuous process. And in the process of modernisation, the trade union leaders also recognised that the existing working force has to be trained or retrained, and after having been trained and retrained, the

workers will have to be redeployed. This is precisely the policy of the Government that we have no intention of throwing out the workers from their jobs. It has never been the policy of the Government, it cannot be the policy of the Government. No government can afford to undertake any policy which will bring human sufferings, which will bring human distress. So, we have no intention of throwing out the workers. What we are talking about is that our industry has to be modernised and in the process of modernisation, the skill of our workers will have to be upgraded and these people have to be redeployed. I am very grateful to the trade union leadership in this country who have recognised all these aspects and have come to this conclusion.

I must mention that there is an impression that is being created here because some of our friends sometimes speak out of emotion, that friends from West Bengal are very much opposed to this policy. Well, Sir, the facts show to the contrary. I have a letter from the hon. Member Shir Haradhan Roy who has forwarded to me the proceedings of the meeting of West Bengal Government with the trade union leaders where many M. L. As. belonging to many political parties were present and which meeting was chaired by the Chief Minister. In this meeting, as far as the Coal India sector is concerned, they have recognised that in coal sector, there is a surplus manpower and that surplus manpower has to be re-deployed. There was a time when the workers were not willing to go from one table to another table. There was a time when workers could never have imagined of going one place to another place. But, today, that is not the situation. I am bringing this fact just to say that even our workers, today, are mentally ready for adjustment. And by that adjustment, if it brings good to the economy of this country, progress of this nation, our workers are willing to cooperate.

I am very much grateful to the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the leaders of West Bengal who have said that while

recruiting workers for opening up new mines at least 30 per cent should be filled up from amongst local unemployed youth and from the dependents of workmen and the remaining 70 per cent may be filled up by absorption of surplus Eastern Colfields Limited workers. There could not have been a better decision than this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) I request the hon. Minister to kindly yield for a minute. I want to know whether the decision is being implemented in ECL because ECL is not implementing this decision. They are not aware of the norms that one employment should be given for two acres of land acquired. They are not following it. They are not implementing the formula that 30 per cent should be recruited from the local people and from amongst the land losers. It may be that either these instructions are not sent from your Ministry to the ECL or for any reason. I request that this should be looked into so that this can be implemented while opening new projects because in my constituency I am facing problems. Many new projects have been sanctioned.

SHRI P A SANGMA I will discuss about that separately with you. The point I am making here is not the local employment but the recognition of the surplus manpower in the existing mines, and the problem as to what to do with them. There was a time when the surplus work force were not allowed to be shifted to other mines. It is not the situation today.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA Yes. That situation is not there now.

SHRI P A SANGMA This is the point I am making. The Government of West Bengal has taken a decision that 70 per cent of the surplus manpower can now be re-deployed. This is a welcome decision. I must congratulate them for this. If such cooperation is forthcoming from all sections of the society and from all the governments, and if there is a close understanding between the Central Government and the

respective state Governments, I do not see why we cannot proceed ahead.

No, as far as the other aspects of the special tripartite committee is concerned, the special tripartite committee has laid down certain guidelines and certain principles. Now, to deal with specific sick industries which are in the public sector as well as in the private sector, the special tripartite committee decided that the tripartite industrial committees should be set up and these industrial committees should go into the problems of each unit of the sick public sector units and accordingly we have constituted special industrial tripartite committees for six sectors of the economy. They are—engineering, chemicals and fertilisers, textiles, jute, electricity boards and road transport corporations. All these committees are headed by me. I have not had enough time to have the meetings of all the industrial committees. But, till today I have had three meetings. I had the meeting on textile industry on 21st February, 1992 and on jute industry on 3rd of this month. With the Chemicals and Fertiliser Industry, I had a meeting on the 21st of this month. I must inform this august House that in all these meetings and in my interactions with the respective trade union leaders, they were very cooperative. In one of the meetings, it was the demand of the trade union leaders that in case in certain areas the Government is not willing to continue to run a particular unit and if the workers themselves want to take over it in the workers' cooperative, whether the Government will be willing to hand over and whether the Government will be willing to write off all the loans and all the liabilities.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) What about the working capital?

SHRI P A SANGMA Certainly we can discuss that also. The Finance Minister was present. So, we have agreed that if the workers are willing to take over any of the sick units on cooperative basis, it should be allowed. They were willing to take over if the past liabilities and all the losses can be

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written off by Government. This experiment of workers' cooperative is proving quite well. In West Bengal, we have got the Central jute Mill which is being run by the workers' cooperative and from a losing concern, it has now become a profitable concern. So, the workers can run it and this has been proved. I am not saying that it will be forced on them. Then, Sir, some points have been made that if the Government is so keen to revive the sick units then, why is the public sector units are now being referred to BIFR? I think, it is a valid point. The condition is such that once a sick unit is referred to the BIFR, it is not entitled to any financial assistance and it is not entitled to loans. This is a point which has been discussed. We formed a Special Tripartite committee and even my personal view as the Labour Minister is, even when the unit is referred to the BIFR, financial assistance should not be stopped, because the BIFR takes quite a long time to come to a conclusion. One impression that is going on the country is that once a unit is referred to the BIFR, then the unit will be automatically closed down. That is not the position. I have figures with me. I think, the Finance Minister had also occasion to inform this House at one point of time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Would you recall the meeting you held with the Members from West Bengal? A decision was taken that before referring to the BIFR, unit-wise discussion will be held with the Members of Parliament from West Bengal. But without that discussion, some of the units have already been referred to the BIFR.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The unit-wise analysis is going on. The managements have been asked to give to the workers, the relevant documents within 15 days from the day I attend the meeting and within two-and-a-half months, the workers will come with alternative and viable suggestions. That process is going at unit levels. In fact, in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour, the members of Parlia-

ment suggested to the Prime Minister that a Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee should also be constituted and they should also go into this. We have done that. Under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Labour, this Committee had already gone twice. So, that examination at the unit level is going on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I do not think that you want both these processes to go on simultaneously. I am not talking about West Bengal only, I am talking in general. On one side the Process of investigation will be done by the Tripartite Committee and simultaneously it will also be sent to the BIFR. Have the managements been instructed that till the process of this inquiry by the Tripartite Committee is completed, they should not themselves go and refer the cases to the BIFR?

15.00 hrs

If the tripartite committee fails to find a solution, then the other question can come. But many managements are directly sending their cases to the BIFR before the Tripartite Committee has completed its work.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Even after the unit has been referred to BIFR, BIFR will not come to a final conclusion until and unless they have heard it from the tripartite committee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumplum) In that case, that particular unit would get into short-term credit difficulty.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I am fighting for it. Yesterday, Mr. Shahbuddin had said: "You have to fight very hard in the Cabinet with your colleagues". I am doing that.

SHRI SOMATH CHATTERJEE : Instead of creating a problem and then fighting, you do not refer it to BIFR.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I can assure you that BIFR will not take a final decision.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you dictating to the BIFR?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The main point is, after reference to BIFR, they are not entitled to any funding or any loan. That is we are taking it up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GVPTA (midnapore) BIFR is a statutory body. It is governed by an Act of Parliament. Your tripartite committee has no such statutory sanction behind it. It is an informal arrangement. Therefore, unless BIFR are specifically directed not to take up this case till the tripartite committee has completed it, they will proceed according to the provisions of the Act.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: This is what we are doing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, what I wanted to know is, once a reference is made to BIFR, apart from the question which Comrade Indrajit has raised, how can the business in the mean-time of that unit run because nobody will touch that company for any transaction, no facility would be given and no supply would be made?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I agree with you. We are taking up the matter.

15.03 hrs

([RAO RAM SINGH - in the Chair])

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (KATWA): Now till the completion of the process in the tripartite committee, will you take a decision to withdraw all the cases from BIFR?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The reference cannot be stopped by law. But the decision is being stopped. The decision will not be taken unless we have a say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Does the Ministry of Industry share the view point of

you? I have got a letter from the Minister of Industry.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The Ministry of Industry is a party to the decision. When the special tripartite committee had such a meeting, this meeting was attended by the Industry Minister, attended by the Finance Minister and attended by the Secretary, Public Enterprises. That is the understanding.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am bringing to your notice that the Minister of Industry, for example, has written to me regarding Breadth-wright prestigious engineering concern. When the process has started there of discussing and finding some other alternative of making the company viable, the Minister writes to me, in the last sentence:

"But, however, this case has to be referred to the BIFR."

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I think, it has not been referred to so far. The impression that when the unit is referred to BIFR that unit will automatically be closed down is not true. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: If you want clarifications on any aspect,

I am ready to answer later on. But let me answer now. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is incongruity in the policy that has been adopted. The hon. Minister said that even if a reference is made to BIFR under statutory provision no final order or decision will be given. Under what provision of law? The hon. Minister has not indicated that. He says that he will fight in the Cabinet. Is that the way to answer? There-

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

fore, this incongruity has to be resolved.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is speaking. Will you not allow even your own leader to speak ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The point is you are not listening to me fully. You are interrupting me half-way. How will you understand my stand?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Please carry on. Now we will not interrupt.

SHRI P. A. SAGMA: The number of cases referred to BIFR since its inception is 1,596.

Of these, the units which have been registered are 1,158.

The number of cases under process is 438. The number of cases in which schemes for revival have been sanctioned by the BIFR is 235. Those brought in for sanction of revival are 49. The Number of cases where companies themselves have been asked to revive their units is 129. The number of cases wound up is 165.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Gentlemen, no running commentary please. I think it is most unfair to the hon. Minister that a running commentary is on while he is speaking .

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : A revival scheme has been sanctioned by the BIFR to 413 units. Therefore, the argument that when a sick unit is referred to BIFR, it will be closed totally does not show like that. Therefore, we do not have to worry.

I will strictly go through some of the points which have been made by the hon. Members. There has been lot of criticism about delay in bringing changes in the

Industrial Disputes Act. I think the history of Industrial Disputes Act Amendment is very much well-known to all the hon. Members, the last one being Ramanujam Committee report. On February 6, 1992. A meeting of the Labour Minister was convened to discuss the Ramanujam Committee report and it was decide to set up a sub-committee of Labour Ministers . The Sub -Committee met on April 25, 1992. There were points of agreement and there were points of disagreement. I do not think it is going to be easy. But I hope that the views of the Government will be finalised very soon after consultation with various state Governments, particularly after taking the views of the Ministers Sub-Committee. Another point which has been hotly debated here is about workers participation in management. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is not here. He is very fond of the subject. (Interruptions)

It was in 1976 when Congress was in power that Congress party brought an amendment to the Constitution and inserted Article 43A to the Directive Principles. Therefore, you cannot say that we are against the participation of workers in the management . We are for the workers participation in management.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is in the Directive Principles of State Policy which are not enforceable and binding .

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : In the Industrial Policy itself, it is mentioned that workers participation in the management will be promoted . This is our policy. When shri Somnath Chatterjee my younger brother, intervened While Prime Minister was speaking here, the Prime Minister said: -

"There will be full encouragement to the participation of workers in the management."

Therefor, we are very very clear in our mind that we are for workers participation.
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why are you not bringing Bill ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am telling you why we are not. It is not a question of why we are not. The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on the 30th May, 1990 I think by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. There are as many as 89 amendments to this Bill and the opinions are so divided among the hon. Members of Parliament of the other House that it is taking time. I must admit that. It is taking time. But it does not mean that we are not coming up with the Bill. But then we will have to see certain things. Some amendments say that it should go to the joint Committee; it should go to the Select Committee; some say that it should be withdrawn and a new comprehensive Bill should be brought forward. All these ideas are there. We are examining those things.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How much time will you take ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please do not interrupt. Even if you want to interrupt, you address the House through the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Another important point was made.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Since you have said that through the Chair I have to address, I want to make a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I must comment that you are incorrigible. I have said that if you want to interrupt, against the Chair's ruling, you address the House through the Chair and do not have direct chitchat. I request you to cooperate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Chairman, let the Minister give the full reply. If there is any clarification which the

hon. Members want to seek they can seek the clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly give him a chance. Be fair to him. I feel his flow of thought is being interrupted by you, gentlemen, every thirty-seconds.

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE: What is interrupted is because of the Policy of the Government. He is feeling unhappy himself.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am not feeling unhappy about it. I am feeling unhappy with your interruption.

Another point which was very vehemently made was regarding the pension scheme for the working journalists. I am aware of the commitment given by the then Finance Minister Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari in his budget Speech. Now, we have more or less finalised the pension scheme for Provident-Fund subscribers including the working journalists. It is in the final stage. But before reaching a final decision, I propose to convene a meeting of the various associations of the working journalists. I want to do that before we take a final decision. But a scheme has already been worked out. This much I would like to say as far as the organised sector is concerned. The debate has mainly confined to the conditions of the unorganised labour whose number is 285 million.

Sir, the Government of India constitutes a National Commission on Rural Labour. Questions have been raised saying that this report was submitted to the Government on the 31st of July and till today nothing has been done about that. This report of the National Commission is a very very exhaustive report. It covers the entire sector of the unorganised labour. It also covers the entire area of the whole country. The recommendations that have been given in this Commission number more than 300. So, it is not easy to scrutinise the recommendations which are numbering 300. Here, there are areas where the

[Sh. P.A. Sangma]

Central Government will have to take action—various Departments including the Labour Ministry have to take action; there are areas where the the State Governments will have to take action; there are areas where the State and the Central Government will have to take action. So, it really takes time to scrutinise more than 300 recommendations. But, in the mean time, I must say that some of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour pertain to issues which have already been debated in the country, where the Ministry of Labour and the Government of India have already made up their mind. Therefore, there are areas and I will briefly mention that.

For example, the National Commission on Rural Labour has said that the Minimum Wage of the rural labour should be Rs. 20 and it should be linked to the VDA; it should be revised every two-three years and the increase in the wages should be there every six months on the basis of the Consumer Price Index. All these things were discussed in the Labour Ministers Conference held on the 6th of February 1992 and we have more or less accepted the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour and we have decided...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to say that there are some contradictory things in what you said. Will it be revised every two to three years or in every six months? You made to statements. I would like to know whether the minimum wage will be revised every two to three years or in every five years.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The basic wage will be revised in every three years. Now it is being revised every five years. On the basis of the basic revision, every six months, it will be linked to the consumer price index. That is the position. And as for as the Central Government is concerned, we have already notified it. This Commission also has recommended that the Workmen's Compensation Act should be amended. An hon. Member said that people who go by air-

conditioned planes get much more compensation than what an ordinary worker gets. We are going to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act and the amount of compensation that we are contemplating will, in some cases, be 100 per cent or in some cases even slightly more than 100 per cent. It will not be below 100 per cent. For example, for deaths, as of now, the compensation is Rs. 96,000 and we are going to raise it to Rs. 2,20,000; and for a permanent disability, we are raising it to Rs. 2,74,000 from Rs. 96,000. As far as recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour is concerned, Workmen's Compensation Act will be amended and I think, it is going to be quite a good one.

One important recommendation of this Commission is that there should be a central legislation for the agricultural workers. There are two opinions on this—We agree on one point that as far as welfare, safety and the social security of the agricultural worker is concerned, there is no dispute. It is more or less unanimous. Opinion is coming that we must have a central legislation which will regulate the welfare and social security of the agricultural workers. I hope to finalise this and by Monsoon Session of Parliament, we should be able to come with a central legislation for the social security and the welfare of the agricultural workers.

SHRIBAS U DEB ACHARIA: Do you mean a comprehensive Bill?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Well, we are taking a model. There are two Bills available as of now one is the Tripura Bill and the other one is the Kerala Bill. We will take some portions from it. As of now it will confine to the welfare and social security.

SHRIBAS U DEB ACHARIA: What about the construction workers?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We are bringing in a Bill on the construction workers. We are also going to amend the Central Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act.

The Minimum Wages Act will, in any case, be amended because of the revision in every two or three years instead of five years

Lot of reference has been made about the bidi workers I have got an announcement to make in this regard Government has come out with a group insurance scheme for the bidi workers who are not covered by the provident fund scheme Under this new scheme which has come into operation from the 1st of April this year, 14 lakh workers will be covered This cover will be of Rs 3000 in the case of normal death and Rs 6000 in the case of accidental deaths Workers will not be required to pay premium The premium will be paid fifty per cent by the Government and fifty per cent by the LIC This is a new scheme which we have launched (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA This Scheme will cover whom?

SHRI P A SANGMA This scheme will cover those bidi workers who have got identity cards issued either by the Central Government or State Government or by others and not covered by the Provident fund Scheme And the number is 14 lakhs

I can pass on a copy of the full scheme to the hon Member, so that it will give him a better understanding

Lot of points have been made about the Child Labour Child Labour is of immense concern In fact, in 1986-87, when I was the Union Minister for Labour, I had taken up this problem of Child Labour on top most priority basis I have myself visited so many places I have gone half a dozen times to Sivakasi, I have gone to Varanasi, I have gone to Firozabad, I have gone to Fardabad, I have gone to Surat and practically, I have gone to all the areas where child concentration is there And on the basis of which, we have brought a Bill and I introduced the Bill Also, a National Policy on Child Labour was formulated But I must admit that in the implementation of this Act, a lot more requires to be done

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Minister, just a minute Yes, Shri Saifuddin

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY Sir, it has come in the press and we hear from time to time and we feel ashamed that we have not yet signed the Convention on Children's Rights that has been formulated by the United Nations I do not know who is responsible for taking a decision on this matter But our name is being slurred in the international community

SHRI P A SANGMA ILO Convention!

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY The U N Covenant implementing Children's Rights and all that This is very important Have you taken any decision on this?

SHRI P A SANGMA I will look into that

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) I had made a reference about the Child Labour and the contradiction which exists in performance Budget and Demand for Grants I had referred to some pages and that there is a contradiction in your performance Budget and Demand for Grants I had referred to page number 1507 and page 43 of the performance Budget, at length, which is about the child labour

SHRI P A SANGMA I do not know about the Demand number But at page 53, it is about Rs 2 44 crores for the child labour

Most of our child labour project are also funded by other agencies like ILO, UNDP

SHRI RAM KAPSE Even in 1990 91, there is a different type of reference and in 1991-92, there is different type of reference And this time, there is only one Demand as far as the Child labour is concerned and everywhere, the book is totally silent about the demands

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I can assure the hon. Members that as far as the child labour is concerned, it will receive my highest personal attention because this is my pet subject and to be very frank, I take a lot of interest in this subject.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Everyone speaks against child labour. I am speaking my own experience that it cannot be banned in my area. I have tried many times, the children gathered around me and stated weeping that their parents have spoiled them, there is no other way out to feed them. If they want to do hypocrisy, they may do it otherwise they should think over it seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want any clarification, Please ask after the speech of the hon. Minister.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Bring forth the scheme and we will enforce that, if they feel that imposition of ban is possible, they should introduce a scheme, we would implement it.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : In view of what I have talked about, I should inform the hon. House about one area which is about the retraining and redeployment of workers and also to generate self-employment. Lot of points have been made regarding the employment opportunities for women. We have undertaken massive programme for craftsmen training and also apprenticeship training. We have a World Bank project being executed at the cost of more than Rs.400 crores where we are modernizing 400 ITIs all over the country. In this Eighth Five Year Plan we are going to establish one hundred new ITIs exclusively for women. We are also going to have three regional vocational training exclusively for women. Like that we have got many programmes of training and retraining the workers under the craftsmen's training and also appren-

ticeship programme. I would not like to waste the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the ITI for the women be funded by the Center or the States?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is funded by the Worlds Bank. It is a World Bank Project.

The last point that I would like to touch upon is about the employment. Quite a number of hon. Members have stressed this problem. Unemployment problem is a very big national problem. I do not think there is any easy solution for that. The Government is very much aware of this problem. The Prime Minister has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee to boost employment for the educated unemployed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission where the Finance Minister and I also are Members. This Committee had its first meeting on the 6th of January 1992. It constituted a Committee of Officers with the Secretary, Planning Commission as its Chairman. They had sittings on 30.1.1992, 24.2.1992 and 3.3.1992. Their report has been submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee. This was discussed on the 27th of this month. I must say that the group of officers have produced an excellent document on boosting employment for educated unemployed.

As far as the other aspect of unemployment in the other areas is concerned, the Planning Commission has constituted another Committee with Shri Hiteswar Saikia, the Chief Minister of Assam, as its Chairman and there also I happen to be a Member. That Committee is going into the unemployment problem in general and the other Committee is going specifically into this.

Points have been made that in our manifesto we have promised ten million jobs in a year and how we are going to achieve this. This point has been made repeatedly

earlier in other debates, particularly during the debate on the President's Address. Many hon. Members have made this point. The Prime Minister in his reply has already answered this. I would only like to repeat what the Prime Minister has said because it answers practically the whole question. (Interruptions)

"The Railway Minister has announced that over 6000 kms. of meter-gauge will be converted into broad-gauge. This is a labour intensive programme. Each kilometre is calculated to generate an employment potential of 18 to 20 thousands mandays. At this rate if we take up six thousand Kilometer, one can calculate how much this will be. The planning Commission has given us the figures of employment. Agriculture 4.16 million, mining and quarrying 0.13 million, manufacturing 1.36 million, construction 0.59 million, electricity 0.03 million, transport and communication 0.29 million and other services, totalling up to 8.89 million per year. This is what we have promised more or less in the manifesto."

This point has been adequately answered by the Prime Minister. I can only assure the hon. Members that this is the problem which is receiving the highest attention of the Government because unless we are able to solve the problem of unemployment in this country, we will not be able to solve other problems.

With these words, I would like to thank once again, all the hon. Members for having given their suggestions and request them to withdraw all their cut motions. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request Shri Sangma to call Shri Basu Deb Acharia to his Office and have a heart to heart chat with him and to sort out all his problems. Meanwhile, I allow him to ask one clarification. If the hon. Minister would like to reply, he can reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Labour Minister has stated that 6,000 Kms of metre gauge or narrow gauge railway line will be converted into broad gauge. This is within the Eighth Five Year Plan. How this will generate ten million jobs within one year? (Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: When I answering, You were standing up and interrupting; and you did not listen. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He gave a very detailed reply to that—about the power sector and other sectors.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: One paragraph of my reply gives that. For your benefit I will read it again. (Interruptions) Sir, I will read again from the Prime Minister's reply. He said:

"The Planning Commission has given us a figure of employment. Agriculture: 4.16 million, Mining and Quarrying: 0.13 million, Manufacturing: 1.36 million, Construction: 0.59 million, Electricity: 0.03 million, Transport and Communication: 0.28 million and other services, totalling up to 8.89 million per year. It is not Coming to ten. This is What we have promised, more or less, in the manifesto."

The Prime Minister has already announced. That is Why, I said that I need not go into the details. This is the answer. (interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Naik can ask one clarification.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): When shri Ram Kapse was elaborating his point on unfair labour practices which are being carried on, he had given a specific complaint about the Ta Hotel, where a dummy Labour was given recognition in preference to the genuine union. The

[Sh. Ram Naik]

Government has allowed prosecution there; but instead of allowing the prosecution of the Chairman or the Director, a Junior Mahager has been allowed to be prosecuted. In such cases where there are genuine cases of unfair labour practices/ it is binding on the Government that it directs them to prosecute the Chairman or the Director.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Naik, I do not think that it is a fair question. He is giving a reply to the general debate on the Labour Ministry. But, you are putting a specific case.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I have said right in the beginning that it would not be possible for me to answer to all the Specific questions raised by the hon. Members. I had also said that I would look into all the specific points made by every hon. Member. As far this case is concerned, I have no knowledge about it. I will certainly call for the reports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour, to the vote of the House, together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be separately put.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY (Kishnagar): Sir, I request that my cut motions no. 1, 2 and 3 may be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA: I request that my cut motion no. 4 may be put to the House separately.

Please also put my cut motion No. 14 separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion Nos. 1 to 3, moved by Shri Ajoy Mukhopadyay to the vote of the House.

Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those in favour will please say 'yes'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: "Yes".

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared-

Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of labour (Page 57) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take measures for workers' participation in management]. (i)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of labour (Page 57) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate National Wage Policy]. (2)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of labour (Page 57) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take effective measures to solve the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth of the country.]] (3)

15.43 hrs.

[Division No. 15]

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Bala, Dr. Asim

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Fernandes, Shri George

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Jaswant Singh, Shri.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Kapse, Shri Ram

Khanduri Shri Bhuwan Chandra

Khanoria, Shri D.D.

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Manjay Lal, Shri

Mishra, Shri Satyagopal

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Munda, Shri Kariya

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Prasad, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri Shri Sudarsan

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Singh, Shri Pratap

Chauré, Shri Babu Hari

Singh, Shri Ram

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

*Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Verma, Shrimati Rita

Deka, Shri Probin

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Dennis, Shri N

Yadav, Shri Chun Prasad

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Yadav, Dr S P

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Dev, Shri Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

NOES

Ahamed, Shri E

Farook, Shri M O H

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Akber Pasha, Shri B

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya

Anthoy, Shri Frank

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Arunachalam, Shri M

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B

Imchalemba, Shri

Bhuna, Shri Dileep Singh

Inderjit, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Islam Shri Nurul

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Charles, Shri A

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Kairo, Shri Surlinder Singh | Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar |
| Kale, Shri Shankarrao D. | Patel, Shri Uttambhal Harjibhai |
| Kallaperumal, Shri P. P. | Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta |
| Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram | Patil, Shri Vijay Naval |
| Kanithi, Dr, Viswanatham | Pawar, Shri Sharad |
| Kaul, Shrimati Shella | Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram |
| Kewall Singh, Shri | Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan |
| Khan, Shri Ayub | Pradhani Shri K. |
| Khursheed, Shri Salman | Rahi, Shri Ram Lal |
| Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna | Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava |
| Kuli, Shri Balin | Ram Babu, Shri A. G. S. |
| Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan | Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lai |
| Mallikarjun, Shri | Reddy, Shri M. G. |
| Mallu, Dr. R. | Reddy, Shri R. Surender |
| Marbaniang Shri Peter G. | Sahi, Shrimati Krishna |
| Meena, Shri Bheru Lai | Sai, Shri A. Prateap |
| Meghe, Shri Data | Sangma, Shri Purno A. |
| Naik, Shri G. Devaraya | Sayeed, Shri P.M. |
| Nandi, Shri Yellalh | Shankaranand, Shri B. |
| Narayanan, Shri K.R. | Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar |
| Narayanam, Shri P. G. | Singda, Shri Damu Barku |
| Nikam, Shri Govindrao | Singh, Shri Khelsai |
| Nyamagouda, Shri S.B. | Singh, Shri Motilal |
| Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya Naidu | Singh, Shri S. B. |
| Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav | Sodi, Shri Manku Ram |
| Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji | Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu |

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Acharia to the vote of the House

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Cut motion No. 14 was put and negatived.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Thangkabalu, Shri K. V.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the other cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour to vote together.

Thomas, Prof. K. V.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Cut motions No. 4 to 8,15,16,23,61 to 79 and 97 to 114

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Verma, Kumari Virmala

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the ministry of Labour to the vote of the house.

Vijayaranghavan, Shri V.S.

The question is:

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the forth Columan of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1993, in respect of the Heads of Demands entered in the seorl Column there of against Demand No. 57 relating to the Ministry of labour."

Williams, Shri R. G.

Yashpal, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 60

Noes: 102

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Cut Motion No. 14 moved by Shri Basu Deb

The motion was adopted

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

Ayes: S/Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Simon Morand, Ram Naik and Dwarka Nath Das.

Noes: S/Shri Bhagey Gobardhan, Kirip Chaliha, Bhawani Lal Verma, Ashok Anandrao Desmukh, K. Thulasiah Vandayar, Bh. Vijay Kumar Raju, Dr. Fayyazal Azam.

Demand for grant in respect of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1992-93 noted by Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount Demands for Grant Voted by the House | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| 1 | Ministry of Labour | | | | |
| | 57 Ministry of Labour | 6991,00,000 | 12,00,000 | 34954,00,000 | 61,00,000 |

(II) Ministry of Commerce

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce which may be discussed up to P.M. when the guillotine will be applied.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Ministry of Commerce have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1993, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

Demand for grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1992-93 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

| No of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for grants submitted to the voted the House | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs | Capital Rs | Revenue Rs | Capital Rs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Ministry of Commerce | | | | |
| | 11 Department of Commerce | 50193,00,000 | 4532,00,000 | 14266,00,000 | 22666,00,000 |
| | 12 Department of Supply | 463,00 00 | | 4532 00,000 | |

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are going to discuss demands of the Commerce Ministry. A new policy on export and import has been presented by the Government for the first time and it is said that the new policy will give a new direction to our trade as it has a new philosophy and it has been thought over, under new perspectives. Leaving aside all the policies of the past, as the case has been with all the previous policies that the duration of some policy was two years and of the other three years and sometimes the policy for three years lasted only for two years but now this new policy has been formulated for five years. As it has been mentioned in the documents related to this policy that:

[English]

" Having regard to the need for stable policies, the duration of the new policy will be five years, that is, the whole of the Eighth plan period."

[Translation]

Further it is said in it that

[English]

" The fundamental feature of the new policy is freedom. It substantially eliminates licensing, quantitative restrictions and other regulatory and discretionary controls. All goods may be freely imported and exported, save for two Negative Lists. The Negative List of Imports and the Negative List of Exports place restrictions on the import or export of certain goods."

[Translation]

My submission regarding this policy is that, there are certain things in this policy, for which we have ourselves been making demands. But there are many other things in it which can not be accepted easily and which are not appropriate today.

The Bhartiya Janta Party is of the opinion that licence, quota and permit system should be abolished and as much facilities as can be given should be given and this policy is framed accordingly. I would like to submit that first of all the hon. Minister should assure the House that this policy will last for 5 years and it will be implemented properly for 5 years and will not meet the fate the earlier policies have met. I feel that the hon. Members of the House might be knowing that once the Government had said that it was going to effect devaluation of the rupee. It might have been the compulsion of the Government. There might have been some economic difficulties but devaluation of the rupee was once again effected after some time. I could not understand the reason, for it, the economic compulsions were not so severe but devaluation of the rupee was effected for the third time, therefore, I would like to know that whatever has been said in this policy / document, will be implemented till its full term.

Now there are certain things involved in it. Till now our foreign trade was dependent directly on the U.S.S.R. Still we are not fully free from it and as such I want to know that our business terms and contracts with that country which have been signed by the Government or by the exporters are applicable in the same condition, since there is a big gap between the exchange rate of rouble and rupee. The business contracts have also suffered due to that. I want to know the extent of its effect on our exports and what is our position today? We used to export leather goods and other goods to that country and an easy market was available to us but I would like to know whether we have discovered some new market or entered in it just to fill up the gap? What can be the new markets? As I have said just now as to what is the present position of the contracts signed by exporters.

Since the Government has said here many times during discussions that our policies should be open and the openness will be of such kind that every one will reap

benefit from it. I want to know whether it is possible that in order to implement this policy the Government may give so much priority to the import of consumer goods falling under the category of luxury items that our own production is affected adversely. This doubt is not baseless. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in the context of openness of this policy as to what are his arguments to allay the fears? What is the position of export of tea, coffee, spices, jewellery, engineering goods and leather goods? I can understand if we have to import technology of other other such items which we cannot produce but import of luxury items is certainly not good for us. The import and export should be of the order from which we can derive some benefits.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Consumers goods are under restraint. Consumers goods are prohibited under the new Export-import policy. The factual position is that they have been placed under restraint. Since you said it twice, I thought I should interrupt. Consumers goods are under restraint; we are not allowing consumers goods to come.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : In this very context, I would also like to know as to what role is left now for the M.M.T.C. and S.T.C. as the Government has fixed limits of various canalised items under this new policy? The items which the Government used to import through M.M.T.C. and S.T.C. or receive or exchange have virtually been decanalised.

The Government had also said that it would reduce expenditure. To what extent that reduction has been made? What is the impact of this reduction? Is it the only work left for the S.T.C., as is generally said that no work is left for the S.T.C. now and the only work left for it is to go to the embassies here buy their vehicles and again sell them in the

market? If so, I understand that a rethinking should be given to its formation and utility.

It is true, just now the hon. Minister has said about the consumer goods. But I know that there are still a number of items which may certainly not come under the category of consumer goods but today these are used as luxury items and even today those items are being imported, the Government can not deny it. The policy, is being called export-import policy but main thrust is given to export only. In fact, it should be the approach. But I would like to know whether the Government has ever taken the State Governments into confidence on the export issue? Various State Governments want to extend help to the centre in export promotion. The position of foreign exchange is almost nil with State Governments. Is the Centre creating a situation under which the State Governments which come forward to make export will be provided hundred per cent assistance to boost their export. This will not only benefit the Central Government but also help the State Governments to improve their condition. As per the present practice, the State Governments do not make any contribution to export. If the State Governments are taken into confidence, the export will definitely increase. It will help increase our foreign exchange reserve and lessen the foreign debt burden. The Government should think over it, and set up Export Promotion Council in each State. Policy and documents are administrative matters and there are also policy directives. These papers have been published by the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports. They take a decision on this policy. The Government knows better about the legal validity of the rights granted under the policy. But doubts have been raised on it on several occasions. I would like to know whether the Government would provide security to exporters who had signed contracts on this ground. The export houses made export after receiving certificates. As per situation prevailing earlier the export limit was fixed at Rs. 2.5 crore and later it was raised to Rs. 3 crore. How will the exporters cope up with the increase? Will some relaxation be given to them on this

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

contract? What is its present position? What are the future prospectus of export of Indian products? What the development council is doing in this regard? I would like to know about all this. While discussing this policy, reference have also been made to Dunkel's proposals, on several occasions. I do not want to go in to their details but those will certainly have some impact on our trade policy. Earlier also, it has been discussed many times. What is the position in regard to Dunkel's proposals? What are we going to do with them? What are we thinking about them? How far have we discussed them? Have we formed a definite view about them or not? I have a newsitem of 14th April of Reuter, which I would like to read out :

[English]

" Geneva- Would trade negotiators gave a glum assessment on Monday of the Uruguay Round of trade talks, still paralyzed by differences over farm subsidies 16 months after they were meant to end.

Arthur Dunkel, the head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, told delegates to the 108 - nation talks that there was a " wide spread perception" that the discussions on lowering tariffs and bringing services under free-trade rules were " losing momentum".

[Translation]

What is its present position. Doubts have been raised here that we accept them without any consideration. Our domestic trade will be affected. The arrival of multinational companies will also effect our trade.

Which are the countries which have opposed the Dunkel's proposals? I would like to know as to how far India is prepared to accept or deny the special provisions of DDP while almost all the countries differ on them. What will be the situation if trade is done

directly with other countries? As a member of G.A.T.T., where do we stand?

The parts of Dunkel's TRIPS provisions which deal with protection of copy right system are more simpler. In this context, the present Indian Copyright Act and Trade Mark Act are quite different from Dunkel's proposals. But the controversial part of TRIPS is in regard to protection of patents. Under the existing Indian laws, only procedural patents exist. Production patents are not included. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if these two points will be included while signing Dunkel's proposals. Our trade policy should be long term and stable. The Government is not showing as much concern to those Dunkel's proposals as it should have. These points should be pondered over seriously. The Bhartiya Janata Party is always giving importance to it that the quota permit system should be abolished and there should be a system of free trade. Export oriented units should be provided basic infrastructure. Besides, the import should be streamlined in such a way that only those goods should be imported from foreign countries which are most essential. If the commercial production of the business sector is import oriented, then it will have to bear the extra burden. There is a need to prepare the balance of trade on the basis of individual units. Quality should be given special recognition in export. One crore 20 lakh Indians living in 100 other countries save nearly ten billion American dollars per annum. Every effort should be made to fetch 10 per cent of this amount through attractive schemes. Besides, the Government should make all out efforts to set up industrial units by N.R.I's. The Government should meet the requirements of non-resident Indians so that they can invest money here. Such an atmosphere should be created.

As regards the basis on which I have supported it, I would like to say that it is a new policy and a new experiment. If it is implemented honestly then definitely it will be successful to some extent. The hon. Minister should give answer to the doubts I have expressed and the questions I have put

about B.O.P. trade with other countries and the Dunkel's proposals.

With these words I support the cut motions given notice by me. These are very important, practical and should be accepted by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just come from the site of bomb blast which occurred at Naya Bazar today morning. The casualty figure is expected to be 40-50 and many people are still buried under the debris. I had accompanied the minister of Home Affairs. Will he make a statement on that today? I had raised this matter in the morning, also and I had demanded a statement from him. I, therefore, request you to find out from the Government whether a statement would be made today or not, as the situation there is very serious. The dead bodies are being taken in handcarts used by sweepers. No relief is being provided, other wise many precious lives could have been saved. Till now such a serious tragedy has never occurred in Delhi and I had demanded a statement on that. I request you to just ask him whether he will make a statement today or not?

[English]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am sure, if you had raised the point in the morning, the Government must be seized of the matter and as soon as the situation clarifies, I am sure, the Minister will make a statement. But as you yourself said, Shri Khurana, the situation is still confused. So, they must be seized of the matter and they must be taking appropriate action and as soon as the situation clarifies, I will bring it to the notice of the Government and the hon. Speaker, that a statement should be made on this issue, as soon as the Government is ready.

Now Shri B. Akber Pasha.

SHRI B. AKBER PASHA (Vellore) : I have come forward to support the progressive economic measures of the Commerce

Ministry as also the balanced Budget. Though the Budget is related to the Ministry of Finance, there is a close link, and cooperation with the Commerce Ministry.

For two dreadful years December—1989 to June 1991 when Shri V.P. Singh was in power the foreign exchange reserves dropped from Rs. 6000 crores in Shri Rajiv Gandhi's days to under Rs. 2500 crores and that too after a massive assistance from the International Monetary Fund. It is this Government headed by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao assisted by a band of efficient Ministers like Dr. Manmohan Singh that saved us from humiliation and disaster. The foreign exchange reserves have now exceeded Rs. 18000 crores after redeeming the gold pledged by Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government. The Government of Shri Narasimha Rao deserves all appreciation and abroations.

I would like to bring forth a few points and observations for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister of Commerce:

While a liberal export policy has been talked about, two items, namely, rough granite and finished leather were singled out and a duty of 10 per cent was imposed on the export of these items. Both these items are produced in the South, from where I come as also the hon. Minister.

Talking of rough granite, 20,000 cubic feet of rough granite is exported from our country every month. If these things have to be fully finished, the industry will have to invest Rs. 10,000 crores as fresh capital. It will require 440 Megawatts of power and an enormous amount of water also. The handling of polished granite will also require sophisticated machines like vacuum machines, etc. If the idea is to earn more foreign exchange than the import, infrastructure need is not yet in place. Dropping or reduction of export duty on this item may be considered.

Coming to finished leather, I know fully the prevailing conditions in this industry as I happen to be the President of the Tanners'

[Sh. B. Akber Pasha]

Association and as I am also, a leather technologist.

The Tanners especially in Tamil Nadu were mainly exporting crust leathers like E.I. leathers and wet blue leathers. As the policy of the Government changed in early 1970s They diversified their production to fully finished leather in the course of fifteen years. This involved huge capital investments in machines machines mostly imported. The Government later adopted a policy of encouraging value added items like shoes, shoe uppers, gloves, garments, etc. and gradually withdrew the incentives given to finished leather exports. I should say the results were commendable and remarkable. In five years' time the export of finished leather have come down from 71 per cent to 29 per cent and correspondingly, the export of leather products have increased from 29 per cent to 71 per cent. All this had happened in a short span of five years, which I should say is very remarkable. There had been, consequently, a steep increase in export value also. In the year 1990-91 the export earning of leather and leather products reached Rs. 2, 600 crores. This figure is before devaluation. Last year, it exceeded Rs. 3,000 crores.

The small tanners have the difficulty for further capital investments required to convert their finished leather into value added items, but they are in the process of conversion and require time to do that. The export duty of ten per cent will be a burden on the small tanners who are already experiencing a stiff competition from the product manufacturers in the raw market. The proposed duty of 10 per cent may be given up so that the small tanners also exist as otherwise the big giants, I mean the big tanners and the multi-nationals, who have come into this line of business, alone will survive and the smaller tanners will disappear.

I have been receiving representations from people exporting to East Europe to take up the matter here, Sir, that the exports to

RRA are receiving a stepmotherly treatment compared with GCA.

In the last year Budget the devaluation in two dozes on 1st and 3rd July 1991 and simultaneous withdrawal of Cash Compensatory Support and Rep. Licence were compensated well for the GCA exports. The RPA exports have to forego the CCS and the Rep. Licence which they were getting till then, and did not get the devaluation benefit. For both GCA and RPA the raw material is same; the price of procurement of the raw material is the same; the cost of labour is the same; the cost of chemicals are the same; the overheads are the same and they work under identical conditions.

Again in this year's Budget, the partial convertibility of the export proceeds -40 per cent on official exchange rate and 60 per cent on market determined rate are affecting the RPA exports. I read in "*The Economic Times*" some time back, in as much as, now the contracts with Russian Republics were signed on 22nd February 1992, that negotiation of prices and raising of invoices by both sides will be in U.S. dollars, the benefit of partial convertibility will be passed on to East European also.

I welcome any progressive policy and measures by the Government but there should not be any discriminations.

I presume this discrimination was created in order to compress the Rupee exports. In the last meeting of the Constitutive Committee of the Commerce Ministry where I happens to be a Member, the hon. Minister said that he wanted to compress Rupee exports to the extent of 25 per cent but somehow the compression has taken place to the extent of 50 per cent. He had given the figures month-wise. It had been 50 per cent and more for the last nine month. This had put the Tanner-shippers and product manufacturers in RPA to great difficulties. They cannot change over to West immediately. It requires one or two years for marketing. This period is enough to make the companies sick. This is a labour oriented

industry and they are mostly Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes and depressed classes working in the factories and as far as shoe factories are concerned, perhaps 80 to 90 per cent of them are ladies, mostly har-ljans. I humbly submit that the hon. Minister has the power to compress the RPA exports to 50 per cent and more overnight but it is not possible to create a production worth Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 crores overnight. Any policy or measure should not be aimed to kill the existing industry.

I request the following for your kind consideration :

1) Interest on delayed reimbursement : Payment from erstwhile USSR, though advised to the Banks of the exporters, were not released to the exporters from 27 th December, 1991. Consequently the exporters had to suffer heavy financial losses including payments of penal interest. It is requested that the Government kindly consider reimbursing this interest amounts to the exporters. It is no fault of theirs. The money had come to India. It was not credited to the has respective account of the exporters for some days.

2) The Government had allowed exporters to retain 15 percent of FOREX. I request the Government that it should allow exporters to retain 30 per cent of foreign exchange earned by them for their own use instead of 15 per cent.

3) I also request the Government to do away with 15 per cent foreign exchange tax. This will help wipe out the havala or unofficial foreign exchange net work once and for all.

With these few words, I support the progressive economic measures adopted by the Ministry of commerce.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I beg to move:-

" That the demand under the Head Department of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Failure to stop the process of winding up of different departments under the Ministry.] (1)

" That the demand under the Head Department of commerce be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Failure to reject the Dunkel Draft on trade negotiations.] (20)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : I beg to move :-

" That the demand under the Head Department of Commerce be reduced to 1/-"

[Failure to reject Dunkel proposal entirely.] (3) " That the demand under the Head Department of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Import of wheat from U.S.A. / (4)

SHRI BHOGONDRA JHA (MADHUBANI) I beg to move:-

" That the demand under the Head department of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reject the Dunkel proposals which will adversely affect agriculture, research and foreign trade.] (13)

" That the demand under the Head Department of commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for completely stopping the import of luxury goods and machines.] (14)

" That the demand under the Head Department of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban the imports of good and machines which India is producing or is producing or is capable of producing.] (15)

SHRI KASHIAM RANA (Surat) : I beg to move :-

" That the demand under the Head Department

[Sh. Kashi Ram Rana]

ment of Commerce be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to establish office of Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Surat as early as possible.] (20)

Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mand-
sour) I beg to move:-

" That the demand under the Head Depart-
ment of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure participation of State
Governments in the implementation of
Export policy.] (26)

" That the demand under the Head Depart-
ment of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue a White Paper on Export
Policy.] (27)

" That the demand under the Head Depart-
ment of Commerce be reduced by
Rs. 100"

[Need to give a specific assurance to
implement the import-export policy.]
(28)

" That the demand under the Head Depart-
ment of Commerce be reduced by Rs.100. "

[Need to take concrete steps for boost-
ing of exports.] (29)

"That the demand under the Head Depart-
ment of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.
"

[Need to adopt price-based competitive
measures in our import and export pol-
icy.] (30)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Mr. Chair-
man, Sir, as you know, the would Bank have
advised to the other countries that reform
should begin from the trade policy. So, the
Budget, at a stroke, slashed about Rs. 2000
crores import duty, about ten per cent cut in

our national exchequer and this is a begin-
ning. But the question is could our industry
stand the fall out of this reform?

Raja Chellaiah Report indicated that
there will be 50 percent reduction of general
tariff in coming two or three years and an-
other 25 per cent by 1999. Now, what is the
capability of our industry? About forty per
cent of the total domestic product of our
country gets highly effective, that is, about
70 per cent protection at present, while 56
per cent gets medium protection. About 53
percent of our gross fixed capital investment
falls in highly protected category. About 33
per cent of our industries would be in jeop-
ardy if we fail to restructure the chemicals
and petrochemicals industries, immediately.

In the above background, if we examine
our export import policy, we will understand
the difficulties that we may face in the com-
ing days. In July, 1991, when the Commerce
Minister took over, he announced the new
import- export policy framework. He abol-
ished Cash Compensatory Scheme and
introduced Exim scrips with high premium,
which would be tradable, with 30 per cent
Exim Scrips F.O.B. value . You simplified
procedures, such as , advance licensing,
easy procurement of imports and exports,
etc. You also declared that by this policy
framework, India's total exports would go up
by 13 per cent and there would be nine per
cent growth in dollar terms. You did it in spite
of the trouble in Eastern European Market
and later on the disintegration of the Govien
Union and the entire region, in spite of the
unprecedented recessionary trend in the
world trade and very high rate of domestic
inflation. These pictures were before you but
in spite of that , you announced thirteen per
cent growth and nine per cent growth in
dollar terms. The Minister has said that India
is a small player in the world trade, with only
0.4 per cent share in trade. so, these factors
will not affect much of our trade. Therefore,
you expected nine per cent growth by liber-
alised trade policy, despite all these distur-
bing developments in the international trade.

But now what is your performance? For

the first time, the Commerce Ministry's Report does not talk about total exports. You have cleverly split the GCA and RPA exports to mislead the people and the country. You said: Due to serious problems in Eastern Europe, we have serious set back in our trade. But in spite of the disturbances beginning to show their head in the region, you were sleeping. You did not initiate any alternative measures. When the disaster came, you are taking shelter behind it now. What steps you should have contemplated at that time and why you failed to judge and take precautionary measures, you have to explain now.

Secondly, you are talking of six per cent growth in dollar terms in GCA export. But there are over 47 per cent losses in RPA export. If you combine both, there is a big deficit. Why are you concealing this by giving ambiguous argument's? Your claim of six per cent growth is also a misleading story. Can you give the figures of such supply these figures. In the Report you have said that there is six per cent growth in dollar terms in GCA in 1991-92 over 1990-91. But I want to know what was the rate in dollar terms in GCA exports in 1990-91 over 1989-90 or 1989-90 over 1988-89 and so on for the last five years. My information is that there was about ten per cent growth in dollar terms earlier but now you are talking of six per cent growth and you are talking of very great achievement. So these are all misleading jugglery of figures. This is one question I put before you.

Now I come to the Major commodities for export. Gems and jewellery and diamonds and the dominant export items for India. But this also has registered a negative growth last year in dollar terms. As the main takers of this commodity are U.S.A., Japan and E.C. countries, the recession in these countries is responsible for our loss of earning by export of gems and jewellery. As there is no bright sign of recovery in those countries, I have every doubt that we may not have much growth in the export of these articles. If the major exporting commodity fails to earn more, what impact would it have

on our total growth of trade? It is not difficult to imagine.

India lost its position as the largest supplier of unfinished shoes to U.S.A., to the Dominican Republic. There is a campaign that the Indian shoes contained some danger of cancer for the users. If it is not met, we may lose our market further. We also lost to Sri Lanka our tea export and earning on that count has gone down. These are some areas of grave concern.

Here again you have concealed one thing. Behind the 6 per cent growth in G.C.A. as we have seen negative growth in gems and jewellery trade, the main contribution to that growth is of export of agricultural commodities. In the Economic Review and also in your Report, you have mentioned about the 'zero' growth of agricultural products and - 0.89 per cent - a negative growth - in industry last year. But in spite of zero growth in agriculture, there was 15 per cent increase in agricultural export. Due to severe drought, the agricultural growth was - 0.89 per cent in 1987-88 and - 4 per cent in 1988-89. But in spite of that, the export of agricultural commodities was between 15 and 24 per cent of total export if I am correct. So, your income in dollar terms in G.C.A. export that year was not for your traditional export, but to some extent, for agricultural export. When you are insensitive to the needs of common people and fail to supply agricultural products to your domestic market you are selling it abroad, instead of increasing the industrial export. This is also a dictate of the I.M.F. The developed capitalist countries want us to remain perpetually raw-material supplier to them. They will take some agricultural products and force on us their industrial products. This is the policy of U.S. and E.E.C. countries to keep us backward, and we are pursuing the policy which is detrimental to our advancement. So your trade policy was faulty and is on a weak wicket.

You have now announced your new trade policy and exim policy. We find that the objectives have been changed. Now self-reliance is not your prime object - it has been

[Sh. Hannan Mollah]

relegated to the fifth place and that too with certain conditions such as 'under de-regulated frame - work for foreign trade'. Self-reliance is not your first objective. It is your fifth objective. You are now vomiting the terminology of the World Bank and I.M.F. Your new-found love for the so-called 'globalization', 'integration with world market' and 'market friendliness' etc. are spread in every page of your documents. These new 'jargons', dictated by external agencies.

Dunkels and Hills, are your new 'mantras' of trade. This is the situation you are leading to.

Now the question is why the government scrapped the earlier scheme. I want to know the reason. With much fanfare you have announced the scheme of *exim scrips*. It was to increase exports. Even these days before placing at General Budget you in Consultative Committee *scrips* meeting emphatically told that *exim scrips* is very success full and it will continue. But after these days your Finance Minister scrapped it in the Budget. Why? You scrapped it as it did not yield the desired results. You have now announced partial convertibility, which gradually would lead to full convertibility and also announced host of negative or restructured export-import policy. But how do you expect that your export would grow in GCA when one of your main importer, USA is implementing severe protectionist policy? Due to their policy, even major industrial countries are facing trouble. In your textile export to USA, how would you take the full advantage of export? In USA election campaign, the main issue is protection for US economy. Even Japan is restricting import of textiles. So, your expectation is based on hypothetical desire which may prove bleak in the end of the year. I hope your attention has been drawn to Human Development Report of this Year. HDR 1992 published for United Nations Development Programme points out that when developing countries are liberalising and opening their economies, the industrial countries are increasingly

closing theirs. twenty out of twenty four such countries are more protective today than 10 years ago. The report also accounted for the potential cost of denial of global market opportunities to developing countries which is ten times the amount of foreign aid.—

In this context, I want to know what is your strategic trade policy. You are going on with adhocism. While USA declared that they should identify their exportable and importable commodities and locate the present and probable market and gear up policies to expand their trade and implement strict protectionism, they call it strategic trade policy. Have you got any strategy in this regard? The idea of liberalisation of trade was borrowed by you from the USA while they are throwing it away and going in for protectionism.

So, your liberalisation will prove disastrous. India is an 'import-hungry' economy. Whenever you have liberalised, in eighties you can remember, only import grew up and trade deficit increased. Now by this policy of giving up restriction and squeezing of negative list, you will invite only dumping of foreign garbage in our market and eventually our import bill would shoot up further and all our expectations would be belied. Already the Commerce Secretary said that it would not be easy to check dumping. So, what we expect?

I want one clarification. You are talking of import for export. One of your main aim of 'import liberalisation' is to give boost to our exports. But facts speak otherwise. There is very little relationship between private sector import and export. The Customs house report says that many big importers are foreign exchange losers. A study on the basis of Delhi Trade Register shows that the top 4,455 importers accounted for 87 per cent of Indian imports by the private sector like Birla, Tata, JK, Singhania etc. But the list of export shows that small size consignments held a relatively larger share in the overall export. Many of the big companies do not figure in the exporter list. Major export comes from low technology sectors like diamond, gar-

ments, leather etc. Machinery is much less, even jute and textiles are also not in huge quantity. So, increasing imports for the purpose of stimulating exports is not a valid proposition as you are arguing today. 85 per cent of Tata's export is leather goods and not machinery. Then, automobile sector is allowed heavy imports, but what is their export? The electronic industry is allowed massive import, but their export is negligible. Videocon imported goods worth Rs. 88 crores but exported only Rs. 5.5 crores of goods. This is the reality.

The export of our country for the last several decades could meet only 70 per cent or less of our import bill. Our share in the world trade is continuously decreasing. In 1950, India ranked 16th exporter-country but today we are 43rd place. This shows that our import bill always eats up our export earning causing serious trade deficit and BoP problem. On the other hand, the import-compression is shown as the cause of a fall in export, thereby export earnings causing again the trade deficit. So, this vicious circle is always there due to the wrong understanding of the Government in regard to their trade policy itself.

I come to edible oil import, We occasionally go for huge edible oil import. I want to know from the hon. Minister the policy in this regard. In 1989-90, we imported only about 70,000 tonnes of edible oil and that met our requirement. No complaint of shortage was raised. But the officials claim that we have a shortfall of one million tonnes of edible oil. If that is so, how had we managed in 1989? It shows that the inflated shortfall is reported and it has the consequences in the internal market. I want to know from the Minister whether there is some things fishy about unnecessary edible oil import and damage to our foreign exchange reserve.

Devaluation and partial convertibility will also create further devaluation. The Finance Minister has announced the liberalised exchange rate mechanism system in phases and partial convertibility is a step towards that which would eventually lead to full con-

vertibility. But in essence it is devaluation. I think, while replying the Minister may clarify the position.

Regarding GATT, the correct policy should be taken. I request the Government that while dealing with GATT, the economic sovereignty of the country should be kept intact and should not be surrendered before the advanced capitalist countries, especially in the GATT negotiation. They should not do in any way which would endanger the national interest in the international trade.

With these words, I may say that the policy which the Government is following is not the correct policy. It is following a wrong policy on many accounts. Therefore, I oppose the export-import policy, the trade policy and the Budget proposals also.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the highlight of the year is what has been called the Trade Policy Reform. To the extent it is a procedural reform with simplification of the trade procedures, delicensing of the system and unshackling of the trade process I am sure all of us would welcome it. Therefore I begin with a word of welcome.

I still await the report of the High level committee on the subject constituted by the Government I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when the report is expected.

I have been dealing with trade in my career. I have been a Commercial Representative abroad. I must state that it is rather easy to juggle with trade figures and play with the statistics and more so, when you have an evolving situation, with devaluation and re-valuation and changes in the entire trade pattern. It is very easy to produce a picture and create an illusion which is quiet distinct from reality. But I am also conscious of the fact that many changes that have taken place on the global scale were certainly not within the competence of the hon. Commerce Minister to control. Therefore, for the adverse impact received by the Indian trade, certainly I cannot hold the Minister

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responsible. I certainly believe that he would protect our interests as vigilantly as he can.

I hope that with the liberalisation that we are talking about, India shall not become a dumping ground for nonessential consumer goods, and for second grade goods. I am sure that the Government shall see to it that there is some degree of continuing control on the quality and on the need for particular imports.

We have taken a few steps for promotion of exports. I am not one of those who plead for subsidy for exports. I am fully aware of the fact how export subsidy has been mis-utilised. But I would certainly plead for something that in any case the exporters must have the full support of the banking system and it is the duty of the Commerce Ministry to ensure that due credit facilities are ensured for the exporter, not only for those who are already established into the stream. He can persuade his Finance colleague to do the needful.

There is another item on which he needs to speak to the Finance Minister and that is the question of export duty. I am told that our potential for export in a number of important fields is likely to suffer because of enhancement of export duty. I am not in a position to go into the details. But I would like the hon. Minister to review each case for enhancement of duty in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and see to it that our competitiveness in the world market does not suffer on account of imposition of the export duty.

There is also the other possibility that arises out of the unshackling of the trade. There are many gaps in the trade. There have always been. Trade has been a conventional playground for crooks. I am aware of the system of under-invoicing the exports and overpricing the imports. This is something, I hope, the hon. Minister shall be conscious of and he shall see to it that some machinery is involved either at the FERA level or in consultation with the Reserve

Bank of India, to ensure that every trade consignment either import or export, does not involve any under-invoicing or overpricing.

I also welcome de-canalisation particularly about the exports of some of the items which are not really consumer items. I always wondered why the newsprint was canalised. If newsprint was available in good quality and sufficient quantity within the country, it will automatically control the market. I am sorry to inform you that despite canalisation and oft-repeated promises that the price will be brought under control, in fact, the market has shown no impact at all and the price of the newsprint in the country today is as high as it was a year ago.

I would therefore like the hon. Minister to see to it that the benefit of these liberalisation measures really go to the consumer, particularly to the small consumer who is not getting it.

There is also one thing about the statistical system of the DGCIS. I am happy to know that the system is being computerised. Once upon a time I used to believe that if there was one Department in the Government of India which needed to be abolished altogether, that was the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The reports you got from them were at least a year or two late and, therefore, they serve no useful purpose at all except perhaps a historical purpose. Therefore, I hope the once they are computerised, the statistics of foreign trade shall be available to the Ministry as well as to the academicians as well as to the trade and to the public at least one month to month basis and shall not be more than two months delayed under any circumstances. Sir, the Ministry of Commerce has to ponder over a fact that was just mentioned by an hon. colleague. Why is our ranking going down in terms of world trade? That means that the expansion of our trade is not keeping in a step with the expansion of the world trade. In fact, at one time, if I recall the figure, the Indian trade used to constitute roughly one per cent. Then, there came a time when it became 0.5 per cent. Now, I

believe, for a certain number of years, it has even touched the lower figure of 0.3 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much? Is it 0.2 per cent?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It is 0.3 per cent of the total world trade . It is 0.3 per cent now, I think.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only asking for information.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My information is that it is around 0.3 per cent of the total world trade . Therefore, it is a matter of concern. It is a matter of concern for more than one reason the important reason being that a country which commands only 0.5 per cent or 0.3 per cent of the total world trade is not in a position to have any meaningful impact on the course of international trade negotiations. That brings down our weight. That constrict down the role that we can play in the world affairs, which we have been playing for quite some time.

There is another aspect that I would like to mention here very briefly. The question is: What is the content of our exports? There have been figures. I do not have the time to share the figures with you. But we export agricultural commodities; we export non-renewable raw-materials like ores and minerals; we export semi-manufactured and manufactured items. That being so, we had expected that the share in export of our manufactured and semi-manufactured items would be continuously rising. Unfortunately, of late, there has been a reversion which means a reversion to the colonial period, to the colonial pattern of trade, that is to say, India is once again going back to the era when our major role on world trade would be as suppliers of raw-materials and primary commodities. This should not be so. I think that needs to be checked from year to year and we must ensure that our share, and the share of semi-manufactured and manufactured items in our trade go up and the latter does not go down as our trade increases.

Then there is this problem about the trade gap. The hon. Minister will explain to us about the reason for bifurcating the system of information in to Rupee-Payment Area and the General Currency Area . I will leave it to him to explain. But I am aware of the special problem created by the barter trade or what has been called the Rupee Trade which has collapsed. Of course, of late, the Government have taken steps to revive that trade. I am absolutely certain that it is not going to reach the same level because with special problems there were also special facilities. I am not sure whether we are going to continue to enjoy those special facilities. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what is his panacea for the switch-over from the Rupee Payment Area to the General Currency Area .

I fully recall his explanation in this House about the need for a compression of imports and expansion of exports. I am aware of the fact that compression of imports has its limits because if we look at our import bill, you will find that there are certain essential things which we simply cannot do without. Whatever is payable in the international market, we have got to pay. Therefore , that emphasises that we have got to work out our trade strategy in a manner that those countries with whom we can build up our exports, the commodities is which we can, perhaps, have a better exports performance , receive special, we must fully attention. That means that there has to be an item-wise analysis of the potential of those items in which the trade shows a fall and of those markets in which our exports show a fall. Special attention we must be given to find out the reasons for deterioration in the exports of those items and in our share of those export markets. Something must be done immediately to see to it that the trend in our favour goes up.

I would like to say a word about the direction of our trade. We always pay lip-service to the concept of solidarity of the Third World and more so to the need for expanding our economic relations with our immediate neighbours in South Asia . But

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unfortunately when we look at the figures here, we seem to follow the old established pattern. I wish that the hon. Minister in his report had given us a clear picture about how our trade in the SAARC region is fairing. And how our trade with the third world, whose interest we share, with which we identify ourselves, and whose battles we are supposed to fight, is fairing. We speak of South Cooperation. We have signed many a declaration. But my general feeling is that the share of our trade, the place of the South in our trade, place of our immediate neighbours, in our trade, is extremely low. There may be very objective reasons for it. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the problem has received his due consideration and whether anything is being done to raise the level of our trade in the SAARC region, with other countries in the South Asian region and with the countries of the South.

I would like to come to the terms of trade. I do not understand the chart on page 124 of the Report which speaks about the unit value but perhaps gives us the total value. There is something to be said about the unit value of exports. We must ensure that whatever be the fluctuations of the currency the real unit value does not fall. And that, in fact, has not been brought out in that chart, if I may say so. And at the same time, we have got to see that the unit cost of our imports is not going up, that is to say, the other countries who are our trade partners who had export things to India, for whom now we have laid down a red carpet and opened the front doors, do not take us for a ride that the unit cost does not go up by reasons of some sort of an understanding among the major suppliers of those items. That sort of monopoly approach we have got to resist. Therefore, both these items must come out very clearly in the report and I hope in the reply of the hon. Minister, the unit value of export whether it is going up or going down in the case of major items of exports, and the unit cost of import, in the case of major terms of imports.

I have one or two more points. There is something said about the joint ventures. 245 units are said to be operating abroad - 161 operational and 84 still non-operational, but in the various stages of implementation. We are not told how many became operational during the current year; we are not told how many became operational during the current year; we are not told how many were initiated during the current year; how many new proposals with which we came into the year 1991-92 and how many of the old proposals with which we came into the year 1991-92 have become operational. Nor have we been told about the state of health of those 161 units which are operating - how much are they earning for us; what is our total level of investment in these operational units and what is our annual income, the resultant flow of profits and dividends into the country? I wish the hon. Minister would enlighten us on those aspects.

Similar questions can be asked both about the project reports and about the consultancy services. We cannot really bank on the cumulative picture. We have got to justify our existence from year to year and we have got to see to it every year that we make fresh efforts and achieve good results. Before I finish, I must come to the GATT negotiations. I reserve my detailed observations to the discussion that the hon. Minister has promised to the House before he finally signs on the dotted line, if he so chooses - which I hope he will not. We have all made. The basic points very clearly, there are one or two points that I would like to make. First, we should reject this idea of inter linking everything so as to ensure that cross retaliation measures must go. Trade is trade, patents are patents, investments are investments and they all follow their own logic. If any nations are pressing us on a global scale to have a global liberalisation, we have the right to ask: Then why not have liberalisation for the flow of technology, why not have liberalisation for the flow of manpower. After all, economic activities finally consist in the utilisation of raw materials, utilisation of capital, utilisation of technology and manpower. They are very clever. What they want

to export they say, "open your doors", and where we have the potential for doing something for the world economy, they adopt the shut door policy. Is that fair, Mr. Chairman? Therefore, our counter argument must be very clear. Either you delink all these aspect from each other or you really adopt a global policy in which everything becomes free. If the flow of capital is free, the flow of manpower should also be free and the flow of technology should also be free. In This context I would also like the hon. Minister to enlighten us a little about his discussions in UNCTAD and in Group of 77. These have been pillars of our economic diplomacy. And through these , we have been trying to hammer certain common platform which we design, which we have to design, for the rest of the third world.

And therefore, a time has come, that we must again take UNCTAD and Group - 77 more seriously and try to mobilise must public opinion. For example, on the Dunkel draft, you must try to see that the entire third world speaks with one voice that is shall not be led up to the garden path that it shall not be forced into mortgaging its economic sovereignty.

Since I mentioned to you that I have been a Trade Representative abroad, I know that our trade missions play a very useful role. And I do hope that the hon. Minister shall review not only their location but their strength from time to time, according to the needs of the situation. And if necessary , I am sure, the entire Parliament would be prepared to back him up in his negotiations with the Minister of External Affairs in trying to achieve a more effective, a more resourceful and a more productive economic and trade service that this country needs.

I am sorry that we have no indication of all these matters that I have talked about here in this report. And, therefore, with the report that we have, although I have the greatest respect for the hon. Ministers, who are in - charge of our Trade Relations, I have no option but to oppose the Demands for Grants.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN
(Karad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. The Trade Policy Reforms which have come in the form of three statements—the July statement, the August statement and the recent 1st of April statement—They are an integral part of the new economic policy package. In this policy, there is a change of orientation from an inward- looking substitution culture to an outward-looking export oriented culture. A policy of export led growth is to be followed.

The Trade Policy has substantially liberalised and simplified the procedures. It is evident that the policy is now a simple book of less than hundred pages as against what we used to have earlier three of four huge volumes of import and export rules. It is a very simple document. And it has been welcomed by everybody, cutting across the party lines.

This is a long term policy. It will be in place for a period of five years. We also have brought in a legislation in the form of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act which will replace the Import and Export Control Act, 1947. There is a clear shift of emphasis now. It is for the development of foreign trade rather than control of trade.

There are many innovative features in the policy. All goods except a small negative list of consumer items of conspicuous consumption, except these items, anything can be freely imported. Specially , the import of capital goods including second hand capital goods is now easy. There are special schemes for exporters. The imports under duty exemption scheme and the advanced licences schemes have been strengthened. We also have been promised that there will be fewer changes in the policy. The policy promises that there will be a quarterly statement of notifications as against hundreds of notifications which we have been used to getting earlier.

There is a substantial decanalisation Virtually, it has been done away with. Over

[Sh Prithvira] D. Chavan]

the last two years, starting with the previous Government, there have been some new features which have now been strengthened by this government. The new Board of Trade has been reconstituted. There is a cabinet Committee on Trade and Investment which is looking after all trade aspects. We have adopted fully the International Harmonised Trade classification which helps us to integrate ourselves into the global economy.

In reviewing the last year's performance, the trade gap was reduced primarily on account of severe import compression. The import compression was of the order of 25 per cent after this Government came in. The fact that there was a reduction of the trade with the RPA area. The export to RPA area was down by 42 per cent. A lot of people expected that there will be no increase in the export to CGA area. But the export to GCA area did go up even though by 6 per cent. It is not a very high figure, but there are indications that they will be at much higher levels in the coming years. Due to the severe import compression we had to pay a price and that price was the form of slowing down the rate of industrial growth. It had virtually come to zero per cent. The trade gap is now 1.5 billion dollars as compared to 1.62 billion dollars from April 90 to January 1991. This, in view of the disturbed economic, social and political circumstances prevailing in the previous two years before this Government took over, has to be considered a remarkable achievement. The most important policy reform of the trade and economic policy has been the elimination of export subsidies and their replacement by an instrument of EXIM scrip which themselves now have been replaced further by a system of partial convertibility of rupee. The liberalised exchange rate mechanism is in fact a dual exchange rate mechanism which will eventually lead to a full convertibility of rupee. This scheme is self balancing because imports are paid for and are regulated to the extent of exports.

For the first time there is a tremendous incentive for exports. There is an incentive to develop of world view, to improve our quality and to compete in a highly competitive global market as compared to the earlier era of a protected monopoly market created by an antiquated system of industrial licensing.

The EXIM scrip had a major lacuna. It did not cover trade in service remittances from Indian workers abroad, tourism income and the consultancy income. The system of partial convertibility has now covered that.

There have been some misgivings about the partial convertibility aspect among the exporters. Some people felt that the system of EXIM scrip should have been allowed to work for a year or so. The main advantage of this PCR system is that it removes a major impediment to the inflow of foreign investment.

17.03 hrs.

(MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

It sends signals to the international community about the seriousness of India integrate with the world.

global economy. On the PCR issue, I have a suggestion. The August 1991 trade policy statement which introduced EXIM instruments, had recognised that certain categories of items needed additional EXIM entitlement and these items were, marine product, agricultural items, electronic goods, drugs and high technology engineering items. The entitlement of these items was 10 per cent higher at forty per cent. The PCR regime does away with this distinction altogether. If in August we considered that higher entitlement was required for these items, how come in April next year we do not think it is necessary? I request the Government that the retention amount for the export of these items be increased from 60 per cent to 75 per cent.

In order to globalise and to increase our

export, we have to pay special attention to the infrastructure, in infrastructure we have to look at the modernisation of our ports. There is a tremendous congestion in the ports. We need to modernise them. We have taken some step; but we have to go to the international standards. The ships are held up at ports for inordinately time -two to three weeks. We have to speed up the containerisation of cargo; we have to improve our warehousing and storage; we have also to pay a special attention to market development and market survey abroad we have also to pay a special attention to the improvement of export packaging, to the technology of holding exhibitions and trade shows in India and abroad.

Trade Fair Authority of India and the Trade Development Authority are doing good work. But, it needs to be improved. TFAI has a very good complex in Pragati Maidan for holding exhibitions in Delhi. There is a need to have a similar complex in Bombay, which is the industrial and financial capital of India; and another complex is needed in South India in Bangalore.

Indian Institute of Packaging is doing a good job in creating export packaging. There is a need to have a branch of IIP in North India, particularly in Delhi.

The previous speaker has said a lot about the collection of data. I entirely agree with him. The collection of statistics and trade data is very important in today's fast moving economy. There is a tremendous divergence in the data from DGCIS and the figures that the RBI gives. One can understand if there is a little divergence, which is because of the delays for some data items to come in time. But, this divergence is increasing rapidly. This has to be looked into. Another area of concern is the delay in obtaining various sectoral trade data. Monthly trade notes still takes 30 days to come. The break up of commodities and countries nine weeks to come and the detailed volume takes more than eight months to a year. The Daily Trade Returns are computerised; but there is a need to inter-connect all the major

customs ports on a computerised data network so that the information is available instantaneously at Calcutta. I know that a large main-frame computer is being installed at Calcutta; but there is a need to have even the small land customs, E.P.Z.s and others to be computerised so that physical transmittal of these DTR data tapes is avoided and it really becomes a modern system.

Regarding trading blocks, India has to make an effort to create our own trading blocks. We have the SAARC; We have to try to create some sort of a common market within the SAARC. I know that there are difficulties. We do not trust each other; there are political differences with our neighbours and try to create regional groupings a sort of a common market. As a first step, we will have to explore the possibility of setting up joint ventures and counter-trade; we have to work for normalisation of relations with our neighbours including Pakistan Bangladesh. There is a need to enhance South-south trade.

The Government must resort to counter-trade in a big way. Today, 20 to 25 per cent of world trade is in the form of counter-trade. This is a highly specialised area for which expertise may not be there with us. But, we will have to create a specialised agency to work in the area of counter-trade.

The Government could even explore the possibility of collaboration with the leading western counter-trading agencies. This has to be explored to push and promote non-traditional items in the new market.

There are fears about dumping. We have to look at our anti-dumping protection, which our Customs Law gives us. New and fool-proof legislation will have to be considered.

There is no denying the fact that as a nation, we have done poorly in the world trade. Our total volume of trade is less than 0.5 per cent today. World power groupings are now based on economic trading blocks. The weapons of world domination have now

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

become trade quotas, tariff barriers, cross-retaliation, dumping, countervailing duties, and voluntary export restraint. India can either choose to integrate with the global economy or we can decide to insulate our economy and isolate ourself. I would humbly submit that it is no longer possible to cut off from the world economy and become an economic island. The information revolution which is sweeping the world has made the world into a global village, and as the Prime Minister commented the other day, where can we hide in this global village? United States is no longer talking of free trade, but fair trade. Fair trade means a different thing to different people. U.S. are today the only military super-power and are using this unipolar reality to overcome their \$ 400 billion trade deficit. US and the capitalistic financial and trade organisations are exerting pressure on all the Third World countries including India to conform to their rules of the game.

The only way to protect our self-interest is to strengthen our economy, to have a positive trade balance. This can be achieved only through expansion of exports and certainly not through import compression.

Unfortunately in view of large agricultural subsidies in the Western world and ever-decreasing commodity prices, export of manufactured goods and services is the only way out.

There is a big question of debt versus equity. We have been looking for equity in the form of foreign investment and these steps are very very essential if we want to invite foreign investment, foreign technology, or to get into foreign market, which will come through foreign investment.

In conclusion, the main objectives of the trade policy are: to establish a framework for globalisation of foreign trade; to achieve international standards of quality; to streamline procedures, and reduce controls. This policy achieves all this.

We must remember that liberalisation is necessary but not sufficient for growth. Strict enforcement of these liberal policies is a must.

Sufficient attention will have to be paid to infrastructure development.

With these words, I support the policies of this Government and commend the demands to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. Today, the demand for liberalisation of our foreign trade policy and imports and exports procedures is being raised from all sides including the members of ruling party major opposition parties and prominent newspapers. They want his country to be an integral part of the global economy, of the international trade and commerce. And as one of the Members put it we should not remain isolated. All these factors are true to some extent. Even since independence, nobody has demanded that India should remain isolated, cut-off from the rest of the world. At the same time, there are ground realities on the basis of which the Commerce Ministry and the Union Government should formulate its policy decisions. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while taking policy decisions, we should not forget the fact that India is developing country and not a fully developed country and at least it may be called a semi-developed country. Under the circumstances, foreign trade can either benefit us or harm us. What policy shall we adopt to accelerate the industrial development of the country, to earn valuable foreign exchange and what policy will help us in overcoming the crises being faced by the global market? This is a million dollar question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the U.S. Trade Representative Ms. Carla Hills added a new dimension to its trade war with Japan by openly threatening it to open its market and also foreign companies to sell their

produce to the Japanese consumers. The situation has come to such a pass that U.S. President George Bush fell unconscious upon realising that the Japanese were not going to respond his appeal. Under the circumstances, one-sided demands for opening the market are being raised. The Indian market has always been open to foreign companies. But the conditionalities being imposed are causing alarm. We should be careful lest we put at stake our national policy of self-reliance and things get detrimental for our developed and developing industries and they are relegated to the background. Through you, I would like to warn against the danger of adopting retrograde policies. Today, the world market is facing a depression. There is a crisis in the international market and on many issues there are differences between U.S.A. and Japan, between Japan and the European Community and of course differences persist between the developed and developing countries. We should therefore adopt such a trade policy under which we shall import only those items which will give a boost to our industries and export only those items which will accelerate our growth. At present, it is not the case. Even now, we are exporting iron ore to Japan and other countries. Why can't we develop the capacity to make steel and then export it? Will the Government gather courage to stop the export of iron ore and export the finished product (steel) in its place.

Similarly, Mica is found in abundance in Bihar and we export it worldwide. Mica cannot be the basis of heavy industry, as is the case with steel, but as a matter of policy, is the Government in a position to declare that instead of exporting raw mica, henceforth it would be exporting only finished mica products? There are certain things which are within our competence, which we can do, but don't do and we are yet to overcome our colonial market syndrome.

Similarly, it is being said that we have thrown open our doors to imports. Is it necessary to waste valuable foreign exchange on luxury items, which are dispensable? We

are proudly proclaiming about import liberalisation, a matter about which we should be ashamed of. Even now, I would like the Union Government and the Ministry of Commerce to reconsider its policies. Last year, we didn't have the trust and goodwill of the international market so much so that we had to mortgage our gold reserves abroad to overcome the foreign exchange crisis. Keeping the economic aspect apart, I am referring to the blow that our self-respect suffered. Will the Government therefore gather enough courage to take a decision to the effect that we won't import unnecessary items? We would not import those machinery and industrial goods, which are being produced in the country and which can be produced in the country. We will promote indigenous production and we would not export those raw materials, which are capable of being turned into finished products. We would export items to earn valuable foreign exchange and import items to accelerate indigenous production, thus there is a need to have a basic policy for the country in relation to the world. Our neighbouring countries are also backward in this respect and we can assist them in overcoming it.

Nepal is a friendly country. We have a free trade agreement with that country in many items, but recently during August-September, cloth manufactured in India, which is sent to Nepal with the permission of Octroi Officials, was impounded by the Bihar Police and the traders arrested because they didn't grease the palm of the police, yet the Government of India didn't take any corrective measures. I would like the hon. Minister of Commerce to take some steps in this regard.

Similarly, the Dunkel Proposals have sounded the warning bells. While on the one hand, GATT negotiation are taking place, on the other, the Dunkel Proposals, which the newspapers have termed as compromise with our national interests, are going to make an adverse and serious impact on our economy. The patent Laws were passed in 1970. At that time also, I was a Member of this House and the process of manufacture was

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

patented, but now we are being pressurised to patent finished products. This will result in deliberate restriction on the progress we have made in the scientific field whether it is in biology, medicine, agriculture, development of new seeds new plants and new germs etc. Thus the danger of slavery in the field of science looms large over our head. The Union Minister of Commerce has given an assurance that the Dunkel Proposals won't be accepted without the consent of Parliament, but it is my impression that our Foreign Secretary on his visit to the United States gave an assurance to Ms Carla Hills that India has started implementing the proposals. Without signing any formal agreement the Government has already started implementing their conditionalities, under which all subsidies in the field of agriculture, including seeds, fertilizers, would be withdrawn. They want Indian agriculture to be subservient to American agriculture. In the U.S.A. even today, grants and compensations are provided to farmers to destroy standing crops and here we are not prepared to provide grants to increase agricultural production. We are not willing to provide subsidised goods to our rural folk though the public Distribution System. Thus, we have started implementing those proposals slowly and steadily. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify whether he is prepared to resist the Dunkel proposals or not?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the present day monopolists won't allow a repetition of the great depression of 1929. They will curtail their production as well as sales and sell their products at a premium and they will put the entire burden of inflation and depression on our shoulders. With this liberalisation, they will go for imports by bringing about stagflationary conditions in the name of open market policy. The anti-people policy of stagflation devised by the international monopolists envisages a situation where in inflation and stagnation go hand in hand, production is decreased and then prices are hiked to get more profit. This policy seems to stare us in our face. Therefore, I would like to

say that we used to have rupee trade with some countries but now it is on a decline. The Soviet Union has collapsed. Is the Union Government especially the Committee Ministry prepared to ponder over this matter? The contagious foreign exchange crunch will entangle us in such a manner that we won't be able to overcome it. Nobody bothers about the rupee. Bangladesh too has rupee as currency. We would like to have rupee trade, but is the Government prepared to make maximum possible effort in this direction, as a matter of policy or will we remain slaves to the dollar or pound? I would like the hon. Minister to give a thoughtful reply. Whether our currency is simply paper or is, it tool which supports our economic policy. Gandhiji had said that with a few countries we could have barter system. Though every thing old may not hold good but some words are relevant even today. We need petrol from the middle east countries and they need foodgrains from us. Would efforts not be made to introduce barter system with them so as to avoid the pressure of Dunkel proposals and they threat of 301 which America is giving us and thereby making us captive

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, you have already taken enough time. Two more speakers have to speak and they are feeling unrest. You may please conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: In such a situation the pressure which America has put should be met as a challenge and trade with China which has assumed great value as a result thereof should be treated as a backbone of our commerce. If trade being carried on through different routes—mountain and sea—develops and trade ties between India and China strengthens the problem which is going to befall 125 under developed countries of the world in the shape of Dunkel, can be faced by us. In the common interest we can strengthen trade ties with America, Europe and Japan. By doing so we can increase the trade and become a vital part of the international trade and thereby save

ourselves from economic slavery.

With this a warning, I hope that the hon. Minister will give a satisfactory reply to my points on these policy matters.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my fellow members have said a lot about the Dunkel draft proposals and the hon. Minister has also given this assurance in the House that without taking the country into confidence, no further action would be taken.

This is such a proposal, such a draft which can have a serious effect upon the economic sovereignty of the country, and that is why the House can expect an assurance from the hon. Minister now that we are having discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce. We apprehend that the question of taking the House into confidence may be a farce and further action would be taken on this draft. Through you, I would request the hon. Minister to dispel the fears of people regarding this proposal.

A lot has been said about our new export-import policy and the trade policy. As far as simplification or liberalisation policy is concerned, we agree to this, but there should be a definite policy in this regard.

We adopted a policy then withdraw after a few months. As a result there is confusion in our economy. The result which we want to achieve are not achieved. Before the trade policy was declared we implemented the exim scrips, but in the Budget the Government withdraw them. Even today in the commerce Ministry proposals worth crores of rupees are pending. Repeated requests were made to provide guidelines for the exim-scrips but those guidelines have not been given till now. I therefore request that a definite trade policy should be made in this regard. The question of giving guidelines has not been decided yet, and if the backlog is not filled there can be a heavy economic loss to the nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, same is the

case with the issue of exports and imports. The country is madely rushing to earn foreign exchange. We are ready to accept everything. There are so many industries in this country, and they have so much potentiality but we do not pay attention to them. The diamond industry earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 6,300 crore during 1991-92. If the Government makes a suitable policy, gives incentives, then crores of rupees can be earned. The frequent changes in the policies by the Government and the interference of the R.B.I. makes the things difficult. I come from that region and that is why I possess complete information of that region. This industry has to suffer immense loss. I want to request that keeping in view the potential of this industry, we should benefit from it.

Similarly, the 1991-92 annual report on Handicrafts reflects that the growth has been 4-6 percent. Lakhs of people an get employment through the handicrafts industry but, the Government is not paying any attention to it. We do not earn as much foreign exchange from this industry, as desired. The foreign exchange earnings have risen from Rs. 600 to 750 crore from the carpet handi craft industry. Imitation Jewellery and jari work industry are such industries that if goods are exported, we can earn a lot of foreign exchange. We have never thought about this. The implication of this is that there are such industries in this country, whether they are handicrafts industries, small industries, medium industries, if we exploit the potential of these industries, the country can earn a lot of foreign exchange. I would like to say that there is no use of accepting the Dunkel proposal thereby pawning economic sovereignty of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you have given me very little time to speak, but I would like to say one more thing. Regarding Viscose Yarn the Government has said that it can be exported. As a result the price of Viscose yarn increased so much that today lakhs of workers working on looms have been thrown out of jobs. Instead of that if cloth was exported to foreign countries or if Viscose yarn

[Sh. Kashi Ram Rana]

was made then all these workers would ave got employment and a lot of foreign exchange could be earned. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would conclude after submitting one more point. I come from Surat and a major part of South Gujarat is a business Centre. There is a long standing demand for a Chief controller of Imports and Exports over the years. The Commerce Minister of the previous Government without making any announcement, opened an office in Baroda and started the work, but the staff sits in Ahmedabad. In this way the office of Deputy Controller of Imports and Exports which was to be opened the Surat, was opened in Baroda under some pressure. No work is done there. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to examine the case, find out how old is this demand and try to fulfill it. I would like him to give an assurance in this regard or take some action. With these words, I conclude

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjari): I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you kindly excuse because it was scheduled upto.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI E AHAMED: I will take three minutes. (Interruptions) I have been called by the Deputy Speaker. I will take only three minutes. The other hon. Members have taken more time what has been allotted to them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am also a witness. The whole House is also a witness.

SHRI E AHAMED: I do not want to go into all these things. In view of the paucity of time, I will take only three minutes.

I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. I also congratulate the hon. Minister who is very efficiently dealing with the subject.

There are certain industries, export industries which are to be given some support. As far as rubber industry is concerned, more assistance to the rubber of the old rubber plants planters for replantation of the old rubber plants should be given by the Ministry. Better sapling should also be distributed. Remunerative floor price for the rubber price should be fixed.

As far as sea food is concerned, more incentives should be given to the marine products manufactured and hundred per cent convertibility should be granted to that industry.

Cashew industry is another foreign exchange earner for the country and export of kernel should be increased for which the Government should also allow hundred per cent convertibility.

The fourth point is that Government should also make use of the other untapped export resources like Gulf area. Many of our industrialists especially guided by the Government may or may not be going over to Europe and America. Of course, that is a very important area for export. But, unfortunately, the Government has not provided all those facilities and opportunities in the Gulf area with which we will be able to do much better; the Government has neglected them. We do not have the good salesmanship. Even now, in the engineering industry, they are mainly dependent on our country, India. But, unfortunately, the Ministry has not come upto the expectation.

I do not want to take valuable time of the House. But one more point is that whatever we may liberalise in the field of import, it is, of course, good for the country; but, overliberalisation is disastrous especially for the small scale industry.

With these words, I, once again, take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for increasing our export in a modest growth of 6 per cent in spite of the fact that the rupee payment areas- Soviet Union and

other communist countries have been very much below.

I again congratulate the hon Minister for having guided the export of the country in much better and effective way Thank of you

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM). Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that a number of Members are dissatisfied that we could not really have a debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce I share this dissatisfaction I think that having regard to the sweeping changes in the trade policy that have been made in the last ten months, next only to the Finance Ministry, the Demands of the Commerce Ministry should have been discussed at greater length But our passion and concern for non-issues from Eleven O'Clock in the morning to about three O' Clock in the afternoon exceeds

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) Not eleven, twelve O'Clock

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Sometimes even at eleven O'Clock— Shri Basu Ram Deb Acharia starts even at 10 45 A M — I am afraid one can hardly do justice in a matter of ten or twelve minutes which is all, I believe, I have got

In fact, I was looking to this opportunity to hear at great length the front bench speakers of the BJP, the Janata Dal, the CPI and the CPI (M) Because, I know they have very important views on trade policy

Sir, barely ten days after we assumed office, it was my privilege to announce major changes in trade policy I want to emphasise one fact Our policy and policy changes are not opportunistic, nor are they dictated by anyone outside India If hon Members wanted carefully read the manifesto of the Congress Party, they will find we had outlined the direction of economic policy and that includes the trade policy Therefore, it was not difficult, even though we had been in office for only ten days, it was not difficult for

us to seize the opportunity that was presented and announce changes in trade policy And the opportunity came out of a crisis The crisis was caused by the gross neglect — I would even say the criminal neglect — in mismanagement of the Indian economy for 16 months We had a BOP problem, we had a liquidity problem and we were on the verge of default

The Government responded to the crisis with courage, with determination and with wisdom We devalued the Indian rupee and I thought that the opportunity presented by this devaluation should not be lost and I announced changes on the very next day All that we have done in the last ten months is to implement the direction set in the beginning of July, 1991 A comprehensive statement on trade policy was laid on the Table of this House on the 13th of August Unfortunately time was not found even to debate that

Today, Sir, I would like to respond to all the issued but I have to confine myself to five or six heads which have been raised by hon Members and hope that there will be another day, another time when I can speak at greater length on trade policy

17.44 hrs

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Firstly, I am grateful to the political parties of this country that they have not seriously questioned the basis on which the changes in the trade policy have been announced There is, whether we like it or not, and I have never hesitated to say this when I have travelled abroad, a consensus among the three major political parties of India, that trade can flourish only in a regime of freedom

I recognise that the CPI and CPI (M) have a different point of view I am willing to hear that point of view but the fact that you hold a different point of view and we hold a different point of view does not mean that we need to suspect each other's it lices bona fides All that I need point out is that the

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

policy that is advocated by the Communist Parties has not brought prosperity, has not brought increased trade, not brought economic strength to several countries in Eastern Europe or to the erstwhile Soviet Union. It is true that at one point of time, we believed that model will work in India. State trading will work in India. But experiences have taught us that State trading is not the most efficient way to do trade. We can continue to debate. But I want to acknowledge publicly that there is a broad consensus, although it is never stated quite openly, there is a broad consensus among the BJP, large sections of the Janata Dal - clearly at least the responsible sections of the Janata Dal - and the Congress Party that trade can only flourish in a regime of freedom.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You are dividing the Janta Dal into two fronts... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What does this mean? This means that we have to dismantle the systems of licences and controls, which shackle trade. This means that we have to dismantle the bureaucracy, which we have built over the last forty years to control trade. This means that we have to abolish regulation. And it is not sufficient to abolish regulation because it is easy to abolish regulations, but what do we do with the regulators? We have to replace the regulators. We have to deploy them elsewhere. We have to find better and more productive work for our regulators. This is what we have done in the last ten months.

Now what are the results? Now, Sir, it is established in the trade data of every country including India that there is a crucial nexus between imports and exports. In an interdependent world, there is no such thing as self-sufficiency in every commodity. The proposition has to be stated to be rejected. No country can be self-sufficient in every commodity. You have to produce what you can produce efficiently. And if you cannot produce something efficiently, unless it is in

a strategic area or dealing with national security, the best way is to get it from wherever it is produced most efficiently. Therefore, unless there is growth in both imports and exports, trade will not grow. For too long we have harboured an illusion here that import substitution and self-sufficiency are the routes to growth. I think, that illusion has now been shattered. We must give up this export pessimism. We must be confident that if we can import more, we can export more. I have never tired of saying and I want to say that again, the more we buy the more we can sell. Take China for example. Eight, nine years ago, India and China had the same level of exports. Today, India's exports are 18 billion dollars and China's exports are 60 billion dollars. In the next five year period, the Planning Commission projects that India's exports will grow by 13.6 per cent a year, compounded over five years our exports will perhaps grow from 18 billion dollars to about 35 billion dollars. China hopes to raise its exports from 60 billion dollars to 300 billion dollars. How? It is by raising its imports also to 300 billion dollars. I am convinced in my mind, our Government is convinced, that imports and exports together as a proportion of GDP need not be at the present low level of approximately of 13 or 14 per cent. We ought to move to a level of 20 per cent and even beyond to a level of 25 per cent or 30 per cent. Therefore, we have removed most controls, we have abolished most licences and we have made trade free. And I believe that this is the right policy. If we persist on this road, it will yield results.

What are the results of 1991-92? Sir, decline in industrial production in this country began in August of 1990. Decline in export growth began in March 1991. Sir, I need not point out who was in the management of this country in August 1990 and March 1991. As our inventories were depleted, as our reserves dwindled, it affected industrial growth as well as export growth. And the economy that we inherited in June, 1991 was an economy where industrial deceleration had taken place and export deceleration had taken place. There was no option but to resort to savage import com-

pression. I used the word 'savage' advisedly. Never in India's history, never perhaps in the history of any developing country has a nation had to compress its imports by 21 per cent in dollar terms.

During the last four years of Shri Rajiv Gandhi administration, imports grew by an average of 11 per cent in dollar terms; exports grew by an average of 17 per cent in dollar terms. In 1990-91, imports grew at 13 per cent in dollar terms, exports grew only at 9 per cent in dollar terms and that itself tells the story. But in the year that has just concluded, imports were compressed by 21 per cent in dollar terms and, therefore, by any measure, by any principle of trade economics, there should have been no export growth this year at all. That is why, I believe, my predecessor did not set any export targets and the one thing that I followed him in was I did not set any export targets either. It is not possible to set export targets in a year where import compression is 21 per cent and there is no assurance that foreign exchange will be made available at all for imports. Nevertheless, in the first eleven months of the year for which we have figures, exports to General Currency Areas have increased by 6.86 per cent. World trade in 1991 grew only by 1.5 per cent. Germany's exports declined by 4.5 per cent. US is in a recession; UK is in a recession; Japan is in a recession; Germany, France and Italy have all slowed down. These are our major trading partners, yet India's export growth was 6.86 per cent in dollar terms in the first 11 months to G.C. Countries. In volume terms, our exports have increased by one thousand million dollars or a billion dollars to the GCA countries. To the RPA countries, for reasons which I need not dwell upon, everybody is aware, if only my friends in the Communist Parties had helped their colleagues in the Soviet Union to hold that country together, we would not have been greatly affected. Our exports are dependent upon on Soviet Union whether it is good or bad. I am not going to comment on it now, but that is a fact of history, a fact of life, we had become dependent on Soviet Union for our exports. RPA exports have decline by 44 per cent in

dollar terms or about 24 per cent in rupee terms. In volume terms, I believe, the year will end with Rs. 1000 crore less of exports of RPA countries. So, what do we have, Sir? A thousand million dollars plus to GCA; a thousand crore rupees less to RPA and I think on a balance this is a record of which we cannot be excited about but we can be satisfied about. I have advisedly used the word, this is a modest growth, this is not a spectacular growth. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Indian business, Indian industry, Indian trade particularly Indian exporters for the resilience they have shown; for the pluck and courage they have shown in diverting exports from rupee payment areas to GC areas and maintaining a modest growth of 6.86 per cent to the General Currency Areas.

We place great emphasis on trade with the neighbouring countries. The SAARC countries are convening a meeting in the next few days and I have already spoken to my counterparts and it is our hope that whatever the political differences among the SAARC countries, the SAARC will become a powerful economic union and tariff barriers among SAARC countries will be dismantled every quickly. If the tariff barriers are dismantled among the seven countries, if these seven countries import and export to each other...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH(Chittorgarh):
Sir, I do wish to place on record that the hon. Minister's reply is the most candid and possibly the most lucid exposition of the requirements, the imperatives of trade policy in the country. I have said so earlier in the House that I compliment and commend the hon. Minister for the efficiency and the openness with which he is approaching his responsibility. But when he is talking about breaking trade barriers internationally, even within the SAARC I find a great imbalance because whereas you are talking about breaking trade barriers internationally or within SAARC, there are barriers of movement of goods within the country. What are you doing to address yourself to that because it is no good talking about what you are doing inter-

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

nationally or even within the SAARC if all these barriers within the country are not addressed?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I entirely agree. Octroi must go. I have said octroi is an obnoxious duty. It was a late nineteenth century duty imposed under the British colonial regime. Article 301 of the Constitution declares that trade and commerce shall be free throughout the country but which State Government will listen to me when I say octroi should be abolished? I have said that octroi is an obnoxious duty and I am convinced that all trade barriers for movement within the country must be removed. But that is a separate subject which we should discuss in the Inter-State Council or in the NDC..... (Interruptions). Octroi, I said, is an obnoxious duty. Entry tax is an obnoxious duty. I am not saying all taxes are bad but octroi, every Report and every economist has clearly said, is an obnoxious duty. It owes its origin to the Municipalities Act of 1920 and 1910. What has that got to do with the 1990? Well? that is a different subject.

We place great emphasis on SAARC and it is my appeal to the SAARC countries that we can all get together, remove the trade barriers among the countries so that the mutual prosperity and progress of these seven nations can be assured by free trade.

I have a five-point agenda for 1991-93. For 1991-92, my agenda was to set policy. We have done that.

Exim policy is only one part of trade policy. Trade policy, according to me, deals with investment, technology, employment and production. Exim policy is one but vital part of trade policy. I have no time to elaborate upon trade policy or Exim policy. The statements are there. I hope there will be another opportunity. But in 1992-93, apart from the things that we will do, we will fine-tune the policy, make very very few changes as dictated by emergencies which may arise but only once in every quarter, maintain the

stability and durability of the policy. On the 1st of May, we will announce the new handbook of procedure and you will find that I have kept my word that the procedures are simplified, transparent, easy of compliance and administration.

I have a five-point agenda for 1992-93 and I invite the hon. Members to write to me so how I should implement this five-point agenda.

Firstly, we have identified thirty-four commodities as commodities for special attention, what we call, extreme focus among the fifteen thrust sectors. It is my intention to present to Parliament and to the nation, by July, a national plan for export promotion in these thirty-four commodities where we hope that we can achieve a volume or value increase of 30 per cent every year.

The second point in my agenda is to launch in the third week of May, a National Quality Awareness programme which will take this message of quality to every State, to every district and to every factory and plant which employs two hundred or three hundred workers. Without quality, Indian products cannot enter Europe, cannot enter America, cannot enter Japan. We must place great emphasis on quality and we cannot compromise on quality. A National Quality Awareness Campaign, is being launched in the third week of May and I invite all hon. Members to join the campaign when the campaign goes to their constituencies.

Thirdly, I intend to hold a dialogue with export houses and leading industrial houses. Many of the industrial houses today are not net foreign exchange. We must put an end to this practice. I have already written to them and asked them to meet with me. We intend to hold one to one meeting because we believe that export houses, trading houses and industrial houses are the engine of export growth.

18.00 hrs.

Fourthly, we have re-organised T.D.A.

and T.F.A.I. The merged organisation is now known as I.T.P.O. in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs, we hope to launch a world-wide effort to completely revamp our external commercial representation, improve external publicity and do external promotion for our products, in at least 40 or 50 countries which are our major markets.

Finally, the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is being re-organised. We do not need a Controller of Imports. We do not need a Controller of Exports. What we need is one who promotes foreign trade. He is going to be re-designated as the D.G.F.T. I intend to appoint a State Export Promotion Officer for each State to work with the State Governments and through Export Commissioners and the D.G.F.T. we intend to re-organise the entire functions and change it from control to promotion.

On Dunkel there will be a separate debate. Therefore, I do not wish to take time on Dunkel.

I think we have done reasonably well this year. The policy is right. The direction is right. I ask your support. I ask your cooperation.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions may be put separately.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Please put my Cut Motions 13, 14 and 15 separately to vote.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Please put my Cut Motion 3 separately to vote.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :Please put my Cut Motions 1 and 2 separately to vote.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Please put my Cut Motion 20 separately to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Cut Motions 1 and 2, moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions No. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Cut Motion 3, moved by Shri Hannan Mollah to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Cut Motions 13, 14 and 15, moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions No. 13, 14 and 15 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Cut Motion 20 moved by Shri Kashiram Rana to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 20 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions No. 4 and 26 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1993, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to

- the Ministry of Commerce".
- The motion was adopted.*
- (iii) **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Ministry of Coal, etc. etc.**
- MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.
- The question is:
- "The the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Sixth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1993, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Fourth column thereof against:-
- | | | | |
|-----|---|------|--|
| (1) | Demand Nos. 5 and 6 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. | (8) | Demand Nos. 39 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries. |
| (2) | Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. | (9) | Demand Nos. 40 and 41 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. |
| (3) | Demand Nos. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal. | (10) | Demand Nos. 42 to 46 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs. |
| (4) | Demand Nos. 13 to 15 relating to Ministry of Communications. | (11) | Demand Nos. 51 to 54 relating to Ministry of Industry. |
| (5) | Demand Nos. 16 to 22 relating to Ministry of Defence. | (12) | Demand Nos. 55 and 56 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. |
| (6) | Demand Nos. 23 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests. | (13) | Demand Nos. 58 and 59 relating to Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. |
| (7) | Demand Nos. 25 to 27, 29, 30, 32, | (14) | Demand Nos. 60 relating to Ministry of Mines. |
| | | (15) | Demand Nos. 61 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. |
| | | (16) | Demand Nos. 62 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. |
| | | (17) | Demand Nos. 63 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. |
| | | (18) | Demand Nos. 64 to 66 relating to Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation. |
| | | (19) | Demand Nos. 67 and 68 relating to Ministry of Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources. |
| | | (20) | Demand Nos. 70 to 72 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology. |
| | | (21) | Demand Nos. 73 relating to Ministry of Steel. |
| | | (22) | Demand Nos. 74 to 76 relating to |

| 545 | APRIL 29, 1992 | 548 |
|--|--|---|
| <p><i>Demands for Grants</i> <i>(Gen.), 1992-93 Ministries of</i> Ministry of Surface Transport.</p> <p>(23) Demand Nos. 77 relating to Ministry of Textiles.</p> <p>(24) Demand Nos. 78 to 80 relating to Ministry of Urban Development.</p> <p>(25) Demand No. 81 relating to Ministry of Water Resources.</p> <p>(26) Demand No. 82 relating to Ministry of Welfare.</p> <p>(27) Demand Nos. 83 and 84 relating to Department of Atomic Energy.</p> <p>(28) Demand No. 85 relating to Department of Electronics.</p> <p>(29) Demand No. 86 relating Department of Ocean Development.</p> <p>(30) Demand No. 87 relating to Department of Space.</p> <p>(31) Demand No. 88 relating to Lok Sabha.</p> | <p><i>Chemicals & Fertilisers,</i> <i>Civil Aviation & Tourism, etc. etc.</i></p> <p>(32) Demand No. 89 relating to Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(33) Demand No. 91 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President.</p> <p>(34) Demand No. 93 relating to Union Territory of Delhi.</p> <p>(35) Demand No. 94 relating to Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.</p> <p>(36) Demand No. 95 relating to Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.</p> <p>(37) Demand No. 96 relating to Union Territory of Lakshadweep.</p> <p>(38) Demand No. 97 relating to Union Territory of Chandigarh.</p> <p>(39) Demand No. 98 relating to Union Territory of Daman and Diu.</p> | <p><i>Chemicals & Fertilisers,</i> <i>Civil Aviation & Tourism, etc. etc.</i></p> <p><i>The motion was adopted.</i></p> |

Demands for grants in respect of Ministry of Chemical and Fertilisers, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Ministry of Coal etc. etc. for the year 1992-93 noted by Lok Sabha.

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|---|--|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers | | | | | |
| 5 | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 341,00,000 | 402,00,000 | 1705,00,000 | 2010,00,000 |
| 6 | Department of Fertilisers | 159870,00,000 | 2144,00,000 | 549352,00,000 | 10721,00,000 |
| Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism | | | | | |
| 7 | Department of Civil Aviation | 957,00,000 | 47,00,000 | 4786,00,000 | 2355,00,000 |
| 8 | Department of Tourism | 1298,00,000 | 276,00,000 | 6493,00,000 | 1380,00,000 |
| Ministry of Coal | | | | | |
| 10 | Ministry of Coal | 2833,00,000 | 1200,00,00 | 14164,00,00 | 60000,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|---|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| Ministry of Communications | | | | | |
| 13 | Min of Communication | 156,00,000 | ... | 778,00,000 | .. |
| 14 | Postal Service | 25978,00,000 | 1146,00,00 | 129894,00,000 | 5731,00,000 |
| 15 | Telecommunication Services | 88075,00,000 | 66983,00,000 | 440374,00,000 | 334916,00,000 |
| Ministry of Defence | | | | | |
| 16 | Ministry of Defence | 25046,00,000 | 1896,06,000 | 125230,00,000 | 9480,00,000 |
| 17 | Defence Pension | 35328,00,000 | ... | 176639,00,000 | .. |
| 18 | Defence Services-Army | 148954,00,000 | ... | 744769,00,000 | .. |
| 19 | Defence Services-Navy | 17001,00,000 | ... | 85004,00,000 | .. |
| 20 | Defence Services-Air Force | 42106,00,000 | ... | 210542,00,000 | .. |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 21 | Defence Ordnance Factories | 35281,00,000 | ... | 4331,00,000 | ... |
| 22 | Capital Outlay on Defence Services | ... | 192614,00,000 | ... | 341475,00,000 |
| Ministry of Environment and Forests | | | | | |
| 23 | Ministry of Environment and Forests | 5196,00,000 | 95,00,000 | 26162,00,000 | 474,00,000 |
| Ministry of Finance | | | | | |
| 25 | Department of Economic Affairs | 7366,00,000 | 2332,00,000 | 36831,00,000 | 11663,00,000 |
| 26 | Currency Coinage and Stamps | 6651,00,000 | 3006,00,000 | 33254,00,000 | 15035,00,000 |
| 27 | Payments of Financial Institutions | 10208,00,000 | 543581,66,000 | 51978,00,000 | 355735,00,000 |
| 29 | Transfers to State Governments | 94589,00,000 | 2416,00,000 | 472950,00,000 | 12084,00,000 |
| 30 | Loans to Government Servants Etc. | ... | 3876,00,000 | ... | 19982,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|---|--|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 32 | Department of Expenditure | 7630,00,000 | 55,00,000 | 38152,00,000 | 276,00,000 |
| 33 | Pensions | 1002,00,000 | .. | 50013,00,000 | .. |
| 34 | Audit | 4860,00,000 | .. | 24297,00,000 | .. |
| 35 | Department of Revenue | 2426,00,000 | 25,00,000 | 5516,00,000 | 126,00,000 |
| 36 | Direct Taxes | 4575,00,000 | 1500,00,000 | 2287300,000 | 7500,00,000 |
| 37 | Indirect Taxes | 730000,000 | 2331,00,000 | 36500,00,000 | 11659,00,000 |
| Ministry of Food Processing Industries | | | | | |
| 39 | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 552,00,000 | 111,00,000 | 322000,000 | 556,00,000 |
| Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | | | | | |
| 40 | Department of Health | 9537,00,000 | 2888,00,000 | 47685,00,000 | 14443,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 41 | Department of Family Welfare | 18329,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 91647,00,000 | 12,00,000 |
| Ministry of Home Affairs | | | | | |
| 42 | Min of Home Affairs | 5277,00,000 | 216,00,000 | 26387,00,000 | 1084,00,000 |
| 43 | Cabinet | 204,00,000 | ... | 1020,00,000 | .. |
| 44 | Police | 33788,00,000 | 4573,00,000 | 168841,88,000 | 22864,00,000 |
| 45 | Other Expenditure of the Min. of Home Affairs | 5219,00,000 | 2071,00,000 | 26096,00,000 | 10358,00,000 |
| 46 | Transfers to Union Territory Government | 1654,00,000 | 971,00,000 | 8270,00,000 | 4858,00,000 |
| Ministry of Industry | | | | | |
| 51 | Department of Industrial Development | 5272,00,000 | 32,00,000 | 26358,00,000 | 160,00,000 |
| 52 | Department of Heavy Industry | 622,00,000 | 4831,00,000 | 3109,00,000 | 24157,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|--|--|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 53 | Department of Public Enterprises | 24,00,000 | ... | 120,00,000 | ... |
| 54 | Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro and Rural Industries | 5365,00,000 | 3226,00,000 | 26822,00,000 | 16132,00,000 |
| Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | | | | | |
| 55 | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 1720,00,000 | 445,00,000 | 8598,00,000 | 2227,00,000 |
| 56 | Broadcasting Services | 15871,00,000 | 5959,00,000 | 79354,00,000 | 29753,00,000 |
| Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs | | | | | |
| 58 | Law and Justice | 2383,00,000 | ... | 11916,80,000 | ... |
| 59 | Department of Company Affairs | 183,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 912,00,000 | ... |
| Ministry of Mines | | | | | |
| 60 | Ministry of Mines | 2184,00,000 | 713,00,000 | 10924,00,000 | 3567,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|--|---|---|--------------|---|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs | Capitas Rs | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | | | | | |
| 61 | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | 20,00,000 | | 104,00,000 | .. |
| Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | | | | | |
| 62 | Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | 886,00,000 | 38,00,000 | 4430,00,000 | 187,00,000 |
| Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | | | | | |
| 63 | Ministry of Petroleum and natural Gas | 870,00,000 | 5000,00,000 | 4348,00,000 | 25000,00,000 |
| Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation | | | | | |
| 64 | Planning | 1457,00,000 | 167,00,000 | 7287,00,000 | 833,00,000 |
| 65 | Department of Statistics | 854,00,000 | 15,00,000 | 5146,00,000 | 75,00,000 |
| 66 | Department of Programme Implementation | 14,00,000 | ... | 69,00,000 | ... |
| Ministry of Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources | | | | | |
| 67 | Department of Power | 7962,00,000 | 32766,00,000 | 39911,00,000 | 167428,00,000 |

| of and | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|---|--|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 68 | Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources | 2074,00,000 | 76,00,000 | 10965,00,000 | 380,00,000 |
| Ministry of Science and Technology | | | | | |
| 70 | Department of Science and Technology | 4245,00,000 | 508,00,000 | 21292,00,000 | 2542,00,000 |
| 71 | Department of Scientific and Industrial Research | 4558,00,000 | 68,00,000 | 23058,00,000 | 342,00,000 |
| 72 | Department of Biotechnology | 1280,00,000 | .. | 6561,00,000 | ... |
| Ministry of Steel | | | | | |
| 73 | Ministry of Steel | 69,00,000 | 214668,00,000 | 342,00,000 | 13237,00,000 |
| Ministry of Surface Transport | | | | | |
| 74 | Surface Transport | 531,00,000 | 950,00,000 | 2654,00,000 | 4751,00,000 |
| 75 | Roads | 6912,00,000 | 8809,00,000 | 34559,00,000 | 44045,00,000 |
| 76 | Ports Lighthouses and Shipping | 2182,00,000 | 3973,00,000 | 10909,00,000 | 19863,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs | Capital Rs | Revenue Rs | Capital Rs |
| Ministry of Textiles | | | | | |
| 77 | Ministry of Textiles | 12211,00,000 | 2764,00,000 | 61053,00,000 | 13820,00,000 |
| Ministry of Urban Development | | | | | |
| 78 | Urban Development and Housing | 3735,00,000 | 3611,00,000 | 18672,00,000 | 18056,00,000 |
| 79 | Public Works | 4461,00,000 | 1652,00,000 | 22305,00,000 | 8262,00,000 |
| 80 | Stationery and Printing | 1990,00,000 | 35,00,000 | 9950,00,000 | 175,00,000 |
| Ministry of Water resources | | | | | |
| 51 | Ministry of Water Resources | 5056,00,000 | 302,00,000 | 25280,00,000 | 1512,80,000 |
| Ministry of Welfare | | | | | |
| 82 | Ministry of Welfare | 7750,00,000 | 715,00,000 | 41668,00,000 | 3576,00,000 |
| Department of Atomic Energy | | | | | |
| 83 | Atomic Energy | 8586,00,000 | 8234,00,000 | 42827,00,000 | 41169,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|---------------|--|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 84 | Nuclear Power Schemes | q6592,00,000 | 2567,00,000 | 32958,00,000 | 12833,00,000 |
| | Department of Electronics | | | | |
| 85 | Department of Electronics | 1314,00,000 | 128,00,000 | 8382,00,000 | 637,00,000 |
| | Department of Ocean Development | | | | |
| 86 | Department of Ocean Development | 677,00,000 | 126,00,000 | 3384,00,000 | 630,00,000 |
| | Department of Space | | | | |
| 87 | Department of Space | 7186,00,000 | 1314,00,000 | 35927,00,000 | 6569,00,000 |
| | Parliament Secretariats of President and Vice-President Union Public Service Commission | | | | |
| 88 | Lok Sabha | 454,00,000 | ... | 2272,00,000 | ... |
| 89 | Rajya Sabha | 161,00,000 | . | 803,00,000 | ... |
| 91 | Secretariat of Vice-President | 5,00,000 | .. | 25,00,000 | ... |

| No of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992 | | Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs | Capital Rs | Revenue Rs | Capital Rs |
| (Union Territories without Legislature) | | | | | |
| 93 | Delhi | 19833,00,000 | 14040,00,000 | 94166,00,000 | 70202,00,000 |
| 94 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3058,00,000 | 2583,00,000 | 15287,00,000 | 12912,00,000 |
| 95 | Dadra and Nagar haveli | 607,00,000 | 235,00,000 | 3035,00,000 | 1173,00,000 |
| 96 | Lakshadweep | 838,00,000 | 215,00,000 | 4188,00,000 | 1076,00,000 |
| 97 | Chandigarh | 3610,00,000 | 9094,00,000 | 1847,00,000 | 4518,00,000 |
| 98 | Daman and Diu | 437,00,000 | 206,00,000 | 2185,00,000 | 1028,00,000 |

18.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No.2) BILL * 1992*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now Appropriation Bill for Introduction. Dr. Manmohan Singh.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1992-93."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may move the motion for consideration.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ram Naik.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the House has passed the demand of Rs. 235000 crores and this Appropriation Bill has been brought before the House to draw money from the consolidated Fund of India. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the Hon. Prime Minister towards two important issues.

The first issue is related with the emotions and that issue is about the name of my metropolitan city. The name of my metropolitan city is 'Mumbai' but by mistake it has been called 'Bambal' in Hindi 'Bombay' in English. Two years have passed when I had raised this issue for the first time in this House. At that time the then Lok Sabha Speaker had accepted this thing that when word 'Mumbai' is used in Hindi in the Constitution, it should also be used as 'Mumbai' in day-to-day work and he had given an order to that effect on 2nd April, 1990. After that order, word 'Mumbai' in Hindi is used in the working of the House. Afterwards I requested the Chairman of Rajya-Sabha, and he accepted my demand. Election Commission has also accepted it. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both have accepted it, but our Government has not accepted it. Therefore, I demand that when word 'Mumbai' has been used in the Constitution the Government should issue an order immediately that the word 'Mumbai' should be used wherever Government official work is done in Hindi.

I would also like to say that same case is about English also as it is about Hindi. You know that today we are becoming slaves of English ideas and English thoughts. Due to

[Sh. Ram Naik]

Influence of those ideas in the pronunciation of the words, it seems that we are becoming slave. I would like to tell you that the world is coming out from the slavery of thoughts. Brahmadesh or Burma has now been replaced by Myanmar, Cylon by Sri Lanka Laningrad by St Pittsbury and peking by Beijing. You know in our own country there is example of Kerala. The names of seventy cities in Kerala (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that till now names of seventy cities in Kerala were wrongly spelt in English. The Government of Keral changed these names. For example, Trivendram has now been changed to Tiruanartpuram. Qul-ton to Kolulom, coachin to Kochchi, Palghat to Pailkakkad, Trichur to Trisur etc. Therefore, when I wrote to the Government of Kerala to know as to how the State Government had changed the names? Two former Chief Ministers of my State Maharashtra are here, but they were not able to change the names. The Government of Kerala said:

[*English*]

"The were the Anglican versions never used in the State Language Malayalam and they were outstanding vestiges of Anglican Colonialism and that is why we have changed it".

[*Translation*]

And therefore, I demand that what has done by the Government of Kerala, similarly the Government of India should also change 'Bambal' and Bombay. It also happened in international forum.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that Shri V. K. Gokak, winner of Gnanpeeth award died day before yesterday. Last year when the hon. Prime Minister had visted Mumbai, word 'Mumbal' was used in English in the context of Literature. Therefore, I demand that the Government should immediately decide to use the word 'Mumbal' in Hindi as well as in English.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second issue is that there is a good system in Legislative Constituency in my State of Maharashtra and Rs.30 lakh is allocated to each constituency as separate fund. There is District Planning Committee and Development Council. It decides as to how small works like construction of short distanced roads, small bridges, installation of small transformers of electricity etc. are to be undertaken. For such works Rs. 30 lakh is allocated to each Legislative Constituency in Maharashtra.

[*English*]

"Even Mumbai Corporation Municipal Councilor can suggest schemes up to Rs. 10 lakhs for his Constituency".

[*Translation*]

Such a procedure is in bogue in Maharashtra for the last seven years. According to this system, if an amount of Rs. 30 lakh is given to one constituency, then it is Rs. 1 crore 80 lakh for six Legislative Constituencies. There are approx. 550 members of Lok Sabha, therefore, Rs. 1100 crores will be given to them for undertaking minor works. It is not a big amount and an M.P. can get the minor works done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have passed a budget of Rs. 2,33,398 crores. Rs. 1100 crore is only 0.47 per cent of it. If the Government allocates such a small amount then an M.P. can undertake small works in his constituency. Therefore, I demand that the Union Government should take such a decision so that a Member is able to undertake the construction of toilets, stations, tubewells for drinking water for the poor. Such schemes should be undertaken by the State Governments, but the Centre should allocate funds for the purpose.

SHRINITISH KUMAR (Barh): You have get the power. You should give some directions regarding suggestion of Rs. 2 crore. M.L.A. get such fermos in each state, therefore an M.P. should also get some funds...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have not given notice.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am confident that the Members of the entire House irrespective of the party affiliation will agree with my suggestion and the Government should also accept my suggestion. This is my demand.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): All sections of the House support this idea. Finance Minister should respond to this positively.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got three important questions to put to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Welfare. I will not take much of the time of the House. However, I find that it is very much important to make these points.

Sir, we know that the LTTE supreme velupillal Prabhakaran is a proclaimed offender. I understand that the Government of Sri Lanka refused to cooperate with our Government in the matter of securing Prabhakaran. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister what are the effective steps taken to secure Prabhakaran; to get him extradited from Sri Lanka.

The other point I would like to make here is about the meagre compensation given. During the bomb-blast a very meagre compensation was given to the next of kin of the deceased as also the injured persons during the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Only during the Governor's rule, that too, a very meagre sum was given by the Government of Tamil Nadu. We are fortunate to have a scholarly statesman and non-controversial Prime Minister as our Prime Minister. Therefore, I urge upon our hon. Prime Minister to provide adequate compensation for those persons who were injured during the assassination as also to the next of kin of the deceased.

There is another important point. We know that every one of us is for wiping out terrorism from our country, our late-lamented leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi worked out steps for wiping out terrorism from this country. Unfortunately, the same terrorism engulfed his life. The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, our late Prime Ministers Shrimati Indra Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi - all the three became the victims of bullets. Therefore, to pay tribute to them, I request the hon. Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister to declare May 21 as the Anti-Terrorism Day so that public opinion is mobilised to shun the terrorism in all forms and in all its manifestations.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to speak on all the points which you have given.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: There is only one question. It relates to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Today, the viewers of TV are switching over to the STAR TV, the BBC and the MTN TVs because of the poor quality of the programmes shown in Doordarshan. Therefore, we have to definitely regulate these programmes. Otherwise, our people will forget our TV. So, it is imperative that there should be a law to be brought in to regulate the TV. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering any law to regulate the TV. Also, I would like to know whether the Government of India is considering any law to regulate the private cable TV agencies in important cities in the country. Further, I want to know what are the steps taken by the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to promote Urdu language since Urdu language is part of our composite culture.

Finally I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Welfare to enlighten us regarding the pendency of the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report. We know for the last two years due to pending of the Supreme Court decision adequate steps have not been taken to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. Therefore, I want to know from the hon.

[Sh. Anbarasu Era]

Minister whether there are any steps available to amend the Constitution in respect of including the economic criteria so that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission can be implemented expeditiously.

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given you a notice to raise a few things about the State Bank of India during the discussion on this Appropriation Bill. But before coming to that I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister of Finance, because the budget has been passed and this time there has been no discussion in the House on the demands of many ministers. Therefore, I would like to make a submission regarding weavers. These people work on handloom and weave the cloth. This year Government has reduced the allocation for them in the Budget. I would like to draw the attention towards the pitiable condition of the weavers throughout the country and especially in Andhra Pradesh. More than 100 weavers committed suicide in Andhra Pradesh during last three months and it is difficult to count the number of weavers who have died of starvation there. Therefore, I would like to make a special request to the hon. Minister of Finance to give some funds for those weavers from the crores of rupees passed in the budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I come to the issue which I have mentioned in my notice. Day before yesterday I raised the issue of the strike of stock brokers which was held due to the Constitution of the Security and Exchange Board of India. Atalji had also raised that issue today in the morning.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I said in the morning today itself that we are going to discuss it tomorrow as Call Attention Motion. You will raise it and there would be a reply by the Minister and you will have the opportunity to put the questions to him also.

[Translations]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: It is good if you have directed that it will be discussed tomorrow. I shall speak on that issue tomorrow if you ask me to do so. I have given a Calling Attention Motion in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already fixed it up and you will be speaking on a specific point. If your name is there you will be speaking.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, your name is there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. This has to be verified.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then I shall not speak on that issue in detail here, but I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Finance that we had tried to start a debate on this issue for the last several days and day before yesterday also. We had raised this issue in the House. I would like to make a request to the Hon. Minister of Finance because other points will be raised tomorrow as there will be a discussion on this issue tomorrow. He would give a message to the poor and persons having small income who have invested their money in share market during last six months. That message should tell them that there is no connection between the real position of the industrial unit and present activities of the stock market. It is merely a speculation market. The Minister of Finance should convey this message to those poor people who are earning Rs. 1500 to 3000 P.M. as salary and who have withdrawn money from their provident fund and invested in speculation market in the hope that they will earn huge profits.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Finance that he should give information about it. If he wants any proof regarding my statement, then through you, I would like to bring the name of only one company to the notice of the hon. Minister of Finance. I will give an example of only one company and conclude. After that, I shall speak tomorrow... *(Interruptions)* why do you disturb me? I have already said no in the morning and I shall not repeat what I have already said. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am mentioning the name of only one company.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention the name of only one company, i.e. Mazda Industrial Company. The price of share of this company in the share market was Rs. 5.75 paise six months ago. Then, the rate increased to Rs. 1,650/- It came down yesterday. It declined to Rs. 1450/-. Now it has further dropped to Rs. 900/-. It means loss of Rs. 750. The Mazda share of Rs. 10 which was once selling at Rs. 5.75 shot up to Rs. 900/- and now its force has stultified at this level. This company belongs to a person who is known as big bull. *(Interruptions)*

I have not mentioned anybody's name. It is a big security scam which has ruined the poor and middle class people. The Government's silence is affecting the people. I am not prepared to wait till tomorrow morning. Thus, I would like that the Government should warn the people against involving themselves in share market. *(Interruptions)*

I support the allocation of Rs. 2 crore. The amount should be increased, if it is feasible. If Rs. 2 crore have been earmarked for the whole country, then Rs. 3 crore should be allocated to Bihar.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):
MR. Speaker, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, you are the senior member of the House. You know that if somebody wants to speak on Appropriation Bill, he is required to give

notice, furnish points and seek speaker's permission. Merely writing a letter sitting over here will not do. It is not so.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Sunain Singh, M.P. has been detained by CBI in its office in Patna...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not in this way, Mr. Bhogendra Jhai, you please sit down. You always try to domomate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have written a letter to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: Please see, Mr. Paswan, you are a new member. Perhaps you don't know that everybody is not permitted to speak on Appropriation Bill. One has to give notice, furnish points and seek Speaker's permission before speaking on the Bill. Only then one is allowed to speak. As you have not done anything so you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

If every Member starts speaking like this, how the House would be conducted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that I have not given any notice to you. But at the same time, you have immense powers in the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If the whole business is to be carried out by using discretionary powers, then everything will be done as per

your and my wishes. How the business of the House would be carried out? Nothing will be done as per the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, I *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No as you are a new member, I am trying you to make understand. You please try to understand. The business of the House should be transacted in accordance with the rules. If we do everything as per your and my wishes nothing would come out. If you don't know, then follow whatever is told.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): A point was raised by my hon. Friend Shri Ram Naik about change of the name of Bombay to Mumbai. He has put in the example of some of the towns and cities in Kerala. I have found out from the records. Actually this proposal was sent in 1988. We requested the State Government to let us know whether all the guidelines which have been issued in 1953 have been followed for changing the names of the villages, towns and cities. Merely because some people do not like a particular name, or for linguistic considerations if the name has to be changed, I do not think that such a proposal can even be accepted. But in the case of Kerala I could see that it has not been done by them and that is why the Government of India did not agree for changing the name. Similarly in the case of Bombay also this proposal came in 1977. Keeping in view the above guidelines the proposal for changing the name of Bombay to Mumbai was not agreed to.

About the point which my friend Shri Era Anbarasu has raised, the amount of compensation which has to be paid to those who have been affected in the late Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, the compensation has to be paid by the State Government and that

is why it does not come within the purview of the Central Government.

The second point about declaring 21st May as an Anti-Terrorism Day is a point which will definitely be considered very sympathetically in the CCPA and thereafter an announcement will be made.

[Transation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I have quoted from Hindi version of the Constitution. You have not mentioned anything about the Hindi version of the Constitution. The word 'Mumbai' is written in the constitution.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Three points have been raised by the hon. Member Shri Anbarasu Regarding quality of TV programmes vis-a-vis the competition started by Star and other Networks, we have already stated that constant endeavour being made by Doordarshan, as I am told by Doordarshan authorities, to improve the software, that is the quality of programmes, so that we can withstand the competition that has been set on us. So far as the regulation of Cable TV is concerned, already amendment of the law is on the anvil. The Department of Tele-Communications, the nodal agency, has informed us day before yesterday that they are making the law ready and immediately it is made ready, everybody will be informed.

In so far as promoting Urdu language is concerned, some steps have been taken. Regarding Urdu language the first step was taken about six months ago. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was given to the UNI, so that the Urdu news could originate originally i.e. Urdu and not in English and then translated into Urdu. For that we have been informed by UNI that they have made it ready. They have already started tests and other examinations, so that countrywide dissemination of news in Urdu could be made. They have

been reporting that they are successful; any day they will start. So far as the Urdu news is concerned, we have come to this decision that from the 1st of May in the 2nd Channel of Doordarshan Kendras of Delhi, and main chamds of Hyderabad, Lucknow and Patna we will start at 7.45 p.m. a five minute Urdu news bulletin. This is part compliance of the reports given by various committees which were pending for a long time. As the hon. Members know, the Gujral Committee, the Zafri Committee made such recommendations.

These are the steps we could take in so far as the Urdu language is concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We know what is the plight of the Lok Sabha Members in the Constituencies. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us reduce the deficit first, then we will consider that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to that. I am saying something else.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I have noted Shri Ram Naik's suggestion for the provision of Rs. 2 crores for small work programme in every parliamentary constituency. Although my full sympathies are with his proposal, the difficulty today is that the planning process in the country is not done on the individual front. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, if they permit me, I will say. (*Interruptions*) I am not doing anything against them. (*Interruptions*) They must listen. (*Interruptions*) Planning is not done on one basis. (*Interruptions*) Their suggestions have been noted.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please let him speak, First let him complete then speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I have noted the sentiments of the House. I assure them... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen him..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not listen, what is the use of speaking.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I started with the sympathy, with the demand of the House and the sentiments of the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*) But, I felt that there is a planning process which has to be adhered to. (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): In fairness, the Minister has to be listened to, and there is the appellate authority, in any case. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to; him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Now, I have heard; I appeal on behalf of the entire House to the appellate authority. (*Interruptions*) I will convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to the appellate authority. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the

financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I am very sympathetic to you, but I will show my sympathy after some time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause condieration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That is schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

" That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the dong Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

MR.SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, if you have anything to ask, I will allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very Strange thing has happened. The C.B.I. on Patna has issued a warrant. Warrant has been issued against Shri Surya Narayan Yadav for violating the Fundamental rights. Dehara Police under their jurisdiction has been ordered to arrest him upto 30th April and produce before the warrant issuing authority on 1st in Patna.

[English]

The words used are: "for violation of Fundamental Rights". Tomorrow is 30th April. On 1st May, he has to be produced under arrest at Patna before the CBI officer.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Speaker must be informed.

SHRI BHJOGENDRA JHA: He has not yet been arrested. I have written a letter to the Home Minister day before yesterday. But I came to know that he has not yet been able to read that letter.

So, immediately an order has to be sent to the CBI officier not to execute the warrant of arrest but to take appropriate action against that officer who has issued that warrant. Today is 29th April and by 30th, he has to be arrested.

That is one thing.

The second thing is that according to our Constitution, the languages are national

languages. With regard to one language 'Maithili' Census reprot used to be published during 1921, 1931, etc. It has been stopped.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It was about an M.P. so I allowed you. Don't prolong it. No not in this way. I allowed you because you were speaking about an M.P. But please don't prolong it. Do not arise other matters.

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If you do not permit, I will not prolong. But status quo ante must be restored.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, Thursday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.

18.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 30, 1992/ Vaisakha 10, 1914 (Saka)

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